

**EL ZURDO: A SMALL PREHISTORIC VILLAGE
IN WEST-CENTRAL CHIHUAHUA, MEXICO**

PART 2: 1992 FIELD STUDIES

Jane H. Kelley



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Maxwell Museum of Anthropology
MSC01, 1050, 1 University of New Mexico
Albuquerque, New Mexico 87131-0001
www.unm.edu/~maxwell

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PREFACE

It was my privilege to work as a volunteer crew member at El Zurdo, and a pleasure to accept the report for the *Maxwell Museum Technical Series*. For too long, however, the report lay in limbo, through nobody's fault but my own. To break the logjam I proceeded with editorial production of part of the manuscript, including an introduction to the site and descriptions of units excavated in 1991, as Maxwell Museum Technical Series No. 9. Jane Kelley's acknowledgements may be found in the same report.

This, the second part of the original manuscript, includes descriptions of the 1992 excavation units and an appendix on collections from the site surface and miscellaneous contexts. The third and final part of the manuscript, with the analyses and project conclusions, will appear later this year. In submitting the manuscript, Jane Kelley assumed that readers would have the whole thing before them. She is blameless for any problems caused by reorganization and segmentation of the report.

David A. Phillips, Jr.
Series Editor

Chapter 1

INTRODUCTION AND SCATTERED TESTS

In 1991 and 1992, the Proyecto Arqueológico de Chihuahua tested El Zurdo in the Babícora Basin of west-central Chihuahua, Mexico (Figure 1.1). The testing was part of a multi-year project permitted by the Instituto Nacional de Antropología e Historia and funded by the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada, the University of Calgary, and Lakehead University. A previous report (Kelley 2008) describes the project context, as well as the tests placed in the site in 1991. The current report focuses on work done in 1992 and assumes that the reader is familiar with the previous report.

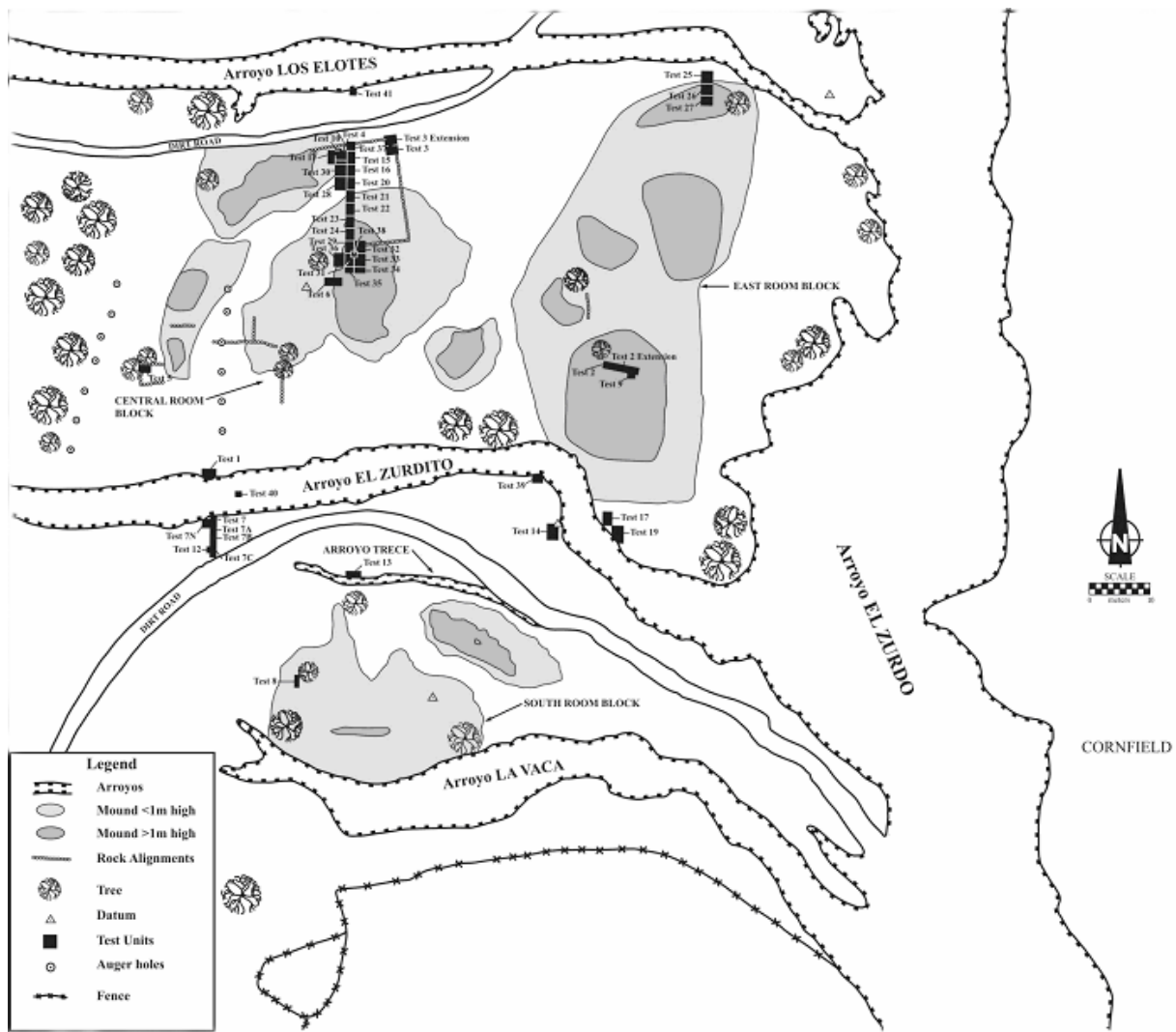


Figure 1.1. El Zurdo, showing locations of test units. Reproduced from Hill (1992), with the author's permission.

Briefly, El Zurdo is a small village of the Medio period, with extensive underlying midden deposits dating to the Medio and Viejo periods. As is common on Medio period sites, El Zurdo was characterized by carefully prepared adobe walls (often incorporating rocks in the foundations and wall fill) forming multiple room blocks, by exterior attached courtyards, by brown pottery that sometimes included textured or polychrome designs, and by refuse indicating a reliance on both domesticated and wild food species. The site is in gently hilly terrain with tall pines, shrubs, and grasses. The local arroyo flows south from the Puerto El Zurdo, entering the north edge of the Las Varas valley on its route to the Babícara Basin. Ch-159, on the west bank of the main arroyo at El Paraíso del Zurdo, is the largest site in the local drainage and the only known large site in this locality outside the main Las Varas Valley.

The site datum established in 1992 was 3.114 m higher than the 1991 datum placed atop the central mound. The 1992 datum's vertical zero value was defined as being 5 m above the surface of Test 14. The 1992 tests are divided into (1) scattered tests, and (2) the long trench, and are described in that order.

The group of 1992 tests described here as "scattered tests" were placed over different parts of the site. Some were contiguous (Tests 17 and 19; Tests 25–27), while others were single units. A separate introduction to the "long trench" units is provided in Chapter 8.

Some of the test numbers were assigned after the field season in order to be able to capture the full complement of excavations. For example, on the long profile drawing that extends from Los Elotes on the north to south of the Zurdito arroyo, a pit is shown along the south wall of Los Elotes, showing Strata A, B, C and the gray silt (or Stratum D). This pit was designed to tie in the deposits exposed in Los Elotes arroyo with those on the site. The 1x1 pit was dug ca. 1.5 m below the bottom of the Elotes arroyo. The designation on the profile is 'Strat test.'; here it is retroactively identified as Test 41.

A turkey burial (Lot 3239, Feature 92-10), arbitrarily assigned Test number 43, was observed in the south profile of the Zurdito arroyo between A497.59E and 498/10E at the time of Zurdito profile cleaning on June 23, 1992. This location was ca 70 cm directly N of the NE edge of Test 14, which contained three turkey burials. It was 0.84 to 1.04m BS, and 5.72 to 5.92 m below the 1992 site datum. The burial pit (ca. 49 cm NW-SE, 25 cm SW-NE, and some 20 cm deep) was dug from the lower part of Stratum B, extending slightly into Stratum D, a depth comparable to that of the lowest turkey burial in Test 14. This one was apparently buried on its side with its head to the NNW and legs to the NE. Sixteen elements are listed in the faunal database. These four burials were separated spatially from the probable turkey burial in Test 8 that was, however, also on south side of the site in an exterior space.

Macrobotanical studies were less extensive for the 1992 field season than for 1991, due to increased demands on Dr. Adams's time and given the extent and internal consistency of the results for 1991. Besides the report on the 1991 field season, already cited, sources of information on or relating to El Zurdo include Adams (1992), Hill (1992), Kelley et al. (1999), and Stewart et al. (2004).

Chapter 2

TEST 14

Located just south of the Zurdito arroyo and about half way down the arroyo, Test 14, like Test 7, was meant to test for structures and to get a stratigraphic profile in the area between the north and south parts of the site (Figure 2.1). No structures were recognized, but possible occupation surfaces were noted in Levels 2 and 8 (Table 2.1). The unit produced three turkey burials.



Figure 2.1. Test 14. Looking east across the Zurdito arroyo and Tests 17 and 19, toward Arroyo el Zurdo. PAC 92B/W-18-06.

Possible Occupation Levels

In Levels 1–3 and extending into Level 4, a number of stones could have formed one or more occupation surfaces. An upright stone visible in Level 1 continued into Level 2, where it abutted a large, flat-lying stone that appeared to form a common surface with several adjacent small rocks. Several more stones occurred at the same level, in other parts of the unit. This possible surface was designated Feature 92-1 (Figure 2.2). However, these stones were not entirely convincing as a formal surface because they were in fill, the fill beneath them was not compacted, and the deposits did not seem to change at this level. Fill was not very trashy. Rodent activity was extensive.

Table 2.1. Test 14 (1 by 2m).
Depths from SE corner.

Level & Lot #s	Depth in cm BD	Description	Estimated Volume
1	523 to 533	Light tan upper fluvial Stratum A	0.4m ³
2 3009	533 to 546	Several flat rocks in 'pavement' (Feature 92-1)	0.26m ³
3 3010	546 to 556	Soft fill under rocks; no features; rodent action.	0.2m ³
4 3011	556 to 577	First appearance of top of turkey burial in midden-like fill. Mano fragment and a ground stone fragment.	0.22m ³
5 3012	577 to 590	Full excavation of turkey burial Feature 92-5 in midden-like fill. Stone bowl rim. Lithic artifacts include a large planer scraper, the concave base of a triangular arrow point, and a side notched arrow point with a deeply concave base. Shell bead.	0.26m ³
6 3013	590 to 604	Second turkey burial (Feature 92-2) in a pit; midden-like fill continued with charcoal. Nearly whole mano, polishing stone with 2 facets, and two pieces of ground stone. Upper part of third turkey burial.	0.28m ³
7 3031	604 to 613	Third turkey burial (Feature 92-3) in a pit; in midden-like fill. Metate fragment and mano fragment.	0.14m ³
8 3034	613 to 631	Scattered human bone in continuing midden-like fill. Lithic artifacts included a stemmed point (Archaic). Light tan packed level sloping from N-S, with unusual number of sherds on possible occupational 'surface'. Scattered human bone in the bottom of level.	0.36m ³
9 3036	631 to 648	Scattered human bone; faunal remains; ample lithic artifacts including a small indented base triangular arrow point fragment, and pottery. Pebbles in silt	0.34m ³
10 3037	648 to 650	Reduction in numbers of artifacts. C14 date of 840±60 BP on a charred <i>Zea mays</i> cob.	0.04m ³
11 3038	650 to 660	Nearly sterile level with large fragments of parent rock. Bedrock hit in auger test at 665 BD.	0.20m ³
			2.7m ³

The vertical rock continued into Level 3, some of the same rocks continued to be visible, and additional rocks appeared. Neff noted that several pieces of plaster were found in the Level 3 ceramics bag (Lot 3010), lending credence to the idea that a feature had existed in this area. The plaster was adobe with smoothing marks visible on one surface (as very faint parallel striations). Neff broke up seven small plaster pieces in the hopes of finding organic matter suitable for AMS dating, but had no luck. By Level 4 only two rocks were still present, in the northwest corner of the unit.



Figure 2.2. Flagstone area, Feature 92-1, in Level 2, Test 14.
View to south. PAC 92B/W-43-00.

Despite the reservations voiced earlier, we were inclined to think that the flagstone area in Level 2 was indeed an occupation surface that was mostly outside the unit. The occupation level was 22 cm BS (below modern ground surface).

In Level 8, the excavators encountered a packed, tan-colored surface that sloped from north to south. The Level Record states that there were “many ceramic pieces” above this level, and that a possible Viejo period polychrome was encountered 1.31 m BS. Unfortunately, the sherd bag for this level was lost. Ground stone was also noted on the level sheet.

Radiocarbon Date

A date of 840 ± 60 BP, on a charred maize cob, was associated with a Viejo period ceramic assemblage from Level 10.

Human Remains

Lot 3032 was a human bone from Level 7, but the bone was not further described.

Pottery

Test 14 was one of the better cases at the site for a Viejo period occupation. The lower levels had obvious Viejo period pottery assemblages and a radiocarbon date from Level 10 (840 ± 60 BP, uncorrected) compatible with a Viejo period occupation. Although Hill did not deal with pottery from the 1992 season, the frequencies of plain and of textured sherds in Levels 9, 10 and 11 (subject to the caveat about Level 9 in Table 2.2) conformed to his predictions of lower frequencies of plain ware and higher frequencies of textured ware in Viejo period deposits. It is unfortunate that the collections from Levels 7 and 9 are suspect (again, see Table 2.2) because the transition between Viejo and Medio period assemblages occurred about Level 7.

The presence of Madera Black-on-red in Levels 4 and 6, and of Villa Ahumada in Level 6, placed these upper levels in the Medio period. A possibly imported sherd in Level 3 (No. 3010-100) seemed to have yellow paint, suggesting a west coast origin, but the sherd was so eroded and so small that it should be reexamined. According to Neff, this sherd was to probably Villa Ahumada Polychrome.

Table 2.2. Pottery from Test 14.

Lot	Level	Undec.	Black	R-slip	R/Br	Text	Bab	Other	Combo	Total	Weight In gms	Density /m ³
3009	L2	14 50%	8 28%	1 3.6%		3 11%	2 7%			28	120.5g	70/m ³
3010	L3	53 77%	2 3%			5 7%	6 9%	1 1%	2 3%	69	370.4g	265/m ³
3011	L4	329 57%	99 17%	4 0.7%	1 0.2%	86 15%	59 10%	3 0.2%		581	4982.5g	128/m ³
3012	L5	105 51%	41 20%	2 1%	4 2%	33 16%	20 10%			205	1663.2g	788/m ³
3013	L6	140 54%	36 14%	3 1%	1 0.4%	57 22%	12 5%	8 3%	1 0.4%	258	1719g	921/m ³
3031	L7*											
3034	L8	196 41%	115 24%		1 0.2%	139 29%	11 2%		13 2.7%	475	2776.2g	627/m ³
3036	L9**	82 42%	36 19%		1 0.5%	63 32%	7 4%	3 2%	1 0.5%	193	1268.59g	568/m ³
3037	L10 ***	31 46%	17 25%			19 28%			1 1%	68	476.1g	1700/m ³
3038	L11	18 44%	11 27%			11 27%		1 2%		41	226.2g	205/m ³
Totals %s		965 51%	369 20%	9 0.4%	8 0.4%	395 21%	102 5%	16 0.9%	18 1%	1882	8620.19g	

*The sherd bag for lot # 3031 contained lithic artifacts, and we therefore have no information on this level.

**A number of lots were on the drying table in 1992 when it collapsed. Because there were dividers on the table, we felt that the individual lots could be recovered to a large degree. However, we were less certain that the bags for the units weren't mixed up in the recovery process. Dave Phillips and I went over the bags and asked the excavators if they recognized pottery from any particular level. The pottery reported here for 3036 (Level 9) was a best guess. Other suspect lots were 3039 (Test 15, Level 5), and 3049 (Test 17, Level 6, fill below pit).

***From Lot 3037, radiocarbon date of 840 ± 50 BP.

Notes from the Lab

Lot 3009, Level 2: Neff listed four painted sherds: one Babícora polychrome, one Babícora Black-on-tan, one “generic” red-on-brown (possibly Anchondo), and one possible Mata Red-on-brown Textured. The Babícora polychrome was well made and had medium-coarse sand temper, a matte interior, and red and black lines polished over the paint on a low luster exterior. The Babícora Black-on-tan had a dark gray core, matte interior and exterior, and black paint over a polished but low luster exterior. The “generic” Red-on-brown had brown paste, medium sand temper, a matte interior, and a brown exterior with red paint polished over the paint. The possible Mata Red-on-brown textured sherd had dark tan paste with a dark gray core, and medium sand temper. On the vessel shoulder exterior, narrow parallel incisions alternated with a smoothed area, with very faint red paint bordering the textured zone (the paint was actually on the plain zone), with a possible oblique red line descending from a horizontal red line.

Lot 3010, Level 3: “Other”:

(1) a sherd (No. 3010-100) that might be part of an effigy vessel, possibly with yellow, red, black, and white paint, suggesting an import from the southwest or south. Neff identified this sherd as a probable Villa Ahumada Polychrome. Neff described it as having a dark gray core and a matte interior. The exterior had patchy spots of creamy white paint underlying red and black painted designs. All of the paint was over a matte tan finish. The creamy white paint was not as white as other, more definite examples of Villa Ahumada Polychrome from Ch-159.

(2) A polished black rim (tabulated with the blacks) had a lug or protuberance. At the protuberance, the wall was 1.5 cm thick, tapering to 4 mm thick. This sherd was intentionally black-slipped and was well polished on the interior and exterior. The rim was somewhat asymmetrical and might be from an unusual shape, but the basic vessel form was an incurved bowl. Another thin, hard, black sherd tabulated with the blacks probably came from the same vessel, which might be classifiable as Ramos Black. Neff described the first sherd as extending from rim to base and being from a small, shallow vessel with a straight rim and a molded conical foot.

Lot 3010, “Combo”: (1) a combined punctate and red-on-tan design; (2) a black rim with texturing. Within Babícora, the lab tabulations listed four polychromes, one with red paint only, and one with black paint only.

For Lot 3010, Neff noted six Babícora, describing two polychromes as having coarse sand temper, matte interiors and red and black painted lines and elements on the exteriors, with a low luster polish over the paint. He also assigned a small bowl rim to the polychrome category, noting that it had fine sand temper with mica (very rare in Babícora), a black painted line on the lip interior, and red paint below the lip interior. This sherd interior was polished over the paint to a matte-low luster finish. The exterior was polished to a low to medium luster and was black to dark gray. This was probably one of the “Combos” in the tabulation above. The other “Combo” (also above) was also assigned to Babícora Polychrome textured by Neff. Neff identified a

Babícora Black-on-tan, with a matte interior and an exterior with black paint only (painted over a matte to low luster finish).

Lot 3011, Level 4 (two bags): “Other”: three Madera Black-on-red. Among the undecorated sherds were three vessel bases. Four worked sherd disks or disk fragments (Nos. 3011-100, -101, -102, and -103) were made on undecorated brown sherds. Only the two Babícora rims had red slip bands on the lip.

For Lot 3011, Bag 1, Neff identified 35 painted sherds, including 17 Babícora Polychrome, 13 Babícora Black-on-tan, one Villa Ahumada, two Ramos Black-on-red, and one black-on-brown. He noted that some of the Babícora sherds had burned out black paint. Neff tried a 2 percent hydrogen peroxide solution on the Villa Ahumada polychrome. The red did not react but the black foamed, indicating the possible use of an organic black paint.

For Lot 3011, Bag 2, Neff noted eight Babícora polychromes, a heat-altered Madera or Ramos Black-on-red with black lines and design elements painted over the polish, and one “generic” black-on-brown rim.

For Lot 3011, Neff also noted two body sherds of Ramos Black from the same vessel, which was thin and high-fired, with tan paste, medium sand temper, and with a very thin black slip on both surfaces (polished to a medium luster). He further noted that three sherds recorded in the lab as red-slipped were mislabeled. Instead, they were pattern polished (with three parallel polished marks on an otherwise matte brown exterior). The sherds interiors were somewhat rough.

Lot 3012, Level 5: neither “Other” sherds nor “Combos” were noted in the lab tabulations. A 1.1 cm thick, biconically drilled disk fragment (No. 3012-100) was counted with the undecorated sherds (see below).

For Lot 3012, Neff listed 24 painted sherds, of which 20 were Babícora. He tentatively identified three sherds as Anchondo Red-on-brown; these had brown paste with medium-coarse sand temper (one with mica), heat-altered coloration (gray interiors and exteriors), matte interiors, and exteriors with low luster polish (polishing marks were visible over the background and red paint). The red lines were 1.2 to 1.5 cm thick, and the sherds were 0.71 to 0.77 cm thick. Neff also noted a possible Leal Red-on-Brown sherd in this level. It was 0.51 cm thick, with a light brown exterior and a light brown to gray interior. It had medium sand temper with mica. A 5 mm wide exterior red band was polished over the paint. He classified it as a “generic” red-on-brown. Neff added that the red-slipped sherds in the original lab tabulations were all red-on browns—painted but not slipped.

Lot 3013, Level 6: “Other”: (1) three Madera Black-on-red; (2) four Villa Ahumada Polychrome; (3) an unusual brownware rim with two red slip bands on the lip interior, one of them 1.8 cm wide. Three catalogued pieces were included in the “undecorated” category. No. 3013-100 was a ladle fragment 5.6 cm long, 0.5 cm wide, and 1.4 cm thick; it included most of the handle and two-thirds of the bowl. No. 3013-101 was a modeled piece that could be a ladle fragment or a fragment of a hollow foot. No. 3013-102 was a fragment of a drilled sherd.

For Lot 3013, Neff listed 15 painted sherds, including three Babícora Polychrome and seven Babícora Black-on-tan. He listed three Villa Ahumada (noting that a fourth had previously been removed from the bag for identification). One of two Madera Black-on-red sherds had dark red paste and no slip, while the other had a dark red-slipped exterior and a dark gray matte interior (and dark gray core). Both had fine sand temper, exteriors polished to a medium luster, and fine-line black paint applied over the exterior polish. Neff also listed three red-on-brown sherds, including an Anchondo Red-on-brown (with a 2.4 cm wide red band), a possible Mata Red-on-brown Textured (with zoned parallel incisions on the otherwise matte exterior, and with a red paint line bordering the textured zone), and a “generic” red-on-brown (which he thought might actually be a Babícora Polychrome; this was the rim of a high-necked vessel with an everted rim, a low luster interior with two red bands).

Lot 3034, Level 8: seven Babícora Polychrome sherds could be refit to form a section of painted design which was, however, quite worn. The background varied from black or blackened to brown. The design was unusual: a hollow black rectangle enclosed by a red rectangle of outward-pointing spikes. Neff called this sherd a red-on-tan; the difference of opinion shows the poor state of preservation of the design. Neff recognized patterned polishing of the tan background as an integral part of the design.

Level 8 also yielded a sherd with three parallel lines of cord impressions. “Combo”: (1) twelve sherds were from a red-on-brown bowl with designs on the interior and texturing on the exterior. (2) A sherd had a white-slipped interior and punctate finish on the unslipped exterior. One Pilón Red Rim was present. A textured rim had a red slip band on the lip interior. Neff identified two “generic” red-on-tan body sherds with red paint over a matte to low luster vessel exterior (the interiors had a matte finish). “[Do] not look Babícora.” Lines were not well defined.

Lot 3036, Level 9. “Other”: (1) Mata Red-on-brown textured; (2) an unusual and unidentified black-on-gray; (3) a sherd with bright (but thin) red polka dots and a bit of eroded black paint. “Combo”: a corrugated sherd had bright but thin red paint irregularly applied across the corrugations. The “textured” category included a sherd with three rows of cord-marking combined with vertically incised corrugations. A red-on-brown had a broad red band around the exterior of the rim, and a well-polished interior. The Babícora was not drawn so we cannot say whether it might qualify as Santa Ana Polychrome (which would not be out of place in this assemblage). One undecorated brown basal sherd was fiber-tempered or had fiber inclusions. A small modeled miniature pot was included in the “undecorated” category.

Neff noted the confusion of the bags from lots 3036 and 3039. A note in a bag he examined was labeled 3036 but individual sherds inside the bag were labeled 3039. Neff’s noted a “generic” red-on-tan textured sherd from the neck and shoulder of a well made vessel; the sherd was 6 mm thick, had fine sand temper, and had modified exterior corrugations with faint red bands painted obliquely to the corrugations. The sherd was heat-altered. A rim from a high-necked jar with a strongly everted rim had a dark gray core with medium-coarse temper, a thin slip, a low luster interior, a patterned incised exterior, and red paint on the inner lip and rim (with polishing over the paint). Another of Neff’s red-on-tan textured sherds was a rim with a finger-impressed, parallel-incised exterior; red paint on the inner lip extended halfway down the neck interior.

Lot 3037, Level 10: no painted sherds.

Lot 3038, Level 11: Mata (or Santa Ana?) Polychrome with alternating thin lines of black and red on a brown background.

Other Ceramic Items

As was noted, four worked sherds came from Lot 3011, Level 4. No. 3011-100 was a whole, brushed and scored, worked (but not drilled), more or less square piece. No. 3011-101 was a whole, worked brown sherd (not drilled); it was asymmetrical quadrilateral with rounded corners. No. 3011-102 was a whole, blackened or smudged brown worked (not drilled) sherd, also asymmetrical quadrilateral with rounded corners. No. 3011-103 was a possible worked sherd. It may have been used or beveled, but it is broken in such a way that one can't be sure.

No. 3012-100 (Level 5) was a third of a thick brown, biconically drilled sherd with ground edges. The hole diameter was at least 7 mm.

No. 3013-10-2 (Level 6) was a biconically drilled sherd, broken across the hole. The edges were ground. The original shape was rounded but irregular.

Flaked Stone

An unusual number of used/retouched and shaped tools were found in this unit (Figure 2.3), with 26 items catalogued (35 such items were recorded in the Excel database; Table 2.3). Aside from the eight projectile points and a chopping tool, most of the utilized flakes were of shapes suitable for scraping.

Table 2.3. Flaked Stone from Test 14.
(From the Excel Database)

Lot	Level	Flakes	Blades	Cores	Used	Tools	Other	Totals
3009	L2	14					3	17
3010	L3	21			1		1	23
3011	L4	116		16	9			141
3012	L5	67	7	4	4	3	19	104
3013	L6	75	1	2	4		22	104
3031	L7	39		2			8	49
3034	L8	155		1	6	3	15	180
3036	L9	58	2	4	1	1	14	80
3037	L10	9					2	11
3038	L11	9		2	3			14
Totals		563	10	31	28	7	84	723

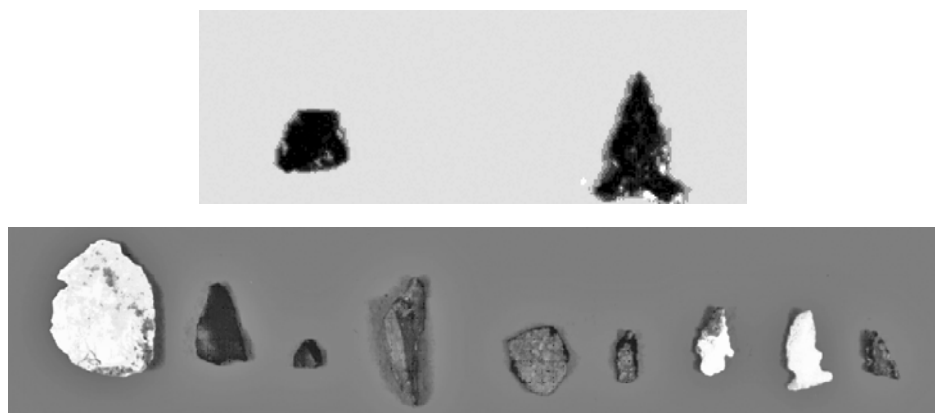


Figure 2.3. Flaked stone from Test 14. All items listed from left to right. Top row: Level 7, 3031- 2 and -1. Bottom row: Level 8, 3034-1 through -9.

Notes from the Lab

No. 3010-1, Level 3: a flake of medium-grained basalt, with unifacial dorsal retouch and use along two edges (6.31 by 2.79 by 1.70 cm; 29.1 g).

No. 3011-1, Level 4: a prepared flake with light unifacial (30–40 degree angle) usage/retouch. Possibly dolomite (3.7 by 3.9 by 1.2 cm; 17.0 g).

No. 3011-2, Level 4: very heavily used basalt flake. Wear was mostly unifacial (45–50 degree angle) (5.0 by 3.8 by 1.4 cm; 29.7 g).

No. 3011-3, Level 4: basalt flake with a unifacially used edge (20–30 degree angle) (4.0 by 2.7 by 1.0 cm; 10.7g).

3011-4, Level 4: Unifacially used flake (40-50° angle) of a vitreous/white chalcedony flake (3.1 x 3.5 x 1.3 cm; 14.4 g).

No. 3011-5, Level 4: crescent-shaped flake with unifacially used edge (70–80 degree angle). Fine-grained to cryptocrystalline basalt (3.2 by 1.0 by 0.9 cm; 4.4 g).

No. 3011-6, Level 4: tan chert flake with very light unifacial (30–40 degree angle) use wear (2.4 by 2.4 by 0.4 cm; 2.2 g).

No. 3011-7, Level 4: small, double-pointed unifacial scraper with unifacial (60–80 degree angle) retouch and use, of obsidian (1.2 by 0.4 by 0.4 cm; 0.2 g).

No. 3011-8, Level 4: small flake of cryptocrystalline basalt or black chert, with unifacial (70–80 degree angle) usage along one edge (1.0 by 0.7 by 0.4 cm; 0.4 g).

No. 3011-9, Level 4: opaque chalcedony flake with mostly unifacial (40–50 degree angle) usage (2.4 by 1.2 by 0.6 cm; 1.6g).

No. 3012-1, Level 5: fine-grained basalt utilized flake, roughly triangular (1.2 by 0.2 by 0.3 cm; 0.2 g).

No. 3012-2, Level 5: white chert end scraper (2.7 by 1.3 x 0.7 cm; 1.5 g).

No. 3012-3, Level 5: obsidian flake (probably bipolar) retaining cortex on dorsal side; bifacial edge retouch along distal end (1.3 by 1.1 by 0.4 cm; 0.5 g).

No. 3012-4, Level 5: utilized white chert shatter; use or retouch on two edges (1.7 by 1.3 by 0.8 cm; 3.3 g).

No. 3012-5, Level 5: basalt chopper or large scraper (?) with unifacial retouch and use (6.9 by 7.0 by 3.1 cm; 178.9 g).

No. 3012-6, Level 5: projectile point with side notches, concave base, and one denticulate edge. Cryptocrystalline basalt (2.2 by 1.2 by 0.3 cm; 0.4 g).

No. 3012-7, Level 5: triangular point with a wide, concave base; coarse basalt (1.5 by 1.0 by 0.3 cm; 0.3 g).

No. 3013-1, Level 6: chalcedony flake with retouch or use along one straight edge (1.96 by 1.34 by 0.24 cm; 1.0 g).

No. 3013-2, Level 6: chalcedony shatter with retouch (1.87 by 2.44 by 0.79 cm; 3.8 g).

No. 3013-3, Level 6: flake of fine-grained basalt with unifacial (ventral) use or retouch (2.52 by 1.58 by 0.65 cm; 3.0 g).

No. 3013-4, Level 6: large igneous flake retaining some dorsal cortex; has retouch along one long margin (7.03 by 3.20 by 1.28 cm; 3.9 g).

No. 3013-5, Level 6: rhyolite shatter with retouch and polish wear on two opposite edges (5.21 by 5.60 by 2.51 cm; 83.4 g).

No. 3031-1, Level 7: projectile point tip of very fine-grained basalt (1.06 by 0.92 by 0.17 cm; 0.2 g).

No. 3031-2, Level 7: side-notched, concave-base projectile point of very fine-grained basalt (1.79 by 1.19 by 0.28 cm; 0.4 g).

No. 3034-1, Level 8: white-tan chert flake utilized along a dorsal edge and a ventral edge (1.93 by 1.76 by 1.06 cm; 11.1 g).

No. 3034-2, Level 8: retouched and utilized flake of fine-grained basalt; some cortex remains (2.01 by 1.39 by 0.62 cm; 2.2 g).

No. 3034-3, Level 8: a utilized flake of very fine-grained basalt, with edge retouch; this artifact could have been a point tip but if so, it was rather blunt (1.09 by 0.81 by 0.26 cm; 0.2 g).

No. 3034-4, Level 8: utilized rhyolite blade retaining cortex (3.69 by 1.06 by 1.04 cm; 4.0 g).

No. 3034-5, Level 8: fragmentary cortical flake with fine bifacial retouch or use along one edge and unifacial use of another edge (2.21 by 2.00 by 0.32 cm; 1.3 g).

No. 3034-6, Level 8: very fine grained basalt flake retaining cortex; unifacial retouch along one edge, and unifacial (ventral) "bites" along another edge (1.76 by 0.72 by 0.3 cm; 0.4 g).

No. 3034-7, Level 8: white to gray chert projectile point with tip missing; somewhat serrated. The widest part of the point was about one-third of the way from the base, which was stemmed (2.37 by 1.31 by 0.43 cm; 1.1 g).

No. 3034-8, Level 8: very asymmetrical projectile point with a slightly convex base and with something like side-notches, of quartzite (?) (2.69 by 1+ by 0.43 cm; 1.5 g).

No. 3034-9, Level 8: side-notched point with a broken base, of very fine-grained basalt (1.95 by 1.10 by 0.3 cm; 0.4 g).

No. 3036-1, Level 9: primary flake of unknown material, with retouch along a convex edge (5.54 by 2.86 by 0.93 cm; 19.4 g).

No. 3036-2, Level 9: base of a triangular, concave-base point of very fine-grained basalt (0.84 by 1.08 by 0.22 cm; 0.1 g).

No. 3036-3, Level 9: a near-rectangular utilized flake of black ignimbrite, with use or retouch on three edges (0.99 by 1.23 by 0.45 cm; 0.6 g).

Ground Stone

Three mano fragments and a complete mano, two probable fragments of shallow stone bowls or mortars, a polishing stone, and several stones too small assign a function came from this unit. This was the largest concentration of ground stone artifacts found during the excavations.

Notes from the Lab

No. 3011-200, Level 4: mano fragment (end) of vesicular basalt, with one ground surface (4.5 by 8.5 by 4.5 cm; 196.7 g).

No. 3011-201, Level 4: tiny fragment of a fine-textured stone (not identified), with two ground surfaces (1.7 by 1.5 by 0.3 cm; 3.6 g).

No. 3012-200, Level 5: ground basalt fragment called a “metate leg” in the catalogue, but more likely a bowl fragment (5.0 cm across, 4.2 cm from base to rim; 1.0 to 1.2 cm thick; 164.8 g).

No. 3013-200, Level 6: complete, asymmetrical rhyolite mano with a single ground surface that was longitudinally convex with a few chips removed (17.8 by 11.2 by 4.0 cm; 1037.3 g).

No. 3013-201, Level 6: fragment of a polishing stone of vesicular basalt, with two well-polished surfaces and a worked edge (8.6 by 5.2 by 3.8 cm; 230.7 g).

3013-202, Level 6: probably from the middle to bottom section of a stone bowl. The bowl’s base was ground (6.0 by 3.0 by 2.5 cm; 63.4 g).

No. 3013-203, Level 6: fragment of a possibly ground stone that had definite use spalling and crushing along a broken edge (10.1 by 9.8 by 3.3 cm; 504.8 g).

No. 3031-200, Level 7: fragment of vesicular basalt, with a small ground area on one surface (9.9 cm square; 3.3 to less than 1 cm thick; 379.6 g).

No. 3031-201, Level 7: mano corner (roughly one-quarter of the original) of vesicular basalt, with one ground surface (8.3 by 6.0 by 4.1 cm; 216.4 g).

Minerals

Several pieces of minerals (including possible pigments) came from Test 14. No. 3031-200 was a piece of galena (1.51 by 1.42 by 10.8 cm; 4.4 g) from Level 7. From the same level, No. 3031-201 was a piece of coal (1.91 by 1.18 by 0.82 cm; 1.5 g). From Level 8, No. 3034-200 was a piece of malachite (0.9 by 5.6 by 6.1 cm; 0.5 g). No. 3034-201 was two small reddish nodules that could be hematite (dimensions not measured; 0.4 g).

Botanical Remains

Pine was present in all levels from which botanical evidence was recovered, oak in four of seven levels, and juniper in four (Table 2.4). *Zea mays* was present in three levels, including Level 10, which presumably dated to the Viejo period.

Table 2.4. Botanical Remains from Test 14.

Identifications	L5 3012	L6 3013	L7 3031	L8 3034	L9 3036	L10 3037	L11 3038
<i>Juniperus</i>	X	X	X			X	
<i>Pinus</i>	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
<i>Quercus</i>	X	X	X			X	
<i>Zea mays</i>		X	X			X	
Unknown		X					

Faunal Remains

This unit had one of the most varied faunal assemblages at the site, with 35 of Hodgetts' categories represented. The turkey burials are not included in Table 2.5, but the number of bones for one of the turkey burials does not seem to account for a whole turkey as was specified in the level records and field notes. Thus, some of the loose turkey bones and generic large bird bones may well pertain to the turkey burials. Except for turkeys, numbers of elements per species or category were low. Waterfowl were well represented below Level 6; 10 American Coot elements were recorded in the lower levels. Fish were present. One of the few badger bones from the site was found in Level 7. Jackrabbits and cottontails were prominent. Not including the turkey burials of Lots 3019 and 3030, 304 bones were tabulated from this unit.

The project Excel spreadsheet listed Lot 3293 for Feature 92-1, the paved area in Level 2 of Test 14. The designation "Lot 3293" was also assigned to a float sample from Test 36, Level 7, however. Because of the confusion, Lot 3293 faunal materials are not included in Table 2.5. They include 16 turkey, four large bird, one large *Anas*, and 12 unknown. They are listed for Test 37, Level 7, with caveats.

Lot 3029 from Test 14 is wall fall and pertained to levels above Level 7. Three turkey bones from this lot were not included in Table 2.5. Also, the spreadsheet noted that an antelope metacarpal from Level 4 was refitted from 3 pieces; it had been split lengthwise. From the same level, the spreadsheet noted that one of the large bird fragments was "carnivore digested."

Turkey Burials

Three turkey burials were found at different levels. No burial pit was observed for the uppermost of these (Turkey Burial 1; Feature 92-5). Nicknamed "Alberta," the bird was buried on its back, with the tibias protruding up into lower Level 4; the main part of the bird was in Level 5. The turkey bones were at a depth of 61 to 74 cm BS. The burial was in the corner of the unit, with the upper body oriented East-Southeast. The beak of the bird was recovered but the skull was probably left in the adjacent, unexcavated fill to the south. The bones were partly disarticulated, probably because of rodent disturbance, but the beak, two tibia, the sternum, a vertebra, and one humerus and radius were in approximately correct position. The features is assumed to represent a bird buried with meat on.

Table 2.5. Faunal Remains from Test 14 (Excluding Turkey Burials).

Identification	L3 3010	L4 3011	L5 3012 3019*	L6 3013 3020*	L7 3030* 3031	L8 3034	L9 3036	L10 3037	L11 3038	Total
Pronghorn		2								2
Deer		1								1
Med. artiodactyl		1					2			3
Canid		1					1			2
Small carnivore						5	2			7
Small mammal		1	3		1		1	1	1	8
Med mammal								2		2
Badger					1					1
Jackrabbit	1	4	1	5	4	2	2	1	1	21
Lagomorph							1			1
Cottontail	1	3	1	4		4				13
Large bird	1	3	2	13	9	3	6			37
Medium bird		2				2	1		1	6
Turkey	3	11	3	7	3	6				33
Geese/swans		1								1
Cranes, etc.				1						1
Small <i>Anas</i>				1						1
Ruddy Duck						1				1
Small grebe						1				1
Sm. falconiform				1						1
Med falconiform						1				1
Owl								1		1
American Coot				3	1	2	3	1		10
Quail						1				1
Small bird				1		1	1			3
Medium bird				1		1				2
Rails				1						1
Pocket Gopher			1		1	2	1			5
Rodentia					1	1				2
Small rodent			1	2	1	2				6
Large rodent							1			1
Ground squirrel				1						1
Squirrel					7		1			8
Muridae (voles)				1						1
Wood rat				1						1
Fish				1						1
Unknown	3	22	14	41	7	16	12	1	1	116
Totals	11	50	26	85	35	51	35	7	4	304

*3019 was an articulated turkey burial with 62 entries for LBI or MEG, plus 14 Unknown, and 1 Small mammal, 1 cottontail, 1 jackrabbit and 1 Med. Bird included in this lot number. It was not included in the above tabulation.

*3020 was Feature 92-4, another articulated turkey burial, with 90 entries for LBI or MEG, and 24 Unknown. It was not included in the above tabulation.

*3030 and 3031 both came from L7; 3030 was designated Feature 92-3, a turkey burial, but few bones are tabulated (seven MEG and LBI, and four unknowns) since the turkey burial was mostly in the south wall of the unit and was not completely excavated. These were not included in the above tabulation.

Turkey Burial 2 (Feature 92-2) was also located in the southeast corner of the unit. This was the most complete of the recovered turkey burials, as it lay entirely within the unit. The articulated bird was buried breast down, with the head (and beak) to the south. The burial was completely within Level 6, stratigraphically below the first-discovered burial, in a pit that was not discerned until the bird had been removed. The remaining (lower) pit fill contained no artifacts and resembled the pit matrix. The bottom of the burial pit, which measured 45 cm (northwest-southeast) by 38 cm (northeast-southwest), extended into the top of Level 7. The burial as a whole was between 74 and 88 cm BS.

Turkey Burial 3 (Feature 92-3) protruded from the south face of Test 14, Level 7, and was therefore incompletely excavated. The burial pit was quite obvious in the profile; it measured 29 cm across and extended 10 cm out from the face of the unit. The uppermost bones of the burial were encountered at 84 cm BS. In this case the pit fill was darker and contained more charcoal and burned materials than the general fill of Level 7. This bird appears to have been buried legs down. A turkey leg bone noted in the west wall of the unit at this level (60 cm north of the SW corner) may indicate yet another turkey burial, or it may have been an isolated bone.

A fourth turkey burial (designated Test 43) was noted in the Zurdito arroyo profile at 498m E, a meter or less from Test 14, and a probable fifth burial was found in Test 8 (see discussions of those units). It is clear that articulated birds, at least some with their heads still attached, were buried in this part of the site at different times. The birds were variously placed breast up, breast down, or on their sides. The upper two turkey burials in Test 14 were placed there during the Medio period, and the third burial in the unit may also date to that period. It is unfortunate that the ceramics from Level 7 were missing. The fourth burial, from a bit farther east along the arroyo, was in Medio period deposits, as was the probable fifth burial in Test 8.

Bone Tools

An awl fragment, 2 cm long, came from Level 7, Lot 3031. Hodgetts noted a “music maker” in the spreadsheet for Level 9, Lot 3036; this scapula of a medium artiodactyl had four incised grooves across one face. From the same lot, an antler from a medium artiodactyl had a rounded tip.

Density of Artifacts and Faunal Elements

The estimated volume of excavated deposits is 2.7 m³. With a total of 2,617 artifacts, the estimated average artifact density per cubic meter was 969. The average density of faunal elements (not including the turkey burials) was 113/m³. This was one of the higher densities at the site, with only Tests 15 and 38 having higher faunal densities. Faunal densities were high for the Zurdito swale part of the site, but these were greatly exceeded by the faunal densities in the patio and central house mound area (ignoring the turkey burials). The Level Record for Level 10 notes a reduction in the number of artifacts in this very thin excavation level; however, the average density of sherds for Level 10 is exceptionally high.

Summary of Test 14

Test 14 was one of the units next to the Zurdito arroyo. The test yielded a radiocarbon date assignable to the Viejo period, associated with pottery reasonably identified as a Viejo period assemblage. The frequency of textured sherds was high in the lower two levels (as was to be expected in a Viejo period assemblage) and continued to account for more than 20 percent of the assemblages up through Level 6. Black wares were unusually common in this unit, except in Levels 3 and 5.

The three turkey burials within the unit were interred over a considerable length of time. A fourth turkey burial was found nearby, and a probable fifth burial was found some distance to the southwest. This apparent spatial clustering of turkey burials is noteworthy, as is the practice itself.

Chapter 3

TESTS 17 AND 19

Tests 17 and 19 (Figure 3.1; Tables 3.1 and 3.2) were placed along the north edge of the Zurdito arroyo just east of, and across the Zurdito arroyo from, Test 14. The goal was to trace what appeared to be a clay floor (Feature 92-6) in the arroyo wall (this “floor” turned out to be Stratum D). The effort began with Test 17. Tests 18 and 19 were laid out to trace out the supposed floor and Test 19 was excavated to this end, but in time it became apparent that the supposed floor did not exist and Test 18 was never started.



Figure 3.1. Tests 17 and 19, on the north side of the Zurdito arroyo.
PAC 91B/W-18-07).

Both units nominally measured 1 by 2 m. The nominal south edge of Unit 17 was cut by the arroyo bank, so that the west edge of the unit was 70 cm long at ground surface. The arroyo wall sloped to the south, so the lower levels grew progressively larger; at the bottom of the unit the west edge was 145 cm long. The excavators tended to stop at Stratum D, with limited exposure below the top of that stratum. The bottom of Level 5 in Test 17 corresponded with the bottom of Level 10 in Test 19. The volume of the excavated deposits was not calculated for Test 17 because of the effect of the sloping arroyo wall.

Table 3.1. Test 17.

Depths from NE corner; corner surface at 5.21m BD.

Lot	Level	Depth	Description
3045	1	5.35–5.71 m	Stratum A, alluvial level with little charcoal, few artifacts. Fine silt at bottom of level. Extensive rodent activity.
3076	2	To 5.93 m	Stratum B, dark organic level of upper “midden.” Heavy root and rodent disturbance. Little charcoal but plentiful artifacts.
3047	3	To 6.09 m	Organic dark deposits; 3 dark circular stains; patches of different-textured deposits. Abundant rodent disturbance.
3048	4	To 6.17 m	Patchy deposits continued, as did rodent activity. Possible adobe fragment in NE corner. Ash/charcoal deposit in NE corner and a rock against north profile.
3057	5	To 6.18 m	Silty level at first thought to be a pit house floor, but turned out to be a clay level into which borrow pit (Feature 92-6) was dug.
3051	6	To 6.44 m	Borrow pit (Feature 92-6) was an irregular feature across south half of unit, extending both east and west of the unit; sloped toward the S (toward the arroyo). Second pit (92-7) in NE corner extended into east and north profiles.
3058	7	?	Both pits (Features 92-6 and 7) continued into this level. Outside pits, sterile silt.
None	8	6.49 m	Test into sterile. No artifacts.

Table 3.2. Test 19 (1 by 2 m).

Depths from NE corner (Surface at 5.14m BD)

Lot	Level	Depth BD	Description	Est. Volume
3059	1	5.20 to 5.43 m	Upper fluvial level. Few artifacts.	0.46 m ³
3060	2	To 5.59 m	Continuation of upper fluvial level. Increasing numbers of artifacts and charcoal. Bottom of level was silty level noted in Test 17.	0.36 m ³
3061	3	To 5.70 m	Sandy and gravelly at bottom of level. Recent rodent activity in east profile; series of rodent burrows running E–W. More artifacts than in Level 2.	0.22 m ³
3062	4	To 5.79 m	Rich organic level that became gradually lighter in color. More artifacts.	0.18 m ³
3064	5	To 5.85 m	Continuation of dark organic deposits rich in artifacts. Large sherd overlying isolated human bone (5.83 m BD at 0.6 m W and 0.15 m S). Isolated turkey bone at 5.89 m BD.	0.12 m ³
3066	6	To 6.02 m	Continuation of dark organic deposits overlying silt lenses. Some charcoal and possible fire-cracked rock. Ash lens in NE corner. Ground stone.	0.34 m ³
3068	7	To 6.06 m	Deposits slightly lighter in color than in Levels 5 and 6, but still Stratum B. Spots of ash, silty lenses. Large bone found 6.08 m BD, in west side of unit.	0.04 m ³
3076	8	To 6.16 m	Large charcoal pieces and some ash lenses recorded. Seemingly the deposits correlated with those above the 2 pits in Test 17.	0.2 m ³
3075	9	To 6.25 m	Charcoal/ash layer in NE corner contained burned bone as well as a maize cob	0.18 m ³
3078	10	To 6.34 m	Deposits are rocky, with some gravel, and orange. Fewer artifacts. Possibly Stratum C? Silt (Stratum D) began to appear in north part of unit.	Not calculated
3079	11	To 6.36 m	Excavated to sterile silt, found at depths of 6.14 to 6.40 m BD. Feature 92-6 continued in center of unit; irregular in plan, dish shaped cross-section.	Not calculated
				2.1m ³

Features

Feature 92-6, initially thought to be a pit house floor, was a borrow pit set into a clay level (Stratum D). The clay level was visible across the entire arroyo profile at Test 17, at the bottom of Level 5. The clay level sloped toward the south (toward the arroyo) through Levels 6 and 7, but dropped off noticeably into a pit across the SE part of the unit, continuing into Level 10 of Test 17. The deposits in Test 19 were continuations with those in Test 17; Feature 92-6 also continued into Test 19 and occupied most of the south half of that unit. As Test 19 continued downward, Feature 92-6 expanded into an irregular (in plan) borrow pit extending into the north half of the unit (Figure 3.2).. The crisp delineation of the feature was lost in the lowest levels of Test 19. The long axis of the borrow pit was oriented northeast-southwest. Along that axis, it measured 165 cm (from its northeast edge to where it was cut off by the arroyo, in Test 17). The cross-width (measured northwest-southeast) was at least 70 cm. The fill of the borrow pit irregularly shaped pit consisted of layers of ashes, charcoal, and artifacts. The single radiocarbon date from these two tests is from a level above the borrow pit.



Figure 3.2. Test 19 after excavation. Looking east, and showing the clear difference between the upper (Stratum A) silts and the lower, darker levels (Stratum B).

The borrow pit (Feature 92-6) edge can be seen at lower right .

PAC 92B/W-43-32.

Feature 92-7 is pit that first showed up in Level 6 of Test 17, and that extended into Level 7. Occupying the northeast portion of the unit, Feature 92-7 was a shallow (20–25 cm deep) pit with sloping side-walls. The pit extended into the east wall of the unit, but no mention of this pit is found in the Test 19 records. This pit, like Feature 92-6, bottomed out on the sterile Stratum D. The pit extended 1 m along the east wall of Test 17. Feature 92-6 cut into the south end of

Feature 92-7, while the north end extended beyond the north wall of the unit. The visible part of the pit was ovoid in plan, with a maximum east-west width (within the unit) of 40 cm. An ash concentration some 5 cm thick covered the northeast corner of the pit bottom and sloped up with the pit wall. Feature 92-7 also predates the single radiocarbon date from these units.

Radiocarbon Date

A radiocarbon date of 570 ± 70 BP (Beta 65675) came from Test 19, Level 5. This level, from 6.12 to 6.29 m BD (or from 0.98 to 1.15 m BS), was within the dark organic, trash-rich deposits overlying the borrow pit. The single maize cob reported from Level 5 came from 1.13 m BS and was probably the sample used for the radiocarbon date.

Human Remains

Two entries in the Physical Anthropology Notebook pertain to Test 19.

Level 3, Lot 3063; the cranial vault fragment of an adult was in a good state of preservation.

Level 5, Lot 3064: a human rib (from the No. 3–7 range of ribs) was indeterminate as to sex, with no evidence of pathology.

Pottery

Frequencies of plain wares were fairly high in Levels 1 through 4 of Test 17 (Table 3.3). Level 5 showed a drop in that frequency. The Level 6 data are not trustworthy as this bag was one of those involved in the collapse of the sherd table. Textured wares were somewhat higher in the lower levels, and imported sherds were found in the upper levels. The upper levels were clearly Medio period, and the whole sequence might belong there. The frequencies of plainware fit more comfortably into Hill's Medio period cluster than into his Viejo one. Madera Black-on-red occurs in Levels 2 and 3, and Villa Ahumada in Levels 2 and 4. Obvious trade wares were not recognized from the lower levels.

The lower levels of Test 19, on the other hand, may pertain to the Viejo period (Table 3.4). A probable Santa Ana polychrome comes from Level 9. The frequencies of plain ware were lower, and textured wares were most common in the lower levels. Levels 8–11 had plainware frequencies below 50 percent, while in the upper levels those frequencies rose above 50 percent. Level 6 had unusually large numbers of black wares, and large numbers of Babícora sherds were found in Levels 4 and 5. Madera Black-on-red was found in Levels 3–6 and 8, while Ramos Polychrome was found in Level 4. Level 5 produced one of the more recent (uncorrected) radiocarbon dates at the site, describe above.

Table 3.3. Pottery from Test 17.

Lot	Level	Undec.	Black	R-slip	R/br	Text	Babícora	Other	Combo	Total	Weight
3045	L1	28 68%			1 2%	7 17%	4 10%		1 2%	41	230.2g
3046	L2	219 73%	32 11%	1? 0.3%		24 8%	13 4%	9 3%		298	1802.2g
3047	L3	95 66%	15 10%			26 19%	6 4%	1 0.7%	1 0.7%	144	996.8g
3048	L4	126 53%	53 22%			49 20%	7 3%	1 0.4%	3 1%	239	1120.2g
3057	L5	6 46%	2 15%		1 8%	3 23%	1 8%			13	91.4g
3049	L6*	16 29%	12 22%	1 2%		20 36%	4 7%		2 4%	55	439.5g
3051	F. 92- 7 fill	16 80%	2 10%	1 5%		1 5%				20	129.9g
3058	L7	3 100%								3	19.4g
Totals %		508 63%	116 14%	3 0.4%	2 0.2%	130 16%	35 4%	11 1%	7 0.8%	812	4829.6g

* This was one of the bags involved in the collapse of the sherd drying table. The lots did not seem to have been mixed, or at least not much, but it is not entirely clear that the accompanying bags were reunited with the correct assemblages. Given the jump in frequencies for key categories in Level 6, J. Kelley now doubts that this bag belongs to Test 17.

As no important stratigraphic differences were noted between adjacent Tests 17 and 19 (with one exception: a note stating that excavation might have proceeded into Stratum C in lower Test 19), the deposits should have been temporally equivalent. If this was the case, any sense that Viejo period deposits were present in lower Test 19 may be misplaced. These two tests are directly north of, and across the Zurdito arroyo from, Test 14 which definitely had Viejo deposits in the lower levels. The general trends of increasing plain ware frequencies and decreasing textured ware frequencies holds true here, whether the deposits are all Medio or partly Viejo.

Notes from the Lab: Test 17

Lot 3045, Level 1: “Combo”: a biconically drilled disk fragment was made on a red-painted corrugated sherd (No. 3045-100).

Lot 3046, Level 2: “Other”: (1) six Madera Black-on-red; (2) two Villa Ahumada Polychrome; (3) one sherd with a red slip over a pasty white exterior. Babícora Polychrome, Black-on-tan and Red-on-tan were present.

Table 3.4. Pottery from Test 19.

Lot #	Level	Undec.	Bk	R-sl	R-br	Text	Bab.	Other	Combo	Total	Weight	Density /m ³
3059	L1	2 100%								2	21.2g	N/a
3060	L2	10 53%	5 26%			2 11%			2 11%	19	105g	292/m ³
3061	L3	79 81%	1 1%	1 1%		10 10%	3 3%	3 3%	1 1%	98	350.7g	445/m ³
3062	L4	94 68%	6 4%			11 8%	25 18%	2 1%		138	707.7	767/m ³
3063	L5*	205 60%	57 2%			27 8%	50 15%	4 1%	1 0.2%	344	1573.5g	2867/m ³
3064	L5**	2 66%				1 33%				3	88.8g	25/m ³
3066	L6	131 66%	12 6%	3 2%		40 20%	9 5%	2 1%		197	1278.8g	385/m ³
3068	L7	54 53%	22 22%		2 2%	18 18%	6 6%			102	717.4g	2550/m ³
3076	L8	36 47%	11 14%	1 1%		21 27%	5 6%	2 8%	1 1%	77	906.1g	385/m ³
3075	L9	54 34%	45 29%			46 30%	10 6%	2 1%		157	1742.2g	872/m ³
3078	L10	27 41%	25 38%	1 1.5%		13 20%				66	512.8g	N/a
3079	L11	12 48%	5 20%			6 24%	2 8%			25	135.5g	N/a
Totals %		706 57%	189 15%	6 0.4%	2 0.16%	195 16%	110 9%	15 1%	5 0.4%	1228	8139.7g	

* Radiocarbon date of 570 ± 70 BP associated with this level.

** Found 'above human bone' and given a separate lot number.

Lot 3047 Level 3: "Other": Madera Black-on-red. "Combo": a broad-line red-on-brown interior design and black exterior. One of the undecorated brown rims has a red paint band on the lip interior (Pilón Red Rim). A coiled basal sherd belonged to a small round-bottomed jar. A partly drilled undecorated sherd had several pitted areas on the other side of the piece (No. 3047-100).

Lot 3048, Level 4: "Other": Villa Ahumada (?). "Combos": (1) a sherd exterior had red on a non-textured area, next to a polished black area with parallel horizontal incisions; (2) a corrugated exterior with a red painted band; (3) a sherd with a scored exterior and a broad-line red-on-brown interior design. One Pilón Red rim. Two undecorated disk fragments (NO. 3048-100 and -101) were drilled with biconical holes.

Notes from the Lab: Test 19

Lot 3059, Level 1: only two sherds (one rim and one body) of undecorated brown.

Lot 3060, Level 2: “Combo”: one zoned incised had a faded red slip on the smoothed area below incisions. The textured category included corrugated and incised. No painted sherds noted in the lab. A plain brown rim had a black slip band on the lip interior.

Neff listed one painted sherd for this lot, and suggested that it could be Mata Red-on-brown Textured. This body sherd had a light gray core and fine sand temper. The plain zones were matte on both the interior and the exterior, with zoned parallel-incised lines, a pale horizontal red paint band next to the textured zone on the exterior, and a possible oblique painted red band descending from the painted band just mentioned. The incised lines were 3 mm apart and the painted band was 1.1 cm wide. This sherd was probably the “Combo” sherd described above.

Lot 3061, Level 3: “Other”: three Madera Black-on-red. “Combo”: sherd with burned out black lines on a tan exterior, and with a red-slipped interior. The textured category included impressed, corrugated, linear corrugated and brushed and scored. Babícora sherds included polychrome and Babicora Black-on-tan. One sherd had red slip applied to both surfaces.

For this lot, Neff listed seven painted sherds, of which three were Babícora, three were Madera Black-on-red (without a slip, and with the black lines polished over), and one was a red-on-tan originally recorded as having “burned out black paint”—but Neff saw the paint as red. This pale brown-red paint was applied in a broad band on the interior, and in narrow parallel painted bands on the exterior. This could be, he noted, a Babícora Polychrome with a red band on the inner lip and parallel painted bands on the exterior.

Lot 3062, Level 4: “Other”: (1) one Madera Black-on-red; (2) one Ramos Polychrome. Some plain sherds were probably undecorated portions of Babícora vessels. The textured category included corrugated, linear incised, and brushed and scored. Babícora sherds included polychrome, red-on-tan, and black-on-tan. Eight unusual Babícora sherds may have been part of the vessel collected in Level 5, Lot 3063. Five rims were Babícora, on two sherds the lip interiors had red slip bands and one lip interior had a black slip band. One Pilón Red Rim was noted. One brown rim had possible fiber temper.

Neff listed 15 painted sherds for this lot, including three he believed to be Ramos Polychrome—all three recorded in the lab as Babícora Polychrome. Two of the Ramos sherds were smooth and thin, with red designs outlined in black, the lines being carefully executed. Neither showed any reaction to hydrogen peroxide (therefore were most likely mineral paint). The third Ramos was a rim with fine parallel red and black lines, which were polished over the paint. Neff also identified a sherd of thin, well-made Madera Black-on red with dark red paste, no slip, fine sand temper, and polishing over the black organic paint.

Lot 3063, Level 5: “Other”: (1) three Madera; (2) one unknown polychrome. The latter sherd was from a vessel with an estimated diameter of 10 cm; an unusual black design was painted on a partly red-slipped, partly brown exterior surface. Large portions of at least two Babícora Polychrome vessels were present.: (2) At least 25 Babícora sherds were from a single vessel and 28 undecorated sherds may also have been from this vessel. The “red” paint on 13 sherds was quite brown, and the parent vessel had an unusual design (not drawn) with spiky designs. The

black paint was faded. (2) Fourteen sherds from a single vessel appeared to match sherds in the Level 4, Lot 3062 (including three undecorated body sherds and a rim).

Tabulated with the undecorated sherds were two sherds of a small modeled pot, a brown probable handle (No. 3063-101), and a sherd with one edge cut into a step shape (No. 3063-100). The black category included both fire blackened sherds and sherds with definite black slips. Incised patterns were quite variable. A corrugated sherd had a polished dark interior with a burned out paint line, and “pleated” corrugations on the exterior. A miniature modeled pot and a small, thick rim of a miniature pot were tallied as undecorated plainware. A polychrome sherd (type unknown; removed for identification) was a polished brown ware with a red slip band on the lip and a red and black design on the exterior; the maximum diameter of the vessel was 10 cm. A brown “rim” from a pipe end (or a narrow-necked vessel) had an outside diameter of 3 cm; this piece was well made.

For Lot 3063, Level 5, Bag 1, Neff listed 29 painted sherds, one of these being four sherds glued together. Counting the four glued together sherds as one, three sherds were from the same jar, which had coarse sand temper. The sherds were painted over a polished surface, with red outlined in black. The black lines were made with an organic pigment while the red paint was a natural, powdery mineral pigment. Neff was unsure whether this was Babícora Polychrome or a “generic” re-and-black on tan.

From the same level and lot, Bag 2, Neff listed 24 painted sherds, of which 22 were Babícora and two were Ramos polychrome. The two Ramos sherds, from the vessel body, had a dark red slip on the interior and exterior, over a gray core, with medium to fine sand and mica temper, a low luster interior, and a low to medium luster exterior. The black painted lines were mineral pigment and polished over.

Lot 3064, Level 5 consisted of three sherds “found above human bone” and could easily be combined with the sherds from Level 6.

Lot 3066, Level 6: “Other”: two Madera Black-on-red. “Combo”: a textured rim with a red-slipped interior, or at least a band of red slip on the interior. Babícora sherds included polychrome, black-on-tan and red-on-tan. Sherds of a dark brown polychrome with unusually large temper was tallied as Babícora. A heat-altered Babícora Polychrome had an interlocking candy cane design on a dark brown background. The textured sherds included corrugated, obliterated corrugated, incised corrugated, incised, zoned incised with smooth, tool impressed or appliqué on corrugated, punctate, and brushed and scored. The red-slipped sherds included two with exterior slip and one with the slip on both surfaces. An off-white undecorated sherd was shown to Gloria Fenner and Regge Wiseman, both of who agreed it was not slipped and was a local undecorated brownware sherd.

For this lot Neff listed 16 painted sherds, of which most were Babícora. One black-on-brown body sherd had medium sand temper with mica inclusions; the black paint lay over the polished exterior.

Lot 3068, Level 7: a red-on-tan sherd (9 mm thick) had faint red paint or a partial red slip on the exterior. The interior was a smooth, matte tan. This sherd had a beveled edge. A red-on-brown rim had a red slip band (1.5–1.8 cm wide) on the lip interior; the slip carried over to the exterior of the vessel in a step design. In addition, a red design extended down from the lip. The textured category included corrugated, pattern corrugated, incised, scored, and “messy.” Some dark brown sherds with what appeared to be burned out paint were probably heat-altered Babícora. One Babícora sherd had an angular checker board and step design reminiscent of Lincoln Black-on-red. A different Babícora had a flag design in black. The rim of a miniature pot was tallied as undecorated, which also included probable Madera sherd lacking a design

Neff listed seven painted sherds for this lot; five were Babícora and two were red-on-brown. One was a “generic” red-on-tan with red paint over the matte exterior surface. The red paint had diffuse edges. One edge of the sherd itself was beveled. The second red-on-brown rim had a short neck, an everted lip, and a red painted band (polished over the paint) from inside the lip down the interior to mid-neck. The same paint extending onto the exterior of the lip and some paint was daubed on the exterior at mid-neck. The exterior paint daub over the polishing. (The same two sherds were tallied as red-on-brown in the lab).

Lot 3076, Level 8: “Other”: (1) one Madera Black-on-red; (2) an unusual sherd with red and brown designs on dark brown to black background. The designs were not aberrant for Babícora, but the colors were odd.

One of the textured jar rims had distinct, thick, parallel coils perhaps better described as neck banding; the estimated rim diameter was 12 cm. Textured included corrugated, brushed and scored, linear incised, punctate, and altered corrugated. The red-slipped sherd had a large clay-like blob firmly adhering to the exterior surface that could have been post-deposition. This was the same sherd Neff described as a red and white on tan with a “blobby, extruded lump” (see below).

For this lot, Neff listed nine painted sherds, seven of which were Babícora. One was a Madera Black-on-red with an unslipped exterior surface, dark red paste, fine sand temper, a matte interior, a low to medium luster exterior, and black organic paint over the exterior polish. Neff described the ninth painted sherd as red and white on a tan background, quite thin (0.37–0.39 cm thick), and quite hard, presumably as a result of higher temperature firing. The sherd had parallel smoothing or polishing marks on the interior. The exterior was polished over the paint, to a matte to low luster finish. Neither the red paint, nor the creamy white paint, nor the exterior slip responded to hydrogen peroxide, but the exterior “blobby, extruded lump” responded vigorously to that treatment.

Lot 3075, Level 9: “Other”: (1) an unusual polychrome (No. 3075-100) had very thin red and black alternating lines, both horizontally and vertically, and a large black area. A note suggested that this could be Santa Ana Polychrome, and it was removed for identification. (2) A Madera Black-on-red rim. The textured category included corrugated, linear incised, brushed and scored, and zoned corrugated and smooth. A pinched rim had a smooth neck and zoned incisions over altered corrugations on the body. An incised and corrugated rim had a red slip band on the lip interior. On a red-slipped rim, the red carried over the lip. A corrugated rim had an uneven lip

that could have been from an effigy if from a Babícora vessel, but this sherd was textured with wide corrugations including shallow fingernail impressions and the vessel form was unclear. Babícora sherds included polychrome, red-on-tan and red-on-black. The two Babícora rims both had red slip bands on the lip interior.

Neff listed 11 painted sherds for this lot; most were Babícora. One rim was tallied as Ramos Polychrome, local variant (?); it had medium coarse sand temper, polish over the exterior paint, and black organic pigment as part of opposed red and black fret designs. Neff preferred to call this sherd Ramos rather than Babícora because the sherd was thin and well-made, with well-executed painted designs he had not seen on Babícora. Neff also recognized a red-on-tan textured rim sherd in this level. The sherd was from a fairly tall neck with an everted rim and rounded lip. The exterior was heat-altered. The temper was sand and mica, with a few carbonaceous inclusions. A single red painted band was present on the inner lip. The rim exterior was finger impressed and smoothed, altered corrugated, and pattern incised. In addition to the painted sherds, Neff identified a possible Ramos Black.

Lot 3078, Level 10: several black sherds were from the same pot. The textured category included linear incised, brushed and scored, and corrugated. Red-slipped sherds were also present. No painted ware was reported in the original tabulations. Neff reported a single red-on-tan sherd that “doesn’t look Babícora” and that had red paint applied over the polished exterior surface.

Lot 3079, Level 11: few sherds were present. The textured category included brushed and scored and incised. One Babícora Polychrome was present, as was one Pilón Red Rim.

Other Ceramic Items

All of these items were listed above. From Test 17, Level 1, No. 3045-100: roughly half of a biconically drilled corrugated sherd, broken across the hole, which was 8 mm in diameter. The edges were not shaped, so perhaps the piece was broken in manufacture.

No. 3047-100, Test 17, Level 3: a brown sherd was partly drilled from the interior. At roughly the corresponding place on the exterior, a series of small pits suggesting an abandoned attempt to complete a biconical hole. The hole was off-center of the otherwise unworked sherd.

Two drilled sherds came from Test 17, Level 4. No. 3048-100 was roughly half of a biconically drilled sherd, broken across the hole, which had an estimated diameter of 8 mm. The edges appeared to be worked, judging from the sketch in the ceramics book. No. 3048-101 was roughly half of a biconically drilled, polished black sherd, broken across the hole, which had an estimated diameter of 5 mm. The notes do not indicate whether the edges were worked. Both of these sherds may have broken in manufacture.

Lot 3049 was one of the bags possibly mixed by the collapse of the ceramics table. No. 3049-100 was roughly half of a biconically drilled, brown sherd, broken across the hole (the diameter of the hole could not be estimated). The sherd edge was ground. The complete piece would have had a radius of 2.7 cm.

The few corresponding items from Test 19 all came from Lot 3063, Level 5. No. 3063-100 was a midsection of a flattened coiled handle from a brown jar. No. 3063-101 was a possible solid handle, or at least a modeled piece.

Flaked Stone

Three items from Lot 3045, Level 1, were in the Excel database; no other levels from Tests 17 and 19 were included there. The information in Table 3.5 is from the 1992 Lithic Notebook that covered only shaped tools and utilized or modified flakes; it seems that unmodified flakes were not tabulated. Each recorded piece was carefully drawn. The presence of four projectile points (Figure 3.3) is of interest. Most of the recorded items were made of basaltic materials; one piece of chert and one piece of rhyolite were recorded.

Table 3.5. Flaked Stone from Tests 17 and 19.
(Excluding unmodified Flakes)

Unit and Lot #	Shaped tools	Used Flakes	Cores	Total
T17 L1, 3045*		4	1	5
T17 L2, 3046	1	21		22
T17 L3-3047		9		9
T17 L5-3057				0
T19 L4-3062	1			1
T19 L5-3063, 3064	1			1
T 19 8-3076		1		1
T19 L9-3077	1	2		3
T19 10- 3078		1		1
T19L11-3079				0
Totals	4	38	1	43

*Lot 3049, also from Level 1, had no flaked stone.

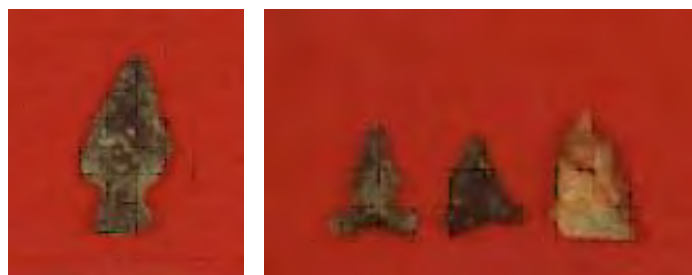


Figure 3.3. Projectile points from Test 19. Left to right: No. 3063-1, Level 4 (PAC 92C-48-8); Nos. 3077-3, -2 and -1, Level 9 (PAC 92C-55-30).

Notes from the Lab

No. 3045-1, Test 17, Level 1: an igneous *pièce esquillée* or bipolar core (3.3 by 2.4 by 0.7 cm, 6.5 g).

No. 3045-2, Test 17, Level 1: a small pointed, retouched flake that might have been an attempt at a projectile point (1.2 by 0.8 by 0.2 cm, 0.1 g).

No. 3045-3, Test 17, Level 1: a side-end scraper made on a rhyolite chunk, with a steep edge angle (3.2 by 1.8 by 0.9 cm, 6.6 g).

No. 3045-4, Test 17, Level 1: Hugh Gibbins suggested that this piece was a possible bark remover/shaft straightener; made of basalt with a concave worked area on one side (3.2 by 2.2 by 0.6 cm, 4.8 g).

No. 3045-5, Test 17, Level 1: a scraper made on a basalt flake, with two sides showing retouch and wear (2.6 by 2.2 by 0.6 cm, 3.5 g).

No. 3046-1, Test 17, Level 2: a unifacially utilized basalt flake (1.6 by 1.4 by 0.3 cm, 0.7 g).

No. 3046-2, Test 17, Level 2: a small, basaltic utilized flake, broken, with retouch along one slightly concave edge (2.3 by 1.5 by 0.4 cm, 1.9 g).

No. 3046-3, Test 17, Level 2: a basalt chunk or wedge with a bifacially used edge (3.3 by 1.9 by 1.4 cm, 6.3 g).

No. 3046-4, Test 17, Level 2: large bifacial cutting flake of basalt (6.0 by 3.5 by 1.0 cm, 15.3 g).

No. 3046-5, Test 17, Level 2: large, mostly unifacial cutting flake of basalt (6.1 by 4.4 by 1.3 cm, 29.6g).

No. 3046-6, Test 17, Level 2: cryptocrystalline basalt bifacial cutting flake (2.3 by 2.9 by 0.9 cm, 3.7 g).

No. 3046-7, Test 17, Level 2: small basalt flake with mostly unifacial use wear on two lateral edges (2.1 by 1.2 by 0.4 cm, 0.9 g).

No. 3046-8, Test 17, Level 2: basalt flake with unifacial use wear (2.9 by 1.9 by 0.7 cm, 3.3 g).

No. 3046-9, Test 17, Level 2: a cryptocrystalline basalt flake with a unifacial cutting edge (1.9 by 2.1 by 0.5 cm, 2.3 g).

No. 3046-10, Test 17, Level 2: a chunk of cryptocrystalline basalt with a unifacial scraper edge (1.6 by 2.5 by 1.0 cm, 4.1 g).

No. 3046-11, Test 17, Level 2: a bifacial worked and utilized cryptocrystalline basalt flake with a 30 to 40 degree edge angle (1.7 by 2.0 by 0.5 cm, 1.6 g).

No. 3046-12, Test 17, Level 2: a basal fragment of a triangular point with a slightly convex base, of fine-grained basalt (1.0 by 1.2 by 0.2 cm, 0.2 g).

No. 3046-13, Test 17, Level 2: a chunky obsidian side scraper (3.1 by 1.4 by 0.7 cm, 3.1 g).

No. 3046-14, Test 17, Level 2: a chunky obsidian side scraper (2.4 by 1.9 by 0.7 cm, 3.8 g).

No. 3046-15, Test 17, Level 2: a chunky flake of unidentified material, with 30 to 40 degree edge retouch (1.8 by 2.1 by 0.9 cm, 3.6 g).

No. 3046-16, Test 17, Level 2: a white chalcedony flake with one bifacially retouched edge (2.9 by 2.8 by 1.1 cm, 4.2 g).

No. 3046-17, Test 17, Level 2: a chalcedony flake with one edge unifacially worked to a 20 to 30 degree angle and a second edge worked to a 40 to 50 degree angle (2.3 by 2.8 by 0.3 cm, 1.6 g).

No. 3046-18, Test 17, Level 2: a triangular flake of opaque chalcedony with one small area of unifacial use wear (with a 30 to 40 degree edge angle) (3.1 by 1.8 by 0.9 cm, 3.8 g).

No. 3046-19, Test 17, Level 2: a marbled chert flake with unifacial use wear along one lateral edge (2.5 by 1.3 by 0.4 cm, 1.5 g).

No. 3046-20, Test 17, Level 2: a white-yellow chert flake with mostly unifacial retouch/use around one end (2.2 by 2.2 by 0.5 cm, 2.3 g).

No. 3046-21, Test 17, Level 2: a honey colored chert flake fragment with unifacial retouch along one edge (3.2 by 3.5 by 1.0 cm, 11.8 g).

No. 3046-22, Test 17, Level 2: a silicified dolomite blade fragment with bifacial retouch at an angle of 20 to 30 degrees, around both lateral edges (1.7 by 1.6 by 0.4 cm, 1.1 g).

No. 3047-2, Test 17, Level 3: a bifacial chopper made from a large basalt flake (9.1 by 7.9 by 2.9 cm, 154.5 g). One edge was bifacially utilized and possibly retouched.

No. 3047-3, Test 17, Level 3: a crude, triangular, basaltic cutting flake with bifacial use wear long the distal edge (3.6 by 2.5, 1.0 cm, 8.1 g).

No. 3047-4, Test 17, Level 3: a basaltic flake with limited unifacial use wear along one edge (2.2 by 1.4 by 0.3 cm, 1.2 g).

No. 3047-5, Test 17, Level 3: a broken basaltic cutting flake with dorsal cortex (2.5 by 1.2 by 0.3 cm, 0.9 g).

No. 3047-6, Test 17, Level 3: a narrow cortical flake of chert with unifacial utilization along one side (3.3 by 1.9 by 0.8 cm, 2.9 g).

No. 3047-7, Test 17, Level 3: a flake of cryptocrystalline basalt with scarring across one end, either from use wear or from bipolar blade removal (2.3 by 1.2 by 0.8 cm, 2.3 g).

No. 3047-8, Test 17, Level 3: a cryptocrystalline basalt flake with use wear along two adjacent edges (2.4 by 1.4 by 0.3 cm, 0.9 g).

No. 3047-9, Test 17, Level 3: a flake of cryptocrystalline basalt with end use (1.6 by 0.9 by 0.4 cm, 0.6 g).

No. 3047-10, Test 17, Level 3: either a bipolar core of a wedge, of cryptocrystalline basalt (2.7 by 1.9 by 0.5 cm, 3.4 g).

No. 3047-11, Test 17, Level 3: a cryptocrystalline basalt flake with limited bifacial retouch and use wear (2.4 by 1.7 by 0.7 cm, 3.0 g).

No. 3062-1, Test 19, L4: a complete side-notched point with a slightly convex base, made of medium-grained gray basalt. The point was almost as wide at the base as it was long (1.5 cm long; 1.4 wide at the base; 0.1 cm thick; not weighed).

No. 3063-1, Test 19, Level 5: a large stemmed point made of fine-grained basalt (3.4 by 1.6 by 0.5 cm, 1.9 g).

No. 3076-1, Test 19, Level 8: a small side-scraper of fine-grained gray basalt (1.6 by 1.2 by 0.4 cm, 0.9 g).

No. 3077-1, Test 19, Level 9: a complete side-notched projectile point with a slightly concave base, made of fine-grained basalt (1.5 cm long; 1.1 cm at the base; 0.2 cm thick; 0.3 g).

No. 3077-2, Test 19, Level 9: a worked flake that may have been a projectile point preform (1.3 long; 1.1 wide at the base by 0.2 cm, 0.3 g). It had one retouched edge. (Figure 93).

No. 3077-3, Test 19, Level 9: a pink chert flake that may have been a projectile point preform (1.9 cm long; 1.2 cm wide at the base; 0.6 cm thick; 0.9 g).

No. 3078, Test 19, Level 10: a bifacially modified flake. Hugh Gibbins suggested that it was a biface preform discarded during manufacture (2.9 by 2.0 by 0.7 cm, 3.8 g).

Ground Stone

No. 3064-100, Test 19, Level 5: a basalt fragment (6.6 by 6.2 by ? cm, 267.6 g) was sketched as having a ground area, 1.0 –1.3 cm wide, on one face.

No. 3076-200, Test 19, Level 8: the bit end of a basalt axe fragment was broken ahead of the groove and across part of one face. The well-shaped bit did not have any spalling (6.2 by 5.5 by 2.3 cm, 92.8 g).

Hammerstone

No. 3047-1, Test 17, Level 3: a quartzite hammerstone had smash marks all over its rounded surface (7.1 by 6.2 by 6.9 cm, 379.2 g)..

Botanical Remains

The three most popular woods (juniper, pine, and oak) were present in both units (Tables 3.6 and 3.7). Maize was present only in Level 7 of Test 17, but in Levels 6, 8 and 9 of Test 19.

Table 3.6. Botanical Remains from Test 17.

Identifications	L3 3047	L4 3048	L6-Fea 7 3051	L7 SE cor 3058
<i>Juniperus</i>	X	X	X	
<i>Pinus</i>	X		X	X
<i>Quercus</i>	X	X	X	X
<i>Zea mays</i>				X

Table 3.7. Botanical Remains from Test 19.

Identifications	L2 3060	L5 3064	L6 3064 3066	L7 3068	L8 3076	L9 3077	L10 3078	L11 3079
<i>Juniperus</i>			X	X	X			X
<i>Pinus</i>	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
<i>Quercus</i>		X	X	X	X	X	X	X
<i>Zea mays</i>			X		X	X		
Unknown						X		

Faunal Remains

Nineteen of Hodgetts' categories were present in Test 17 (Table 3.8), and 23 in Test 19 (Table 3.9). The usual pattern of diversity of taxa, and if low numbers of elements from each taxon, mostly continued to hold. Test 19 contained unusual numbers of elements of geese/swans and medium birds, as well as otherwise rare examples of fox and bobcat. The faunal spreadsheet indicates that the goose/swan radius in Level 5 bore cut marks.

Table 3.8. Faunal Remains from Test 17.

Identification	L3 Lot 3047	L4 Lot 3048	L5 Lot 3057	L6 Lots 3051 & 3049	Totals
Mammal	1				1
Small Mammal	2		2		4
Med Mammal			1		1
Jackrabbit	1				1
Muridae (voles, etc.)				1	1
Pocket gopher	1		2		3
Small rodent				2	2
Small Falconiform	1				1
Turkey				1	1
Large waterfowl (goose or larger)	1				1
Anserinae (geese/swans)			1		1
Large bird			1		1
American Coot			1		1
Large <i>Anas</i>				1	1
<i>Anas</i>				1	1
Perching birds				2	2
Small bird (robin or smaller)			1		1
Medium bird (mallard size)			1	1	2
Unknown	7	3	8	8	26
Totals	14	3	18	17	52

Bone Tool

The shaft fragment of a bone awl some 4 cm long came from Test 19, Level 6, Lot 3066. Neither the species nor the element could be identified.

Density of Artifacts and Faunal Elements

Excavation volumes were difficult to estimate for Test 17 because that unit varied by depth, due to the sloping wall of the arroyos and the sloping surface of the top of Stratum D (where excavation usually stopped). If Test 17 had been a normal 1 by 2 m unit, and given an excavation depth of 1.14 m, the estimated volume would be 2.28 m³. By adjusting the volume downward by a factor of 1/8, we arrive at an estimate of 2 m³. With 848 artifacts, the average density of artifacts was 424 m³, while the faunal density was 26 elements/m³. For Test 19, excavated volume was estimated only for Levels 2 through 9 (ca. 2m³). With 1,142 artifacts, the estimated artifact density for these levels was 571/m³, while faunal density for the same levels was 85/m³.

Table 3.9. Faunal Remains from Test 19.

Identification	T5 3063	T6 3066	T7 3068	T8 3066	T9 3077	T10 2078	T11 3079	Totals
Medium Artiodactyl			1					1
Small mammal	1		1	1	1			4
Large mammal	1							1
Medium carnivore				1	1			2
Canid					3	3		6
Fox	1							1
Bobcat		1						1
Jackrabbit	6			1	12	1		20
Cottontail				1	2			3
Small rodent				3	5			8
Prairie dog	1							1
Ground squirrel	1				1			2
Turkey	2				2		1	5
American Coot	1							1
Large <i>Anas</i>		1						1
Anserinae (geese/swans)				1	15	1		17
Hérons					1			1
Small bird				1				1
Medium bird			1		16	1		18
Large bird			1	1	6			8
Perching bird				1	1			2
Shorebird/gull				1				1
Falconiformes						1		1
Unknown	8	10	3	7	45	12	3	88
Totals	22	12	7	19	111	19	4	194

Summary of Tests 17 and 19

Although Tests 17 and 19 were directly north of, and across the Zurdito arroyo from, Test 14, the tested deposits on the north and south sides of the arroyo did not correspond—underscoring the fact that there separate sources for the deposits on each side of the swale that became the Zurdito arroyo. (The arroyo itself formed perhaps a century ago.) A Viejo period date came from a lower level in Test 14, while one of the more recent dates from the site came from Level 5, Test 19. As was the case elsewhere along the Zurdito arroyo, no structures were found. Two pits and a relative abundance of utilized flaked stone artifacts in Test 17 constituted the most interesting aspects of these two units.



Chapter 4

TESTS 25, 26, AND 27

Tests 25–27 examined a large rock feature in the northeast corner of the site, near the confluence of arroyo Los Elotes and arroyo el Zurdo (Tables 4.1–4.3). From the surface this feature appeared to be a large room with shallow yet undisturbed deposits. If indeed it was a single room, the feature would have rivaled the room in Test 5 in terms of size, being estimated at 20 to 25 m². Three 1 by 2 m tests were placed along the interior of the west stone wall, with Unit 25 in the northwest corner of the room. The total length of the exposure was thus 6 m.

Table 4.1. Test 25 (1 by 2 m).

Depths from SE corner. NW corner unit datum was 4.36 m below site datum.

Lot	Level	Depth	Description	Estimated excavated volume
3131	L1	4.77 to 4.96	NW corner of room. Scattered burned adobe. Rock wall became visible in N wall of unit. Soil hard, with gravel inclusions. Pockets of soft earth, probably rodent disturbed. Level stopped at a disturbed level of wall fall.	0.38 m ³
3136	L2	To 5.05 m	Room fill, melted adobe throughout unit. Rock wall was placed on adobe foundation in a trench, the latter presumably below old occupation surface. Few cultural materials.	0.18 m ³
3124	L3	To 5.22 m	Softer soil with occasional sand and larger gravels. Much rodent disturbance at N end of unit. Actual nest found at 81 cm BD, in center of unit. Human bone in rodent hole fill. Soil darkened as level proceeded.	0.34 m ³
3147	L4	To 5.37 m	Scattered human bone throughout unit, badly degraded and often directly associated with rodent activity. Loose gravelly fill continued. In S half of unit, chunks of melted adobe were present. Rock concentration in SW corner was mapped.	0.3 m ³
3161	L5	To 5.39 m	Remnant of a disturbed burial (Fea. 92-14) found in N half of unit, with fragmentary bones extending into east wall of unit. Burial remnant seemed to be oriented NW–SE. Bone preservation very poor. Only 2 cranial fragments, 2 tibia fragments and an unidentified fragment recorded. Level terminated. Bones too fragile to collect.	0.04 m ³
				1.24 m ³

Table 4.2. Test 26 (1 by 2 m).

Depth from SE corner. Unit datum was 4.36 m below site datum.

Lot	Level	Depth	Description	Estimated Excavated Volume
3145	L1	4.58m to 4.69 m	Overburden. Fluvial deposits. Level terminated when soil changed to darker color. 2 large rocks to west of center of 1 x 2 m unit, and two in NW corner.	0.22 m ³
3133	L2	To 4.94M	Compacted soil level with small irregular gravels; same level shows in both T 25 and T 27. Continuation of deposits from Level 1. Expected continuation of adobe found in this level of T 27 did not occur, raising speculation of doorway.	0.5 m ³
3149	L3	To 5.27m	Turkey bone found 71 cm below unit datum. Soil varied but mostly gravels in a sandy matrix. Scattered burned adobe and <i>bajareque</i> (daub) in south half of unit. Hard packed silt layer found at 86 cm B (unit) D showed some charcoal stains but is not burned overall. Silt showed abundant rodent disturbance. Few artefacts.	0.66 m ³
3215	L4	To 5.38m	Clay level found at 92 cm B (unit) D. This is Stratum D, and unit is terminated when 10 cm of sterile clay dug.	N/a
				1.38 m ³

Table 4.3. Test 27 (1 by 2 m).

Depth from SE corner. Unit datum was 4.36 m below site datum.

Lot	Level	Depth	Description	Estimated Excavated Volume
3141	L1	4.46 to 4.50 m	Overburden removal in order to expose wall of room. Soil was hard alluvial deposits with small angular gravels. Possible line of adobe wall appeared along north edge of unit, toward bottom of level. Latter stopped at soil change.	0.08 m ³
3126	L2	To 4.80 m	Soils varied. N half of unit had burned soil with “melted” adobe and small charcoal inclusions. Softer soil in S half of unit was fine and dark, with rounded gravels. In NW corner, a very compact but irregular surface was exposed. Large rock and adobe found in NW corner, not convincing as a wall. Still, E-W alignment of rocks outside unit were suggestive of a wall.	0.6 m ³
				0.68 m ³

The hoped-for undisturbed room did not materialize. The shallow fill was a jumble of adobe wall fall resting directly on Stratum D, so that no stratigraphic information was forthcoming. No floor features were noted. Either the surface of Stratum D served as the floor, or the floor had been destroyed. The wall stones were set in a shallow trench filled with adobe, the trench having been cut into Stratum D. Alluvial deposits extended across the room and adjacent portions of the site, so work on this feature was halted. Few artifacts were encountered in the tests.

Human Remains

A badly disintegrating burial, Feature 92-14, was found in Test 15, Level 5. The burial was in the east half of the unit, with bones extending into the unit wall. Although the top of the burial pit could not be identified, the pit intruded into Stratum D. On the basis of a few scraps of cranium and tibia, and bone too fragmentary to identify, the burial was flexed, with the head to the northeast. Most of the burial was in the adjacent, unexcavated portion of the room.

The level records noted a single human bone from Level 3. The record for Level 4 states, "Human bone found throughout level—badly degraded and often associated with rodent activity." The level record for Level 5 noted, "Level only partially completed due to discovery of human remains. See Feature 92-14 for details of burial (?) and surrounding soil matrix." Sylvia Abonyi took over the work but the bones were in such poor shape that they would not survive excavation, so the unit was abandoned.

The physical anthropology notebook had two entries for human remains from Test 25. the entry for Lot 3124 (Level 3) noted mixed human and animal bone. The human bone included long bone shaft fragments, two premolars (1st and 2nd right) without caries and with very little wear, and one axis vertebra (adult, with no pathologies). Abonyi could not tell if the human bone was from more than one individual.

Lot 3335, from Level 5, consisted of two occiput fragments, one tooth (an upper right canine with no pathologies), and miscellaneous small fragments. The rest of the human bone from within the unit was reburied. There was no record in the physical anthropology book for Level 4, even though the level records indicated that several bones were found.

In summary, the unit yielded human bone scattered by rodent activity, most likely from a burial within the unit.

Pottery

Both Ramos Polychrome and Madera Black-on-red were identified in the lab (from Tests 25 and 27), though Neff disputed the former type identification. Babícora sherds came from all units. With the exception of Level 3 of Test 26, which yielded a very small sample, the percentages of textured wares were fairly low, suggesting the late part of the Medio period occupation. The large proportions of plain wares in all three units also support this temporal placement. Level 1 of Test 25 was represented by Lot 3131, from which no pottery was recorded.

Table 4.4. Pottery from Test 25.

Lot	Level	Undec.	Black	Text	Poly	Other	Totals	Weight	Density
3136	L2	16 76%	2 10%	2 10%		15%	21	73.1g	116/m ³
3124	L3	13 68%	3 19%	1 5%	1 5%	1 5%	19	58.5g	56/m ³
3147	L4	5 55%	3 33%			1 11%	9	20.9g	30/m ³
Totals		34 69%	8 16%	3 6%	1 2%	3 6%	49	152.5g	40/m ³ *

* Total density includes non-artifact bearing levels.

Table 4.5. Pottery from Test 26.

Lot	Level	Undec	Bks	R-sl	Text	Babs	Total	Weight	Density
3133	L2	32 78%		1 2%	6 15%	2 5%	41	143.9g	82/m ³
3149	L3	5 42%	1 8%		4 33%	2 17%	12	232.3g	18/m ³
Total		35 65%	3 5.5%	1 2%	10 19%	4 7%	53	376.2g	34% *

*Total density includes non-artifact bearing levels.

Table 5. 6. Pottery from Test 27.

Lot	Level	Undec	Black	R sl	Text	Bab	Other	Total	Weight	Density
3141	L1	40 66%	9 15%	1 2%	7 12%	2 3%	1 2%	60	290.2g	750/m ³
3126	L2	76 79%	5 5%	1 1%	8 8%	4 4%	2 2%	96	405.6g	160/m ³
Total		116 74%	14 9%	2 1%	15 10%	6 4%	3 2%	156	695.8g	229/m ³

Notes from the Lab

Lot 3124 (Test 25, Level 3): “Other”: one Ramos Polychrome.

Lot 3126 (Test 25, Level 2): “Other”: one Madera Black-on-red.

Neff listed two painted sherds from Level 3 of Test 25. He assigned both to Babícora Polychrome, disputing the Ramos identification made in the lab.

Lot 3147 (Test 25, Level 4): “Other”: one sherd of “imported painted ware, unidentified.” Neff listed six painted sherds from this lot, including four Babícora Polychrome and two Madera Black-on-red. The latter had dark red paste and were unslipped. Black paint was applied over the low luster polished exterior.

Lot 3133 (Test 26, Level 2): the single red-slipped sherd was slipped red on the interior and brown on the exterior.

Lot 3149 (Test 26, Level 3): the Babícora count included one sherd that was described as red-on-gray and should be re-examined.

Lot 3141 (Test 27, Level 1): “Other”: one Ramos Polychrome. One textured sherd had an interior covered with “pin-holes.” The red-slipped sherd had a heavy reddish polished slip on both surfaces.

Lot 3126 (Test 27, Level 2): “Other”: two Madera Black-on-red. The red-slipped sherd had a red-slipped interior and a brown-slipped exterior.

Flaked Stone

The Excel data sheet provided the information in Table 4.7. There were no catalogued (formal) flaked stone artifacts from these three units.

Table 4.7. Flaked Stone from Tests 25, 26, and 27.

Lot	Test	Level	Flakes	Cores	Totals
3136	25	L2	21		21
3124	25	L3	10		10
3147	25	L4	4		4
3160	25	L1 (leveling)	10		10
3133	26	L2	14		14
3149	26	L3	15		15
3131	27	L1	27		27
3126	27	L2	42	3	45
Total			143	3	146

Ground Stone

No. 3160-200: identified as coming from the upper “flood deposit/alluvial level,” this item was a tiny fragment of ground vesicular basalt; possibly part of a mano or metate (4.0 by 2.0 by 1.3 cm; 20.6 g).

Faunal Remains

Few of Hodgetts’ categories were present in these units (Table 4.8). The largest number of elements for a single species/category was for ground squirrels. The identified sample was very small, affecting the number of identified species/categories.

Table 4.8. Faunal Remains from Tests 25, 26, and 27.

Identifications	T25 L3 3124	T25 L4	T25 L5	T26 L5 3194	T27 L2	Total
Small mammal	3			2		5
Cottontail	1			1	1	3
Squirrels	1	1		1		3
Prairie dog				9	1	10
Ground squirrel		1				1
Large rodent		1		5		6
Medium bird				1		1
Unknown	1	20	16	10	2	49
Totals	6	23	16	29	4	78

Density of Artifacts and Faunal Remains

For Test 25, the estimated volume of excavated fill was 1.27 m³. With 95 artifacts, the estimated density was 75/m³. The density of faunal elements was 40/m³.

Test 26 had an estimated fill volume of 1.38 m³. The estimated density/m³ was 59 artifacts and 21 faunal elements.

Test 27 had an estimated fill volume of 0.68m³. The estimated density/m³ was 331 artifacts and 6 faunal elements.

The density figures from this group of tests were among the lowest at the site; only Test 6 (central room block), Test 37 (north patio wall), and Test 7B had lower densities. If one assumes that lower densities reflect less trash accumulation, perhaps because of room abandonment toward the end of the village occupation, this shallow room or rooms on the periphery of the site may have been among the last occupied.

Chapter 5

TEST 39

Test 39 was a 1 by 1 m unit at the south face of the Zurdito arroyo, at 491E and 5.45 m below site datum. The test was opened to expose an eroding human burial. The unit as a whole was excavated only to the level of the burial, which was exposed in lower Stratum B.

Human Remains

The burial (Feature 92-23) was interred on its right side, with its head to the south and its face to the east. Only elements from the lumbar vertebrae to the head were present; the lower limbs and pelvis had washed into the arroyo. A worked scapula was lying beside the occiput, and red pigment was present around the neurocranium. The burial was made from the lower part of Stratum B through Stratum C, with the bottom of the pit in Stratum D. The pit extended across the unit, and must have measured at least 1.5 m east-west. The pit extended south 80 to 85 cm from the arroyo wall, and was considerably larger than the actual burial. The bones were too fragile to remove intact, so collection was limited to isotopic samples from the right and left humerus, a radius, an ulna, the right and left clavicles, and the right and left first ribs (Lot 3218). The rest of the exposed human bone was reburied.

Pottery

Two sherds were found in this unit, both within the grave (Lot 3441). One was at the crown of the head and the other was at the level of the upper vertebrae. One sherd had red slip or paint applied to the exterior, with a definite break between the red and the brown, unslipped part of the exterior. The other sherd was a black ware. Total weight was 31.5 g.

Stone Artifact

No. 3441-201, Feature 23: a white to rust-colored chert burnishing stone (3.4 by 2.2 by 1.9 cm, 23.8 g) came from Stratum B; it was not associated with the burial. The rust color might be due to exposure to extreme heat.

Bone Artifact

An artiodactyl scapula had the process removed; the two edges show definite signs of flaking and working. This was noted as being broken from a longer scapula fragment that was also present and that did not show signs of working (of which I can find no other record). Both pieces were said to be quite fragile. The scapula was placed at the back of the cranium and, like the skull, was covered in red pigment (4.17 by 1.18 by 0.3 cm; 2.3 g).

Summary of Test 39

The location of the burial along the Zurdito swale shows that some burials were placed outside structures, and in this part of the site. The extravagant amount of red ocher on the skull of the burial, as well as the burial of a scapula tool at the back of the head, are unique in the project's experience (but we investigated very few burials).

Chapter 6

TEST 40

Test 40 was slightly east of Tests 1 and 7, and was placed in the bottom of the Zurdito arroyo in an attempt to sample lower Stratum C. We hoped that a Viejo pottery sample would be retrieved from what appeared to be the earliest deposits in the arroyo. The yellow sand being sampled was 10 to 20 cm thick, and ended at bedrock. The entire test was recorded as Level 1.

Pottery

The recovered pottery included Babícora Polychrome and Babícora Red-on-tan (Lot 3370), so was not from the Viejo period. A surprising number of sherds was recovered from the sandy bottom of the arroyo, however, and the average weight per sherd was higher than usual (9.7g per sherd), suggesting that the sherds were not transported a great distance. Besides the two Babícora sherds already mentioned, the lot of 184 sherds included 86 plain, 45 black, four red-slipped, and 45 textured. Total weight of the lot was 1799.5 g.

In his review of the lot, Neff noted five painted sherds, including one Babícora Polychrome, one “Generic” Red-on-tan, two Red-on-tan textured, and a possible Anchondo Red-on brown that he noted was originally recorded as red-slipped.

Faunal Remains

Rabbits dominated this small assemblage (Table 6.1).

Table 6.1. Faunal Remains from Test 40.

Identification	Count
<i>Canis</i>	1
Jackrabbit	4
Lagomorph	1
Cottontail	2
Pocket gopher	1
Medium Falconiform	1
Medium bird	2
Unknown	19
Total	31

Bone Tool

Lot 3370: a bone awl shaft fragment, 9 cm long, was recorded in the faunal database.

Summary of Test 40

Although the purpose of the test was to find a sample of Viejo period pottery, the presence of Medio period sherds show that the effort did not succeed. The faunal elements suggested that if the sands contained redeposited cultural materials, the latter had not been subjected to very much mechanical action. This fact brings to mind the whole pot that Art MacWilliams found in the sandy bottom of the Zurdito arroyo in 1991 (Lot No. 2076). The pot was obviously redeposited from a higher stratum, and had lost its four legs and two *adornos* (retaining scars where these had been attached to the body), but even so the pot could not have been transported very far.

Chapter 7

TEST 42 (PATIO WALL TRENCH)

Lot 3089, recorded in the Lot book on June 18, 1992, indicates that pottery, flaked stone, and faunal remains reached the lab. No Level Record was made. David Phillips's notes indicated that on June 16, he started workmen on "chasing walls in Loy's patio." (Figure 7.1). This effort is arbitrarily called Test 42.



Figure 7.1. The patio wall as it appeared in 1990, a year of adequate rainfall.
Looking east. PAC 90C-6-37.

Wall cleaning proceeded along both sides of the north and east patio walls, extending down to the bases of the rocks. No stratigraphy could be seen in the fill along the wall. Artifacts were collected as they were seen, without screening.

Warren Hill's notes for July 18, 1992 also described a second wall-cleaning episode along the south patio wall, to trace that wall's relationship to the central room block. No lot number was assigned; either recovered items were included with Lot 3089, or none were recovered. The map of the patio and the long trench showed the patio wall.



Figure 7.2. Clearing the south patio wall in 1992. Looking east to the main Zurdo arroyo. Photo taken across Test 32 in the long trench. There is a noticeable difference in the ground cover between 1990 (Figure 7.1) and 1992. PAC 92B/W-18-04.

The Wall

The north patio wall was traced for about 15 m, while the east patio wall was about 16m long. The south side of the patio was in part defined by the north edge of the room block, in part by a short connecting wall between the room block and the east patio wall. This short (south) patio wall connected to the central house block between Rooms 1 and 2, creating an offset of the patio space. The remaining patio walls were one to two courses of unshaped cobbles resting in a shallow trench into which an adobe mixture had been poured. Although the wall base did not rest directly on Stratum D, the depth of cultural deposits underlying the wall was not great. The east edge of the patio was not defined, but we estimated that the patio had an interior size of at least 200 m².

Human Remains

An adult parietal fragment from Lot 3089 was in a good state of preservation.

Pottery

Although artifact collection was not systematic, the pottery fits in the Medio period—probably fairly late. The counts are: plain, 108 (61 percent); black, 23 (13 percent); red-on-brown, 1 (0.5 percent); textured, 28 (16 percent); Babícora, 11 (6 percent); total, 178 sherds, 3253 g. This assemblage, together with the dates and collections from Tests 3 and 4 (elsewhere in the patio), suggests that the patio was used late in the history of the site.

Notes from the Lab

“Other”: (1) seven Madera Black-on-red. One of these, a rim, had finger impressions below the exterior of the lip. The single sherd coded as red-on-brown was tabulated as “Painted—red slip on brown” in the pottery notebook.

Flaked Stone

Only two pieces of flaked stone were recorded.

No. 3089-1 was a thick white chert end scraper (2.7 by 2.8 by 0.7 cm, 4.1 g) with a wide striking platform and retouch and use wear at the distal end.

No. 3089-2 was a serrated side scraper of black cryptocrystalline basalt (2.0 by 1.4 by 0.4 cm, 1.0 g). The serrated edge was on a thin edge of the flake.

Ground Stone

No. 3089-200: a thin slab with a very slightly concave ground face (5.8 by 4.7 by 1.8 cm; 81 g).

No. 3089-201: the bit end of a fine-grained basalt axe (none of the groove remains). The bit is carefully flaked (7.8 by 4.9 by 4.1 cm; 161 g).

No. 3367-200, Wall Trench 2, Surface: an axe bit retained none of the groove (9.5 by 6.07 by 5 cm; 380.9 g).

Faunal Remains

Although this unit did not include systematic artifact collection, the only instance of black bear from the site came from the unit assemblage. Other taxa included artiodactyl, canid, turkey, American Coot, and quail. The quail bone was burned at the proximal end. The pig bone is modern.

Table 7.1. Faunal Remains from Test 42, Wall Trench 1.

(Outlining North Wall of Patio)

Identifications	Count
Medium Artiodactyl	5
Deer	3
Canid	7
Small Canid	1
Medium mammal	1
Black Bear	1
Turkey	5
American Coot	1
Medium bird	1
Quail	1
Pig	1
Unknown	7
Total	34

Chapter 8

THE LONG TRENCH

The 1992 excavations focused on creating a north-south trench from the north patio wall to the apex of the central mound, with several offset units (Figures 8.1 and 8.2). Given the early radiocarbon date from the Zurdito arroyo, which was in hand at the beginning of the field season, we hoped that a cut into the highest house mound might reveal a two-story building with underlying Viejo Period remains. Although this hope came to nothing, the trench was useful for understanding the structure of the site.

The trench was begun just east of 1991 Tests 4, 10 and 11. In its final configuration, the trench was 1 m wide and extended 21 m south from the north patio wall south, ending at the highest part of the central room block (very near the northwest corner of Test 6, excavated in 1991). The composite profile is shown in Figures 8.3–8.5.



Figure 8.1. The long trench. Left: looking south to the crest of the mound, prior to removal of the baulks. The extensions placed to trace the borrow pit, Tests 28 and 30, are to the right. Right: the trench after the baulks were removed, with Tests 16 and 20 in the foreground. Photographs by Sylvia Abonyi.



Figure 8.2. Additional views of the long trench. Left: the northern part of the trench in 1992, looking north, after the baulks were removed. PAC 91B/W-18-4. Right: final profiling of the long trench. Looking south. PAC 92C9-6.

Within the room block, at the south end of the trench, additional units were opened to the east and west. Test 36 was a 2 by 2 m unit on the west side of the long trench, Tests 32 and 33 were 2 by 2 m units on the east side of the trench, and Test 34 was a 1 by 2 m unit forming the southeast corner of the room block excavation. In the northern part of the patio, a suspected pit house in Tests 16 and 20 resulted in extensions to the west in Tests 28 and 30.

Stratigraphy

The stratigraphy exposed by the trench showed that Stratum D, the silt-clay level, underlay the trench from its north end to at least Unit 29. South of Unit 29, Stratum D was not reached due to lack of time. Particularly interesting is the midden through which the prehistoric pit predating Room 1 was dug to Stratum D. Both north and south of that pit, and below the floor of Room 3, 20 to 40 cm of midden contained abundant wood charcoal and artifacts pertaining to the Medio period. In Unit 29, Stratum D was encountered ca. 2 m below the surface.

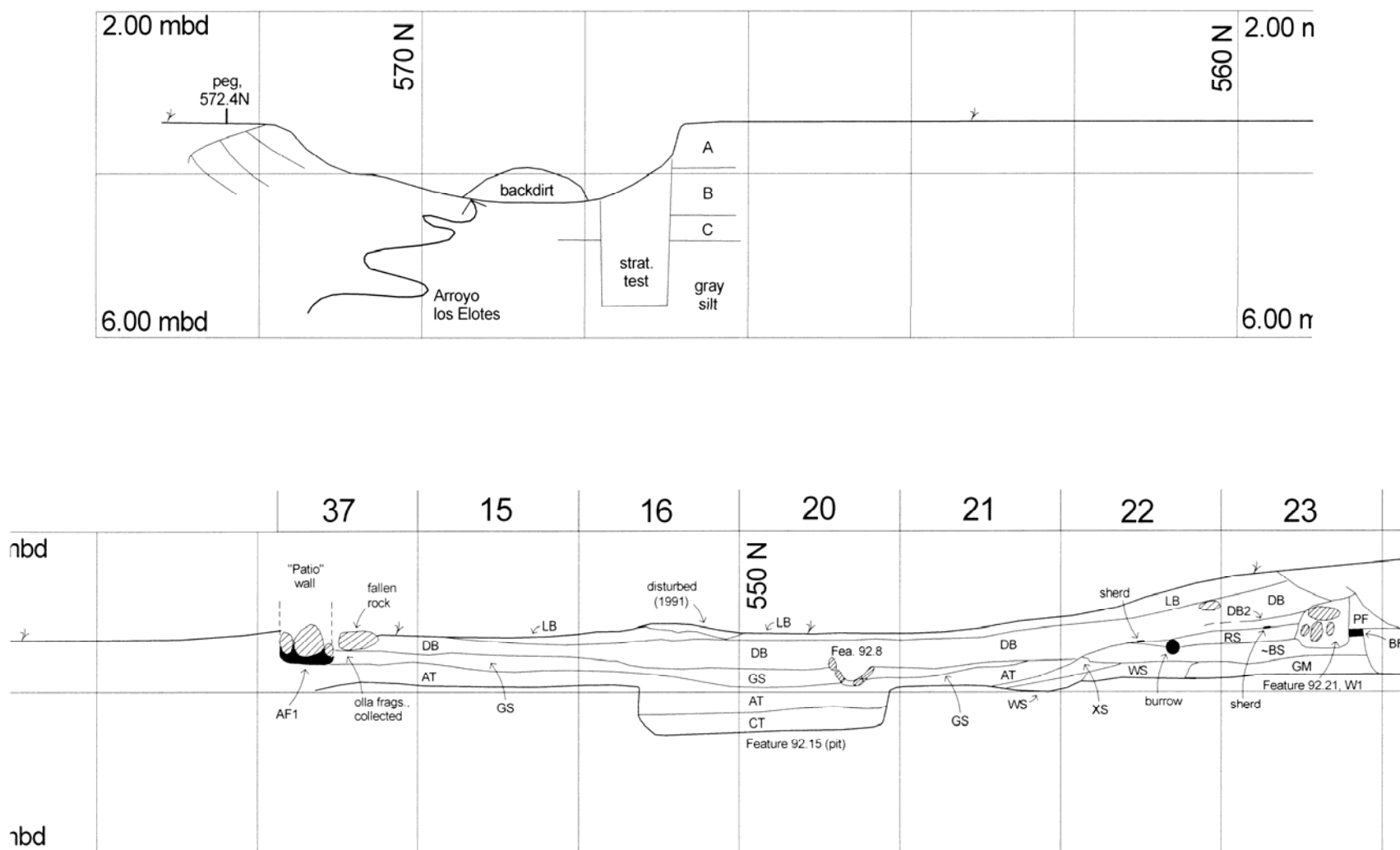


Figure 8.3. North-south profile, between 574 N and about 542 N. Grid squares are 2 m on a side. Unit numbers are shown at the top of the profile grid.

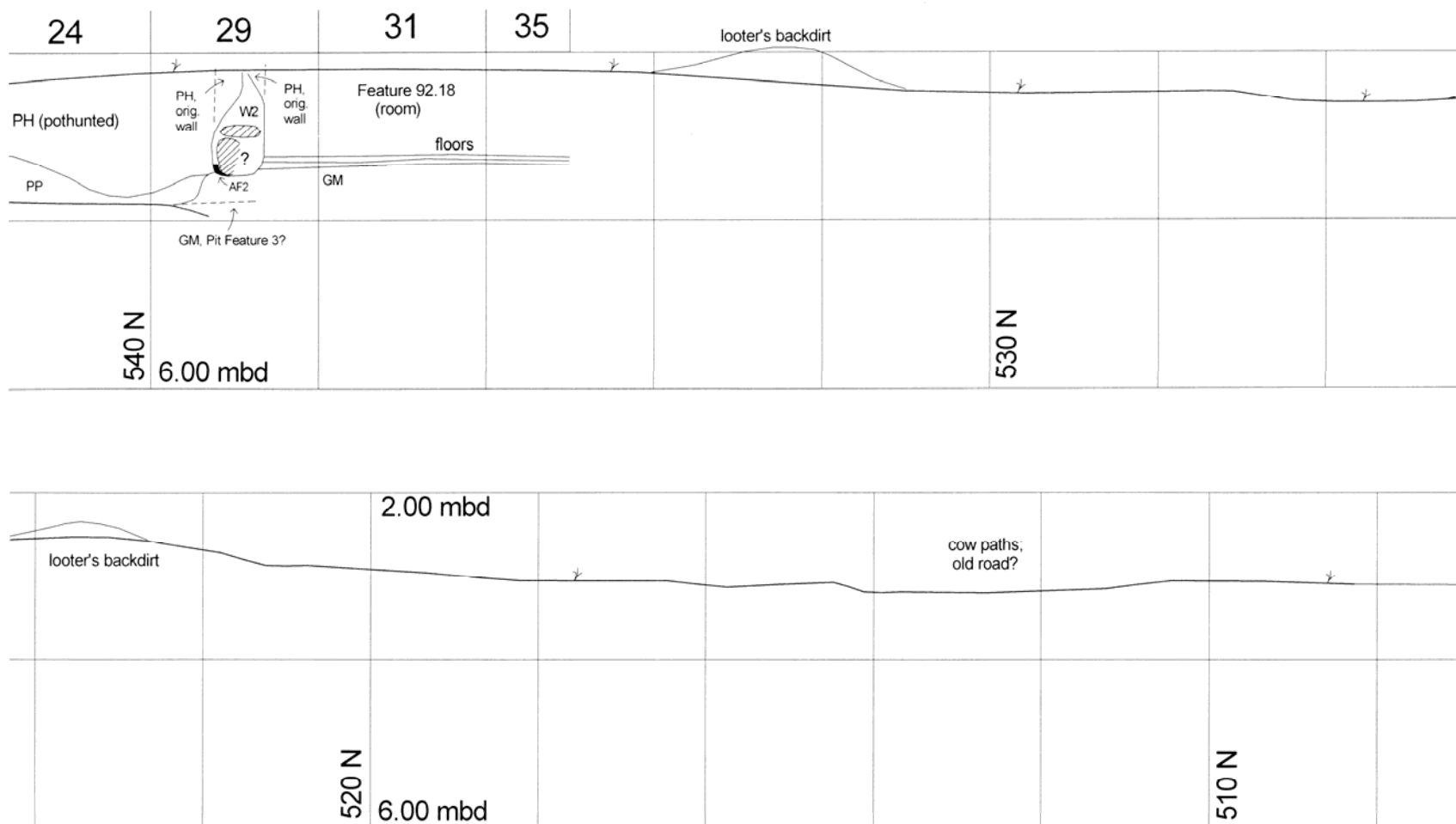


Figure 8.4. North-south profile, between 542 N and about 507 N. Grid squares are 2 m on a side. Unit numbers are shown at the top of the profile grid.

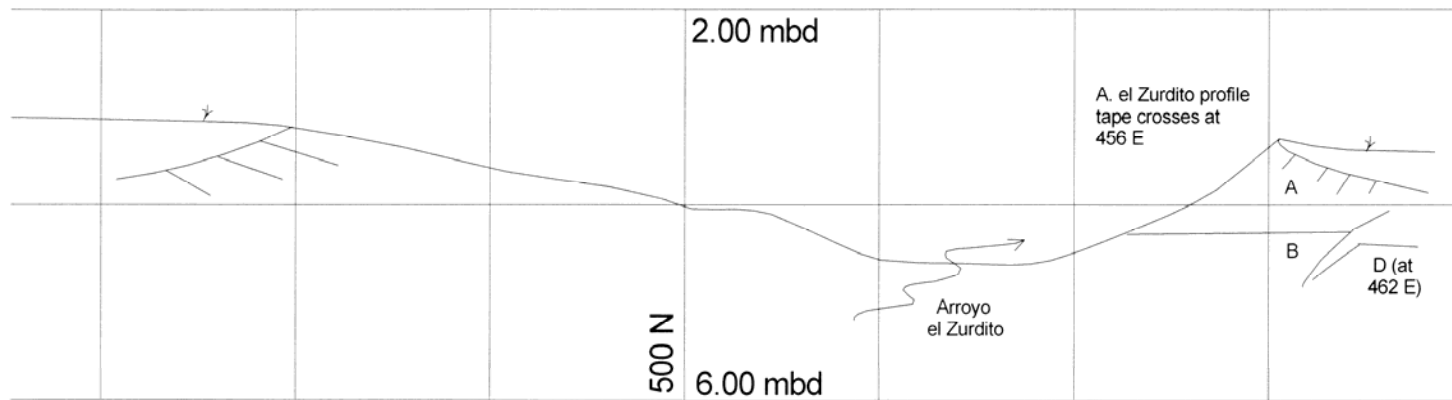


Figure 8.5. North-south profile, between about 507 N and 492 N. Grid squares are 2 m on a side.

Additional stratigraphic information came from Unit 38, a 1 by 1.5 m subfloor test of the north side of Room 2 (encompassing parts of the previously excavated Units 29, 31, 32, and 33). Chunks of adobe and a lower plaster floor were found in the first 10 cm or so of the subfloor test. Below this, a thin level containing few artifacts overlay the midden, which continued to 44 cm below the upper floor. This midden contained abundant artifacts, charcoal, and charred corncocks.

Radiocarbon Dates

Two radiocarbon dates, of 520 ± 40 BP (TO-3126) and 620 ± 60 BP (TO-4125), came from Test 38, Level 4 (11 to 41 cm below the floor of Room 2). The samples were taken from the undisturbed south side of the room and included charred corn. These “midden” samples came from beneath the central house mound must have predated its construction—indicating the recentness of the both the central room-block and the underlying midden at this depth. To put it differently, the house mound and at least part of the underlying midden dated to the Medio period.

Features North of the Room Block

Borrow Pit (Feature 92-15)

Feature 92-15 was a large, shallow pit dug from the surface of, and into, the silt-clay basal deposits first noted in Units 16 and 20 (Figure 8.6). The pit measured 3.5 m north-south. The thought that this might be a Viejo period pit house led the crew to expand the trench to the west in Tests 28 and 30. During this process the shape of the pit continued to suggest that it could be a pit house, but the final verdict that it was not—based on the absence of structural supports, the lack of a fire pit or other utilization of the “floor,” and the absence of artifacts other than those in the pit fill. The feature is best interpreted as a borrow pit (or possibly an unfinished pit for a dwelling).

The radiocarbon date from Test 20, Level 7 was from just above the “floor” of the pit. The date of 560 ± 60 BP (TO-4124) placed the fill in the pit late in the occupation of the site, as did the Medio period pottery assemblage. Sherds from the lowest level of the pit included Babícora Polychrome. A small piece of ground stone came from Level 4.

Rock-lined Hearth (Feature 92-8)

Feature 92.8 was a small rock-lined hearth in the fill over the borrow pit. The hearth extended into the profile wall (Figure 8.3) and was only partly excavated. Tabular stones lined the pit, which was 61 cm long, extended 29 cm into the unit from the profile wall, and was 25 cm deep (17 cm from the rim to the tops of the rocks lining the base of the pit). Fire-cracked rock, charcoal, flaked stone, and potsherds were found in the pit fill. The pit appeared to be associated with the most recent occupation surface, at the top of the trashy level that capped Feature 92-15.



Figure 8.6. Borrow pit (Feature 92.15). The borrow pit extended into Tests 16, 20, 28 and 30. Looking north. PAC 92B/W-43-30.

Tests in the Room Block

From the north compound wall, the 1992 trench proceeded south 12 m before walls were encountered. The mound began in Test Unit 22. The room block began in Test 23 and continued to the south end of the trench. Parts of four contiguous rooms were excavated (Figure 8.7). A wall revealed in 1991 (in Test 6) most likely was the south wall of Room 4, while the excavated part of Test 6 south of that wall was in an adjacent room. Room numbers assigned to the four partly excavated rooms are here given precedence over feature numbers assigned in the field.

The juncture of the south compound wall with the room block was a continuation of the east-west wall shared by Rooms 1 and 2, extending to the southeast corner of the outer patio wall. Burned adobe and earth found along walls and floors indicated that Room 2 burned (as perhaps did others).

Room 1

The east-west wall encountered in Test 23 (Feature 92-21) formed the north wall of the room block and of Room 1. The wall was similar in thickness and construction (adobe with *cimientos*) to the north wall of Room 2 (Feature 92-18), but thicker than the interior walls along the west side of Room 2 and between Rooms 3 and 4. Room 1 measured about 3m north-south.

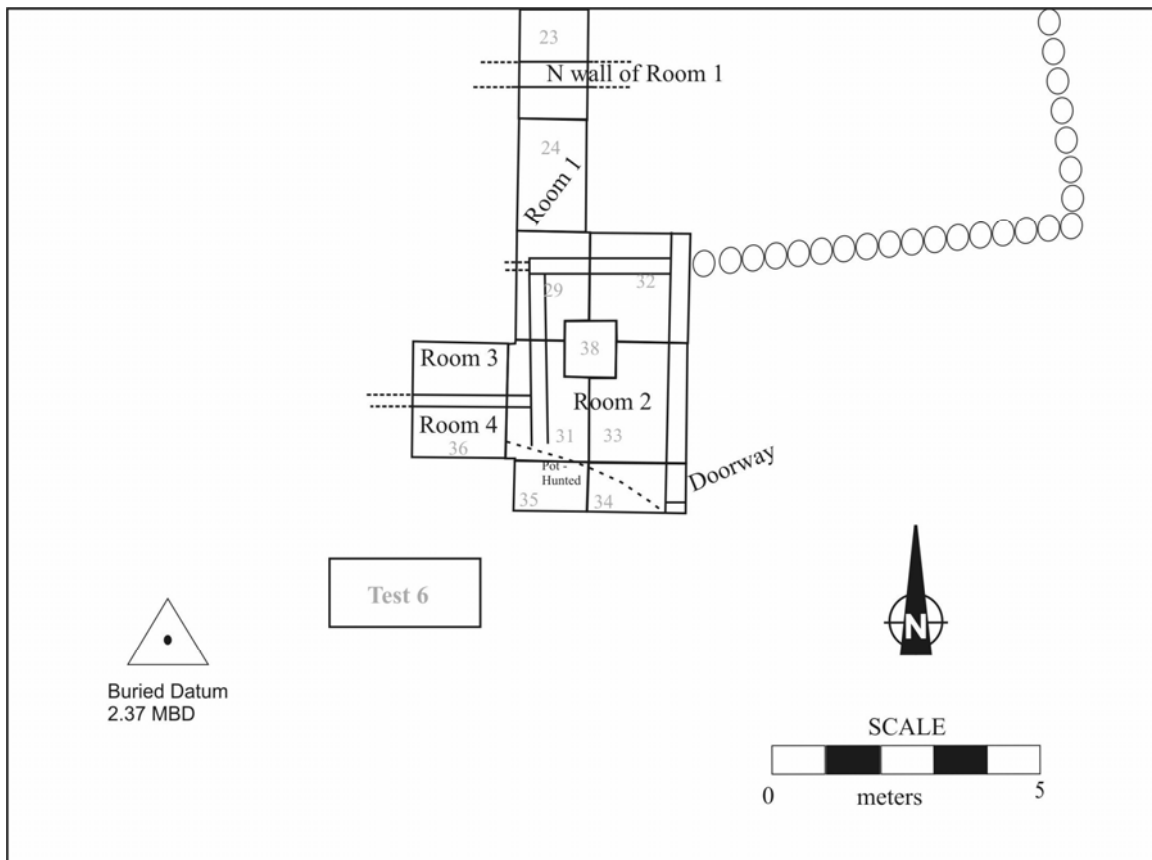


Figure 8.7. Excavations in the central room block.

A remnant of a heavily plastered floor was found next to the north wall and was continuous with the wall plaster. A large looter's pit had destroyed most of the floor, however. The pit reached almost across the room, across the N/S width of Test Unit 24, bottoming out on Stratum D. At both its north and south ends (in Test Units 23 and 29), the pit had cut through the cultural deposits beneath the room block. Room 1 was again looted in more recent times; the new looter's hole began north of the wall in Test 23, cut through the top of the wall, sloped down into the earlier pit, almost reached Stratum D at its deepest, and ended against the south wall of the room—a north-south distance of some 4 m.

Room 1 extended to west of Tests 24 and 29. By projecting the north-south wall along the east edge of Units 33 and 32, we can guess at the location of the east wall of Room 1. Fragments of “hatch covers” (thin slabs of rhyolite, often with one or more edges flaked bifacially to shape) were found in the fill of Room 1 and in the fill immediately north of (and on the patio side of) the room block wall (Feature 92-21).

Room 2

The walls exposed in Units 29 and 30 caused the 1 m wide trench to be extended to the east and west. The additional effort exposed a long, narrow room that extended throughout Test 33 and into Units 29, 31 and 32 (Figure 8.8). The subfloor test, Test 38, was within this room. The room was assigned two feature numbers (18 and 20). Room 2 had interior dimensions of 4+ m north-south and 1.45 m east-west. Several “hatch cover” fragments were found in the fill of the room. .



Figure 8.8. Room 2, with the looted portion of Test 35 at the lower left. Looking north.
The north wall of the room has been cut through by the large looter’s hole in Tests 24 and 29, and by the long trench. PAC 92B/W-43-29.

A macaw stone found 2.46 m BD (50-70 cm BS) may have been incorporated into the west wall of the room, as it was found in crumbling adobe within what later proved to be the line of the wall. This wall was thinner and more irregular than the north and east walls, and lacked visible *cimientos* in the adobe.

A filled-in rectangular doorway was found in the south end of the excavated section of the east wall. As excavation stopped at this wall, we have no way of knowing if the doorway led to another room or outside.

The south wall of Room 2 was destroyed by the large looter's hole that also cut through the hearth or fire area, through the west wall, and through multiple layers of floor plaster.

The north wall was damaged by the large looter's hole immediately to the north, and by the long trench.

Between 2.74 and 3.13 m BD, horizontal laminated silts extended across the room and showed how water ponded in the room after its abandonment. The floor, at 3.31 m BD (1.2 m BS), was soft but well smoothed. Where preserved, the floor and wall plaster were continuous. Part of a hearth or fire area, in poor condition, was found at the south end of the surviving floor.

Unit 35 (1 by 1 m) was opened south of Unit 31 to follow the west wall of Room 2. The unit fill proved to consist entirely of looter's backdirt. One of the rare shaft straighteners found by the project was collected from the disturbed fill.

Rooms 3 and 4

We have only minimal information on the two rooms abutting Room 2 on the west, as they were opened at the end of the field season. Room 3 had a north-south width of slightly more than 2 m. No complete walls were excavated for Room 4, so no interior dimensions can be given. The northwest corner of the Room 3 fell in the southwest corner of Unit 29. Both of the exposed interior walls of Room 3 were well plastered, and a bit of the corner of the floor was encountered at 3.30 m BD (1.2–1.4m BS). The floor had been cut through; the looter's pit ended on Stratum D, the silt-clay level.

When the wall dividing Rooms 3 and 4 appeared at the bottom of Level 3 (at 2.64 BD, or 69–75 cm BS), Unit 36 was subdivided. The south side of the wall (Room 4) was not excavated beyond this depth. Excavation north of the wall continued to 3.89 m BD (164–170 cm BS) without encountering a floor. As a floor was encountered in the NE corner of Room 3, it appears that the through the floor was quite large. The lower fill included adobe wall fall, cobbles, artifacts, and numerous rodent holes.

Human Remains from the Long Trench

An extremely degraded burial was encountered at the bottom of the Room 3 excavation. The day it was partly exposed, Sylvia Abonyi, the physical anthropologist, took bone samples, then covered it for the night. Overnight, looters removed the burial. The burial was therefore not assigned a feature number.

Test 35

Most of the units making up the long trench and the associated exploration of a house mound will be described separately, in the remaining chapters of this report. The exception is Test 35, a 1 by 1 m unit at the south end of the long trench, because the unit yielded so little information. The Test 35 unit datum (surface) was 2.25 m below the site datum. The unit was largely taken up by a large looter's hole. The loose dirt left by the looter was shoveled out as Level 1 (2.25 to 3.29 m below site datum). The crew hoped that the floors of Rooms 2 or 4 might still be intact, but the looter's hole extended below floor level. Excavation ended at the level of the floor in Test 34. No collections were made, and no lot number was assigned.

Comments on the Long Trench

Most of the units of the long trench were laid out as 1 by 2m units, the exceptions being Test 37 at the north patio wall and Test 35 at the north end of the trench (within the house unit). Ten centimeter wide baulks were left at the south end of each unit, so the area of controlled excavation within each unit was 1.90 by 1 m. The exception was the units that explored the rooms at the north end of the trench. Test 38 was placed below the floor of Room 2 at the juncture of Tests 29, 32, 31 and 33. Offset units included Tests 28 and 30 in the patio area (opened to trace the borrow pit within the patio); Tests 32, 33, and 34 along the east side of the room block; and Test 36 to the west of the main trench but also in the main room block.

The long trench provided a north-south transect across the patio that could be combined with information from the Test 3 and 4 groups of units to provide information about patio activities (and with the patio wall clearing, an estimate of patio size). The trench also provided a cross-section of the north part of the central room block—which could be expanding somewhat by including information from Test 6 (1991), which apparently shared its north wall with Room 4.

Probable exterior room block walls were thicker than interior walls, and contained many more rocks. The amount of rocks in walls varied considerably, however. No complete room was excavated. Room 2 was the most complete, but was badly damaged at the south end by looters. The lack of interior features (except for the diffuse “hearth”) suggested that the room might have functioned as a storeroom.

Figure 8.9 provides examples of arrow points from the long trench. As is often the case in a late Puebloan village, the points are small and of variable form and quality.



Figure 8.9. Points from the long trench: Top row, left to right: 3069-1 (Test 20, Level 2); 3130-1 (Test 23, Level 1); 3143-1 (Test 23, Level 2); 3055-3 (Test 16, Level 5); 3146-1 (Test 24, Level 6). Middle row: 3071-1 (Test 20, Level 4); 3137-1 and 2 (Test 28, Level 4). Bottom: 3085-1, 2 and 3 (Test 21, Level 1).

Chapter 9

TEST 15

This test was the beginning of the 1992 long trench (Table 9.1). Along with Test 3, Test 4, and the next section of the long trench to the south, Test 15 was part of the exterior patio. Test 15 was placed inside the north patio wall immediately east of Test 4, which had been excavated by Loy Neff in 1991.

Table 9.1. Test 15 (1 by 2 m).

Unit datum (Surface) was 3.21m below site datum. Measurements from SE corner.

Lot	Level	Depth	Description	Estimated Excavated Volume
None	L1	3.30 to 3.32 m	Backdirt from looter's pit and "fluvial" deposits. Several large rocks visible on surface were mapped; these continued through level. Level was stopped at soil change. Deposits sloped upward slightly from N to S.	0.04 m ³
3014	L2	To 3.48 m	Soil was darker, more "organic," and much softer. Artifacts sparse, but small projectile point recovered from screen. Rocks from Level 1 (except those in unit walls) removed. Rodent activity increasing.	0.32 m ³
3015	L3	To 3.58 m	Soils variable but generally soft. More "organic" than Level 2. Numerous rodent holes, some filled with silt-clay. Sherds concentrated in NW corner of unit. Burnt-orange soil lens in NW corner with charcoal flecks. Fewer large rocks. Roots from nearby juniper tree permeate the unit and unit walls. Juniper seeds found in probable rodent burrow.	0.2 m ³
3016	L4	To 3.81 m	Melted adobe/ <i>bajareque</i> found in S half of unit, at 38 cm BD of unit. Soil harder and more compact than Level 3. Several ash lenses interspersed with adobe and charcoal. Some fire-cracked rock. Maize cob recovered from screen came from immediately above ash level in NW corner. Turkey bones found in screen. Possible charred beam in NW corner extended into unit wall. Profile of NW part of unit shows several burn levels. Enough charcoal fragments to suggest collapsed beams (?). Possible pit in SW corner (?).	0.46 m ³
3017	L5	To 3.92 m	Below ash layer of L4, pockets of yellow and white earth. Possibly a jacal wall burned and collapsed. Human bone (a calcaneus) at 40E and 104N at 62 BS is Feature 92-4, but no other bones found. Level was stopped at possible occupation surface or floor (?).	0.22 m ³
3041	L6	To 4.02 m	Very hard with small angular gravel. Possible occupation surface at top of this harder level. Clay lenses occurred in NW corner and SW corner. At 4.02 m BD, an auger test made into deeper deposits. The deposits continued to be silt-clay without artifacts, so unit terminated.	0.2 m ³
				1.44 m ³

Cultural deposits were some 60 cm deep at the southeast corner of the test, somewhat more shallow to the north. No features were found, but the crew noted a possible pit and indications of collapsed building materials, burned wood, and ash layers. If structural remains were represented by the contents of this unit, the structure must have been insubstantial—perhaps something like a temporary shade built within the patio. The excavation area was too small to allow the crew to be sure, however. Test 15 was stopped at Stratum D, the silt-clay layer under the central part of the site.

Human Remains

The Physical Anthropology book had two entries for Test 15. Lot 3016, Level 4, was an upper molar with four cusps in a fair state of preservation. Lot 3021, Level 5 was a poorly preserved human calcaneus (also mentioned in the Level Record for Level 5) that showed no signs of pathology. This bone was assigned a feature number (92-4), as the crew assumed that a burial was present. The calcaneus turned out to be an isolated bone, however. Other isolated bone fragments said to have been present were not mentioned in the lab records.

Pottery

The origins of Lot 3039 are in doubt (see the Test 14 discussion about the collapse of the ceramic drying table). The best guess of the excavators who examined the compromised bags was that Lot 3039 came from Test 15. The information is therefore reported here, but cannot be relied upon.

Babícora Polychrome sherds were found to the bottom of Test 15, and Madera Black-on-red as deep as Level 4. Textured frequencies were generally low, except for the small sample from Level 6 (which may nonetheless be significant). Black sherds were common in Levels 3 and 4. With or without Lot 3039, the upper five levels clearly belong the Medio period, and probably in the later part of that period.

Hill did not include any 1992 pottery in his cluster analysis. However, applying his guidelines, the upper two levels would pertain to the Medio period, while the lower frequencies of Plain in the lower levels could reflect an earlier date for those levels. The frequencies of textured, however, were relatively low, again suggesting a placement in the Medio period.

Notes from the Lab

Lot 3014 Level 2: “Other”: three Madera Black-on-red. One undecorated sherd was probably a body sherd from a Madera black-on-red vessel.

Table 9.2. Pottery from Test 15.

Lot	Level	Undec.	Black	R sl	R/Br	Text	Poly	Other	Combo	Totals	Weight	Density
3014	L2	40 74%				4 7%	7 13%	3 6%		54	420.4g	168/m ³
3015	L3	111 69%	27 17%	1 0.6%	1 0.6%	7 4%	9 5.5%	6 4%		162	1009.9g	810/m ³
3016 3018* L4 total %	L4	129 16 145 50%	81 5 86 30%			30 1 31 11%	25 25 9%	2 2 0.6%		267 22 289	1624.7g	628/m ³ for 3016 & 3018
3017	L5	11 44%	7 28%	1 4%		2 8%	3 12%	1 4%		25	206.7g	113/m ³
3039**	L5?	61 47%	19 14.5%	1 0.7%		29 22%	17 13%	2 0.1%	2 0.1%	131	961.7g	***
3041	L6	4 29%	2 14%	1 7%		5 36%	2 14%			14	69.4g	70/m ³
Totals %		372 55%	141 21%	4 0.6%	1 0.1%	78 12%	63 9%	14 2%	2 0.3%	675	4455.4g	483/m ³

*Associated with adobe feature in NW corner.

** Association compromised by the collapse of the drying table.

*** If both Lots 3017 and 3039 were from Level 5, the density rises to 709/m³

Lot 3014, Level 2: Neff listed nine painted sherds: six Babícora, one Ramos polychrome (local variant (?), one Ramos Black-on-red, and one Madera Black-on-red. The Ramos polychrome was thin and carefully made, exhibiting paste with fine sand temper. The interior had a matte finish. The design had black outlining the red area, and polishing over the paint. The Ramos Black-on-red had a red slip on both surfaces, a dark gray core, fine sand temper, a low to medium luster interior, a polished exterior, with black painted designs that showed no reaction to 2 percent hydrogen peroxide (indicating mineral paint). The Madera Black-on-red had red paste, no slip, fine sand temper, a matte interior, and a low luster exterior with black lines painted over the polished exterior. The 2 percent solution of hydrogen peroxide caused a foaming reaction, indicating organic pigment.

Neff also described a black-on-tan rim from a small jar. The rim was an orange-tan on both surfaces, with a gray-tan core, fine sand temper, a matte/low luster finish on both surfaces, and a black painted line on the exterior below the lip. Hydrogen peroxide did not produce a reaction, suggesting the use of mineral paint.

Lot 3015, Level 3: “Other”: two Madera Black-on-red, three black-on-tan, and one red-on-black. No. 3015-100, tabulated as undecorated, was a worked sherd (see below).

Neff noted 17 painted sherds, mostly Babícora, for this lot. Two Ramos Black-on-red sherds had dark red slipped interiors and exteriors, gray-red to gray cores, medium sand temper, low to medium luster finishes on both surfaces, and black paint applied over the polished exteriors.

Lot 3016, Level 4 (2 bags): “Other”: two Madera Black-on-Red. Two worked sherds were present. No 3016-100 was a worked blackened fragment of undecorated pottery, tabulated with the plain ware. No. 3016-101 was made of polished black pottery. (See below.)

Lot 3016, Level 4, Bag 1: Neff counted 21 painted sherds; most were Babícora. One Ramos polychrome was smooth, well-made, thin (4.3 mm thick), tan on both surfaces, with a matte interior finish and low luster exterior finish, and with black parallel lines on the exterior (that had no reaction to the 2 percent solution of hydrogen peroxide, therefore mineral based paint). Two sherds were classified by Neff as Ramos Black-on-red, with a note that the lab classification of these as Madera was in error. One had a red slip on both surfaces, tan paste, and fine sand temper. The other had a red slipped exterior and a tan interior. Thin black painted lines were polished over the paint. Both of these sherds foamed under 2 percent hydrogen peroxide, suggesting organic paint. Neff also listed a red-on-white sherd with a matte interior surface. White paint over the exterior formed the ground for red painted designs (in a triangular or diamond checkerboard pattern). This painted was applied over the polished surface. Neff suggested that it could be Huerigos or Villa Ahumada Polychrome.

Lot 3016, Level 4, Bag 2: Neff listed eight painted sherds, seven of which were Babícora. One Ramos Polychrome, local variant, had the red area outlined in black, with polishing over the paint.

Lot 3017, Level 5: many of the sherds were small and weathered. Neff noted three painted sherds, all of which were Babícora.

Lot 3039 (one of the compromised lots): “Other”: (1) a brown rim with a black slip band; (2) a textured rim with a broad band of yellowish slip on the rim interior, and with what appeared to be controlled smudging at the lip. “Combo”: an unusually tall Babícora rim with an everted and thickened lip, and with a finger-impressed neck. This rim sherd had an exterior matte finished to below the finger impressions, but was polished below. A horizontal black framing line was painted just below the beginning of the polished surface. Undecorated: one sherd was a brown rim from a *tecomate* or incurved bowl. One Pilón Red Rim was counted as undecorated brown. One textured rim had a red slip band on the lip interior.

Lot 3041: a red-slipped rim could have been part of a Babícora vessel. The exterior red slip did not extend over the lip into the interior. The paste and its surface color were like those found on Babícora sherds.

Other Ceramic Items

All of these items were noted as part of the lot descriptions.

No. 3015-100 (Level 3): a sherd disk with an eroded exterior surface was made of undecorated brown pottery. The sherd was more or less round with ground edges, but not drilled (2.7 by 2.4 by 0.6 cm, 4.3 g).

No. 3016-100, Level 4: roughly one-third of a biconically drilled sherd of blackened brown ware (2.9 by 1.5 by 0.6 cm), with a biconically drilled hole (at least 6 mm in diameter). The original specimen would have been more or less circular, with ground edges.

No. 3016-101 (Level 4): roughly one-quarter of a biconically drilled polished black sherd (2.1 by 1.4 by 0.7 cm; 2.2 g) with a hole diameter of 7 mm.

Flaked Stone

The flaked stone from Test 15 was not affected by the collapse of the drying table. Flakes accounted for 5.7 percent of the flaked stone, while 3.9 percent was cores (Table 9.3). Levels 3 and 4 were the most productive for both sherds and flaked stone.

Table 9.3. Flaked Stone from Test 15.

Lot	Level	Shaped	Blades	Used	Cores	Flakes/ shatter	Total
3014	L2	1		2	3	26	32
3015	L3		5	4	2	84	95
3016 3018	L4	2	2	8	7	208	227
3017	L5		2		3	4	9
3039	L5	1		10	3	76	90
3041	L6			2		3	5
Totals		4	9	26	18	401	458

Notes from the Lab

In the Lithic notebook, one projectile point and three “used flakes” were drawn. One of the latter probably was a utilized core.

No. 3014-4: a small corner-notched point made of fine-grained basalt (1.11 by 0.96 by 0.22 cm, 0.2 g). The base was so concave that it almost appeared to have a bottom notch.

No. 3014-1: a flake with retouch or use on two parallel sides (1.77 by 1.48 by 0.59 cm, 1.8 g).

No. 3013-2: an ovoid piece of fine-grained basalt that appeared from the sketch to be a utilized core with some cortex remaining (1.77 by 2.28 by 0.7 cm, 2.4 g).

No. 3014-3: a utilized flake of fine-grained basalt (1.99 by 1.17 by 0.64 cm, 0.2 g).

No. 3039-8: based on a photograph (PAC 92C-46-12), this was a crude point with a narrow triangular blade, a slightly expanding stem, and a concave base, of a light-colored stone.

Ground Stone

No. 3017-200: a flake detached from an axe retained a part of the groove, along with ground surfaces above and below the groove (5.67 by 6.46 by 1.58 cm; not weighed).

Botanical Remains

Wood remains were prominent, with juniper, pine and oak in all three levels (Table 9.4). Bearberry (*Arcto-Arbutus*) was found in Level 5. Maize was present only in Level 4, where an unidentified monocot grass was also present.

Table 9.4. Botanical Remains from Tests 15.

Identifications	T15L3 3015	T15L4 3016	T15L5 3017, 3039
<i>Juniperus</i>	X	X	X
<i>Pinus</i>	X	X	X
<i>Quercus</i>	X	X	X
<i>Zea mays</i>		X	
<i>Arcto-Arbutus</i>			X
Monocot		X	

Faunal Remains

Only Level 5 produced reported faunal elements. As faunal materials were reported from all levels of adjacent Test 4, the sample represented by Table 9.5 may be incomplete. The 40 tabulated elements fell into 11 of Hodgetts' categories (plus unknowns). The burned swan/goose bone was noteworthy, as there were few signs of either burning or butchering on the faunal specimens.

Bone Tool

A 5 cm long shaft from a bone awl came from Level 4, Lot 3016.

Density of Artifacts and Faunal Elements

The estimated volume of excavated materials was 1.44 m³. With 1,134 artifacts, the average density of artifacts/m³ was 787, while density of faunal elements was 28/m³. This was a much higher density of artifacts than for the Test 4 group of units (which had 540/m³) and almost four times the density of faunal elements as for the Test 4 group units (which had 11 elements/m³).

Table 9.5. Faunal Remains from Tests 15, Level 5.

Identifications	T15 L5 3039
Medium artiodactyl	1
Jackrabbit	2
Cottontail	2
Prairie dog	1
Small rodent	2
Turkey	1
Anserinae geese/swans	1
American Coot	3
Medium bird	4
Large bird	2
PODmed –(Grebes)	1*
Unknown	20
Totals	40

*Humerus burned at the distal end.

Summary of Test 15

Located within the patio, Test 15 unit was an extension of the Test 4 group of patio units, as well as the beginning of the 1992 long trench. No hearths or other features were found in Test 15, but the space was continuous with the outdoor area unearthed in the Tests 4 group of units. Possible structural elements were recovered, suggesting that an insubstantial structure may have been present nearby. Frequencies of pottery and flaked stone varied between levels and tests. Test 15 was unusual in having more flaked stone than sherds, while the ratios of sheds to flaked stone were unusually high in the Test 4 group. Ground stone recovered from the combined patio units included an axe, a mano, a mano fragment, a maul, and a macaw stone.

The artifact density for Test 15 was the second highest for the site, with only Test 38 (the Room 2 subfloor test) being higher. The Test 15 density was much higher than that for Test 37 (immediately north of Test 15 and next to the patio/compound wall); than those for Tests 16, 20, 28, and 30 immediately to the south; and than for Test 4 to the west. We do not know why this part of the patio accumulated more artifacts than were unearthed in adjacent units.



Chapter 10

TEST 16

Placed immediately south of Test 15, as the second unit in the long trench, Test 16 was nonetheless still in the patio/compound (Table 10.1). A pit encountered toward the bottom of the unit in Level 6 caused the expansion of the excavation to the west into Units 28 and 30. It was hoped that such a pit would be a Viejo period pit house and provide the expected stratigraphic evidence of an earlier pre-pueblo period. This proved not to be the case, and the feature turned out to be a borrow pit belonging to the Medio period.

Table 10.1. Test 16.

Unit measured 1 by 1.9 m, with a 10 cm baulk at the N end. Depths taken from SE corner.
Unit datum (surface) was 3.26 m below site datum.

Lot	Level	Depth	Description	Estimated excavated Volume
3048	L2	3.40 to 3.57 m	Deposits were claylike with dark, almost black sections. Primary midden, rich in cultural materials. Level was stopped at 20 cm. Rock at 60–70 cm N and 65 cm E.	0.32 m ³
3044 3053	L3	To 3.78 m	Rich midden deposits. Size of sherds suggested a secondary deposit. Rock semicircle in E half of unit was mapped. Soil was hard packed, very dark brown, with occasional charcoal. Turkey bone found 45 cm BS in NW corner of unit, extending into west wall of unit. Bone awl tip found in screen from bottom of level. Ash, charcoal, and occasional chunks of burned daub and adobe in W half of unit. Possible occupation surface in NW corner of unit, associated with scattered rocks and a hard surface.	0.209m ³
3054	L4	To 3.98m	Very rich midden layer with numerous ash lenses, burned earth, and charcoal flecks. Soil was compact in some places and very soft in others. Dark brown. Active rodent disturbance. An extension of Levels 4 and 5 of Test 15. Arbitrary 20 cm level.	0.38 m ³
3055	L5	To 4.18m	Clay level confined to N third of unit, while rich midden deposits continued downward in S two-thirds of unit. Isolated human bone 89 cm BS, at 80 cm E, 30 cm N. Turkey bones found in screen. Level was stopped at clay in N third of unit; arbitrary 20 cm level in S two-thirds of unit.	0.38 m ³
3056	L6	To 4.38m	Midden continued in S part of unit, into a large pit. Excavated area now 1.25 by 1m. Rich in artifacts, isolated human and turkey bones, corncobs, charcoal, sherds, flaked stone, burned adobe/jacal, ash lenses. Arbitrary 20 cm level.	0.25 m ³
3080	L7	To 4.56m	Soil contained large angular gravels, occasional loose stones, and rich midden. Soil became less organic and more sandy at greater depth. The clay bottom of the pit was reached at 1.30m BS.	0.225 m ³
3081	L8	To 4.73m	SW quarter of unit excavated below top of clay level (Stratum D) to verify lack of remains. No cultural materials recovered below Level 7, so Level 8 abandoned at 1.45m BS.	N/a
			Total volume	1.764 m ³

For Level 3, Lot 3044 yielded 117 sherds and only one piece of flaked stone, while Lot 3053 yielded 65 sherds and 108 pieces of flaked stone. The level record indicated a concentration of sherds in the northwest corner of the unit at this depth, associated with a possible occupation surface. The designation “Lot 3044” was reserved for materials from that part of the unit.

Feature

The first indications of a borrow pit, Feature 92-15, were found in this test (see the discussion for Test 30).

Human Remains

The level record for Level 5 makes note of an isolated human bone. The Physical Anthropology notebook has two entries for Test 16, both from Level 5 (Lot 3055). The first entry is for a lumbar vertebra and a left first rib found with animal bones. The lumbar vertebra had evidence of osteo-arthritis on the large and robust vertebral body, and presumably was from a male. The rib might be from the same individual; the well ossified sternal articulation extended beyond the end of the bone, indicating an older individual. The second entry was for a second right rib fragment in a good state of preservation.

Pottery

Madera Black-on-red was found as deep as Level 7, which, however, produced no polychromes. The greatest number of sherds came from Level 4, but sherds were numerous throughout the test (Table 10.2). Using Hill’s criteria of more textured sherds and fewer plain wares, only Level 7 was a candidate for assignment to the Viejo period, while Levels 1 through 6 fell within the Medio period. The frequency of black sherds is high in Level 7, consistent with another of Hill’s criteria for assignment to the Viejo period. As we found for other samples assigned to the Viejo period using Hill’s criteria (such as the two Viejo period levels in Test 13), the presence of presumed Medio period imported wares was a problem. Neff did not examine Test 16 pottery.

Notes from the Lab

Lot 3042, Level 1: sherds were small. One sherd classified as Babícora Polychrome may belong to a different type with black paint, but was too small to for positive attribution.

Lot 3043, Level 2: “Other”: one Madera Black-on-red. “Textured” included corrugated, scored, and punctate, with other sherds clearly having been textured but too eroded to classify further. The Babícora sherds included polychrome, black-on-tan, and red-on-tan.

Table 10.2. Pottery from Test 16.

Lot	Level	Undec.	Bk	R-sl	R-br	Text	Bab	Other	Combo	Total	Weight	Density
3042	L1	57	17			4	5			83	159.3g	?
%		69%	20%			5%	6%					
3043	L2	105	16			17	10	1		149	341.7g	465/m ³
%		70%	11%			11%	7%	0.6%				
3044	L3	74	16			13	13	1		117	591.6g	
3053		39	6			10	6	1	3	65	259.7g	
Totals		113	22			23	19	2	3	182	851.3g	871/m ³
%		63%	12%			13%	10%	0.1%	0.2%			
3054	L4	139	43			30	26	2		240	1568.5g	632/m ³
%		58%	18%			13%	11%	0.8%				
3055	L5	62	17		1	19	5			104	460.8g	274/m ³
%		60%	16%		1%	18%	5%					
3056	L6	123	14		6	13	15			171	212.9g	684/m ³
		72%	8%		3.5%	8%	9%					
3080	L7	78	68		1	41		3		191	1552g	849/m ³
		41%	36%		0.5%	21%		1.5%				
Total		677	197		8	147	80	10	1	1120	1546g	636/m ³
		60%	18%		0.7%	13%	7%	0.8%	0.08%			

Lot 3044, Level 3: “Other”: one Madera Black-on-red sherd. A Babícora rim had a red slip band on the lip interior and alternating horizontal lines of red and black on the exterior. A roughly triangular undecorated sherd or ceramic object was identified as a possible comal rim; it measured 6.6 by 6.5 cm and varied from 2.5 to less than 1 cm thick, weighing 66.7g. The edge was bulbous in cross-section. A concave smoothed area was present on a broken edge, at the thinnest portion of the object.

Lot 3053, Level 3: this was the second bag from this level; two lots were from work done on different days. “Other”: three Madera Black-on-red. “Combo”: a highly polished red to brown incised that could be called Playas Red Incised but appeared to be local.

Lot 3054, Level 4: “Other”: two Madera Black-on-red. One Pilón Red Rim was counted with the undecorated sherds.

Lot 3055, Level 5 (two bags): a red-on-brown sherd had a vertical broad red line on the interior surface. The undecorated sherds included a worked sherd (see below).

Lot 3056, Level 6: two bags. One red-on-brown sherd had broad vertical lines (almost 3 cm wide at the break) on the interior surface. The paint was a bright red-orange. The red paint on the sherd exterior was very patchy. The other four sherds in this category also had red paint on both surfaces. One “undecorated” brown rim was in fact Pilón Red Rim. A polychrome had a black step design, framed by red lines, on a very light colored tan background.

Lot 3080, Level 7: “Other”: two Madera Black-on-red body sherds and one rim. A textured rim had a red slip band on the lip interior. One of the black or blackened sherds had exceptionally large temper, with one protruding rounded piece on the interior surface measuring 1 by 0.5 by 0.3 cm.

Other Ceramic Item

No. 3055-100, from Level 5, noted above, was a complete pentagonal worked sherd (3.5 by 3.9 by 1.8 cm; 10.8 g) with a central biconical hole (8 mm in diameter). The five outer edges were carefully ground. The exterior of the piece was either striated or weathered (see Figure 40, lower left).

Flaked Stone

The dominant raw material for shaped or utilized items was fine-grained basalt, but this unit had an unusual number of other materials including obsidian, porcellanite, and “possibly mudstone” (Table 10.3). The most unusual piece was the mudstone item, which had bifacial edge polish.

Table 10. 3. Flaked Stone from Test 16.

Lot	Level	Flakes	Blades	Cores	Used	Tools	Other	Total	Sherd: Lithic Ratio
3042	L1	82		3	3	4	10	102	1:1.22
3043	L2	109		33		1	10	153	1:1.02
3044 3053	L3	96		9	2	1	1	109	117:1
3054	L4	88		6	5		1	100	1:1.65
3055	L5	41	2	1	4	2	2	52	1:2.41
3056	L6	37	1	8	6		16	68	2:1
3080	L7	82	11	4	2	1	22	122	2.6:1
Totals		535	14	64	22	9	62	706	1.56:1

Notes from the Lab

No. 3042-1, Level 1: a small utilized flake of obsidian (1.13 by 0.7 0.3 cm; 0.3 g).

No. 3042-2, Level 1: a flake of fine-grained basalt, showing use wear (3.5 by 2.0 by 0.7 cm; 5.8 g).

No. 3042-3, Level 1: a schist-like flake with one edge retouched (3.4 by 1.4 by 0.3 cm; 1.5 g).

No. 3042-4, Level 4: a retouched flake of medium-grained basalt with a serrated edge (2.7 by 2.6 by 1.6 cm; 15.5 g).

No. 3043-1, Level 2: a side-notched projectile point with a concave base, of fine-grained basalt (2 by 1.2 by 0.3 cm; 0.5 g).

No. 3053-1, Level 3: a small flake of silicified basalt, with retouch along one slightly convex edge, but with no visible signs of use (2.0 by 1.2 by 0.2 cm, 0.4g).

No. 3053-2, Level 3: a long, broken, utilized igneous flake (3.4 by 1.3 by 1 cm; 3.6 g).

No. 3053-4, Level 3: a chert unifacial scraper with edge polish on a 70-80 degree edge, and with bifacial retouch on other edges (4.4 by 4.8 by 1.1 cm, 26.4 g). Hugh Gibbins suggested that it could have been intended as a leaf-shaped biface but broke during reduction.

No. 3054-1, Level 4: a flake of fine-grained basalt showed use wear along most of the periphery (2.5 by 1.9 by 0.8 cm; 4.3 g).

No. 3054-2, Level 4: a fine-grained basalt flake with mostly unifacial usage. A slightly concave edge with a 20–40 degree angle was entirely used, while a convex edge had one area of use wear (2.5 by 1.8 by 0.5 cm; 2.3 g).

No. 3054-3, Level 4: a flake of fine-grained basalt had one unifacially worked edge (20–30 degree angle).

No. 3054-4, Level 4: a utilized and unifacially retouched flake (5.8 by 3.6 by 2.0 cm; 33.4 g). The scraper edge had an angle of 70–80 degrees.

No. 3054-5, Level 4: a piece of porcellanite with use along one edge, as well as incising or scratching or grooving on the dorsal surface (5.1 by 3.2 by 1.7 cm; 29.6 g).

No. 3055-1, Level 5: a more or less square flake with bifacial retouch along one edge. The tool was broken, so the full size could not be determined. It was unusual in being made from a sedimentary rock (3.0 by 1.9 by 0.4 cm; 7.3 g).

No. 3055-2, Level 5: a long blade with use-wear along one long edge (6.6 by 2.1 by 0.9 cm; 16.9 g).

No. 3055-3, Level 5: a poorly made, un-notched projectile point of fine-grained basalt, with a concave base. One corner of the base was missing (1.8 by 0.8 by 0.3 cm; not weighed).

No. 3056-1, Level 6: an irregular retouched/utilized obsidian flake (1.3 by 1.7 by 0.6 cm; 1.2 g).

No. 3056-2, Level 6: a flat stone (“possibly mudstone”) with bifacial polish approximately 1 cm wide across each face of one end (4.4 by 12.8 by 0.4 cm; 8.2 g). The piece was broken.

No. 3056-3, Level 6: an obsidian flake with retouch along each of two sides (2.8 by 1.9 by 0.3 cm; 1.4 g). This piece was broken at the distal end.

No. 3056-4, Level 6: a piece of utilized shatter of fine-grained basalt; two parallel sides had use/retouch (1.4 by 1.2 by 0.4 cm; 0.7 g).

No. 3080-2, Level 7: a flake or blade of fine-grained basalt, with one utilized edge (3.28 by 1.66 by 0.2 cm; 2.1 g).

No. 3080-3, Level 7: an asymmetrical but vaguely point-shaped flake of fine-grained basalt, with cortex, with bifacial retouch along one edge, and with ventral retouch along the other edge (1.69 by 1.18 by 0.28 cm; 0.5 g). This item was recorded as a “projectile point preform.”

No. 3080-4, Level 7: a very crude projectile point (?) of fine-grained basalt, with an expanding base and retouch along one edge (1.52 by 1.25 by 0.26 cm; 0.4 g).

No. 3080-5, Level 7: a flake of fine-grained basalt, with use along one slightly convex, thin edge (2.5 by 1.11 by 0.32 cm; 1.5 g).

Ground Stone

No. 3080-200, Level 7: the only ground stone from this unit is a mano end-fragment. The sketch shows diagonal striations across one face of the mano—presumably the single grinding surface (7.4 by 4.6 by 2.3 cm; 92.6 g).

Hammerstones

No. 3053-3, Level 3: a small hammerstone battered on both ends (6.3 by 5.4 by 3.8 cm, 177.8 g).

No. 3080-1, Level 7: half of a broken hammerstone, with battering on one end (3.34 by 3.0 by 1.75 cm; 30.8 g).

Minerals

No. 3053-200, Level 3: 18 small pieces of galena, collectively weighing 23.7g. One possible use of the galena would be in black paint used on pottery.

No. 3055-200, Level 5: a clear quartz crystal (2.24 by 1.04 by 0.85 cm).

Botanical Remains

The usual wood species were present, with pine being the most common (Table 10.4). Maize was present in three of the five levels.

Faunal Remains

Twenty-five of Hodgetts' categories were present (plus “Unknown”) among the 169 elements (Table 10.5). Many mammal bones in Level 7 were too fragmentary to identify. Otherwise, the unit showed the usual pattern of diversity of categories and few elements per category. Faunal materials were most numerous in Levels 4 and 7.

Table 10.4. Botanical Remains from Test 16.

Identifications	T16L1 3042	T16L4 3054	T16 L5 3055	T16L6 3056	T16L7 3080
<i>Juniperus</i>				X	X
<i>Pinus</i>	X	X	X	X	X
<i>Quercus</i>		X	X	X	X
<i>Zea mays</i>			X	X	X

Table 10.5. Faunal Remains from Tests 15 and 16.

Identifications	T16 L1 3042	T16 L3 3053	T16 L4 3054	T16 L5 3055	T16 L6 3056	T16L7 3080	L8 3081	Total
Mammal						11		11
Medium artiodactyl	1	1	1					3
Small artiodactyl			2					2
Deer			1					1
Small mammal		1		2	2	2		7
Jackrabbit		2	3	1		3		9
Medium mammal			2		1	1		4
Canid			1		1	1		3
Cottontail			3			1		4
Squirrels			3					3
Small rodent			1					1
Pocket gopher		1	1		1			3
MST			1					1
Turkey		1						1
Anserinae (geese/swans)						1		1
Medium falconiform		1						1
Medium waterfowl					1			1
Quail		1	1					2
American Coot		1	4			1		5
Rail						1		1
Small bird						1		1
Medium bird		1	5	1		5*		12
Large bird			1			1		2
Reptile				1				1
Fish						1		1
Unknown	6	7	24	12	12	25	2	88
Total	7	17	54	17	18	55	2	169

* Cut marks on mid shaft of a medium bird ulna.

The two unknown elements from Level 8 were the only items recovered from that level. Fish and reptile bones stood out. Of the 81 elements identified by Hodgetts, 28 were birds, and six of the bird bones were from waterfowl..

Bone Tool

The faunal database lists the shaft fragment of a bone awl (4 cm long) from Test 16, Level 1 (Lot 3042). This tool was made on a long bone from an unknown species.

A second awl fragment, 2 cm long, was reported from Level 2 (Lot 3043).

Density of Artifacts and Faunal Remains

Assuming a unit area of 1.90 m², and excavation of 1.76 m³ from Levels 2 to 7, and with 1,820 artifacts recovered, the density of artifacts was 1,034/ m³, while the density of faunal elements was 96/m³.

Summary of Test 16

The only feature in Test 16 was part of the borrow pit. Scattered human remains were present. Based on the pottery, Levels 1 through 6 dated to the Medio period. The age of Level 7 less certain; the frequencies of undecorated, textured, and black wares indicated that it could be Viejo period but that conclusion is inconsistent with the presence of Madera Black-on-red. Wood dominated the botanical remains. Both Tests 15 and 16 had lower than usual maize, though that species was present in both tests. Sherd:lithic ratios were similar to those of Test 15.

Chapter 11

TEST 20

Immediately south of Test 16, Test 20 continued the long trench marching toward the apex of the central mound (Table 11.1). The borrow pit extended into this test, and to the west, so Test 28 was opened in that direction. A rock-lined hearth was exposed.

Table 11.1. Test 20 (1 by 1.9m).

(With baulk at N end. Depth given from SE corner.
Unit (surface) datum was 3.26 m below site datum.

Lot	Level	Depth	Description	Estimated Excavated Volume
3069	L2	3.38 to 3.66 m	Dark midden. Abundant lithic artifacts and sherds. (Level 1 was backdirt and overburden.)	0.53 m ³
3070	L3	To 3.76 m	10 cm arbitrary level, a continuation of Level 2.	0.19 m ³
3072	L4	To 3.95 m	Feature 92.8 was a rock-lined hearth in E wall of S end of unit. Ash and charcoal lenses and midden-like deposits were continuations of those in Units 15 and 16. Isolated human metatarsal.	0.36 m ³
3082	L5	To 4.16 m	Below Feature 92-8 was a somewhat lighter area with more ash and charcoal. Dark midden continues with sherds, lithics, a dog mandible, human metacarpals and rodent bones. A tear-drop shaped shell pendant was found.	0.40 m ³
3083	L6	To 4.36 m	Loosely packed deposits with high organic content. Fewer cultural materials. Shell, projectile point, and many sherds, including a large rim sherd. Stratigraphy was a direct continuation of that in Test 16 to the N.	0.38 m ³
3084	L7	To 4.39 cm	Fill became more rocky, but with as much ash and charcoal as in previous level. Fewer artifacts. Borrow pit floor encountered 113–120 cm BS in S end, at 130 cm BS in N end of pit. This corresponded to the borrow pit floor in Test 16. The “floor” was uneven and without features.	Not calculated
				1.86 m ³

Feature

Feature 92-8 was a small, dish-shaped, rock-lined pit extending into the unit from the east profile, near the south edge of the test (Figure 11.1). Half of the pit was excavated. The exposed portion of the pit measured 61 cm north-south and 29 cm east-west. The pit extended from 38 to 54 cm BS, for a pit depth of 16 cm. A layer of angular fire-cracked rock lined the pit. The rocks described as forming the cap of the pit were flatter and not fire-cracked.

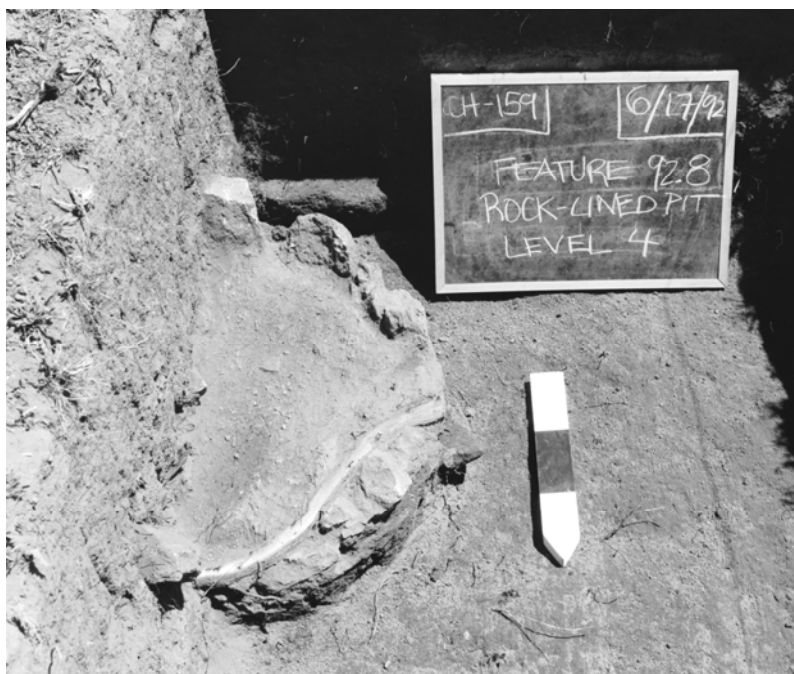


Figure 11.1. Feature 92-8, Test 20. PAC 92B/W-43-10.

The pit fill was loose, dark brown soil containing charcoal, sherds, and lithic artifacts. The pit had been dug into fill overlying the borrow pit, and was associated with a possible occupation level or stable surface.

Human Remains

According to the level records and a feature form, an isolated human metacarpal came from Level 4, while other metacarpals from Level 5. The human remains was originally designated Feature 92-5. The absence of other human bones and the lack of evidence of a grave suggested rodent disturbance.

The Physical Anthropology book gave two entries for Test 20. From Lot 3082, Level 5, a left first metacarpal of an adult showed no sign of pathology. Also in this lot was the first right cuneiform of an adult, showing no signs of pathology. From Lot 3083, Level 6, an adult lower 2nd molar was reported. Both the tooth and its root were broken; it was yellowed but showed no evidence of caries. A summary list of human remains mentioned Test 20, Level 2, but no other record was found for remains from this level.

Pottery

Madera Black-on-red was found in Level 5; Babícora continued to the base of the unit. Black pottery was most common at the bottom of the unit. The frequencies of textured sherds were low

to moderate. Levels 2 through 6 had high frequencies of plain ware, conforming to Hill's criteria for inclusion in the Medio period. The frequency of plain ware in Level 7 was closer to Viejo period levels in Hill's scheme, as was the high frequency of black; however, the fairly low frequencies of textured sherds suggested a position between Hill's two major clusters (Table 11.2).

Table 11.2. Pottery from Test 20.

Lot	Level	Undec.	Bk	R-sl	R/br	Text	Bab.	Other	Combo	Total	Weight	Density
3069 %	L2	126 60%	33 16%	1 0.5%		19 9%	25 12%	6 3%		210	865.8g	395/m ³
3070 %	L3	35 55%	14 22%		2 3%	4 6%	8 12.5%	1 2%		64	289.3g	337/m ³
3071 3072 %	L4	110 66%	33 20%			10 6%	11 7%	2 1%		166	623.1g	459/m ³
3082 %	L5	169 65%	28 11%		1 0.3%	34 13%	23 9%	5 2%		260	1959.5g	652/m ³
3083 %	L6	117 65%	24 13%			21 11%	19 10%			181	947.9g	476/m ³
3084 %	L7	48 49%	30 31%			9 9%	9 9%	1 1%		97	633.9g	Not calculated
Total %		605 62%	162 17%	1 0.1%	3 0.3%	97 10%	95 97%	15 1.5%	0	978	5319.5g	525/m ³

Notes from the Lab

Lot 3069, Level 2: "Other": six black-on-red sherds. One of the Babícora sherds exhibited a thickening of the wall from 0.5 to 0.8 cm. A textured rim had appliqué in which fingernail impressions were visible. A line of added clay was visible at the bottom of the thickened area.

Lot 3069, Level 2: Neff reported 30 painted sherds, most of which were Babícora. (He noted that based on the sherds he had examined to this point, he was not convinced that there was such a thing as Babícora Black-on-tan, though he would continue to use the category. He also wondered whether all the "variants" might be collapsed into Babícora polychrome.) Six Ramos Black-on-red body sherds were had dark red slips on both surfaces; each had black lines with polish over the paint (these can be equated with the six "other" black-on-red sherds in the lab tabulation). Neff noted that these and other sherds in this level were small, had battered edges, and had lightly eroded surfaces that dulled the polish. He identified one Ramos Black rim from a high-necked jar; black slip covered both surfaces; the core was gray-brown, with dense temper of medium coarse sand (this was counted with the black sherds in the lab tabulation).

Lot 3070, Level 3: "Other": a sherd with a blackened interior with burned-out paint; brown exterior. A red-on-tan sherd with thin, splotchy red paint on the exterior. A red-on-tan was counted with Babícora, as it probably was a Babícora Red-on-tan or Polychrome. No. 3070-100: an undecorated brown, biconically drilled sherd (see below).

Lot 3070, Level 3: Neff listed nine painted sherds, mostly Babícora. A single red-on-brown body sherd had porous paste, was not slipped, and had fine to medium sand temper with mica; polish

marks were visible. The red line was applied over the polished exterior; the paint was diffuse. This sherd was previously recorded in the lab as Babícora, but Neff noted the difference in quality of the painted lines and the micaceous temper, which he had not previously seen in Babícora (although he later noted the rare presence of mica in sherds he classed as Babícora).

Lots 3071 and 3072, Level 4: “Others”: two black-on-reds could have been aberrant Babícora. One had a black line crossing a red slip, and the other did not seem to have the right colors for either Babícora or Madera. One textured rim sherd had a red slip band on the lip interior and a row of deep impressions below the rim exterior.

Lot 3072 Feature 92-B, Fill: Neff listed only one painted sherd—a Babícora Polychrome.

Lot 3071, Level 4: Neff listed 13 painted sherds; 12 were Babícora and one was a red-on-tan textured. The last had a red painted band on its inner lip. On the rim exterior, below the lip, it had a row of deep, closely spaced, crescent-shaped punch marks. This could be, Neff suggested, Babícora Polychrome.

Lot 3082, Level 5: “Other”: five Madera Black-on-red. One Pilón Red Rim was counted with the undecorated. A red-on-brown rim had red paint on the exterior. A textured sherd was from a coiled base. A Babícora Polychrome was also incised.

Lot 3082, Level 5: Neff listed 28 painted sherds. One Babícora Polychrome had narrow alternating red and black lines on a well-made vessel. A Babícora sherd contained bronze mica; according to Neff, “This is the first Babícora sherd I have seen with gold/bronze mica in the temper.” The sherd had a broad horizontal black band at edge of a break on the interior, and a diagonal black line on the exterior. The sherd displayed polish over the paint on the interior surface, and paint over the polish on the exterior. Neff also identified a well-made, non-local Ramos Polychrome body sherd that was slightly heat-altered. It had abundant medium fine sand temper; the paste was porous. Red and black narrow parallel lines on the exterior were polished over the paint. Both red and black pigments were mineral-based (there was no reaction to hydrogen peroxide). Neff also listed two Babícora Polychrome Textured. These were conjoining rims from a short-necked jar with incised lines and punch marks on the rim exterior, and with exterior horizontal red and black lines that were polished over the paint.

Lot 3083, Level 6: Textured: a worked sherd (No. 3083-100) is described below. A rim listed as Babícora had only a red slip band on the lip interior and no other design, so could equally well be described as Pilón Red Rim.

Lot 3083, Level 6: Neff listed 20 painted rims, of which most are Babícora. One of these was a polychrome textured rim with polish over red paint on the inner lip. One red-on-tan rim was from a bowl with a rough to smooth exterior, with a dark red band painted over the lip, and with an oblique red line descending from the lip.

Lot 3084, Level 7: “Other”: a thick brown sherd (0.9 cm thick) with a black spot on the exterior (black-on-brown). A textured shoulder sherd had a smooth zone above a thickened, impressed zone (like the finger-impressed rims). In turn, the impressed zone was placed above brushed and

scored zone with a complex pattern. The undecorated sherds included a jar handle and a worked sherd that are described below.

Lot 3084, Level 7: Neff noted the radiocarbon date of 520 ± 60 BP for this level. He listed 10 painted sherds, all Babícora.

Other Ceramic Items

All of these items were noted as part of the lot descriptions just provided.

No. 3070-100, Level 3: one-quarter of a biconically drilled brown sherd. The estimated hole diameter was 7 mm. The sherd was broken across the hole. The outer edges were worked. The complete sherd would have been more or less circular, with an estimated radius of 2.5–3.0 cm.

No. 3083-100, Level 6: this biconically drilled brownware sherd (in two pieces) included an incised spiral design (6.5 by 4 by ? cm; 11.5g). The hole (6–7 mm diameter) was drilled at the central point of the spiral, which wound outward at 1 cm intervals. Three spirals remained on the sherd, which broke across the drilled hole.

No. 3084-100, Level 7: half of a biconically drilled sherd of plainware (polished brown exterior, gray interior) with ground edges (3.0 by 1.5 by 0.7 cm, not weighed). This fairly symmetrically round piece had an estimated radius of 1.5–1.6 cm, with a hole diameter of 7–8 mm.

No. 3084-101, Level 7: a rather crude double coil handle of heavily slipped reddish-brown ware. The handle attached to the lip of the jar. The handle was 2.4 cm wide at the lip attachment, 1.5 cm wide at mid-handle; the length of the handle (measured from the lip down to the neck) was 3.2 cm. The distance from the interior wall to the exterior of the handle was 2.1 cm.

Flaked Stone

For this test there were few entries in the Excel database, and it was not clear that all of the flaked stone was entered. Only Lot 3069, for Level 2, seemed to have enough entries to be convincing (88 flakes, five cores, and one shaped tool). The other four entered lots (for Levels 4–7) included 10 items, three of them shaped tools. Still, flaked stone may have been scarce in this unit. Five possible projectile points came from this unit, two from Level 6.

Notes from the Lab

No. 3069-1, Level 1: a poorly made projectile point of fine-grained basalt, with shallow side notches and a concave base (1.6 by 1.1 by 0.4 cm; 0.4 g).

No. 3071-1, Level 4: a possible projectile point; shaped like an isosceles triangle (1.2 by 1.5 by 0.3 cm).

No. 3082-1, Level 5: an asymmetrical point of fine-grained basalt (1.58 by 1.26 by 0.2 cm).

No. 3083-1, Level 6: a side notched, concave-based point reminiscent of a Harrell or Toyah point (2.0 by 1.2 by 0.4 cm; 0.5g); made of fine-grained basalt (Figure 11.2).

No. 3083-2, Level 6: a projectile point with shallow side notches and a concave base (1.9 by 1.1 by 0.2 cm, 10.4 g); made of fine-grained gray basalt (Figure 11.2).

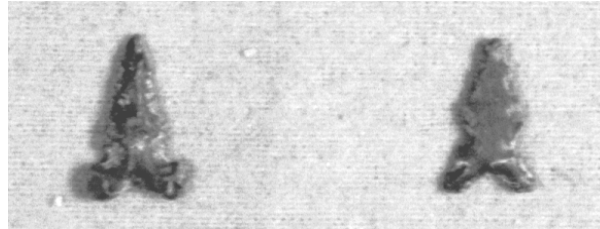


Figure 11.2. Points from Test 20, Level 6. Left: 3083-1. Right: 3083-2. PAC 92B/W-21-07.

Botanical Remains

The usual wood species—pine, oak and juniper—were present, along with *Arcto-arbutus* (Table 11.3). Maize was present only in Levels 6 and 7.

Table 11.3. Botanical Remains from Tests 20.

Identifications	T20L4 3071	T20L5 3082	T20L6 3083	T20L7 3084
<i>Juniperus</i>		X	X	
<i>Pinus</i>	X	X	X	X
<i>Quercus</i>	X	X	X	X
<i>Zea mays</i>			X	X
<i>Arcto-arbutus</i>			X	

Faunal Remains

Twenty-seven of Hodgetts' categories were present, with the usual diversity and low numbers of elements per category (Table 11.4). Mountain lion was the most unusual animal represented (one of two elements from this species recorded from the site). Birds other than turkeys made up half (47) of the 94 elements assigned to categories. Only grebe (one element) and American Coot (10 elements) could be definitely identified as waterfowl. Fish and turtle were present.

Table 11.4. Faunal Remains from Test 20.

Identifications	L2 3069	L3 3070	L 4 3071	L5 3082	L6 3083	L7 3084	Totals
Medium mammal	1				1	1	3
Small mammal					1	1	2
Medium artiodactyl			1	3	4		8
Canid				1	3		4
Medium carnivore				1			1
Small carnivore					1		1
Mountain lion					1		1
Jackrabbit		1		1	1		3
Cottontail			2	2	1		5
Lagomorph				1			1
Pocket gopher				1	1		2
Prairie dog	1						1
Ground squirrel	1						1
Squirrel				2			2
Small rodent					2		2
Fish		1		2		1	4
Turtle shell						1	1
Turkey					7		7
Med Falconiform			1			1	2
Large Falconiform					1		1
Large bird				2	3	7	12
Medium bird			4	5		3	12
Medium grebe					1		1
Small bird				1			1
Perching bird					1		1
American Coot			6	2	1	1	10
Quail			1	3	2	1	7
Unknown	3	6	14-	35	24	17	99
Totals	6	8	27	62	56	34	193

Bone Tool

An awl tip, 5 cm long, was from the long bone of an unidentified species. The awl tip came from Level 5 (Lot 3082).

Density of Artifacts and Faunal Elements

The formally excavated volume was ca. 1.86 m³. The combined artifacts numbered 1,076, giving densities of 576 artifacts/m³ and 104 faunal elements/m³.



Chapter 12

TEST 21

Test 21 was south of Test 20 in the long trench, and fell within the enclosed patio-compound area (Table 12.1).

Table 12.1. Test 21 (1 by 1.9m).
(Depth given from NE corner. Unit [Surface] Datum
was 3.04 m below site datum.

Lot	Level	Depth	Description	Estimated Excavated Volume
3085	L1	3.28 to 3.65 m	A small mano was found 32 cm BS, and a larger mano was found 48 cm BS. Both were in N end of pit.	0.70 m ³
3086	L2	To 3.85 m	At 72 cm BS, multiple bones from different species. Rich cultural level. Level was stopped when a large rock was encountered.	0.38 m ³
3138	L3	To 3.92 m	Noticeably fewer cultural items. Extremely variable matrix in this level. Burned adobe and daub. An unlined, oval pit, which appeared 1 m BS, covered the southern part of unit and contained fire-cracked rock. Large sherds encountered in N end of pit.	0.13 m ³
3139	L4	To 4.13 m	Hard-packed clay level encountered at 93–100 cm BS. Very few cultural materials.	0.40 m ³
3150	L5	To 4.16 m	Only four sherds. Augered below the bottom of unit in three places. In N end, auger hole was 42 cm deep; no artifacts. Second auger hole, in middle of pit, was carried to 40 cm below floor of unit; it yielded two sherds from top of auger hole. Third auger hole placed at S end of unit produced no artifacts. Unit ended in sterile silt-clay (Stratum D).	0.06 m ³
				1.67 m ³

Features

None of the following discoveries was given a feature number.

An unlined oval pit in Level 3 was not given a number. It occurred at the south end of the unit, and its maximum dimensions were about 68 cm north-south by 40 cm east-west. The depth of the pit was not recorded, but must have been less than 16 cm (the bottom of the pit was noted as being at 100 cm BS). The pit was next to a large flat stone and two hard adobe areas. The pit fill contained few artifacts and consisted of loose sand. A single piece of fire-cracked rock was found in the pit. The pit itself showed no signs of burning.

At the north end of this unit, in the same level, an area of slightly less than 1 m² was described as a hard-packed clay surface, on which a turkey bone and several rocks rested. The surface was thought to have been the one from which the pit was dug. A second utilized surface was thought to be present in Level 4.

Pottery

Neff did not review the pottery from this unit (Table 12.2). According to Hill's criteria, the entire unit fits nicely in his Medio period cluster with its high frequencies of plain sherds, low frequencies of textured sherds, and above-average frequencies of Babícora sherds.

Table 12.2. Pottery from Test 21.

Lot	Level	Undec.	Bk	R-sl	R/br	Text	Bab	Other	Combo	Total	Weight	Density
3085 %	L1	221 69%	29 9%	2 0.6%		38 12%	27 8%	4 1.2%		321	1633 g	457/m ³
3086 %	L2	168 57%	72 24%			35 12%	18 6%	2 0.6%		295	746 g	776/m ³
3138 %	L3	99 63%	24 15%	1 0.6%	2 1.2%	16 10%	14 9%			156	1801 g	1172/m ³
3139 %	L4	33 62%	4 7.5%			9 17%	6 11%		1 2%	53	426 g	133/m ³
Totals %		521 63%	129 16%	3 0.3%	2 0.2%	98 12%	65 8%	6 0.7%	1 0.1%	825	4606 g	493/m ³

Notes from the Lab

Lot 3085, Level 1: "Other": four black-on-red sherds probably were Madera. Four worked sherds included three brown and one textured (see below). Three sherds listed as Babícora were considered to be red-on-tan, but could also be classified as red-on-brown.

Lot 3086, Level 2 (3 bags): "Other": (1) one black-on-red with carbon on exterior; the paste was like the brownware sherds and so probably it was not either Madera or Babícora. (2) A probable Madera Black-on-red. The undecorated pottery included one brown sherd with a possibly ground edge (No. 3086-100; see below). A textured rim sherd had a beveled edge (No. 3086-101; see below). The undecorated pottery also included a sherd from a small modeled miniature vessel with a blackened interior; the estimated interior diameter was 3 cm.

Lot 3138, Level 3 (2 bags): in Bag 1, several sherds fit together: Two brown sherds were glued, and eight red-brown body sherds and one rim sherd from the same vessel were kept together. Bag 2: Undecorated: one biconically drilled sherd with ground edges (No. 3138-100; see below). The Babícora sherds included even polychrome on tan, four polychrome on gray, four black-on-tan, and one red-on-tan. Red-on-brown: one sherd had a broad red vertical line on a blackened exterior. A second red-on-brown sherd had a dark brown ground. One sherd tabulated here as

Babícora Polychrome was first recorded as unidentified; it had black stair-step areas massed in such a way to create zigzag lines in negative.

Lot 3139, Level 4: “Combo”: a textured exterior with barely visible red slip or paint over the texturing. Several body sherds and one rim of the same micaceous undecorated vessel were identified. A sherd tabulated here as Babícora had partly burned out red and black painted lines on a dark polished brown ground. Four of the five rims (two textured, three plain brown) from this level were from jars, while one rim belonged to an outflaring bowl with an estimated diameter of 24 cm.

Other Ceramic Items

All of these items were included in the lot by lot discussion.

No. 3085-100, Level 1: three-quarters of a biconically drilled, asymmetrical, plain brown sherd with a hole diameter of 5 mm. It was unclear from the sketch if the edges were worked (3.4 by 3.3 by 0.7 cm, 7.6 g).

No. 3085-101, Level 1: one-quarter of a textured (brushed and scored) sherd (2.8 by 1.7 by 0.8 cm, 5.0 g) with a biconically drilled hole (6 mm diameter). The edges were not worked. The sherd was broken across the hole.

No. 3085-102, Level 1: A partly drilled brown sherd (2.5 by 1.6 by 0.7 cm, 3.1 g). The sketch did not indicate whether the edges were worked.

No. 3085-103, Level 1: half of a biconically drilled brown sherd (2.4 by 1.8 by 0.7 cm, 1.8 g). Based on the sketch, the edges were not worked.

No. 3086-100, Level 2: a brown sherd with one possibly ground edge (5.7 by 3.6 by 0.7 cm, 19.1 g). On the sketch, the edge in question was suspiciously irregular for a worked edge.

No. 3086-101, Level 2: a textured (brushed and scored) rim sherd (7 by 4.5 by ? cm, not weighed) with one straight ground edge that (judging from the sketch) ,was beveled from each side.

No. 3138-100, Level 3: one-quarter of a round, biconically drilled sherd (2.2 by 3.1 by 0.4 cm, 3.9 g) with a hole diameter of 4 mm, and with carefully ground edges. The piece was quite circular. The small size of the hole suggested a *malacate* for spinning fairly fine fiber such as cotton.

Flaked Stone

Three projectile points and two possible projectile points came from this unit, as did an unusual number of cores and a rhyolite scraper (Table 12.3).

Table 12.3. Flaked Stone from Test 21.

Lot	Level	Flakes	Blades	Cores	Util.	Tools	Other	Total	Sherd: Lithic Ratio
3085	L1	106		4		3		113	2.84:1
3086	L2	171		11	1	4		187	1.57:1
3138	L3	36						36	4.3:1
3139	L4	21		3				24	2.2:1
Totals		334	0	18	1	7		360	

Notes from the Lab

No. 3085-1, Level 1: an obsidian projectile point was side-notched with a straight base, and with one corner broken off (1.4 by 0.8 by 0.2 cm).

No. 3085-2, Level 1: a thin, long, tanged point with a deeply concave base and with one tang broken off. The point was made of fine-grained basalt (1.7 by 0.5 by 0.2 cm).

No. 3085-3, Level 1: a black obsidian leaf-shaped preform or small biface (2.8 by 1.7 by 0.6 cm).

No. 3086-1, Level 2: a rhyolite flake chopper (5.6 by 4.5 by 1.9 cm; 37 g) with bifacial retouch and with use wear along a convex edge (which had an angle of 30–40 degrees).

No. 3086-2, Level 2: a basal section (with one corner broken off) of a triangular obsidian point without notches (1.3 by 1.0 by 0.3 cm; 0.4 g).

No. 3086-3, Level 2: an asymmetrical obsidian point with retouch along the two lateral edges. The tip was broken off (2.1 by 0.9 by 0.2 cm, 0.5 g).

No. 3083-4, Level 2: a point-shaped flake with retouch along one long edge; the tip and part of one edge were broken off (1.9 by 0.8 by 0.3 cm; 0.4 g).

No. 3086-5, Level 2: a point with a deeply concave base and shallow side notches, made of orange chert (1.6 by 1.0 by 0.3 cm; 0.3 g).

Ground Stone

Two manos, a possible metate fragment, and a small ground stone fragment came from this unit.

No. 3085-200, Level 1: a ground stone fragment of vesicular basalt could have been the mid-section of a barely used metate or grinding slab (10.8 by 7.3 by 1.42 cm; 523 g).

No. 3085-201, Level 1: an ovoid pebble mano with one grinding face (15.6 by 10.3 by 3.4 cm; 616 g).

No. 3085-202, Level 1: a battered but complete ovoid pebble mano had one prominent ground face; the other side exhibited some grinding. An anvil depression was present in the center of the dorsal surface, and one end had been used for hammering (16.3 by 10.3 by 7.2 cm, 1777 g).

No. 3086-200, Level 2: a tiny fragment of vesicular basalt with one ground face (2.6 by 1.4 by 0.7 cm; 2.1 g).

Botanical Remains

Only wood species were recovered from this test, continuing the pattern of apparent scarcity of *Zea mays* in the patio (as seen in the long trench units. *Pinus* was found in Level 1 (Lot 3085) and Level 2 (Lot 3086), *Quercus* in Level 1 only.

Faunal Remains

Faunal remains from this unit included 260 elements and 20 of Hodgetts' categories (Table 12.4). Level 2 produced the most elements, including much of the right side of a canid. This was the one unit where *Lepus californicus*, or blacktailed jackrabbit, was identified. However, that species was undoubtedly represented among the site's many other jackrabbit bones not identified to species. Eleven of the elements represented birds other than turkey (for which there were 23). Fish were present. This listing of badger was the only one including multiple bones for that taxon. The badger elements (a mandible fragment, teeth and phalanges), all from Level 3, probably were from the same animal.

Bone Tool

An 9 cm long antler fragment, flaked at the tip, came from a medium artiodactyl. The antler fragment was found in Level 2 (Lot 3086). From that same level, two fragments of an awl could be refitted; the combined fragment was 4 cm long. These specimens were included in the faunal data just provided.

Possible Shell

No. 3138-200, a disk bead (3 mm diameter, 1 mm thick) was recovered from flotation. The material was recorded as "probably shell." If so, this is one of a very few pieces of shell from El Zurdo. It may instead be stone.

Table 12.4. Faunal Remains from Test 21.

Identifications	L1 3085	L2 3086	L3 3138	L4 3139	Totals
Mammal		2			2
Medium artiodactyl		5			5
Canid	10	53*			63
Medium Canid		2			2
Deer		1			1
Medium mammal	1	20	1		22
Small mammal		1			2
Badger			4		4
Jackrabbit	1	5	1		6
<i>Lepus californicus</i>		1			1
Pocket gopher		1			1
Small rodent		2		1	3
Squirrel		1			1
Turkey	1	13	8	1	23
Anserinae (geese, etc.)		1		1	2
Large bird		2			2
Mid-sized bird	1	4			5
Medium waterfowl		1			1
Small waterfowl		1			1
Fish		1**			1
Unknown		103	9		112
Totals	14	220	23	3	260

*The fragmentary elements present in the unusually large number of canid bones were as follows: 1 tibia, 1 ulna, 2 metatarsals, 2 metapodials, 2 humeri, 1 femur, 3 right mandible fragments (probably the same mandible), 2 atlas, 4 cervical, 2 thoracic, 1 innominate bone, 1 astragalus, 1 radius, 1 rib, 1 canial fragment, 1 metacarpal, and 24 teeth in addition to those remaining in the mandible. Clearly, a substantial portion of a single canid is present.

** Fish spine.

Density of Artifacts and Faunal Remains

The estimated volume of excavated materials was 1.67 m³. With 1,189 artifacts, the estimated density was 711/m³. The estimated density for faunal elements was 155/m³.

Chapter 13

TEST 22

The long trench unit south of Test 21 was located where the mound gained height, and reached more than 1 m in depth. This unit was next to the house unit that began in Test 23, immediately to the south, and like Tests 15 through 21, would have been part of the patio area.

Table 13.1. Test 22 (1 by 1.9 m).

(10 cm baulk at the south end. Depth Measured from NE corner.

Unit datum (surface) was 3.04 m below site datum.)

Lot	Level	Depth BD	Description	Estimated Excavated Volume
3087	L1	2.88 to 3.00 m	Topsoil was hard-packed. Artifacts present. Disturbed by looters.	0.23 m ³
3088	L2	To 3.12 m	Continuation of Level 1.	0.23 m ³
3156	L3	To 3.21 m	Disturbed overburden continued through level on N side of unit, but softer soil was encountered on S side.	0.17 m ³
3155	L4	To 3.56 m	Melted adobe found beneath large rocks in S end of unit. Some sherds were large.	0.67 m ³
3125	L5	To 3.78 m	At 91 cm BS, in south unit wall, a distinct line was found that could represent a wall remnant. Matrix became gravelly. On N side, adobe chunks at 107 cm BS. Few cultural materials. Deposits became more sandy.	0.42 m ³
3142	L6	To 3.90 m	Sandy fill encountered in Level 5 continued. Few artifacts. Deposits resembled upper fluvial levels. An intermittent and spotty clay surface was found at 128 cm BS in places, and appeared to be the clay level encountered in Test 21 (i.e., Stratum D).	0.23 m ³
3157	L7	To 4.01 m	Sterile clay; excavated for 10 cm.	Not Calculated
				1.94 m ³

Structural Debris

While no formal features were reported, adobe melt was present. A possible wall base in Level 5 was eventually discounted. Adobe remnants and adobe melt were concentrated at the south end of the unit, closest to the room block.

Pottery

Madera Black-on-red and Ramos Polychrome were found in Level 3, and Madera Black-on-red was found again in Level 4 (Table 13.2). Using Hill's criteria, all of the Test 22 deposits pertained to the Medio period. Textured frequencies were low in Levels 1 through 4, black sherds were few, and plain sherds were common. Neff did not review the pottery from this unit.

Table 13.2. Pottery Test 22.

Lot	Level	Undec.	Bk	R-sl	R-br	Text	Bab	Other	Combo	Total	Weight	Density
3087 %	L1	22 85%	1 4%			2 8%	1 4%			26	172 g	114/m ³
3088 %	L2	25 83%				2 7%	3 10%			30	185 g	132/m ³
3156 %	L3	58 57%	20 20%	1 1%		9 9%	9 9%	4 4%		101	539 g	591/m ³
3155 %	L4	249 75%	38 11%			20 6%	21 6%	5 1.5%		333	2100 g	500/m ³
3125 %	L5	64 58%	24 21%			15 15%	6 5%		1 1%	110	733 g	263/m ³
3142 %	L6	13 72%	1 6%			2 11%	2 11%			18	72.7 g	79/m ³
Total %		431 70%	84 14%	1 0.16%		50 8%	42 7%	9 1%	1 0.16%	618	3801 g	319/m ³

Notes from the Lab

Lot 3078, Level 1: a polychrome bowl rim had an eroded horizontal red line just under the lip on the exterior, and below that, a burned-out black line. A black rim with a flat lip appeared to have burned out paint on the exterior, just under the lip. No. 3087-100 was an undecorated worked sherd (see below).

Lot 3156, Level 3: "Other": (1) three Ramos Polychrome sherds; one was very well made while two were less classic. (2) One Madera Black-on-red. In Undecorated, one sherd had a polished red-brown exterior, and one a crackled exterior brown slip. Seven brown sherds with mica could be part of the vessel in Level 4 (Lot 3155). The Babícora sherds included one polychrome, three black-on-tan and three red-on-tan. Also included in Babícora was a sherd with very faded black paint on the exterior and a faded black line on the tan interior (it could equally well have been placed in the "combo" category). One red-on-gray sherd with mica could be a darkened Babícora sherd and was counted as such. A brown rim had a beveled lip created after the interior was slipped with a red-brown slip. The rim exterior had a matte smudged surface that was then brushed and scored.

Lot 3155, Level 4: "Other": (1) one black-on-white was not identified but from the drawing, it could be a Ramos polychrome with fine white paste and careful brushwork; (2) three Madera Black-on-red; (3) one sherd described as tan on red! A Babícora Black-on-tan rim had a

checkerboard design on the exterior. A rim with a polished black interior and exterior appeared to have a scalloped rim. Three red-brown jar rims were probably part of a single vessel. A brown rim may have had use-derived striations on the exterior. The Babícora sherds included seven polychromes, nine black-on-tan (two with burned-out paint), and two polychromes described as red-on-black Babícora (they were not drawn, and that might not belong in this category). A plain brown channeled handle, probably from a ladle, is noted below.

Lot 3125, Level 5: “Combo”: one of the textured rims had red over the lip; the eroded interior was possibly red-slipped. The Babícora rims included one black-on-tan and one polychrome. Four of the rims were from bowls and five from jars.

Other Ceramic Items

Each of these items is noted in the lot descriptions.

No. 3087-100, Level 1: a plain brown sherd with a well-ground edge (3.7 by 2.5 by 0.8 cm, 9.6 g). It was not drilled. The shape was not described.

No. 3155-100, Level 4: a channeled handle of plain brown pottery (4.2 by 2.3 by 1.6 cm; 14.9 g).

Flaked Stone

One point and two utilized flakes were catalogued, out of the 292 pieces from the unit (Table 13.3).

Table 13.3. Flaked Stone from Test 22.

Lot	Level	Flakes	Blades	Cores	Used	Tools	Totals	Sherd: Lithic ratio
3087	L1	33					33	1.92 : 1
3088	L2	34					34	1 : 1.13
3156	L3	49		3			52	1.94 : 1
3155	L4	107		12	2	1	122	2.52 : 1
3125	L5	42					42	2.61 : 1
3142	L6	9					9	2 : 1
Totals		274		15	2	1	292	

Notes from the Lab

No. 3155-1, Level 4: a tiny concave-based point with one side of the base broken off. The point was made of fine-grained basalt (1.0 by 0.7 by 0.2 cm; 0.1 g). Edge and basal retouch was present.

No. 3155-2, Level 4: a bipolar flake used bifacially along one long edge (which had an angle of 30-40 degrees). The flake was made of fine-grained basalt (2.7 by 1.4 by 0.6 cm; 2.1 g).

No. 3155-3, Level 4: a rhyolite flake with one edge (with a 30 degree angle) used unifacially (3.2 by 2.8 by 0.6; 3.5 g).

Ground Stone

No. 3156-1, Level 3: a piece of red rhyolite shatter with grooves or honing marks (1 mm deep) and polishing. Two of these grooves extended across the piece, while the broken end had a short third groove between the other two. These grooves were not quite parallel. This piece could have been used as a whetstone or awl sharpener (3.6 by 2.8 by 2.0 cm; 22.9 g).

No. 3125-200, Level 5: a mano fragment made on an ovoid pebble of vesicular basalt, with one convex grinding face (8.8 by 8.1 by 2.0 cm; 188.8 g).

Faunal Remains

Only eight of Hodgetts' categories (plus the unknowns) were present, and only 21 tabulated elements (Table 13.4). Three identified elements came from prairie dogs.

Table 13.4. Faunal Remains from Test 22.

Identifications	L1, Lot 3089	L5, Lot 3125	L6, Lot 3142	Totals
Small canid		1		1
Medium artiodactyl			1*	2
Jackrabbit	1	1		2
Prairie dog		3		3
Pocket gopher		1		1
Ground squirrel		1		1
Large rodent		1		1
Small rodent		1		1
Medium Falconiform		1		1
Unknown	1	9		10
Total	2	19	1	21

*The Medium artiodactyl element consisted of 7 refitted pieces.

Density of Artifacts and Faunal Remains

The estimated volume of excavated materials was 1.98 m³. With 911 tabulated artifacts, the average density was 459 artifacts/m³. The estimated density of faunal elements was 11/m³.

Chapter 14

TEST 23

The surface of the mound rose in this unit, which is summarized in Table 14.1. The north wall of the central house unit (Feature 92-21) was encountered. The melted adobe in the upper levels spread from the wall remnant first encountered in Level 3, with its base in Level 4. Older midden underlying the room block was revealed when the basal level was excavated to sterile (toward the end of the field season in order to complete the profile of the long trench). Babícora sherds in that lowest level suggested that even the basal midden pertained to the Medio period.

Table 14.1. Test 23 (1 by 1.9 m).

(10 cm baulk left at south end, out of original 2 m length. Depth given from SE corner for Levels 1–5. Unit (surface) datum was 2.59 m below site datum.)

Lot	Level	Depth BD	Description	Estimated Excavated Volume
3158	Surf	2.59	Flood deposits containing few artifacts	Not calculated
3130	L1	2.62 to 2.79 m	Melted adobe throughout northern portion of unit. Ash, charcoal and burned daub suggested wall fall. Several possible wall lines, but only one seemed actually to be a wall. Several thin, worked rhyolite stones (“hatch covers”). Closer to main room block in the S portion of the unit, fill was harder with orange burned lenses.	0.29 m ³
3143	L2	To 2.99 m	Adobe wall fall in south end of unit. Soil was very hard. Few artifacts.	0.38 m ³
3123	L3	To 3.19 m	Bone awl came from 55 cm BS. Artifacts not as plentiful as in T 21. A number of rocks trending roughly E–W may have been associated with the wall, as may have been the case for a large adobe chunk.	0.38 m ³
3129	L4	To 3.29 m	Below rock line in L3 was another line of rocks indicating a rock wall, Feature 92-21, the north wall of the room block. The rock wall was set in an adobe base that was “floating” in fill. Unit divided into N and S (1 by 1 m) sub-units at wall. North side excavated to 3.50 m BD.	0.19 m ³
3154	L5 N	To 3.69 m (1 by 1 m)	South side of wall not excavated. North side of wall excavated to 3.69 m BD. Fill was loose. Arbitrary 20 cm level was below base of wall, and the fill predated room construction.	0.4 m ³
3155	L6 N	To 3.77 m (1 by 1 m)	South side of unit not excavated. North end excavated to 3.77 m BD. At 120 cm BS, a tan silty clay was encountered. Only two pieces of charcoal and one of flaked stone came from L6.	0.11 m ³
3364	Basal N	To 3.99 m (1 by 1 m)	The S side of the unit was later excavated from 3.29m BD (below the wall, bottom of L4) to sterile (Stratum D) at 3.99m BD in order to complete the trench profile. Undisturbed trash was found in the lower levels of the midden. Bits of burned adobe extended into this unit. Possible potting clay was collected. .	0.7m ³
				2.45 m ³

Feature

Feature 92-21, the wall across Test 23, was “floating” on midden. The profile of the main trench (see Figure 8.3) showed two significant details. First, a bit of burned, plastered floor was depicted just south of the wall. Second, looters had disturbed the deposits in Test 23, cutting through the floor associated with the wall, and reaching almost to sterile deposits (Stratum D) near the juncture of Tests 24 and 29. Given the evidence of the trench profile, the area between the east-west wall across Test 23 and the cross wall in Test 29 was designated Room 1. This room would have measured about 3 meters north–south. The east and west walls presumably lay outside the trench.

The floor remnant on the south side of the wall lay at the bottom of Level 4. Levels 5N and 6N , along with the basal midden south of the wall, must have predated construction of Room 1.

Pottery

It was difficult to sort out the effects of the looters on the collections from the upper levels (Table 14.2). In contrast, some of the midden could be treated a coherent unit that predated Room 1 and underlay what the looters had disturbed. Madera Black-on-red was present in this “basal midden.” As I attempted to understand the temporal significance of the pottery assemblages, one of my hypotheses was that imports (such as Madera Black-on-red and Ramos Polychrome) were associated with the latest part of the occupation. That does not seem to be the case here. Perhaps all of the black-on-red sherds should be re-examined. The Babícora pottery from the basal midden should also be re-examined, but there was little doubt in the lab that Babícora sherds extended to the base of the deposits in the central mound.

The frequencies of textured sherds were in the low to middle ranges, except for Level 5, which had a small sample size. All of the red-on-brown sherds came from the lower levels and presumably predate the construction of Room 1. Although the sample sizes in Levels 5 and the basal midden were small, there was a dramatic decline in plainwares from the upper levels. Black sherds were very common in the basal level, and textured wares were most common (relatively) in Level 5.

Neff did not examine the pottery from Test 23.

Notes from the Lab

Lot 3158, surface: The Babícora sherds included one red-on-tan and two black-on-tan but no polychromes. An undecorated brown rim was from a bowl.

Lot 3130, Level 1: “Other”: one Madera. Of the Babícora sherds, two were polychromes, one was red-on-tan, and one was black-on-tan. The textured sherds included three corrugated, six incised, one incised corrugated, and two brushed and scored. The black sherds included nine with a black interior and a brown exterior; two had a black exterior and a brown interior.

Table 14.2. Pottery from Test 23.

Lot	Level	Undec.	Bk	R-sl	R-br	Text	Bab	Other	Combo	Total	Weight	Density /m ³
3158 %	Surf	25 81%	1 3%			2 6%	3 10%			31	128.7 g	Not calculated
3130 %	L1	50 62.5%	11 14%			13 16%	5 6%	1 1%		80	350.8 g	281/m ³
3143 %	L2	57 69%	11 13%			10 12%	4 5%		2 2%	83	414.6 g	218/m ³
3123 %	L3	104 81%	11 9%			9 7%	4 3%			128	635.6 g	337/m ³
3129 %	L4	61 59%	21 20%	1 1%		12 12%	7 7%	1 1%		103	664.7 g	542/m ³
3154 %	L5	5 36%	3 21%		1 7%	5 36%				14	108.7 g	2.5/m ³
3364 %	Basal S side	11 29%	19 50%		2 5%	4 11%	1 3%	1 3%		38	279.8 g	54/m ³
Total %		313 65%	77 16%	1 0.2%	3 0.6%	55 11.5%	24 5%	3 0.6%	2 0.4%	478	2582.9 g	195/m ³

Lot 3143, Level 2: “Combos”: (1) a sherd with a polished red interior and polished black exterior; (2) a Babícora polychrome with a polished black interior.

Lot 3123, Level 3: the only painted sherds were Babícora (one polychrome and three black-on-tan). The rim sherds included three from bowls and one from a jar.

Lot 3129, Level 4: “Other”: a large sherd classified as Ramos Polychrome was 4.5 mm thick, with a light brown exterior slip and a smoothed tan interior. The black sherds included nine with brown exteriors and black to gray interiors, a sherd with a tan exterior and an interior with heavy black slip, seven sherds with black exteriors and brown to tan interiors, 12 sherds with black and/or blackened interiors and exteriors, and two other very hard sherds with black interiors and exteriors (Ramos Black?). Some of the brown undecorated sherds were very thin. An undecorated gray to tan sherd was overfired, with a crackled exterior, and with coil lines visible on the interior. The textured sherds included five corrugated, two scored, two incised, and 11 incised with a comb-like tool to create a “tire track” design (8 mm wide, with six fine lines). The Babícora sherds included two polychromes, one black-on-tan, and one red-on-tan. A darkened polychrome had burned out paint on the exterior and a tan interior. A Babícora rim from an incurved bowl had parallel alternating red and black horizontal lines on the exterior. There may have been a darker brown ground between two of the lines—if so, the sherd exhibited three paint colors. One textured rim had a red slip band on the lip interior.

Lot 3154, Level 5: no Babícora sherds; one red-on-tan sherd. The textured sherds included two finger-impressed, two brushed and scored, and one punctate. Two black sherds black interiors and brown exteriors; for a third sherd the reverse was true.

Lot 3364, Basal Midden: “Other”: one Madera Black-on-red (should be re-examined). A red-on-brown sherd had heavy red paint on the exterior. The record on a second red-on-brown sherd was accompanied by a question mark and the sherd should be re-examined. One Babícora Polychrome sherd had alternating red and black lines.

Flaked Stone

Two projectile points (one side-notched, the other triangular) came from Levels 1 and 2. Eight cores came from the same two levels. Only flakes were reported from Levels 3 through 5, and no flaked stone was recorded from the basal midden (Table 14.3).

Table 14.3. Flaked Stone from Test 23.

Lot	Level	Flakes	Blades	Cores	Used	Tools	Other	Total	Sherd: Lithic Ratio
3158	Surface	1						1	31 : 1
3130	L1	87		5		1		93	1 : 1.2
3143	L2	58		3		1		62	1.3 : 1
3123	L3	69						69	1.2 : 1
3129	L4	56						56	1.8 : 1
3154	L5	9						9	4.2 : 1
3364	BM							0	
Totals		280		8		2		290	

Notes from the Lab

No. 3130-1, Level 1: a triangular point of fine-grained basalt (1.9 by 1.4 [at the base] by 0.3 cm; 0.6 g).

No. 3143-1, Level 2: a point with a concave base, shallow side notches, and triangular blade with the tip (1.7 by 1.4 by 0.5 cm; 1.0 g).

Ground Stone

No. 3364-200, basal midden: a mano fragment of vesicular basalt, possibly worn on two sides (8.3 by 4.2 by 3.3 cm; 107 g).

No. 3446-200, Feature 92-21: included as one of the stones in the wall, this large trough metate proximal corner was made of vesicular basalt (35 by 26 by 13 cm; 7300 g).

No. 3446-201, Feature 21: also included in the wall was a stone disk of vesicular basalt measuring 20 cm in diameter and 8 cm thick. The disk, which weighed more than 3 Kg, was carefully worked on both faces and the edge.

Botanical Remains

The only identified macrobotanical remains from Test 23 were *Pinus* from Level 3 (Lot 3123).

Faunal Remains

Nine of Hodgetts' categories were present, among 44 elements. Medium artiodactyl elements were not as prominent as they appear to be in Table 14.4, as seven of the nine elements in Level 4 represented a single radius. Jackrabbits were the second most common taxon. The only water bird identified to species was the American Coot.

Table 14.4. Faunal Remains from Test 23.

Identification	L1 3130	L2 3143	L3 3123	L4 3129	Totals
Medium artiodactyl*				9	9
Medium mammal	1			1	2
Small mammal	1				1
Jackrabbit	1	2	2		5
Cottontail		2	1		3
Pocket gopher		2			2
Medium Bird			2		2
Small bird			1		1
American Coot	1	1			2
Unknown	5	2	8	2	17
Totals	9	9	14	12	44

*Seven elements were from a single radius.

Hodgetts' database listed Lot 3364 as deriving from Test 38, basal midden. The Lot Book assigned that lot number to Test 23, basal midden, however, and the records for ceramics and flaked stone were consistent with this assignment. Test 23 was described and drawn as having basal midden, while Test 38 was not.

The faunal elements from Lot 3363 included one large bird element and two elements from unknown taxa. Because of the mix-up over provenience, these were not included in either chart, but I suspect they belong here.

Density of Artifacts and Faunal Elements

The estimated volume of excavated material was 2.45 m³. Given 759 artifacts, the average density of artifacts was 310 /m³, while the average density of faunal elements was 18/m³. The level records suggested that artifacts were more numerous on the exterior (north side) of the wall than inside the badly disturbed Room 1.

Summary of Test 23

The northernmost east-west wall of the central house block crossed this unit, with the north half of the unit in the patio and the south end in Room 1. Upper deposits sloping toward the north included a large amount of wall fall.

The profile of the long trench showed additional midden beneath the fill on which the wall was built. The adobe and stone wall was built in a shallow trench in that fill.

Looters' disturbance of Room 1 was first found in Test 23, was deeper in Test 24, and extended into Test 29.

Chapter 15

TEST 24

This unit (as well as the south end of Test 23 and the north end of Test 29) was part of Room 1, the identification of which was based on two parallel east-west walls found some 3 m apart. A rough alignment of rocks encountered in Level 3 (Feature 92-22) proved only to be wall fall, not a wall (Table 15.1). No floors or definite occupation surfaces were reported from Test 24 or Test 29. As was mentioned in the previous chapter, a bit of surviving floor was found next to the cross wall in Test 23 and is shown on the profile of the long trench. Looters' disturbance, shown in the profile but not detected at the time of excavation (at least it is not apparent from the level records) occupied much of the unit, extending almost to sterile at the boundary between Test 24 and Test 29. Although the lower, pre-room midden deposits appeared to be undisturbed, the upper deposits in this unit were undoubtedly mixed by the looters.

Table 15.1. Test 24 (1 by 1.9 m).

(10 cm baulk at the south end, out of original 2 m length. Depths from SE corner.
Unit datum (surface) was 2.27 m below site datum.

Lot	Level	Depth	Description	Estimated Excavated Volume
3140	L1	2.41 to 2.63m	Adobe wall fall was found in SE, SW and NW corners of unit. Wall plaster found in two places, on loose wall fall.	.42 m ³
3159	L2	To 2.80 m	Charcoal, adobe, and plaster. Few artifacts. Collapsed structural debris.	.32 m ³
3153	L3	To 2.93 m	Charcoal and corn in darker, more organic-stained deposits. Artifacts not numerous. Rocks in N end of unit at first thought to be a possible wall.	.25 m ³
3148	L4	To 3.16 m	Fill continued to be soft, dark, organic-stained. Quartz pebble found 79 cm BS. Rocks proved to be wall fall.	.44 m ³
3132	L5	To 3.46 m	Soil in S part of unit was loose and gravelly. N side of unit was quite different: hard packed tan fill containing adobe and rocks.	.57 m ³
3246	L6	To 3.73 m	Initially, N end not excavated because of adobe wall fall that was burned even at this depth. More artifacts in S of unit. Triangular black chert point.	.51 m ³
3151	L7	To 3.97 m	Initially, N end not excavated. Much charcoal, also ash lenses. Fired adobe concentrations, flaked stone, ceramics.	.46 m ³
3369	Basal	To Sterile	When profiling trench, D. Phillips excavated Test 24 to sterile, including the north end. Flaked stone, bone, ceramics, and botanical remains recovered. Datum had been stolen so final depth was not recorded.	Not calculated
				2.96 m ³

Human Remains

Scattered human elements were recovered, representing two or three individuals. Three entries in the Physical Anthropology notebook were for the basal midden deposits of Test 24. (1) A human tooth root was probably from an upper 2nd molar. It showed no substantial wear and no pathology. (2) A cervical neural arch fragment from a subadult, also found in the basal midden deposits, belonged to a child 1 to 3 years of age; the body was not fused, but the left and right halves were fused. Its preservation was fair to good. (3) A 1st right, metacarpal of a subadult was noted as being in fair to good preservation.

Pottery

No imports were recognized. Babícora sherds continued to the bottom of the unit, but a note for the basal midden tabulations suggested that those Babícora sherds should be reexamined.

Table 15.2. Pottery from Test 24.

Lot	Lev.	Un-dec.	Bk	R-sl	R/br	Text	Bab	Other	Combo	Total	Weight	Density
3140 %	L1	35 55%	11 18%		1 1.5%	15 23%	1 1.5%		1 1.5%	64	307 g	2.39/m ³
3159 %	L2	18 51%	3 9%			12 34%	2 6%			35	154 g	108/m ³
3153 %	L3	45 55.5%	16 20%		1 1%	12 15%	4 5%	2 2%	1 1%	81	382 g	300/m ³
3148 %	L4	23 51%	15 33%			4 9%	2 4%	1 2%		45	246 g	103/m ³
3132 %	L5	29 51%	14 25%		1 2%	9 16%	3 5%	1 2%		57	55 g	100/m ³
3146 %	L6	19 59%	1 3%			10 31%		2 6%		32	641 g	62/m ³
3151	L7	45 61%	9 12%	1 1%		16 22%	2 3%	1 1%		74	526 g	162/m ³
3369 %	Basal	60 41%	51 35%			27 19%	7 5%			145	1280 g	Not calculated
Totals %		274 51%	120 22.5%	1 0.18%	3 0.5%	105 20%	21 4%	7 1%	2 0.2%	533	3590 g	180/m ³

Notes from the Lab

Lot 3140, Level 1: “Combo”: one red-on-black sherd with incisions. the black sherds included five with black interiors and brown exteriors, six black on both surfaces. The textured sherds included two patterned incised, three parallel incised, five corrugated, and three altered corrugated. One Babícora Polychrome sherd had burned out paint.

Lot 3159, Level 2: the black sherds were that color on both surfaces. The textured sherds included six brushed and scored and one zoned corrugated. The painted sherds included one Babícora Black-on-tan and one Babícora Polychrome.

Lot 3153, Level 3: “Other”: (1) an unusual sherd had a black line on an eroding off-white slip, with a dark brown slip underneath. The interior had a non-matching off-white slip. (2) A rim sherd that may have been Babícora was tabulated as red-on-gray. The sherd may have had a possible faint black design. The sherd was from an incurved bowl with an estimated diameter of 18 cm. A crude textured sherd had a zoned incised design; the exterior gray exterior and the interior was cream colored and carefully slipped. A red-on tan (or red-on-terracotta) jar sherd had a 1 cm wide line on the jar’s shoulder. One of the Babícora Polychrome sherds had a wide red-painted zone between black lines, on a cream colored background. “Combo”: a polychrome sherd with burned out paint had red lines on a gray background, and a polished black interior. This sherd is best seen as a Babícora variant.

Lot 3148, Level 4: eight of the black sherds were that color on both surfaces. Two were black on the exterior surfaces and brown on the interior surfaces. Five were black on the interior surfaces and brown on the exterior surfaces. The undecorated sherds included a rim and neck sherd from a small jar, at first thought to be from a pipe mouth. The estimated jar mouth was 2.5–3.0 cm.

Lot 3132, Level 5 (2 bags): in Bag 2, a Babícora (?) Polychrome body sherd had burned out black paint, a triangular terracotta colored area, and red paint. A series of small, dark dots underlay the paint. A black rim sherd had a red slip band on the lip interior. In Bag 1, one textured rim was described as having a red slip on interior; it is not clear from the description whether this is a vessel with interior red slip or a Pilón Red Rim.

Lot 3151, Level 7: “Other”: an unusual polychrome was at first thought to exhibit four colors (black, red, and yellow on an off-white background). It was, more likely, a Babícora sherd on which the background color varied greatly. The undecorated sherds included two fairly large ones, which when glued together proved to be from a vessel more than 36 cm in diameter. The vessel was scraped and polished but even so, displayed a textured effect. The vessel had a dark brown exterior slip. Two textured sherds displayed highly raised corrugation, or else an appliqué, above an impressed area. A corrugated rim sherd had an interior red slip band.

Lot 3369, basal midden: based on drawings, two rim sherds tabulated as Babícora Red-on-tan could be Santa Ana or Mata Polychrome. One of the sherds had vertical thin red lines descending from the lip on the interior, The other had horizontal red lines below the rim on the exterior. Of six Babícora sherds that were not drawn, four were described as red-on-tan and two as black-on-tan. The textured sherds included 15 corrugated, one parallel incised, one zoned incised, one punctate, four brushed and scored (or just scored), and three incised corrugated. The black sherds included 17 with black exteriors, 10 with black interiors, and 24 that were black on both surfaces.

Flaked Stone

One utilized flake and one projectile point came from this unit, for which 274 pieces of flaked stone were recorded (Table 15.3).

Table 15.3. Flaked Stone from Test 24.

Lot	Level	Flakes	Blades	Cores	Used	Tools	Other	Total	Sherd:Lithic Ratio
3140	L1	54		1				55	1.16 : 1
3159	L2	34						34	1.02 : 1
3153	L3	33						33	2.45 : 1
3148	L4	26						26	1.73 : 1
3132	L5	44						44	1.29 : 1
3146	L6	27			1			28	1.14 : 1
3151	L7	43		2				45	1.64 : 1
2269	Basal	8		1				9	16 : 1
Totals		269		3	1	1		274	

Notes from the Lab

No. 3140-1, Level 1: a utilized flake retained cortex on its dorsal surface. Use wear was present along one edge (2.3 by 1.8 by 0.4 cm; 3.8 g).

No. 3146-1, Level 6: a side-notched point with a slightly concave base, made of fine-grained basalt. One corner was missing; the remaining side notch was very near the base (1.8 by 1.1 by 0.4 cm; 0.7 g).

Botanical Remains

Zea mays was better represented than wood remains in this unit; the latter were present only in Level 3 (Table 15.4).

Table 15.4. Botanical Remains from Test 24.

Identifications	T24L3 3153	T24L4 3148	T24L7 3151	T24BM 3369
<i>Pinus</i>	X			
<i>Zea mays</i>	X	X	X	X

Faunal Remains

Eighteen of Hodgetts' categories were present among 84 elements. More than half were found in the basal midden deposits; faunal elements were scarce in the upper levels.

This greater density of faunal elements in the lowest deposits was also seen in Test 38, the subfloor unit in Room 2, which had the highest faunal density at the site.

Table 15.5. Faunal Remains from Test 24.

Identifications	L1 3140	L3 3153	L5 3132	L7 3151	BM 3369	Totals
Medium Artiodactyl					1*	1
Medium mammal					2	2
Small mammal					1	1
Jackrabbit			1		5	6
Cottontail					1	1
Squirrel				1		1
Pocket gopher	1	2			1	4
Prairie dog					1	1
Small rodent		1			1	2
Turkey				1		1
American Coot	1		1		3	5
Medium bird	4		1	2	1	8
Medium grebe					1	1
<i>Anas</i>					1	1
Woodpeckers					1	1
Small bird		1				1
Medium grebe	1				25	1
Quail			1			1
Unknown	0	5	2	11	27	45
Totals	7	9	6	15	47	84

*Medium artiodactyl femur, from a fetal or neonatal animal.

Worked Bone

No. 3369-200 (basal bidden): a piece of polished bone with both ends broken off. It was a small long bone with intact spongy interior bone (4.07 by 1.13 by 0.87 cm; 4.8 g). One edge was partly burned.

Density of Artifacts and Faunal Elements

A volume could not be calculated for the basal level. The estimated excavated volume, excluding that level, was 2.96 m³. Of the 808 artifacts, 154 were in the basal level. The remaining 654 artifacts (from Levels 1 through 7) was estimated at 221/m³.

Excluding the 47 faunal elements from the basal level, the average density of faunal elements (again, from Levels 1 through 7) was 12/m³. The larger numbers of sherds and faunal elements in the basal level should be noted.

Chapter 16

TEST 28

This test, offset from Test 20, was opened in order to follow a presumed pit house that turned out to be a borrow pit. (Table 16.1)

Table 16.1. Test 28 (1.5 by 2 m).

(Depths from SE corner. Unit datum (Surface) was 3.04 m below site datum.)

Lot	Level	Depth	Description	Estimated Excavated Volume
3162	L1	3.31 to 3.38 m	Backdirt from looter's pits and disturbed upper midden.	0.21 m ³
3128	L2	To 3.72 m	Lower part of level was less disturbed than Level 1. Continuation of midden in L1. Features 92.13 (in N of unit) and 92-12 (in S of unit) were visible at this level. Fea. 92.13 was an oval stain with a single rock. Fea. 92-12 was a near-circular stained area with many rocks. Contact between upper and lower stratum, encountered at bottom of level, was uneven. Flakes stone, bone, fire-cracked rock, ceramics and botanical remains.	1.02 m ³
3163	L3	To 3.94 m	This level entered Phillips's Stratum B. Compact layer of trash. Level also extended slightly into stratum below. Flaked stone, bone, fire-cracked rock, sherds, and botanical remains. Fea. 92-13 proved to be a low spot in the interface between Stratum A and Stratum B and was not a formal feature.	0.66 m ³
3137	L4	To 4.24 m	Upper part of borrow pit that was seen in Test 20 occupied most of this unit. Fill was soft, trashy, and ashy. The top of level had several large sherds lying flat. At the base of the level, patches of wood ash were quite common, as were thick pieces of burned adobe stucco.	0.9 m ³
3190	L5	To 4.33 m	Outline of borrow pit became quite clear. The walls were almost vertical. Floor of pit exposed over much of unit. Only the NE part of unit still had fill.	0.27 m ³
3191	L6	To 4.33 m	In NE part of unit, pit floor reached was at 4.35 m BD. A few sherds lay flat on the "floor" of the borrow pit.	Not calculated
				3.06 m ³

Features

Feature 92-12 was an oval, almost circular, fire pit visible from the base of Level 2. The feature mostly lay in Level 3, in the extreme southeast corner of Test 28. A rock-lined pit, Feature 92-12 measured 66 cm north-south by 68 cm east-west (Figures 16.1 and 16.2).



Figure 16.1. Two photographs of Feature 92-12. Left: the pit during excavation, with fire-cracked rocks piled in the corner of the unit. Right: the cleaned-out pit. PAC 92B/W-15 and 16.

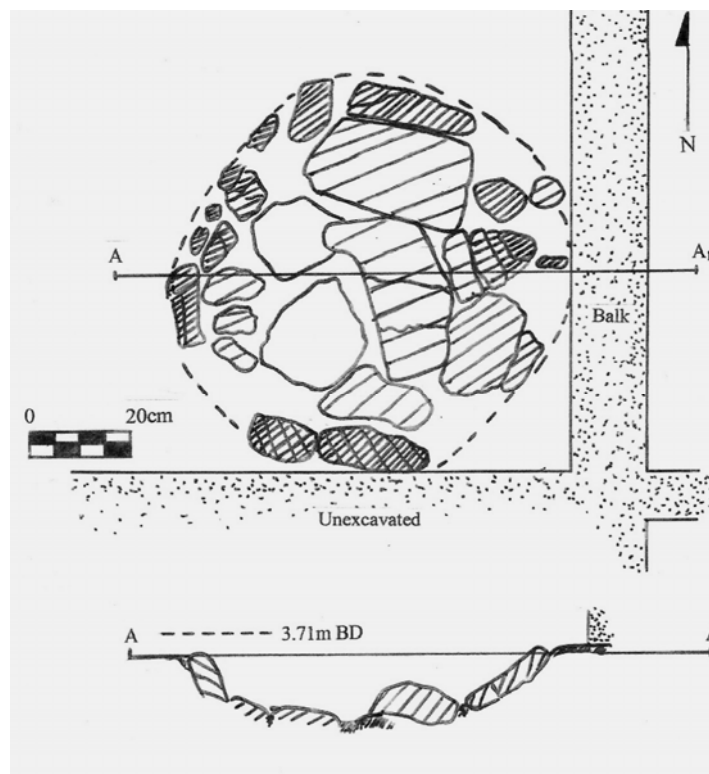


Figure 16.2. Plan and profile of Feature 92-12.

The fill included fire-cracked rock of various sizes and a dark, charcoal-rich soil, but the pit itself showed little fire reddening. Few artifacts came from the feature. It was not clear whether Feature 92-12 was built over the fill in Feature 92-15. In any event, being in the extreme southeast corner of the unit, Feature 92-12 could have been south of the south edge of Feature 92-15. Feature 92-12 resembled Feature 92-8, the rock-lined hearth in the fill above Feature 15 in Unit 20. Indeed, these two rock lined hearths, in roughly the same vertical context, were only about 1.25 m apart, and both were within 2 m of the rock-lined hearth in Test 4. Thus, Feature 92-12 was one of a cluster of rock-lined pits found in this part of the patio.

Feature 92-13 was first defined a dark stain at the bottom of Level 2, in the north end of Test 18. The “feature” turned out to be a low spot in the interface between Stratum A and Stratum B.

Feature 92-15 was the borrow pit. The walls of the pit were near-vertical and the pit’s oval shape resembled that of a pit house. Also, the “floor” of the pit was reasonably level. Even so, Feature 92-15 had no internal features or other indications of use as a dwelling.

Human Remains

Several human bones came the borrow pit, from Level 4 (Lot 3137). These were mixed with animal bones. The human part of the mixture included two thoracic vertebrae, a molar, a hand phalange, and a rib fragment. Both thoracic vertebrae showed extreme osteoarthritis (with involvement of only the vertebral body). The sternal end of the rib (No. 3 to No. 7 rib) had an osseous extension on the sternal end. The lower right 1st molar was worn almost flat; the tooth was not well preserved but what was left showed no signs of caries. The proximal phalange of the hand showed osteoarthritis on the shaft but not on either articular end. These elements could all have come from one older person with osteoarthritis.

Pottery

While the most sherds came from Levels 2 and 4, they were common in all levels (Table 16.2). The very bottom of 92-15 (the borrow pit), kept separate as a possible floor assemblage, had very few sherds, as was also the case for Feature 92-12 (the rock-lined hearth).

Notes from the Lab

Lot 3162, Level 1: “Other”: (1) two undecorated Madera sherds and one Madera Black-on-red. (2) A sherd with a polished gray exterior and with white spots resembled a sherd from the La Cruz site, Ch-125 (Lot 5250), in the Bustillos basin. (3) A brown-on-gray. (4) A sherd that was black on both surfaces, and with burned-out paint lines on the interior surface. (5) A polished gray sherd had burned-out paint lines that seemed to frame a white line. “Combo”: two sherds had black lines on their exteriors, combined with corrugations or appliqué. One textured rim had a red slip band on the lip interior. Also, two glued-together Babícora rim sherds came from an incurved bowl.

Table 16.2. Pottery from Test 28.

Lot	Level	Undec	Black	R-sl	R-br	Text	Bab	Other	Comb	Total	Weight	Density /m ³
3162	L1	110 50%	45 21%		1 5%	39 18%	14 6%	7 3%	2 0.9%	218	912 g	1038/m ³
3128	L2	254 77%	17 5%		1 0.3%	25 8%	20 6%	5 1.5%	2 0.6%	324	1929 g	317/m ³
3163	L3	107 55%	40 20%		1 0.5%	36 18%	10 5%	1 0.5%	1 0.5%	196	2231 g	296/m ³
3134	F 12	5 83%	1 17%							6	42 g	Not calculated
3137	L4	173 53%	73 22%	2 0.6%		45 14%	35 11%	1 0.3%		329	2766 g	365/m ³
3190	L5	106 40%	84 32%	3 1%	2 0.7%	38 14.5%	25 10%	2 0.7%	2 0.7%	262	2013 g	970/m ³
3191	Fea 15 L6	105 54%	40 21%		1 0.5%	36 19%	10 5%	1 0.5%	1 0.5%	194	1394 g	Not calculated
3192	L6 “floor”	4 44%	1 11%			3 33%	1 11%			9	117 g	Not calculated
Total		864 56%	301 20%	5 0.3%	6 0.3%	222 14%	115 7%	17 1%	8 0.5%	1538	11404 g	503/m ³

Lot 3128, Level 2: “Other”: (1) a thick base (?) with an eroded gray interior slip and traces of red paint. (2) Two undecorated Madera sherds and one Madera Black-on-red. (3) A thick sherd with a gray (heat altered?) exterior surface, and with a heavy cream-colored interior slip; the sherd could be a base. “Combo”: (1) a sherd with a scored brown surface on one side and a highly polished surface on the other; (2) a jar rim sherd with brown and black paint on a tan ground. The ground was zoned from the lip to the black line encircling the neck. Although the brown paint was not much darker than the ground, there was a definite break between the brown and tan areas. (3) A red-slipped sherd had a horizontal groove, with red slip over the groove. Undecorated (see Other Ceramic Items, below): a handle that might have been from a ladle (No. 3128-100), a drilled sherd fragment (No. 3128-101), and two sherds with ground edges (Nos. 3128-103 and -104). Also, one sherd (No. 3128-102) was ground along the coil line. The undecorated sherds also included: (1) a crude body sherd of a small, probably modeled jar with a burned interior (the estimated diameter was 8 cm); and (2) a thin brown sherd from a highly polished vessel. The black sherds included a thin, hard, possible Ramos Black sherd that was highly polished on both surfaces. Possible imports included two rim sherds, one Madera Black-on-red and one Pilón Red Rim (the latter on a tan vessel). The lab notes distinguished three varieties of Babícora: polychrome, black-on-tan (including multiple sherds from at least two vessels), and red-on-tan. Two sherds tabulated as Babícora Red-on-tan did not have typical Babícora paste or temper, however. The single red-on-brown sherd contained mica; the sherd was painted with broad red lines, else was broken across solid red areas.

Lot 3163, Level 3: “Other”: one Madera Black-on-red. Red-on-brown: one rim with a painted red design on the interior. “Combo”: a textured red rim. These two rims could be tallied as Pilón

Red Rim or as textured rims with a red slip band. One of the Babícora body sherds was described as a “Babícora version of Ramos.”

Lot 3134, Feature 91-12, Level 12.1, yielded only six sherds.

Lot 3137, Feature 15, Level 4: “Other”: a Madera Black-on-red rim. The black body sherds included 22 with a black exterior and a brown interior, 26 with a black interior and a brown exterior, and 25 that were black on both surfaces. The textured sherds included four corrugated, five altered corrugated, 14 incised, three scored, four finger-impressed, two punctate, and three sherds for which the type of texturing was not noted (but the sherds had “orange” interiors). Fifteen of the Babícora sherds were polychromes, 13 were black-on-tan, and four were red-on-tan. There was also one black-and-tan-on-brown sherd that was not drawn or more fully described. Twelve of the 25 rim sherds were textured (an unusually large proportion). The undecorated sherds included No. 3137-100, a beveled rim; No. 3137-101, a brown sherd incompletely drilled from the interior; and No. 3137-101, a second partially drilled sherd (in this case, from the interior) (see Other Ceramic Items, below).

Lot 3190, Feature 92-15, Level 5: “Combos”: (1) a sherd with a red interior and polished black exterior. (2) A Babícora Polychrome with a polished black interior. “Other”: (1) a black-on-brown with appliqué or corrugation (?). (2) A flattened rim with a red interior and a black exterior. A red-on-brown sherd had a red stripe that was 2.2 to 2.4 cm wide, on a brown to gray background; the sherd contained bronzite mica. The variation in paste was noteworthy for both the undecorated sherds (five of them were described as little more than rocks held together with a bit of clay) and the Babícora examples. One Babícora Polychrome sherd had interlocking red and black spirals. Fourteen of the Babícora Polychrome body sherds had feldspar temper only. Two sherds tabulated as Babícora Black-on-tan had such light-colored exteriors that they could have been tallied as black-on-white sherds (but were left in the Babícora category). Two rims had red slip bands on the lip interiors; one was on undecorated brown (Pilón Red Rim) and the other was a Babícora Polychrome.

Lot 3191, Feature 92-15, Level 5 (borrow pit fill): “Other”: Madera Black-on-red. “Combo”: (1) a parallel-incised sherd with a broad horizontal red line on the exterior. (2) A corrugated rim with red paint on the interior.

Lot 3192, Feature 92-15, Level 6 (base of borrow pit): the eight sherds included Babícora Polychrome.

Other Ceramic Items

The following items were noted above. Four altered sherds came from Lot 3218.

No. 3128-100, Level 2: a crude solid handle, tapering toward one unbroken end; apparently from a ladle (but if so, none of the bowl was present) (5.05 by 1.1 by 1.05 cm, not weighed).

No. 3128-101, Level 2: one-eighth of a biconically drilled plain brown sherd (1.8 by 1.5 by 0.7 cm, not weighed), with an estimated hole diameter of 5 mm. The hole was begun from the interior and the edges of the disk were shaped. The radius of this possible *malacate* would have been about 1.5 cm.

No. 3128-102, Level 2: a textured sherd with corrugations or impressed folds, broken along a coil. The broken edge was ground (5.5 by 2.5 by 0.7–0.8 cm, not weighed). The estimated diameter of the worked sherd was 20 cm. The sherd had a polished black interior and a matte black exterior.

No. 3128-103, Level 2: a textured sherd with partly smoothed incisions had a straight ground edge (2.4 by 2.7 by 0.5 cm, not weighed).

No. 3128-104, Level 2: a thick brushed and scored sherd had a rounded ground edge (3.2 by 3.1 cm; thickness not measured; not weighed).

No. 3137-100, Feature 92-15, Level 4: a Babícora Polychrome rim that was beveled on both sides of the rim (3.0 by 3.1 by 0.5 cm, not weighed).

No. 3137-101, Feature 92-15, Level 4: a brown sherd was incompletely drilled from the interior. The edges were not worked (4.4 by 2.9 by 0.8 cm, 15.7 g). The worked sherd may have broken in manufacture but if so, it did not break across the hole, as so many pieces did.

No. 3137-102, Feature 92-15, Level 4: a partially drilled brown sherd (3.6 by 2.9 by 0.6 cm, 12.0 g). Like No. 3137-101, this sherd did not break across the drilled area. The sketch did not indicate whether the edges were ground.

Flaked Stone

Flaked stone was unusually common in this unit, and included 45 cores, five utilized flakes, and five tools (four projectile points and one possible point preform) (Table 16.3).

Table 66.3. Flaked Stone from Test 28.

Lot	Level	Flakes	Blades	Cores	Used	Tools	Other	Totals	Sherd:Lithic Ratio
3162	L1	172		11	3	2		188	1.5 : 1
3128	L2	275		8	1	1		285	1.5 : 1
3163	L3	99		7				106	1.84 : 1
3134	F 92-12, L1	4						4	1.5 : 1
3137	F 15, L4	183		16	1	2		202	1:62 : 1
3190	F 15, L5	114		2				116	2.25 : 1
3191	F15, L6	68		1				69	1 : 7.6
3192	F 1,5 L6							0	
Totals		915		45	5	5		970	

Notes from the Lab

No. 3162-1, Level 1: a projectile point with shallow side notches and a slightly concave base, of fine-grained basalt (1.9 by 1.1 by 0.3 cm; 0.4 g). This example was more slender than most of the local side-notched points.

No. 3162-2, Level 1: described as a projectile point pre-form abandoned in manufacturing, this item was a triangular flake of fine-grained basalt with retouch along one edge. It might better be called a worked flake (1.8 by 1.2 by 0.4 cm; 0.7 g).

No. 3162-3, Level 1: a rhyolite flake with unifacial retouch, along one lateral edge with angle of 30–40 degrees (4.5 by 2.5 by 1.3 cm; 10.6 g).

No. 3162-4, Level 1: a cortical flake of fine-grained basalt had bifacial edge retouch or use wear (or both), along an edge with an angle of 20–30 degrees (2.3 by 2.2 by 0.7 cm; 2.2 g).

No. 3162-5, Level 1: a bifacial chopper, made on a large basalt flake, had crush wear along one convex edge (3.5 by 6.2 by 5.0 cm; 105.4 g).

No. 3128-1, Level 2: the base of a projectile point was made of fine-grained basalt (1.4 by 0.9 by 0.2 cm, 0.2g). The shape of the point could not be determined.

No. 3128-2: a utilized obsidian flake or blade with bifacial use wear along the two long edges (2.8 by 1.6 by 0.7 cm; 2.1 g).

No. 3137-1, Feature 92-15, Level 4: a projectile point of fine-grained basalt. The point narrows above the base (1.7 by 0.9 cm at the base, by 0.3 cm; 0.2 g).

No. 3137-2, Feature 92-15, Level 4: an asymmetrical projectile point of fine-grained basalt, with a concave base and a notch on one side (1.7 by 1.0 by 0.3 cm; 0.3 g).

No. 3137-3, Feature 15, Level 4: a “white opal” utilized flake with unifacial use or retouch (or both) along an edge with an angle of 30–40 degrees (2.0 by 1.2 by 0.4 cm; 0.5 g).

Ground Stone

An unusual perforated stone came from Level 1. Two additional fragments of ground stone came from the fill of the borrow pit.

No. 3162-200, Level 1: a perforated stone that was slightly asymmetrical (2.5 by 2.2 by 0.8 cm, 4.8 g). The raw material could have been a fine pumice, as the stone was quite light. The biconical central hole had an interior diameter of 4 mm. A second, conical hole was started at one edge but not completed. Instead, the resulting pit was smoothed over to create a well-shaped piece. This item may have been a spindle whorl or pendant.

No. 3137-200, Feature 92-15, Level 4: a thin spall of ground stone had one ground surface (3.6 by 2.1 by 0.6 cm; 6.5 g).

No. 3191-200, Feature 92-15, Level 6: a fragment (mid-section) of a basalt tool (a mano?) was ground on two surfaces (4.3 by 1.8 by 2.2 cm; 28.5 g).

Faunal Remains

Thirty of Hodgetts' categories were present among 250 elements (Table 16.4). Artiodactyl elements were unusually numerous (16 elements), as were turkeys and canid (dog?). One of the two mountain lion elements from the site came from this test. American Coots and medium birds were the most numerous of the bird categories. Four of nine of those categories were waterfowl. Fish and turtle were present. Levels 3, 4, and 5 had the greatest concentration of animal bone. This unit nicely illustrates the statistical relationship between the size of the sample and the number of taxa represented.

Bone Tool

Lot 3137, Level 4: a long bone (5 cm long) of an unknown species was worked to a point.

Mineral Specimen

No. 3137-200, Level 4: a small piece of "green crumbly stuff" weighing less than 0.1 g was probably malachite

Density of Artifacts and Faunal Remains

The estimated volume of excavated material was 3.06 m³. With 2,513 artifacts, the estimated artifact density was 821/m³ is 821. The estimated density of faunal elements was 82 elements/m³.

Table 16.4. Faunal Remains from Test 28.

Identifications	L1 3162	L2 3128	L3 3163	L4 3137	L5 3190	L6 3191	Totals
Medium artiodactyl	1		6	2	4	1	14
Antelope					1		1
Deer						1	1
Mountain Lion					1		1
Canid		1	2	3	1	1	8
Small carnivore		1					1
Medium mammal			1	1	1	1	4
Small mammal					1		1
Jackrabbit			2	2	4		8
Cottontail		1		2		1	4
Medium rodent					1		1
Small rodent			2	2			4
Ground squirrel			1		1		2
Squirrel				1			1
Pocket gopher			1	3			4
Prairie dog			2				2
Wood rat				2*		1	3
Turkey		2	2	2	5	1	12
<i>Anas</i> (mallards, etc.)				1			1
Medium <i>Anas</i>			1				1
Quail		1					1
Large bird					4	1	5
Medium bird	1	2	1	4	2	1	11
Small bird				1			1
Woodpecker					1	1	2
Large waterfowl				1			1
Large Falconiform	1						1
American Coot	1	1	3	4	3	1	13
Fish					2		2
Turtle					1		1
Unknown	12	8	33	49	19	17	138
Totals	16	17	57	80	52	28	250

*A woodrat ulna showed burning at the break.



Chapter 17

TEST 29

Test 29 was 2.13 m deep, making it one of the deepest units on the site (Table 17.1). The unit sampled parts of Rooms 1, 2, and 3; the wall dividing Room 1 from Rooms 2 and 3 passed through the unit.. Test 32 (a 2 by 2 m unit) was later opened immediately to the east of Test 29, to expose more of Rooms 1 and 2.

The east-west wall dividing Room 1 (to the north) from Rooms 2 and 3 (to the south) appeared to be continuous with the outside wall of the house unit, which proceeded east across Test 32 (where the south wall of the patio abutted the house unit, west of Room 2). The patio walls, and this wall across Tests 29 and 32, were thicker than either the more northerly wall in Test 23 (forming the north side of Room 1) or the interior walls of Rooms 2, 3 and 4. It may be that Room 1 was built after the main room block. The deep looter's hole that spanned Room 1 prevented us from clarifying that detail of the construction sequence.

Within the southeast quadrant of Test 29, plastered walls and floor remnants were found in Rooms 2 and 3. North of the wall, there was no sign of wall plaster or a floor—but a floor remnant was recorded on the south side of the Room 1 wall in Test 23, showing that a room was present.

The number of “hatch cover” rocks recovered in Levels 1 and 2 suggested that a paved roof or upper floor might have collapsed into the room block.

The northern and southern parts of the unit were excavated separately because of the wall, but this distinction was not maintained in the lot book or in the laboratory.

Features

Architectural features included the east-west wall dividing Rooms 1 and 2, the thinner north-south wall dividing Rooms 2 and 3, and the wall plaster and plaster floor remnants in Rooms 2 and 3.

In the basal level, the outline of a small pit became visible at the north end of the unit. the pit continued to a depth of 4.10 m BD. The pit was dug through basal midden and bottomed out on the hard silt of Stratum D.

Table 17.1. Test 29 (1 by 1.9 m).

(Plus a 10 cm baulk at the south end. Depths were measured in SE corner.

Unit datum [Surface] was 1.95 m below site datum.

Lot	Level	Depth BD	Description	Estimated Excavated Volume
3127	L1	1.95 to 2.28 m	Alluvial deposits. Some adobe just below surface in NW quadrant, next to a flat “hatch cover” rock. Isolated human bones. Several ash levels intermixed with adobe. Slightly darker soil at bottom of level. Rodent disturbance in S half of unit. Mano found near “hatch cover.”	0.63 m ³
3152	L2	To 2.57 m	A hard orange layer in SE quadrant was filled with rocks and represented wall fall. S of this layer was red soil mixed with clay, possibly unburned adobe. Adobe in N portion of unit was hard and burned a light orange, with ash and charcoal intermixed. Several large flat “hatch cover” rocks were burned on the bottom. Lump of plastered adobe.	0.55 m ³
3144	L3	To 2.79 m	Plaster on adobe. Clay lens in SE quadrant. Ground stone on west wall, 284 cm BD.	0.42 m ³
3193	L4	To 2.92 m	Plaster on adobe. Charcoal. Soil hard packed in S portion. Cranial fragments in SW corner of unit, 290 cm BD. Fewer, thin “hatch cover” rocks. Fewer cultural materials. No burned adobe chunks in N portion of unit. Large rectangular rock along east edge of unit.	0.25 m ³
3194	L5	To 3.11 m	A wall was encountered. It first emerged at S edge of unit and extended north. Both sides of wall were plastered. Wall abutted another wall, or turned E, about 40 cm N of the unit edge.	0.36 m ³
3195	L6	To 3.29 m	Piece of isolated plaster in NW corner of unit, along with some adobe. A stone bowl/mortar was found on SW side of plastered wall, at 312 cm BD. Additional ground stone found with it. Possibly another wall stub in W unit wall. Couldn’t identify floor because the area was so broken up.	0.34 m ³
3196	L7	To 3.35 m	North of rock wall, adobe lumps were found. Floors located on both sides of plastered walls. On the E side it was 3.33 m BD; on the W side it was 3.30 m BD. Excavation stopped so crew could move to east into Unit 32. to expose more of room.	0.11 m ³
3366	Basal	To 3.95 m	Midden lay below the room block. Fill was soft and sandy, rich in charcoal and other organic deposits, with occasional large gravel. Cultural materials abundant. A pit outline was visible in extreme N of unit. Some ash and clay lenses.	1.14 m ³
3365	Pit fill	To 4.08 m	Matrix for pit was as “basal midden.” Pit ended on hard silt sterile layer (Stratum D).	Not calculated
				3.8 m ³

Pottery

Although Babícora Polychrome was absent from Levels 5 and the pit dug into the basal midden, it was present in Level 7 and the basal level (Table 17.2). Ramos Polychrome was present in Level 4.

Table 17.2. Pottery from Test 29.

Lot	Level	Undec	Bk	R-sl	R-Br	Text	Bab	Other	Combo	Total	Weight	Density /m ³
3127 %	L1	54 72%	14 19%	1 1.3%		3 4%	3 4%			75	468.8 g	120/m ³
3152 %	L2	22 46%	14 29%			11 23%	1 2%			48	242 g	87/m ³
3144 %	L3	13 68%	2 11%		1 5%	2 11%	1 5%			19	95.7 g	45/m ³
3193 %	L4	19 83%				2 9%	1 4%	1 4%		23	70.9 g	93/m ³
3194 %	L5	12 80%				3 20%				15	64.6 g	42/m ³
3195 %	L6	16 46%	11 31%			7 20%	1 3%			35	61.4 g	97/m ³
3196 %	L7	11 85%	1 8%				1 8%			13	37.4 g	123/m ³
3365 %	Pit fill	8 40%	2 10%			9 45%			1 5%	20	148.8 g	Not calculated
3366 %	Basal	17 40%	13 30%		1 2%	10 23%	1 2%	1 2%		43	441.9 g	38/m ³
Totals %		172 59%	57 20%	1 0.3%	2 0.6%	47 16%	9 3%	2 0.6%	1 0.3%	291	1631.5 g	76/m ³

Notes from the Lab

Lot 3127, Level 1: the undecorated sherds included a vessel base. The red-slipped sherd was slipped on both surfaces.

Lot 3152, Level 2: no rim sherds came from this level. The only Babícora sherd was red-on-tan.

Lot 3144, Level 3: one rim was not described, but was placed in the “undecorated” category. The red-on-brown sherd was described as red-on-gray but the background was probably discolored by heat.

Lot 3193, Level 4: “Other”: Ramos Polychrome. The Babícora example had burned-out paint. The undecorated sherds included a small, modeled fragment that was probably the base of a miniature vessel. No rim sherds were found in this level.

Lot 3194, Level 5: none of the 15 sherds was a rim sherd.

Lot 3195, Level 6: a red-on-tan sherd was probably Babícora Red-on-tan.

Lot 3196, Level 7: one of the few sherds was a Babicora Black-on-tan rim sherd.

Lot 3366, basal midden: one Babícora Polychrome was found, along with a red-slipped body sherd and a red-slipped rim.

Flaked Stone

Eleven cores were found among the 237 pieces from this unit, but only one utilized flake.

Table 17.3. Flaked Stone from Test 29.

Lot	Level	Flake	Blade	Cores	Used	Tools	Other	Total	Sherd : Lithic Ratio
3127	L1	77		10	1			89	1 : 1.18
3152	L2	52						52	1 : 1.08
3144	L3	18						18	1 : 1.05
3193	L4	10						10	2.3 : 1
3194	L5	22						22	1 : 1.46
3195	L6	17						17	2.05 : 1
3196	L7							0	
3365	Pit fill	5						5	8.8 : 1
3366	Basal	24		1				25	1.72 : 1
	Total	225		11	1			237	

Notes from the Lab

No. 3127-1, Level 1: a rhyolite flake retaining dorsal cortex had retouch or use wear (or both) along a 20–30 degree angle edge (2.4 by 2.3 by 0.7 cm; 3.6 g).

Ground Stone

A complete stone bowl or mortar and a complete mano were found next to the north-south wall, near the northeast corner of Room 3.

No. 3195-200, Level 6: a complete basalt stone bowl or mortar (17 cm in diameter). The concave area measured 12 by 12.5 cm. Walls thicknesses were from 1.0 to 3.0 cm. The depth of the concavity was not measured. Weight: more than 3 Kg (the limit of our scales).

No. 3195-201, Level 6: a complete mano of vesicular basalt (12.7 by 8.9 cm; the thickness was not measured; 421.7 g). The pebble was naturally shaped like a mano. The single grinding face covered most of one surface, measuring 12 by 8 cm.

Faunal Remains

Ten of Hodgetts' categories were present (not counting taxa) in this group of 39 elements. The large ungulate was probably cow, and if so, was intrusive. Its discovery in Level 5 suggested a degree disturbance that was not fully appreciated at the time of excavation.

Table 29.4. Faunal Remains from Test 29.

Identifications	L1 3127	L2 3152	L4 3193	L5 3194	L7 3196	BM 3366	Totals
Large ungulate				1*			1
Deer				1		2**	3
Medium artiodactyl						11***	11
Small carnivore		1					1
Medium carnivore	1						1
Cottontail		1					1
Turkey	2	1					3
Quail						2	2
Medium bird	1						1
Small bird		1					1
Unknown	3	1	1	2	5	2	14
Totals	7	5	1	4	5	17	39

*Weathered bone, probably from a cow.

**A cranial fragment with antler attached, and a piece of antler.

***All pieces of antler.

Density of Artifacts and Faunal Remains

The estimated excavated volume was 3.8m³. With 528 artifacts, the average density of artifacts was 139/m³. The estimated faunal density was 10 elements/m³. More than one-quarter of the unit volume was taken up in walls, however, so actual densities were somewhat higher.



CHAPTER 18

Test 30

Test 30 extended west from Test 16 and was opened to trace out a presumed pit house (actually a borrow pit), Feature 92-15 (Table 18.1).

Table 18.1. Test 30 (1.5 by 2 m).

(Depths measured at SE corner of unit. Unit datum (Surface) was 3.04 m below site datum.)

Lot	Level	Depth	Description	Estimated Excavated Volume
3194	L1	3.15 to 3.36 m	Unit opened to continue excavation of presumed pit house (in fact, a borrow pit). Level 1 was disturbed and redeposited upper fill and backdirt.	0.63 m ³
3198	L2	To 3.56 m	Large rock found 3.45 m BD. Extremely rich midden layer designated “upper midden”. Fill was soft and dark gray, with occasional small gravel. A few large sherds suggested that the deposit was primary trash. An arbitrary 20 cm level.	0.60 m ³
3199	L3	To 3.83 m	Continuation of “upper midden.” Very dark soil with occasional large gravel. Very much like upper levels of Test 16. Small adobe lens in extreme NW corner (possibly the Test 4 second “floor” of 1991). Occasional clay and ash lenses. Level stopped at a soil change (more clayey).	0.81 m ³
3200	L4	To 3.96 m	Turquoise pendant. Irregular clay surface encountered at 3.83 m BD. South of this unit, the pit fill continued (i.e., Feature 92-15 appeared). Rich fill, appeared to be Medio period. Stratigraphy and pit fill were very like those in Tests 16, 20, and 28.	0.39 m ³
3201	L5	To 4.26 m	Continuation of (borrow) pit fill; soft, dark, rich in cultural materials, with occasional clay and burned earth and charcoal. Several maize cobs. An arbitrary 20 cm level.	0.90 m ³
3202	L6	To 4.54 m	Rich, dark fill continued to bottom of the borrow pit, resulting in a level that was more than 20 cm deep in places. Pit curved up toward N. Large Babícora polychrome sherds at bottom of pit fill. Ground stone, maize cobs, sherds, bone, flaked stone.	0.84 m ³
				4.17 m ³

Features

Feature 92-15, the borrow pit, extended across Test 30 as well as into Tests 16, 28 and 20. Its vertical walls and the rounded edge across the northern margin of the pit, as well as a reasonably flat “floor,” all contributed to the idea that this was a pit house. It was with great regret that the idea was abandoned after no floor features were found, no evidence of domestic use emerged, and the pottery proved to belong to the Medio period.

The map of the long trench and patio wall shows an “unexcavated pit” at the north end of Test 30. The pit was dug into the sterile silt at the base of the cultural deposits. The pit extended into the north wall of the unit. In plan, the pit was round and about 60 cm in diameter.

Human Remains

Level 4, Lot 3200, included a fragment of the crown of a molar and the body portion of a vertebra, the latter in poor condition.

A fetal radius from Level 5, Lot 3201, was 39 mm and estimated to be from 7 to 9 lunar months in age; it was in a good state of preservation.

Level 6, Lot 3202: in the lab, human bones were found bagged with faunal bones. At least one adult and one child were represented. Remains from the child included the right scapula, cranial fragments, an unerupted incisor, phalanges (hand), the left iliac blade, the left and right femora, the left tibia, and teeth. The estimated age was 9 ± 3 months, based on the unerupted state of the first incisor (which was shovel-shaped). There was no evidence of pathology. The adult bones included two premolars and a neurocranial fragment. Small caries were observed on the lingual cusp of the I2 tooth.

A second entry for Level 6, Lot 3202, described an infant radius ca. 75 mm long, in a good state of preservation. The age was estimated at 6 months to 1 year. This radius could from the infant already mentioned.

Pottery

As was the case with all units opened to explore Feature 92-15, Test 30 had Medio period pottery throughout (Table 3.2). Babícora Polychrome, Ramos polychrome, Madera Black-on-red and possibly Villa Ahumada Polychrome were present.

Table 3.2. Pottery from Test 30.

Lot	Level	Undec	Black	R-sl	R-br	Text	Bab	Other	Combo	Total	Weight	Density
3198 %	L2	157 71%	32 15%			15 7%	13 6%	3 1%		220	1359.2g	366/m ³
3199 %	L3	107 60%	33 19%			21 12%	13 7%	3 2%	1 0.5	178	900.9	220/m ³
3200 %	L4	92 52%	28 16%	2 1%		25 14%	29 16%	1 0.6%	1 0.6%	178	1168.9g	456/m ³
3201 %	L5	55 50%	27 25%	1 1%	1 1%	7 6%	17 16%	1 0.9%		109	396g	121/m ³
3202 %	L6	157 56%	52 18.5%	1 0.4%		42 15%	28 10%	1 0.3%		281	2921.6g	335/m ³
Totals %		568 59%	172 18%	4 0.4%	1 0.1%	110 11%	100 10%	9 9%	2 0.2%	966	6746.6g	232/m ³

Notes from the Lab

Lot 3198, Level 2: “Other”: two sherds of Madera Black-on-red.

Lot 3199, Level 3: “Other”: (1) one Ramos Polychrome; (2) two unusual red-on-black body sherds. “Combo”: a Babícora Polychrome rim had a red slip band on the lip interior and a thickened/textured zone on the rim exterior. Below the latter, black horizontal lines were painted on a polished tan ground. Textured: decorative styles included diagonal incisions crossing horizontal incisions, vertical incisions crossing horizontal ones (making rectangles), punctate with incision, and two examples of a small exterior knob created by pinching the clay (see below).

Lot 3200, Level 4 (2 bags): “Other”: a Madera Black-on red rim. The Babícora sherds included a modeled piece that could have been be a lug on a shoulder (see below). “Combo”: one Babícora bowl rim combined punctate and other impressions on the exterior under the lip, while the interior displayed a polychrome design below a red slip band.

Lot 3201, Level 5: “Other”: one Madera Black-on-red. The rim sherds included three plain brown, four black, one red-slipped, and one too small to classify. The undecorated sherds included a coil handle attached to the jar lip (see below).

Lot 3202, Level 6: “Other”: a sherd with fine tan paste and red-to-brown and black lines on a white interior slip was probably Villa Ahumada; it had a gray polished exterior. Several Babícora sherds from a single vessel matched two sherds from Level 5 (Lot 3201). Five sherds, when glued together, for show an unusual design. A Babícora Polychrome sherd had interlocking black spiral design. The one red-slipped sherd was eroded and could have been red-on-brown. A black incised sherd, included with the other black sherds, exhibited an astounding quantity of temper. A textured sherd, 1.3 cm thick, had a grass impression in each of two deep horizontal incisions. Most local Babícora did not include mica in the paste, but one probable Babícora sherd in this lot contained mica.

Other Ceramic Items

Each of these is mentioned in the preceding section.

Lot 3199, not catalogued, Level 3: a small modeled piece; the unbroken end was rounded.

Lot 3199, not catalogued, Level 3: two sherds classed as textured were from vessels pinched while wet to create small knobs or “pimples” on the exterior surface. The knobs were surrounded by thinner areas (whence came the clay had come for the knobs).

No. 3200-100, Level 4: a Babícora Polychrome lug had an attachment scars at the break. The lug had a design not unlike a backward American flag—five black lines extended across the lug from a solid black zone. At the base of the lug, where it joined the body, a thin red line circled the lug.

No. 3201, Level 5: a brown flattened handle (it might be described as a strap handle) extended from the jar's lip to its neck. The resulting aperture measured 1.0 by 1.1 cm.

Flaked Stone

One to three cores were found in each level (Table 18.3). Only one utilized piece (of shatter) was reported. Three points, a possible projectile point broken in manufacture, and worked flakes were catalogued.

Table 18.3. Flaked Stone from Test 30.

Lot	Level	Flakes	Blades	Cores	Used	Tools	Other	Totals	Sherd:Lithic Ratio
3198	L2	107		2	1			110	2 : 1
3199	L3	131		1		2		134	1.33 : 1
3200	L4	130		3		3		136	1.31 : 1
3201	L5	80		3		1		84	1.19 : 1
3202	L6	42		2				44	6.38 : 1
Totals		490		11	1	6		508	1.90 : 1

Notes from the Lab

No. 3198-1, Level 2: a utilized piece of rhyolite shatter (1.39 by 1.15 by 0.62 cm; 0.9 g).

No. 3199-1, Level 3: a leaf-shaped flake may have been a point broken in manufacture (1.2 by 0.7 by 0.2 cm; 0.2 g).

No. 3199-2, Level 3: a side-notched point with most of the base missing was made of fine-grained basalt (1.3 by 0.7 by 0.1 cm; 0.2 g).

No. 3200-1, Level 4: a small asymmetrical worked flake, of fine-grained basalt, was tabulated as a drill (1.32 by 1.13 by 0.15 cm; 0.2 g). It appeared to be a reworked point base; while it may have been used as a drill, the observations needed to confirm this function were not recorded.

No. 3200-2, Level 4: an asymmetrical projectile point with edge retouch, made on a fortuitously shaped flake (1.7 by 1.19 by 0.21 cm; 0.4 g).

No. 3200-3, Level 4: a projectile point that either had very shallow side notches or was triangular in outline (1.53 by 1.1 by 0.25 cm; 0.5 g).

No. 3201-1, Level 5: a projectile point tip with flaking to the centerline (0.9 by 0.6 by 0.3 cm; 0.1 g).

Ground Stone

The only excavated example of a shaft straightener came from Level 6 of this unit, as did a unique specimen of unknown function (No. 3202-203). A project member suggested that the latter was an atlatl weight, but this identification was not convincing. The object had a “slanted” groove suggesting that it was either tied to something or suspended. A complete mano and two additional pieces of ground stone are also reported.

No. 3199-200, Level 3: a spall from a piece of ground basalt (5.7 by 3.6 by 3.5 cm; 24.1 g).

No. 3202-200, Level 6: a complete mano of vesicular basalt (16.9 by 12.2 cm; the thickness was not measured but the drawing suggests a thin mano; 683.1 g). If the drawing is correct, the grinding face measured 15 by 9 1/2 cm. The mano was made from a conveniently shaped cobble.

No. 3202-201, Level 6: a fragment of ground stone (5.5 by 5.5 cm; thickness not measured; 15.1 g).

No. 3202-202, Level 6: a complete shaft straightener. This was a carefully shaped subrectangular specimen of basalt (9 by 7 by 4.7 cm; 588.4 g). The groove was parallel to the long axis of the specimen. The groove was unusually deep and was wider at its center than at the ends; the groove measured 8.8 by 2.5 cm (at the widest point) and 1.0 cm deep.

No. 3202-203, Level 6: a project member suggested that this item was an atlatl weight, but I am not convinced. The specimen had broken into two pieces, which fit to provide a total length of 13.5 cm and a width of 4.2 to 4.4 cm. The thickness was not recorded, but a note indicated that the specimen had a low triangular cross-section. A narrow incised groove extended completely around the midsection of the piece, at a slight angle to the corresponding axis of symmetry. A low ridge was drawn along the top, with indications of thinning at the two ends. The piece was indented at two ends, at the groove. The raw material was identified as pumice. The specimen weighed 219.8 g. This was a much longer specimen than the more convincing atlatl weight from Ch-146 (San Geronimo Site, Santa María Valley).

Turquoise Pendant

No. 3200-200, Level 4: a polished irregular nodule of turquoise (1.22 by 0.60 by 0.69 cm, 0.7 g) had a hole drilled near its narrow end. From the drawing, the hole appeared to have been drilled from one side. This was the only piece of turquoise, and one of the few ornaments, found at the site.

Botanical Remains

Corn was found in four levels, while pine was found in Level 6 (Table 18.4).

Table 18.4. Botanical Remains from Test 30.

Identifications	T30L3 3199	T30L4 3200	T30L5 3201	T30L6 3202
<i>Pinus</i>				X
<i>Zea mays</i>	x	X	X	X

Faunal Remains

Twenty-four of Hodgetts' categories were identified from this unit, including badger and turtle (Table 18.5). One of the unknown bone fragments from Level 6 (Lot 3202) was "probably fish," while another unknown from that level was "probably bird."

Table 18.5. Faunal Remains from Test 30.

Identifications	L2 3198	L3 3199	L4 3200	L5 3201	L6 3202	Total
Medium artiodactyl		2	1	1	4	8
Deer		1		1	1	3
Small mammal		2	3	3	2	10
Medium mammal					2	2
Canid		2	1			3
Fox			1			1
Badger					1	1
Jackrabbit		7		2	4	13
Cottontail				2	3	5
Squirrel					1	1
Pocket gopher	1	3	1	1		6
Ground squirrel		1				1
Small rodent		3		1		4
Turkey	1				1	2
Large <i>Anas</i>		1	1			2
Large Bird				1	3	4
Medium bird		3	1			4
Cranes, etc.					1	1
American Coot			4		3	7
Small Falconiform			1		1	2
Perching bird			1	1	1	3
Small bird				1		1
Quail				1	2	3
Turtle					1	1
Unknown	1	38	26	28	53	146
Totals	3	63	41	43	84	234

Bone Artifact

A bird bone bead fragment, 3 cm long, came from Level 3 (Lot 3199).

Density of Artifacts and Faunal Remains

No artifacts were recovered from Level 1 (0.63 m³). An estimated 3.54 m³ of fill was removed from Level 2 through Level 6. With 1,480 artifacts obtained from these levels, the estimated average density of the artifact-bearing levels was 418/m³. The estimated faunal density was 66 elements/m³.



Chapter 19

TEST 31

Test 31, part of the long trench, was a 1 by 2 m test within the house unit, at the top of the central mound (Table 19.1). Test 31 included parts of Rooms 2, 3, and 4. Additional tests were placed to the east (Test 33) and the west (Test 36) of this one, to follow walls and other features of the house unit. Test 38 was a subfloor unit in Room 2, below the juncture of Tests 31, 32, and 33.

Table 19.1 Test 31 (1 by 1.9 m).

(With 10 cm baulk at south end, for total extent of 1 by 2 m. Depths given from SE corner.

Unit datum (surface) was 1.95 m below site datum.)

Lot	Level	Depth BD	Description	Estimated Excavated Volume
N/A	L1	2.15 to 2.28 m	Overburden	0.25 m ³
3203	L2	To 2.53 m	Primary cultural deposits. Adobe chunks in N quarter of unit. Rocks on top of emerging wall.	0.48 m ³
3204	L3	To 2.75 m	N-S adobe wall (Feature 92-16) from Test 29 continued to south end of unit, then (according to the level record) appeared to turn east. This is not shown on the site map. Another, smaller adobe wall abutted the wall's west side. Unit fill was very soft, dark, organic, ending abruptly against the adobe. Small clay lenses throughout the unit. Melted adobe "blob" in NE corner. Walls left in situ but rocks above the wall were removed.	0.42 m ³
3205	L4	To 2.91 m	Excavating "room fill" as well as tracing walls previously exposed. Occasional bits of plaster adhered to the main N-S wall. Fill was soft, dark brown, organic-rich soil, but there were few cultural materials. Scattered bone, some of which was human, found in this level, but was not articulated. Possible plaster wall fall or floor (or both) in SW corner of unit.	0.30 m ³
3206	L5N	To 3.11 m	Only N half of unit excavated to E of adobe wall, while waiting for Test 35 to be excavated to same level. Baulk removed. Soil was very fine laminated clays, with almost no artifacts. Arbitrary 20 cm level.	0.20 m ³
	L6S	To 3.34 m	W side of unit taken down to floor of Room 2, latter at 3.34 m BD. Floor was Feature 92-20. Hearth or burned area in SW corner of floor, cut by a large looter's hole that extended south of the excavated areas.	0.43 m ³
				2.074 m ³

Features

The several walls exposed in this unit showed an interesting diversity of thicknesses and rock content (the latter within an adobe matrix). The northeast corner and part of the north wall of Room 2 were within this unit. The latter feature was the thickest of the walls exposed in this house block, being as much as 75 cm thick, with a high rock content.

Part of a much thinner east-west wall, the north wall of Room 3, was also in the unit. This east-west wall contained few rocks and was only 25 cm thick.

A north-south wall dividing Room 2 (to the east) from Rooms 3 and 4 (to the west). This wall was also about 25 cm thick, with a low rock content. The varied greatly in thickness.

An east-west wall between Rooms 3 and 4, exposed more fully in Unit 36, was also about 25 cm thick, with a low rock content. This wall abutted the west side of the north-south wall just described.

The floor in Room 2, exposed more fully in Test 33, was continuous with the wall plaster, and several plastering episodes could be seen.

A large burned floor area was found in the southern portion of the unit. The burned area had been cut by a large looter's hole, which lay mostly to the south of the excavated areas. The burned area was found 3.24 m BD, was 80 cm wide east-west, and was at least 70 cm wide north-south (measured to the edge of the looter's hole). The burned area was not formally prepared in any way but was well burned and contained ashes. This was the only floor feature in Room 2.

In Units 33 and 34, the Room 2 floor continued to the south, with no indication of a wall. Multiple floors were found in the Test 31 portion of Room 2, but none were encountered in Room 3, and Room 4 (or the south side of Test 36) was probably not excavated deeply enough to reach a floor.

Human Remains

Scattered human bones were recovered from Levels 3, 4 and 5. The bones all came from an adult, and there was no duplication of bones, so fragments could have come from a single individual. The bones exhibited different states of preservation, however.

For Level 3 (Lot 3204), the recorded bone included a phalange (showing no pathology) and four fragments (an axis cervical fragment, the distal end of a femur, another fragment of the same femur, and the spine of a right scapula).

From Level 4 (Lot 3211) came a cranial vault fragment in poor condition.

Level 5 (Lot 3206) yielded two sacral fragments in a fair state of preservation, and one left navicular of an adult in a poor to fair state of preservation. In addition, Hodgetts identified 10 fragments of “probably human bone” in the faunal collections from the level. These included three long bone fragments and seven axial fragments.

Pottery

No imports were recognized. Babícora sherds continued to the floor level (Table 19.2).

Table 19.2. Pottery from Test 31.

Lot	Level	Undec	Black	R-sl	Text	Bab	Combo	Total	Weight	Density
3203 %	L2	62 63%	17 17%	1 1%	18 18%	1 1%		99	489g	208/m ³
3204 %	L3	22 55%	9 22.5%		6 15%	3 7.5%		40	129.1g	97/m ³
3205 %	L4	11 50%	6 27%		4 18%	1 5%		22	68.6g	72/m ³
3206 %	L5N	18 56%	5 16%		7 22%	1 3%	1 3%	32	98.8g	160/m ³
3281 %	L6S	8 53%	4 27%	1 6.6%	1 6.6%	1 6.6%		15	91.8g	35/m ³
Totals %		121 58%	41 20%	2 0.1%	36 17%	7 3%	1 0.5%	208	877.3	100/m ³

Notes from the Lab

Lot 3203, Level 2: the red-slipped sherd had an interior red slip and a brown exterior.

Lot 3205, Level 4: the probable Babícora had burned out paint on a gray (heat altered?) background.

Lot 3206, Level 5: the single sherd tabulated as Babícora was had black paint on a dark gray background, and was thought to be a darkened Babícora Black-on-tan. “Combo”: incised red-slipped exterior, red-on-tan interior.

Flaked Stone

Only flakes were recorded (Table 19.3).

Faunal Remains

Fish, frog, and reptile bones were found in this unit (Table 19.4) which yielded 12 of Hodgetts’ categories. The usual pattern prevailed: mostly single elements for each category in each level.

Table 19.3. Flaked Stone From Test 31.

Lot	Level	Flakes	Sherd:Lithic Ratio
3203	L2	52	1.9 : 1
3204	L3	30	1.3 : 1
3205	L4	20	1.1 : 1
3206	L5N	22	1.45 : 1
3281	L6S		15 : 0
Totals		124	

Table 19.4. Faunal Remains from Test 31.

Identifications	L2 3203	L3 3204	L4 3205	L5 3206	Totals
Medium artiodactyls		1*			1
Small mammal	1			1	2
Jackrabbit				1	1
Prairie dog	1				1
Pocket gopher	1	1			2
Turkey	1				1
Large bird	2				2
Medium bird			1		1
Surface feeding ducks (<i>Anatini</i>)		1			1
Fish	2				2
Frog			1		1
Reptile				1	1
Unknown	14	2	5	10**	31
Totals	22	5	7	13	47

**The medium artiodactyl bone from Level 3, Test 31, was a basioccipital fragment of a fetal or neonatal animal.

*The 10 unidentified bones from Level 5 (Lot 3206) were probably all human.

Density of Artifacts and Human Remains

The total estimated volume of unit fill was 2.074 m³. No artifacts were reported from Level 1, so the level will not be considered here, reducing the estimate to 1.827 m³. With 332 artifacts, the estimated density of artifacts is 182/m³. The estimated density of faunal elements is 26/m³. The actual densities were higher because much of the space within the unit was taken up with walls, but even so the calculated densities were low relative to those found for other units.

Chapter 20

TEST 32

Test 32 extended east from Test 29 and was opened to expose more of the house unit in the central mound (Table 20.1). Half of the unit fell within Room 1 (to the north), and half within Room 2 (to the south). In other words, the thick wall dividing Rooms 1 and 2 crossed the unit. The northeast corner of Room 2, as well as part of its east wall, were also exposed within this unit. Much of the volume of the unit consisted of walls.

Features

Walls occupied much of the unit. The thick wall dividing Rooms 1 and 2 abutted the thinner east wall of Room 2. This latter wall continued north to the southeast corner of Room 1.

Pottery

No identified imports came from this unit (Table 20.2). Babícora sherds occurred in the lowest levels but were absent from the middle levels.

Notes from the Lab

Lot 3207, Level 2: one Babícora worked sherd with a ground edge (No. 3207-100; see below). “Combo”: a textured rim with a red slip band on the lip interior.

Lot 3291, Level 4N, north of adobe wall: “Other”: a black-on-brown sherd.

Lot 3330, Level 6S: a single large sherd (not drawn) was from a plain brown bowl, and was a rim-to-base segment weighing 164 g.

Lot 3293, Level 6N: “Other”: a sherd had two broad red lines on the exterior surface, with a punctate pattern along each side each line. A Babícora rim had a red slip band.

Lot 3290, Level 7N, north of adobe wall: “Other”: described as a “trichrome” with red and black paint on a background that was both cream-yellow-white and brown. The sherd should be re-examined. Two rims had red slip bands on the interior of the lips. One was a Pilón Red Rim and the other was a Babícora Polychrome.

Table 20.1. Test 32 (1.5 by 2m).
(Depth measured from SE corner. Unit datum (surface)
was 1.95 m below site datum [BD].)

Lot	Level	Depth	Description	Estimated Excavated Volume
	L1	2.19 to 2.26 m	Overburden. "Fluvial" deposits. No artifacts.	0.21 m ³
3207	L2	To 2.56 m	A line of large rocks might have been part of compound wall. Copious melted adobe. Difficult to separate in situ architecture from wall fall.	0.90 m ³
3208	L3	To 2.72 m	Macaw stone found 246 cm BD, in SE corner of unit, 60 cm E and 39 cm N (from unit edges), in crumbly adobe fill. Adobe E-W wall across center of unit. Rock walls associated with a hard surface continued down E side of unit, where the wall became more obvious.	0.48 m ³
3291	L4 N	To 3.08 m	More daub on S side of main adobe wall and just W of N-S rock wall. A circular patch of soft earth found against rock wall; rodent hole? E and W sides of wall dug (and artifacts bagged) separately.	1.08 m ³
3327	L4S	Same	W of wall, melted adobe contained flaked stone. In NE corner and down east side of test unit, E wall of the room was obvious. It was broader than the west wall of the room, and had a greater silt-clay content than the sturdy north wall of the room.	
3288 3295	L5N L5S	To 3.27 m	On S side of adobe wall dividing Rooms 1 and 2, melted adobe with many "hatch cover" rocks; assumed to be roof fall. Some charcoal. Floor was 10 cm below this, so roof fall ID seemed reasonable. Plaster on adobe wall that curved out (eastward) to S. On N side of adobe wall, flaked stone and sherds in melted adobe (recycled midden incorporated into adobe?).	0.57 m ³
3330 3293	L6S L6N	To 3.31 m	On S side of adobe wall, a few hatch cover rocks were found just below floor surface of Unit 29. On S side of wall in Unit 32, "hatch covers" were burned on the bottom, with blackened soil underneath (mixed with burned adobe). On N side of E-W wall, no floor recognized but melted adobe continued. Floor on S side of E-W wall (i.e., in Room 2) was in good shape, with plastered surface. Large sherd at 126 cm BS, near floor of Room 2.	0.12 m ³
3290	L7S	To 3.31 m	On N side of wall (in Room 1), excavations extended to 340 cm BD. The deposits were midden-like, under architectural collapsed remains. Artifacts, bone, and charcoal were more numerous.	
				3.36m ³

Table 20.2. Pottery from Test 32.

Lot	Level	Undec	Black	R-sl	R-br	Text	Bab	Other	Tab	Total	Weight	Density
3207 %	L2	61 57%	17 16%			23 21%	6 6%		1 0.9%	107	433.9 g	509/m ³
3208 %	L3	14 36%	14 36%	1 3%		10 26%				39	144 g	43/m ³
3291 %	L4N	3 43%	2 29%			1 15%		1 15%		7	27.6 g	3291 & 3327= 12/m ³
3327 %	L4S	3 50%	1 16.6%			1 16.6%			1 16.6%	6	22.3 g	
3288 %	L5N	7 78%	1 11%			1 11%				9	22.9 g	3288 & 3295= 32/m ³
3295 %	L5S	5 55%	1 11%			3 33%				9	19.2 g	
3330 %	L6S	1 100%								1	164.1 g	3330, 3280, &3290= 167/m ³
3280 %	L6N	3 75%	1 25%							4	11.4 g	
3290 %	L7N	8 53%	1 6.6%			4 27%	1 6.6%	1 6.6%		15	90.4 g	
Totals %		105 53%	38 19%	1 0.5%		43 22%	7 3.5%	2 0.1%	2 0.1%	198	935.8 g	59/m ³

Worked Sherd

No. 3207-100, L2: a Babícora Polychrome sherd with one straight, ground edge (4.3 by 3.2 by 0.6 cm; 12.1 g).

Flaked Stone

Only unmodified flakes and cores were recorded from this unit (Table 20.3).

Ground Stone

No. 3208-200, Level 3: a macaw stone of “flowstone” was found within the crumbly adobe fill in the northeast corner of Room 2 and was probably one of the stones from the wall. Unlike other macaw stones, this one did not have a flat “base.” It was 26 cm wide at the widest. The width of the stone from the hole to the rough exterior varied from 9 to 12 cm. The aperture was ground smooth, perpendicular to the exterior surface face of the stone rather than being beveled to the aperture as some are. This stone would have had a central aperture measuring 16 to 17 cm. The thickness was not recorded. The specimen weighed more than 3 Kg.

Table 20.3. Flaked Stone from Test 32.

Lot	Level	Flakes	Cores	Totals	Sherd:Lithic Ratio
3207	L2	67		67	1.61 : 1
3208	L3	34	1	35	1.11 : 1
3291	L4N	6		6	1.16 : 1
3327	L4S	5		5	1 : 1
3288	L5N	4	1	5	1.8 : 1
3295	L5S	11		11	1 : 1.22
3330	L6S			0	1 : 0
3280	L6N	3		3	1.3 : 1
3290	L7N	13	2	15	1 : 1
Totals		143	4	147	

Faunal Remains

Very few faunal elements were found (Table 20.4).

Table 20.4. Faunal Remains from Test 32.

Identifications	L2 3208	L7 3290	Totals
American Coot		1	1
Medium bird		1	1
Unknown	2	5	7
Totals	2	7	9

Density of Artifacts and Faunal Elements

The volume of the unit was estimated at 3.36 m³. With 404 artifacts recovered, the estimated average density was 120/m³. The estimated average density of faunal elements was 3/m³. Much of the unit consisted of walls, however, so the actual density was higher than indicated by these figures.

Chapter 21

TEST 33

Test 33 was place immediately east of Test 31 to further explore the house unit (Table 21.1)

Table 21.1. Test 33 (2 by 0.9 m).

(Depths measured from SE corner. Unit datum (surface)
was 1.95 m below site datum.)

Lot	Level	Depth BD	Description	Estimated Volume
	L1	2.11 to 2.37 m	Upper level contained looters' backdirt. Not screened.	0.45 m ³
3209	L2	To 2.55 m	Flaked stone, bone, fire-cracked rock, sherds, botanical remains. Fill of Room 2. No cross wall found, suggesting a long, narrow room. Melted adobe in NW corner of unit. Brown, often silty material elsewhere. Much rodent disturbance. A patch of hard earth in S end of unit caused level to be halted. Rocks in S end of unit mostly continued into next level.	0.31 m ³
3210	L3	To 2.78 m	Many rocks including slab-like "hatch covers." At base of level, fill changed from highly varied to a more uniform, compact dark brown silt indicating that water ponded in the room.	0.39 m ³
3211	L4	To 3.07 m	Laminated silts continue to base of this level in SW corner, but ended higher up elsewhere—especially in NW corner. The laminated silts slanted from NW to NE and to the center of the room. Under the silts, wall fall, melted adobe, and charcoal resumed. Much rodent disturbance. A mano extended into L5. Wall along E edge of unit had a thin plaster coat over a thicker plaster coating, over a rock and adobe wall core. Surface of wall was orange from burning.	0.50 m ³
3213 3214	L5 & 5FC	To 3.84 m	Very few artifacts. Continuation of adobe melt, which did not look burned. No fire-cracked rock. Floor at 3.32 to 3.37 m BD. Only suggestion of roof fall was a series of thin "hatch cover" slabs just above floor. No charcoal or ash suggestive of a burned roof. Floor was soft but carefully smoothed. Wall-floor juncture was bullnosed. No floor assemblage, but a few items on floor were bagged as "Floor Contact" (L5FC). Plan on level record for L5 depicted wall core and wall coating of E wall noted in Level 4, stating that a single layer of wall plaster was 10 cm thick.	1.32 m ³
				2.95 m ³

Laid out as a 2 by 1.5 m unit that would include the east wall of Room 2, the unit as excavated measured 2 m north-south by 90 cm east-west because the wall was left in place for most of the unit depth, and because of 10 cm thick baulks along the north and east edges of the unit. Although the baulks were later removed, no artifacts were recorded during baulk removal.

Features

Architectural details exposed in this unit included the east wall of Room 2. The interior wall plaster was so thick (10 cm) that at first the excavator wondered whether the wall had been built in two parallel sections. The Room 2 floor exposed in this unit lacked floor features. The thin flagstones found in the room fill, directly over the floor, may have been part of the collapsed roof. Although the east wall was burned orange, no evidence of a burned roof was observed.

Pottery

Sherds were not numerous in this unit (Table 21.2), or in other units relating to Room 2.

Table 21.2. Pottery from Test 33.

Lot	Level	Undec	Blacks	R-sl	Text	Bab	Other	Combo	Total	Weight	Density
3209 %	L2	16 41%	12 31%		8 21%	2 5%	1 3% %		39	219.9g	127/m ³
3210 %	L3	34 52%	14 22%	1 1.5%	14 22%	1 1.5%	1 1.5%		65	291.1g	165/m ³
3211 %	L4	20 43%	15 32%	1 2%	4 8.5%	3 6%	2 4%	2 4%	47	287.1	95/m ³
3213 3214 %	L5	12 32%	17 46%		5 13.5%	2 5% %		1 3%	37	224.2	28/m ³
Totals %		82 44%	58 31%	2 1%	31 17%	8 4%	4 1%	3 2%	188	1002.3g	64/m ³

Notes from the Lab

Lot 3209, Level 2: “Other”: a sherd with a white-slipped exterior and a brown interior (Villa Ahumada ?).

Lot 3210, Level 3: “Other”: a Madera Black-on-red rim.

Lot 3211, Level 4: “Other”: (1) a black-on-tan sherd with handle attachment scar probably came from a Babícora vessel with handles; these are rare but occur. (2) A black-on-gray sherd. “Combos”: one parallel incised sherd with red paint, and one textured rim with a polished black interior.

Lots 3213 and 3214, Level 5: “Combos”: (1) a sherd with burned-out paint on a polished black exterior. Two sherds included classified as black probably belonged to same vessel. A rust-red-colored sherd with a corrugated exterior had a polished interior.

Flaked Stone

Test 33 yielded only unmodified flakes and cores (Table 21.3). Flaked stone was most common at the bottom of the unit.

Table 21.3. Flaked Stone from Test 33.

Lot	Level	Flakes	Cores	Totals	Sherd:Lithic Ratio
3209	L2	26		26	1.56 : 1
3210	L3	31	1	32	2.03 : 1
3211	L4	32		32	1.46 : 1
3213	L5	94	3	97	1 : 2.62
Totals		183	4	187	1 : 1

Ground Stone

No. 3209-200, Level 2: a small fragment of vesicular basalt with grinding on one surface (8.1 by 6 cm; thickness not measured; 91.0 g).

No. 3211-200, Level 4: complete, ovoid, asymmetrical mano (13.5 by 10.1 by 5.7 cm; 1317 g). Except for the grinding face, which was worn flat, the original cobble shape was retained.

No. 3213-200, Level 5: A complete, almost rectangular mano of vesicular basalt (22.9 by 14.5 cm; thickness not measured; weight was greater than 3 Kg [too heavy to weight on our scales]. The rectangular grinding area (21 by 13 1/2 cm) covered most of the grinding surface.

No. 3213-201, Level 5: a worked rhyolite stone, worn flat on one side and smoothed on all others. Probably a smoothing or polishing stone, it was more or less triangular (9.2 by 8.5 by 3.9 cm; 408.3 g). Two flake scars were present at one corner.

Faunal Remains

Nine of Hodgetts’ categories were present among the faunal elements from this test (not counting the unidentified elements) (Table 21.4). The usual pattern of few elements per category held here as elsewhere. The presence of turtle and fish was noteworthy.

Table 21.4. Faunal Remains from Test 33.

Identifications	T33 L2 3209	T33 L3 3210	T33 L4 3211	T33 L5 3213	Total
Small mammal	1	1			2
Medium mammal	1				1
Jackrabbit			2	1	3
Cottontail		1			1
Small rodent			1		1
American Coot		1			1
Raven				1	1
Turtle		1			1
Fish	1			1	2
Unknown	5	7	3	1	16
Totals	8	11	6	4	29

Density of Artifacts and Faunal Remains

The estimated volume of the unit was 2.95 m³. With 379 artifacts, the estimated average density of artifacts was 128/m³. The estimated average density of faunal elements was less than 10/m³. This was one of the lowest faunal densities at the site.

The general scarcity of artifacts and bone indicate that the room was not used as a trash dump. The laminated silts suggest that the room lost its roof and stood exposed to the elements for a considerable period before final collapse, as the silts were found both above and below wall fall.

Chapter 22

TEST 34

This, the southeast unit within the house unit excavations, was placed east of Test 35, the southernmost unit in the long trench (Table 22.1). Test 34 was laid out as a 1 by 1.5 m unit, but was later extended 50 cm to the south. The 50 cm extension was excavated as a second Level 1. No lot number was assigned to this extension, as no artifacts were recovered.

The unit fill, which had been disturbed by looters, was removed to the floor of Room 2. The fill consisted mostly of wall fall.

Table 22.1. Test 34 (1 by 1.5 m).
(Depths measured from SE corner of unit. Unit datum [surface]
was 1.95 m below site datum.)

Lot	Level	Depth BD	Description	Estimated volume
	1	2.25 to 2.38 m	Looter's backdirt.	0.20 m ³
3284	2	To 2.62 m	Level consisted mostly of wall and roof fall, including numerous thin slabs ("hatch covers") extending from SE corner to NW corner of unit. Artifacts were mostly sherds and debitage. The wall in Unit 33 continued along E side of this unit. No cross wall found.	0.36 m ³
3332 3334	3 3S	To 3.28 m	Excavating down to level of plaster floor in Unit 33 (immediately N of this unit). Lenses of adobe adjacent to wall along E side of unit. At apparent end of wall, a large flat slab of stone was perpendicular to the wall. Adobe abutted directly against this stone. Just S of this stone was another flat stone, lying horizontally at about same level as perpendicular stone.	0.99 m ³
	1	To 3.28 m	A unit extension (1.5 m by 50 cm) was opened S of the 3 levels just described. It was taken to floor level in order to continue tracing the wall. These deposits were not screened. No artifacts were recovered.	Not calculated
				1.54 m ³

Features

The east wall of Room 2 continued southward in this unit. No south wall was found, presumably because a large looter's hole cut across the southwest half of the unit.

The filled-in remnant of a rectangular doorway, 40 cm wide, was found at the south end of the east wall of Room 2, just north of where the wall had been destroyed by the large looter's hole.

The door would have opened into the next (unexcavated) room to the east. A vertical rock formed part of the north side (jamb) of the doorway, A second, large rock and a third, vertical rock were part of the material used to seal the doorway.

Pottery

Few sherds were found in this unit (Table 22.2).

Table 22.2. Pottery from Test 34.

Lot	Level	Undec	Black	R-br	Text	Bab	Other	Total	Weight	Density
3284 %	L2	34 41%	41 50%		5 5%	2 2%		82	185.7 g	228/m ³
3332 %	L3	33 35%	20 21.5%	6 6%	25 27%	7 7.5%	2 2%	93	496.9 g	3332 & 3334 = 100/m ³
3334 %	L3S	3 50%	1 17%		2 33%			6	83.6 g	6/m ³
Total %		70 39%	62 34%	6 3%	32 18%	9 5%	2 1%	181	766.2g	118/m ³

Notes from the Lab

Lot 3332, Level 3: “Others”: (1) a possibly imported Ramos Black sherd had very fine paste and was thin, hard, and highly polished. (2) A possible Ramos or Babícora Polychrome rim had a faded polychrome paint design. The sherd was from an incurved bowl with an estimated rim of 11 cm, and with an estimated body diameter of 14 cm. The rim was quite thin and well made.

A large flaring rim came from a textured plate or highly everted bowl. The rim was thick, with crude scoring on the exterior. The temper was very large. The estimated diameter of this plate or bowl was 34 cm.

Lot 3334, Level 4: a bowl rim with an impressed diagonal design on the exterior had a light yellow-brown slip on the exterior and lip, and a darker brown slip on the interior.

Flaked Stone

A side-notched point and two utilized flakes came from Level 3 (Lot 3332), which also yielded eight cores and 119 flakes (for a total of 130 pieces of flaked stone). In this level, the ratio of sherds to flaked stone was 1 to 1.27.

Notes from the Lab

No. 3332-1, Level 3: a projectile point fragment made expediently from a flake of fine-grained basalt. The point was side-notched and had a concave base; it was retouched along one edge and the base. One basal corner was broken off (1.2 by 0.8 by 0.2 cm; 0.2 g).

No. 3332-2, Level 3: a utilized flake of fine-grained basalt had edge retouch along two edges (2.1 by 1.2 by 0.7 cm; 3.8 g).

No. 3332-3, Level 3: a flake of fine-grained basalt with use or retouch across the distal end, on the ventral surface (1.8 by 2.2 by 0.3 cm; 1.8 g).

Faunal Remains

No faunal remains were indicated for this unit in the faunal database, but see Test 36: if Lot 3332 was actually from Test 34, Level 3, as was entered in the Lot Book, the unit yielded four jackrabbit bones, one ground squirrel bone, one small mammal bone, and five faunal elements that could not be identified.

Botanical Remains

Level 3 (Lot 3332) yielded remains of maize (*Zea mays*).

Density of Artifacts

The artifact-bearing levels had an estimated volume of 1.35 m³. With 230 artifacts, the estimated average density of artifacts was 171/m³. The faunal density was not estimated because of the confusion about Lot 3332 in the faunal database.



Chapter 23

TEST 36

Test 36 was opened to the west of Test 31 to expose more of the central room block, and uncovered portions of two rooms. Room 3 was north of an east-west wall, while Room 4 was south of the wall (Table 23.1).

Table 23.1. Test 36 (2 by 1.4 m).

(Plus a 10 cm thick baulk, resulting in a 2 by 1.5 m unit. Depths measured from SE corner of unit. Unit datum (surface) was 1.95 m below site datum.)

Lot	Level	Depth	Description	Estimated volume
	L1	2.28 to 2.50 m	Overburden. Grass roots, gravel, and silty sand. Level was stopped just above level of wall in Unit 31.	0.54 m ³
3294	L2	To 2.64 m	Unit fill varied from N to S. Adobe wall bisected the unit from E to W. Unit split into N and S portions, one on each side of wall, with Room 3 to N and Room 4 to the S. Room 3 fill was very hard, light brown clay-silt with abundant rocks. Room 4 fill was very loose and darker brown, with charcoal, burned bone, and artifacts. The wall was hard adobe with rocks.	0.39 m ³
3286	L3	To 2.92 m	Excavation continued on each side of the wall.	0.78 m ³
3329	L4	To 3.10 m	N side fill contained more artifacts than S side fill.	0.43 m ³
3283	L5N	To 3.43m	Only N of wall was excavated (140 by 80 cm). The hard plaster floor found in Test 31, directly to the E (along E wall) at 2.35 m BD was not found here. Level continued past 20 cm as crew looked for floor. The adobe wall continued downward. Rodent activity. Rocks, gravel. Part of a mano found. In NE corner of unit, bottom of level was 3.43 m BD.	0.39 m ³
3292	L6N	N/A	Only N of wall was excavated. NE corner not excavated below L5N level, though other parts of the unit reached 3.49 m BD. Same loose-packed light brown soil with gravel and cobbles. Still no floor. Few artifacts. This level continued into sub-floor midden below the main room block.	Not calculated
3287	L7N	To 3.89 m	Soil became lighter in color, with smaller inclusions. As level continued downward, the soil tended toward a clayey silt. Still some cultural materials. Still much rodent disturbance.	0.55 m ³
3328	L8N	To 3.95 m	Human burial below presumed floor level of Room 3, north of the adobe wall.	0.07 m ³
				3.12 m ³

Test 6, excavated in 1991, was about 1 m south of this unit and 1 m to the west of Test 35, and the contents of Test 6 should be considered to be part of the same room block. The rock wall along the north side of Test 6 may have been the south wall of Room 4, but we did not connect the excavations to verify the relationship. The excavated portion of Test 6 pertained to an adjacent room to the south. Deep burials, or at least deeply buried human remains, occurred in both Test 6 and in the Room 3 portion of Test 36. In both cases, the floors above the burials were absent (in the case of Room 3) or missing over most of the unit (Test 6 clearly had had a floor, as was shown by a wall-floor juncture in the plaster).

Feature

The east-west adobe wall dividing Rooms 3 and 4 was 20 cm thick and contained few rocks.

Human Remains

Test 36 exposed a burial and elements from two other individuals.

The burial, of an adult, was in Room 3 (Level 8N), and was quite fragile. After the burial was partly exposed by Sylvia Abonyi, the physical anthropologist, she covered the bones with loose soil, intending to continue her work the next day. The next morning, the crew found that looters had dug in the area, leaving a jumbled mess that the looters had then covered up to hide their activity. The burial was in such bad shape at its second exposure that Abonyi simply covered up the bones. This burial was not assigned a number. The lot number was 3443. No description of the age or sex of the individual was attempted.

From Level 2 (Lot 3294), a lower erupted first molar with incomplete root development was collected, as was an adult upper left incisor with the enamel broken off post mortem on the mesial and distal sides. The second tooth was slightly shovel shaped; it showed no pathology.

From Level 6 (Lot 3292), one lumbar neural arch fragment of an infant was recovered in a good state of preservation.

Pottery

The greatest numbers of sherds were recovered in the uppermost and lowest levels (2 and 8) (Table 23.2).

Notes from the Lab

Lot 3294, Level 2: "Other": a brown-on-tan sherd with tan paste was definitely not Babícora. The Babícora sherds included polychrome examples, a darkened polychrome with burned-out black paint, and a sherd with burned-out black paint on a darkened background.

Table 23.2. Pottery from Test 36

Lot	Level	Undec	Black	R-sl	R-br	Text	Bab	Other	Combo	Total	Weight	Density
3294 %	L2	55 50%	26 23%		1 0.9%	23 21%	5 4.5%	1 0.9%		111	473.7 g	283/m ³
3286 %	L3	22 37%	22 37%	1 1.6%		11 19%	1 1.6%	2 3%		59	365.5 g	75/m ³
3329 %	L4N	24 69%	8 23%	1 3%		1 3%		1 3%		35	169.9 g	81/m ³
3283 %	L5N	47 55%	14 16%	4 5%		15 17%	6 7%			86	359 g	219/m ³
3292 %	L6N	38 58%	14 21%			6 9%	7 11%		1 1.5%	66	321.2 g	Not calculated
3287 %	L7	46 53%	17 20%			17 20%	6 7%			86	494.8 g	157/m ³
3328 %	L8	59 44%	34 25%	4 3%		27 20%	11 8%			135	882.1 g	1928/m ³
3331 %	L8, pit	7 87.5%	1 14%							8	188.1 g	Not calculated
Totals %		298 51%	136 23%	10 2%	1 0.2%	100 17%	36 6%	4 0.6%	1 00.2%	586	3254.3 g	188/m ³

Lot 3286, Level 3: “Other”: (1) a very hard, 4 mm thick, cream-colored sherd with traces of black paint on the exterior. The sherd had less temper than most of the pottery from the site. It might be imported Ramos. (2) A red (and possibly also black) on brown sherd that was not Babícora.

Lot 3329, Level 4N: “Other”: a white-slipped sherd, possibly Villa Ahumada. It might instead be from the light-colored end of the range for tan-slipped sherds.

Lot 3283, Level 5N: a Babícora Polychrome rim sherd had horizontal lines of alternating red and black paint on the rim exterior.

Lot 3292, Level 6N: “Combo”: a sherd had punctate designs in lines on both sides of broad red horizontal lines (the latter were 1.2 to 1.5 cm wide). The punch marks were mostly triangular, but the upper punctate line had crescent-shaped punch marks.

Flaked Stone

Two projectile points came from Test 36 (Table 23.3).

Notes from the Lab

No. 3294-1, Level 2: a complete but asymmetrical projectile point, of fine-grained basalt, had side notches and a deep concave base. It had only edge retouch (1.6 by 1.2 by 0.4 cm; 0.5 g).

Table 23.3. Flaked Stone from Test 36.

Lot	Level	Flakes	Cores	Tools	Totals	Sherd :Lithic Ratio
3294	L2	90	2	1	93	1.19 : 1
3286	L3N	44	2		46	1.28 : 1
3329	L4	36		1	37	1.28 : 1
3283	L5N	41	1		42	2.04 : 1
3292	L6N	70			70	1 : 1.06
3287	L7N	58	1		59	1.45 : 1
3328	L8N	69	3		72	8 : 0
3331	L8 pit				0	8 : 0
Totals		408	9	2	419	

No. 3329-1, Level 4: a complete projectile point, of fine-grained basalt, was narrow and fairly thick. Again, shaping was confined to edge retouch. One side had a vague notch (2.2 by 1.0 by 0.4 cm; 0.6 g).

Ground Stone

No. 3283-200, Level 5: a basalt grinding slab with an irregular shape exhibited two ground areas on the same surface (11.4 by 11.1 by 2.2 cm; 482.0 g).

Mineral

No. 3287-200, Level 7: a quartz crystal (2.45 by 1.4 by 1.0 cm; 7.9 g).

Faunal Remains

Fourteen of Hodgetts' taxonomic categories were present (not counting unidentified elements) in this sample of 107 faunal elements (Table 23.4). The 15 reptile bones from Level 6 may represent a single individual. The 16 turkey bones from Level 7 were a large number for a level for which no turkey burial was identified.

Density of Artifacts and Faunal Remains

The estimated excavated volume for the unit was 3.116 m³. With 1,006 artifacts, the estimated density was 323/m³. The estimated faunal density was 34/m³. Level 8, though quite shallow, had a very high artifact density due to sampling of sub-floor midden.

Table 23.4. Faunal Remains from Test 36.

Identifications	L2 3294	L4 3329	L5 3283	L6 3292	L7 3293***	L8 3333**	Total
Small mammal						2	2
Medium mammal			1				1
Medium canid						1*	1
Jackrabbit		1	1			2	4
Cottontail						1	1
Pocket gopher		2		1			3
Squirrel				1		1	2
Small rodent						2	2
Turkey				1	16	2	19
Large <i>Anas</i>		1			1		2
Large bird				1	4		5
Medium bird						1	1
Small bird						1	1
Reptile				15			15
Unknown	1	6	1		12	28	48
Totals	1	10	3	19	33	41	107

*The medium canid was represented by an incisor with the root tip sawed off diagonally.

**The faunal database described both Lots 3332 and 3333 as being from Test 36, Level 8. The Lot Book, however, assigned Lot 3332 to Test 34, Level 3. The 11 entries from Lot 3332 were not used here.

***In the Lot Book, Lot 3293 was a flotation sample from Test 36, Level 7. The artifacts from Level 7 were entered under Lot 3287. The faunal spreadsheet listed the bones from Lot 3293 as coming from Feature 92-1 in Test 14. Their provenience is therefore uncertain. They are listed here because the sequence of lot numbers makes such a placement more likely.



Chapter 24

TEST 37

Placed at the north end of the long trench, Test 37 extended the trench across the north patio wall in order to obtain information about the structure of the patio wall, and to complete the transect across the patio. Artifact recovery was expedient, and little was collected.

Test 37 measured 1 by 2 m. The unit datum (surface) was 3.19 m below the site datum; depths were measured at the southeast corner of the unit. North of the patio wall, surface debris was removed but the unit was not excavated. (There was, in fact, little space between the wall and the north end of the unit.) The fill south of the wall (inside the patio) was removed as a single level (Level 1, Lot 3336), to the top of sterile soil. The level extended from 3.31 to 4.00 m below site datum.

Feature

Within the unit, the patio wall was set in an adobe-filled trench. The surviving above-ground portion of the wall (relative to the occupation surface) was mostly one stone wide and one to two courses high, reaching a total height of 50 cm. The adobe wall matrix had eroded from the exposed parts of the wall, but presumably the wall, like others in the site, was a combination of adobe and stones.

Pottery

The pottery from the unit (Lot 3336, Level 1) included 20 undecorated, seven black, 22 textured, four Babícora, and three “Other” sherds (total, 56 sherds; 1007.3 g, density of 56 sherds/ m³). A Babícora rim sherd had a red slip band. The “Other” sherds were dark brown body sherds with red paint on the exterior, perhaps with a very faded black design as well.

Flaked Stone

Three flakes were reported from this unit. The sherd:lithic ratio was 17.66:1.

Ground Stone

No. 3336-200, Level 1: a fragment of vesicular basalt, ground on one face (12.7 by 13 cm; thickness not measured; 910 g).

Faunal Remains

Few faunal elements were recovered, underlining the expedient collecting of this unit. The counts for Level 1 (Lot 3336) included one element each for medium mammal, cottontail, large bird, and American Coot, along with two unidentified elements (total, six elements).

Density of Artifacts and Faunal Remains

Within Test 37, the actual excavated area measured 1.5 by 1 m and the estimated average depth of the excavated area was 69 cm, yielding an estimated excavation volume of 1.03 m³. With 58 artifacts, the estimated density of artifacts 56/m³. The estimated density of faunal elements was 6/m³.

Chapter 25

TEST 38

Test 38 straddled previously excavated Tests 29, 32, 31, and 33. It extended from the upper floor surface of Room 2 through two floors and into underlying deposits, for a total depth of 41 cm. The north, east, and west edges of the unit were determined by the adobe and *cimiento* walls of Room 2. Levels 1 and 2 represented the two floors, while Levels 3 and 4 were sub-floor. The last two levels yielded significantly larger assemblages than did Room 2, supporting the view that the room block was built on midden. The unit was disturbed overnight by looters, with only the south half left intact for the final part of the excavation.

Table 25.1. Test 38 (1.50 by 1.35 m)

(With 10 cm baulk dividing N and S sections. Depths measured from SE corner.
Unit datum [surface] was 3.19 m below site datum.)

Lot	Level	Depth	Description	Estimated Volume
3371	L1	3.22 to 3.24 m	Unit was opened to excavate through floors of Room 2 and into the subfloor deposits. Plaster floor of Room 2 covered entire unit.	
3372	L2	To 3.25 m	Flaked stone, bone, charcoal, sherds. Adobe just below floor. In E side of unit, a second, lower, plaster floor was found below the adobe layer. The adobe appeared to be thickest in the east half of the unit.	0.06 m ³ for Levels 1 and 2
3373	L3	To 3.32 m	Transition between adobe/floors and midden. Mostly a gray layer with gravel and few artifacts.	0.13 m ³
3375	L4	To 3.63 m (1.35 by 0.70 m)	Midden fill with flaked stone, bone, sherds, maize, and charcoal. Multiple ash deposits. Level stopped at a fairly continuous ash layer, except in extreme NW corner of unit where ash level did not extend. A pit edge seen in that corner contained almost black fill. The pit may have been the one part found in Unit 24. N side of unit was looted and disturbed overnight, and excavation was abandoned there, but continued in the S part of unit.	0.28 m ³
				0.47 m ³

Radiocarbon Dates

Two radiocarbon dates, on *Zea mays*, were obtained from the south (undisturbed) half of Level 4. Sample Ch-14C-33 yielded an assay of 620 ± 60 BP, and sample Ch-14C-34 dated to 520 ± 50 BP. The two dates overlapped at the 1 and 2 sigma ranges. Sample Ch-14C-34 was actually the latest date obtained from the site. The dates fit into the most recent group of dates from the site, even though they predate construction of the room block. No dates were directly associated with the room block, but that structure must be later than the two dates reported here.

Human Remains

A very poorly preserved human calcaneus, missing the lateral half, was found in Level 4 (Lot 3375), the midden, and clearly predated the construction of the room block. There was no sign of a grave.

Pottery

The floor level collection could be segregated from the sub-floor levels, so this unit was important for comparing the room block with the earlier midden deposits beneath it. Level 4, which produced most of the artifacts from this unit, was particularly relevant. Level 4 had a moderate number of textured sherds, and a healthy proportion of Babícora sherds, indicating that the underlying midden dated to the Medio period (Table 25.2).

Table 25.2. Pottery from Test 38.

Lot	Level	Undec	Black	R-sl	R-br	Text	Bab	Other	Combo	Total	Weight	Density
3371	L1 %	1 100%								1	2.4 g	Not calculated
3372	L2 %		1 100%							1	2.4 g	Not calculated
3373	L3 %	12 48%	8 32%			2 8%	2 8%	1 1%		25	43.9 g	189/m ³
3374	L4 %	172 46%	108 29%	3 0.8%		50 13%	38 10%	1 0.26%	2 0.5%	374	1985.3 g	1380/m ³
Total %		191 47%	116 28%	6 1.5%	1 0.2%	52 13%	40 10%	2 0.4%	2 0.4%	410	2034 g	878/m ³

Notes from the Lab

Lot 3373, Level 3: “Other”: a polished, darkened sherd with black paint (black-on-brown).

Lots 3374 and 3375, Level 4: “Other”: black-on-brown. “Combo”: (1) a sherd with a parallel incised, red-slipped exterior and a black interior. (2) A Babícora Polychrome rim with alternating vertical black and red lines on a tan background on the exterior surface, and with a black interior. An undecorated jar rim had a coil handle attached from rim to upper shoulder. Another small, undecorated rim was from a crudely made bowl. One of the corrugated rims was blackened. The single red-on-brown sherd was a biconically drilled sherd fragment (see below).

Lot 3375, Level 4: Neff looked at Unit 38 pottery but, unfortunately, page 174 of Neff’s notes on the painted wares is missing. For this lot, the surviving notes indicate that six Babícora Polychrome sherds were present.

Lot 3374, South Level 4: Neff listed 23 painted sherds, most of them Babícora. He noted a single black-on-brown body sherd that was thick, with a coarse-textured red-orange paste and with coarse sand, mica and dense black organic inclusions in the paste. The black pigment (a broad band) on the exterior of the sherd did not react to hydrogen peroxide, but the black inclusions in the paste foamed vigorously.

Worked Sherd

No. 3374-100, Level 4: an asymmetrical red-on-brown worked sherd (3.2 by 2.0 by 0.7 cm; 5.4 g). The red area could be a partial exterior slip or a broad painted stripe. The edge was ground. The drilled hole had an estimated diameter of 3 mm. The worked sherd had an estimated radius of 2.1 cm and would have been suitable for spinning fine fibers such as cotton.

Flaked Stone

As was the case for the pottery from this unit, flaked stone was most abundant in Level 4. Flaked stone was more numerous than sherds in Levels 1 to 3 (Table 25.3).

Table 25.3. Flaked Stone from Test 38.

Lot	Level	Flakes	Cores	Used	Tools	Totals	Sherd:Lithic Ratio
3371	L1	1				1	1 : 1
3372	L2	3				3	1 : 3
3373	L3	15		2	1	18	1.38 : 1
3374	L4S	147	3		2	152	2.05 : 1 for 3374 & 3375
3375	L4	126	2		2	130	
Totals		292	5	2	5	304	1.34 : 1

Notes from the Lab

No. 3373-1, Level 3: a complete side-notched point with a concave base, of fine-grained black basalt, was identified as a Harrell point (2.0 by 1.0 by 0.3 cm; 0.5 g).

No. 3373-2, Level 3: a flake of fine-grained black basalt had bifacial retouch along a convex edge (2.5 by 1.5 by 0.4 cm; 1.5 g).

No. 3373-3, Level 3: a utilized flake with an “orange slice” strip of cortex down one edge. The flake had a worked concavity and use wear on all of the other edges (2.1 by 1.3 by 0.5 cm; 1.6 g).

No. 3374-1, Level 4S: a flake with bifacial edge retouch (4.2 by 2.9 by 1.1 cm; 14.1 g).

No. 3374-2, Level 4S: the tip of what must have been a rather large, broad point, or else an elongated and carefully shaped biface (1.9 by 1.2 by 0.5 cm; 1.5 g).

No. 3375-1, Level 4: a triangular point with a concave base, of fine-grained basalt (1.6 by 1.2 by 0.2 cm; 0.3 g).

No. 3375-2, Level 4: possibly a point broken in manufacture. If so, the point had a concave base and broke along one side (2.0 by 1.5 by 0.4 cm; 1.2 g). This item was made of fine-grained gray basalt.

Ground Stone

No. 3375-200, Level 4: the bit end of an axe (4.8 cm by 6.7 cm [at the break] by 2.2 cm; 100.2 g). The bit itself was 3 cm long and had spalled from use.

Botanical Remains

Only *Zea mays* was recovered in this unit, from Level 4 (Lot 3374).

Faunal Remains

Seventeen of Hodgetts' categories were recovered, not counting the unidentified elements (Table 25.4). Hodgetts' database showed Lot 3364 as coming from Test 38, Basal Midden. The Lot Book assigned that lot to Test 23, Basal Midden. The fauna from Lot 3364 contained only three items (one large bird and two unknown), which were not included in Table 25.4 due to the conflicting provenience assignments.

Density of Artifacts and Faunal Remains

The estimated volume of unit fill was 0.466 m³. With 714 artifacts, the estimated artifact density was 1533/ m³. The estimated density of faunal elements was 193/m³.

Summary of Test 38

This unit had the cleanest separation of (1) the deposits in the Central Mound structure and (2) the pre-structure midden deposits, as the lower deposits were sealed by the plaster floor of Room 2 across the entire unit. This does not mean that both sets of deposits were pristine, because the looter's pit seen in Unit 24 may have extended into the northwest corner of the unit, and because lateral rodent activity is a possibility. Even so, Test 38 is the best place to ask whether the midden beneath the structure is Viejo or Medio period.

Table 25.4. Faunal Remains from Test 38.

Identifications	T38 L4 Lot 3374
Medium artiodactyls	1
Small mammal	3
Jackrabbit	3
Cottontail	4
Vole	2
Pocket gopher	1
Small rodent	6
Small falconiform	1
Medium falconiform	1
Small <i>Anas</i>	1
Pigeon or dove	1
Quail	2
Redheads, etc.	1
Small bird	1
Medium bird	2
Large bird	1
American Coot	9
Unknown	50
Totals	90

The answer is, clearly, that the lower deposits date to the Medio period. A significant amount of Babícora Polychrome is present. It appears that the portion of the Central Mound sampled by Test 38 was built well after the start of the Medio period.



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Appendix A

COLLECTIONS FROM THE SITE SURFACE AND MISCELLANEOUS CONTEXTS

On several occasions, collections were made that were not part of a test unit. In 1990, we made our first visits to the site and divided it into several collecting areas. Surface collections were again made in 1991, 1992, 1996, and 1999. In 1992, when the walls of Arroyo el Zurdito were cleaned in order to trace the exposed stratigraphy, collections were made from the fill removed during cleaning. Other miscellaneous collections are also summarized here.

Pottery

Table A.1 summarizes the sherds collected from the site surface and from miscellaneous activities.

Table A.1. Pottery from the Site Surface and Miscellaneous Contexts.

Lot	Unit	Level	Undec	Bk	R-sl	R-br	Text	Bab	Other	Combo	Total
1242	Area 5	Surface	8	1			6	1		1	17
1243	Area 4	Surface	2				2		1		5
1244	Area 3	Surface	4	1			4		1		10
1245	General	Surface	20	2	1		14	3	4		44
1246	Area 6	Surface	4				10				14
1247	Area 1	Surface	2			1	10	2	3		18
1248	General	Surface	13				21	3	2		39
1249	Area 7	Surface	6				2	1	2		11
1250	Area 8	Surface	17				18	9	17	1	62
1286	General	Surface					2	1	1	1	5
2011	Zurdo	Profile	15		1		7				23
2023	General	Surface	1								1
2024	Zurdito	160-180 BS	1								1
2034	Auger 4	1.45m BS	1								1
2035	Auger 4	1.10m BS	1								1
2036	Auger 5	0.27m BS	1								1
2037	Auger 6	0.50m BS	1								1
2038	Auger 7	.5-.7m BS	2								2
2042	General	Surface	1		1		3	1	1		7
2048	Auger 8	0-90 BS									
3050	E sec	Profile	66	25			24	4	2		121
3074	A445.20	4.58 BD	6	1			8				15
3091	E sec	Profile	17	5		1	14	2	1	2	42
3216	A489E-A540E	Cleaning	91	16	1	2	29	9	1	4	153
3217	A433.E-A435E	Str B1	1	1			3				5
3219	A395E-A430E	Cleaning	18	10		2	29	1		1	61

Table A.1. Pottery from the Site Surface and Miscellaneous Contexts.

Lot	Unit	Level	Undec	Bk	R-sl	R-br	Text	Bab	Other	Combo	Total
3220	A465E-A481E	Str B 1	11	1			4	1		1	18
3224	A505E-A520E	Str B	8	3			3	1		1	16
3225	A481E-A495E	Str B1	4	3			1				8
3226	A520E-A532E	Str B	2								2
3227	A430E-A460E		38	29		1	56	5	3	1	133
3229	A532E-A540E	Str B	15	4		1	5	3	1	1	30
3230	A412E-A428E	Str B	8	4			6	1			19
3231	A453	Str B1	6								6
3232	A481E-A495E	Profile									
3233	A460E-A489E	Str B	12	4		1	9	3	3	1	33
3234	A453E-A462E	Str B	2								2
3235	A504E-	Str B1	11	1			3	5			20
3235	A508E										
3237	A440E-A453E	Str B 4	9	9			9			2	29
3238	A445.20	4.58 BD	5								5
3239	F92-10	St B	2								2
3242	A412E-A428E	Str B5	3	3			4				10
3363	General	Surface	1				4	5	5		15
3368	N/S Trench	Profile	1				11				12
3438	So of Zurdito	Surface								1	1
3445	Zurdo	Midden	10	1			23	3	1		38
7116	General	Surface	8		1	1	1	1			12
9105	General	Surface	15	3	1	6	20	10	1		53
	Totals		449	125	4	9	365	75	50	18	1127

Notes from the Lab: 1990

Lot 1242: undecorated: a thickened brown rim. Black: a bowl sherd with a polished black interior and a polished brown exterior. Textured: a lightly scored rim of a large jar with a high neck and everted rim. The rim thickness varied from 0.7 to more than 1 cm. Also, a large jar body sherd with two corrugations placed above the widest part of an otherwise plain vessel wall. Three textured, thickened rims; one incised and three corrugated body sherds. Polychrome: a Babícora Black-on-tan jar body sherd.

Lot 1243: the possible Babícora had black paint on a polished brown surface.

Lot 1244: “Combo”: a body sherd with a black-on-red design (parallel lines) on the exterior and with a polished red interior. Textured: one body sherd had narrow incisions on the exterior and a rough, eroded interior. A jar neck sherd exhibited wide, rough corrugations and a polished interior. A tall textured rim had finger impressions between the everted lip and a thickened area delimiting the bottom of the textured area.

Lot 1245: Other: two Ramos Polychrome sherds. One sherd with red or brown paint on an off-white slip could have been Villa Ahumada Polychrome. Red-slipped: a flanged jar body sherd, showing that the “false rim” or flange shape can occur with this vessel finish as well as with plain brown and polychrome vessels. No. 1245-6 was half of a ceramic disk with carefully ground edges; the disk, which was not drilled, was 1.3 cm thick. Among the nine rims, three were definitely jar rims and six appeared to be bowl rims. Two of the latter were strongly everted, suggesting plates or shallow vessels.

Lot 1246: Other: one black-on-red body sherd with a horizontal lug on the exterior; the lug was 5.5 cm long and protruded 0.7 cm from the vessel wall. A broad black line was painted above the lug and was parallel to it. Also in “Other”: a rim with a black exterior and a gray polished interior had what appeared to be ocher applied after firing. Undecorated: a rim-to-base sherd of a hemispherical bowl that was estimated to be 17 cm in diameter 6 1/2 tall. The vessel was poorly finished, but had an interior slip. The exterior was blackened. Textured rims: four were collected. Three pertained to jars and one to an incurving bowl. One sherd had finger impressions under the lip exterior and a red slip band on the lip interior, while the body was smoothed. A second had a short neck on a sloping shoulder, with diagonal rows of punctate designs on the exterior. A third sherd was from tall jar rim with patterned, narrowly placed incisions broken by four vertical incisions. The lip interior had a red slip band. The fourth rim belonged to a very large, straight-sided, flaring bowl with an irregularly finished (finger-impressed) exterior. No. 1246-1 was a complete biconically drilled sherd disk (6 by 5.5 by 0.6 cm; 31.2 g) made of corrugated pottery.

Lot 1247: Other: three black-on-red bowl sherds with parallel black lines on the exteriors. Red-on-brown: a body sherd with a faded red line on the brown interior. The textured sherds included corrugated, incised, and rims with finger impressions.

Lot 1248: red-on-brown: a rim of a hemispherical bowl with a flattened, everted rim, the last with a red band on the lip, and with faint red diagonal lines on the bowl interior. Undecorated: a flattened coil handle of a brown jar, measuring 2.6 by 1.3 cm. The undecorated sherds also included one from a vertical neck with barely smoothed coils on the interior; while the exterior had no coil lines, the smoothing was messy. The estimated interior diameter of the neck was 4 cm. A small undecorated incurved bowl rim (*tecomate*) had an estimated rim diameter of 7 cm.

Lot 1249: Other: a polychrome with alternating, very thin red and black lines on brown was a good candidate for Mata or Santa Ana Polychrome. Also in “Other”: a black-on-brown. Undecorated: a sherd from a very small brown jar or *tecomate* with an estimated interior rim diameter of 4 cm. Also a small bowl rim with scoring paralleling the rim on the exterior. This bowl had a slightly incurving upper body. Textured: one of the sherds had wide and very irregular and messy corrugations, while the other had unusually deep incisions on the exterior and a carefully polished interior.

Lot 1250: “Combo”: a zoned corrugated with a red slip on the smoothed area below the corrugations. Babícora Polychrome (?): 17 sherds, including two rims, were from a single jar with a gray-slipped, polished exterior painted with black and red lines. The lines had burned out on several sherds. If this was Babícora Polychrome, the overall color was darker and grayer than

usual. Undecorated: a rim from a slightly flaring bowl, with thumb impressions on the upper 2 cm of the exterior.

Lot 1286: “Other”: a Carretas Polychrome sherd was identified by Gloria Fenner and Reggie Wiseman. This bowl sherd had black horizontal designs in the form of lines of different widths on its exterior, and diagonal, curving black lines on the interior, as well as a blob of black paint next to one of the interior lines. Babícora Polychrome: a rim from an incurving bowl with a maximum exterior diameter of 15 cm. The complete vertical extent of the design width was present on the sherd. The design included a red band on the lip, a horizontal black line 0.5 cm below, a panel with upper red triangles and hooks that interlocked with lower black triangles and hooks, and a red framing line 1 cm below the interlocking motifs. Textured: (1) a rim with diagonal incisions on the rim exterior, with a horizontal series of punch marks along the lower edge of the incised zone, and with a red slip band (1 cm wide) on the lip interior. (2) A jar body sherd with irregularly spaced (0.7–1 cm) broad incisions, with three of the 14 incisions having one end on the sherd. (3) A zoned corrugated sherd with smoothed areas above and below 2 cm wide band of the horizontal corrugations.

Lot 1292: a zoomorphic pot was found in the sand at the bottom of Arroyo el Zurdito. The pot was 18.5 cm in diameter, with an interior diameter of 11.3 to 11.5 cm. and an exterior rim diameter of 13.5 to 14 cm. Round scars (5 and 6 cm in diameter) indicated where the four leg supports had broken off. A lateral protuberance with a hole piercing the vessel wall indicated where the head and mouth had been; the hole was more than halfway down the vessel wall (10 cm below the rim, and 6 1/2 to 7 cm above the base). A less obvious attachment area on the opposite side was probably a tail. The pot was covered with greasy soot. The hard-to-see design was a rather crude red ladder or lattice extending around the middle of the vessel, with the diagonal joining lines spaced at intervals of 4 to 5 cm. Red framing lines were present above and below this main design.

Notes from the Lab: 1991

Lot 2011 was collected from the floor of the main Zurdo arroyo immediately south of the site, and consisted of artifacts that had washed down the arroyo from the site. Undecorated: a rim and a body sherd came from a poorly finished vessel. Textured: only punctate and scored sherds were collected. Babícora: a rim sherd with two horizontal red lines over a black line, from an incurving bowl.

No. 2023-1: a pendant made from a worked sherd of polished brownware. The sherd was biconically drilled near one edge. The overall shape was rectangular; two edges were straight, while the other two were slightly convex (3.6 by 3.0 by 0.6 cm; 10 g).

Lot 2024: a single undecorated sherd found in the burned zone at the base of the arroyo profile across from Test 1. The sherd was heavily sooted.

Lots 2034–2038: auger holes that produced only sherds of undecorated pottery.

Lot 2042, surface: "Other": Villa Ahumada sherd with black and red designs on a creamy white slip on the exterior, and with a gray interior. Undecorated: a light tan rim of a sloping-shouldered jar, undecorated, but with a suggestion of light scoring. The rim was 1.0 cm thick, narrowing to 0.75 cm on the body. The interior was smoothed but unslipped. The estimated diameter of the jar mouth was 12 cm. Babícora Black-on-tan: a complete round disk with a central uniconically drilled hole (3 cm diameter; 0.5 cm thick; 6.2 g). Textured: (1) a body sherd with broad (0.7 to 1.0 cm wide) corrugations crossed by diagonal smoothed lines (spaced 0.5 to 1 cm apart). (2) A body sherd with thin, parallel, closely spaced horizontal incisions. (3) A large, uneven jar rim with finger impressions on the outside of the rim. The sherd was 1 cm thick at the rim, narrowing to 0.75 cm thick on the body. The estimated rim diameter was 18 cm.

Notes from the Lab: 1992

Lot 3050: "Other": (1) a Ramos Polychrome sherd with a red area outlined in black. (2) One Madera Black-on-red sherd, plus an undecorated body sherd that appeared to be from the same vessel. Undecorated: (1) a bowl rim exhibited incompletely obliterated, broad coil lines on the exterior. (2) A small, crude, partly modeled, incurving miniature bowl with a coil line on the exterior. The bowl was estimated to have been 6 cm in diameter and 4 cm tall. The textured sherds included scored, punctate, zoned corrugated, and incised. (1) The zoned corrugated sherd had two rows of corrugations at the midpoint of the vessel, with a partly smoothed area below. (2) A 1.0 to 1.2 cm thick sherd had a smooth interior but the exterior was rough enough to be placed in textured. This could be a modeled piece. (3) Six glued-together sherds showed an unusual shoulder profile: a very definite angle high on the jar. The vessel had incisions above the sharp shoulder and was smoothed below. For 2 cm above the shoulder the incisions were horizontal and closely spaced; above that, the incisions were vertical.

Lot 3074: two textured sherds deserve individual mention. (1) No. 3074-100: a textured sherd with a biconically drilled central hole. The sherd edges were worked but not ground. The exterior surface was lightly scored or incised (or both), but with no evident pattern. (2) An unusual zoned corrugated sherd had simulated corrugation above an zone of actual corrugation. The simulated part of the design was created with five appliqué strips applied in a semicircular pattern. The welds at the ends of each appliqué strip were visible.

Lot 3091: "Combo": two sherds combined incisions with red paint. One had (1) a swath of closely placed, parallel, horizontal incisions above (2) a broad red line at the upper end of a smoothed area. This sherd was similar to one from Unit 13. On the other sherd, (1) a 1.5 to 2 cm wide band, with patterned vertical and horizontal incisions placed above horizontal incisions, above (2) a smoothed area with a splotch of red. Textured: (1) No. 3091-100: a squared ceramic disk with a central drilled depression on the sherd interior. The exterior had a faded red-on-dark-brown design in the form of an M sitting on a line. The selection of this sherd led to a fairly symmetrical design on the disk. (2) A slightly thickened, everted rim had closely spaced, parallel incisions on the exterior, beginning 1 cm below the lip. The lip had an interior red slip band.

Lot 3216: "Other": (1) Madera Black-on-red. (2) An unusual red-on-black sherd had 1 cm wide red lines that crossed at right angles on the black interior. The pasted of the sherd contained

mica. Undecorated: (1) No. 3216-100: a molded piece that could have been part of a handle or leg (1.7 by 2.3 by 2.2 cm; 8.5 g). (2) No. 3216-101: a worked sherd (3.2 by 2.9 by 0.5 cm; 8.9 g), of undecorated brown pottery with abundant small (ca. 0.5 mm) temper. Red-on-brown: a sherd with 0.7 to 1.0 cm wide red lines. Textured: a zoned textured sherd, with smooth area below an irregularly scored or incised zone.

Lot 3217: Textured: one zoned corrugated sherd, one zoned incised sherd, and one scored sherd.

Lot 3219: this lot, which was biased toward large, interesting sherds, was noteworthy for (1) the large number of undecorated and textured sherds containing mica and (2) the variety of texturing techniques. "Other": (1) a polychrome sherd was first tabulated as Babícora (?) but was later assigned to Villa Ahumada. The sherd had red and black designs over a white slip, with part of the sherd being un-slipped (revealing a tan paste). (2) A bowl rim had a broad, dark red line descending almost vertically from the rim interior; the background was black to dark brown. A body sherd from the same bowl had broad red lines (one was 1 cm wide, while a second line was half that width). The estimated bowl diameter was 26–28 cm. The bowl had a straight upper wall profile, at a 45 degree angle. "Combo": a textured jar sherd with a red-slipped interior. Textured: (1) the exterior of a rim had closely spaced, parallel horizontal incisions extending down from a 2 cm wide band of light finger impressions. (2) A bowl rim had fish-scale corrugations on the exterior. (3) Two textured rims had red slip bands on the lip interiors.

Lot 3220: "Combo": zoned punctate design on brown, combined with red-slipped areas, on a jar exterior.

Lot 3227: "Other": a red-on-gray or black body sherd. "Combo": a rim sherd and a body sherd with corrugated exteriors and eroding red paint or slip on the interiors. Undecorated: No. 3227-100 was a round coil handle fragment (5.8 by 1.4 by 1.5 cm; 16.3 g). Red-on-brown: a brown sherd with red lines on the interior surface. The textured sherds included corrugated, obliterated corrugated, patterned corrugated, zoned corrugated, scored, parallel incised, patterned incised and zoned incised. Two textured rims had red slip bands on the lip interior.

Several sherds were collected No. 3227-101 was a round worked sherd (4.2 by 4.0 by 1.0 cm; 24.5 g). This sherd was from a crudely made vessel of variable thickness, and had ground edges. No. 3227-102 was a plain sherd with abundant mica temper and an irregular, roughly pentagonal shape (6.7 by 7.5 by 0.3–0.8 cm; 58.6 g). The sherd had broken, chipped, and ground edges. No. 3227-104 was an irregular shaped sherd that was drilled halfway through from the interior surface (3.8 by 2.4 by 0.85 cm; 8.5 g). No. 3227-106: was a worked sherd with broad red lines on the brown interior (5.9 by 4.8 by 0.5 cm; 23.3g). No. 3227-103 was a large, broken, worked sherd of Babícora Polychrome with an angular design pattern.

Lot 3229: "Other": Madera Black-on-red.

Lot 3230: Babícora: a body sherd with angular interlocking design.

Lot 3233: “Other”: a Ramos Polychrome, a black-on-red sherd, and a sherd with black paint on a red-orange sherd (not identified). “Combo”: a zoned corrugated with broad-line (0.5 to 1 cm wide) diagonal designs below the corrugations. Textured: (1) a zoned incised sherd with parallel lines meeting those of the other zone at an angle. (2) A sherd with plain and textured zones. In the latter, a punctate design was placed along a zone of obliterated corrugations. (3) A zoned corrugated sherd with a diagonal ridge across the corrugations.

Lot 3235: Babícora Black-on-tan: a rim sherd with a single black line below the rim exterior.

3237: textured: a rim-body sherd of a corrugated vessel had a light colored slip on the interior, and a red slip band on lip interior.

Lot 3238: Four glued sherds (weighing 423 g in all) provided a base-to-neck vessel profile for a polished but undecorated jar. The exterior colors range from orange to dark brown and black, while the interior is was carefully smoothed, well-slipped dark red-brown. Some crackling of the interior and exterior surfaces was present. Some very large temper was present but in general, the temper was sparse and fine-grained. The vessel had an estimated diameter of 32–34 cm. The surviving portion of the vessel was 17.5 cm tall. The neck probably did not extend not much higher than that. The body was globular.

Lot 3242, No. 3242-100: a sherd with a highly polished black interior, and with a black exterior, had holes drilled from each side that missed each other (4.1 by 4.5 by 0.6 cm; 16 g). The paste contained mica.

Lot 7116: a textured body sherd was incised. A textured jar rim sherd had a double row of thumbnail impressions on the exterior of the thickened exterior of the neck. A small Babícora Polychrome sherd had a design consisting of a broad black line and a narrow red line.

Lot 9105: a black body sherd had a polished black interior and a brown exterior. A red-slipped rim sherd had a polished red interior. The textured sherds included seven “wavy” corrugated, five corrugated, two incised corrugated, two incised, two brushed incised. The lot also included a probable Babícora Black-on-tan, a probable Babícora Red-on-tan, and one sherd with blocks of red and black separated by a chevron-shaped area of tan background.

Flaked Stone

Points, bifaces and an occasional worked flake or scraper were collected from the site surface, or along the Zurdito arroyo walls (Table A.2).

Notes from the Lab

No. 1242-1: biface (3.0 by 1.9 cm).

No. 1243-1. biface (2.6 by 1.9 cm).

Table A.2. Flaked Stone from the Site Surface and Miscellaneous Contexts.

Lot	Provenience	Shaped tools	Worked Flakes
1242	Surface	1	
1243	Surface	1	
1245	Surface	3	
1248	Surface	1	
1252	Zurdito S wall, 140-150 BS	3	
2009	S of corral	4	
2010	N of Los Elotes	1	1
2012	E of Zurdo	1	
2042	Surface	5	(scraper) 1
3050	Zurdito	2	
Totals		22	2

No. 1245-1: a stemmed point with a convex base, of black basalt (2.5 by 1.5 cm).

No. 1245-2. a stemmed point made of black basalt (1.8 by 1 cm).

No. 1245-3: a point with a broken tip had a concave base and shallow side notches. An example of the form that A. C. MacWilliams believes to be strongly associated with Viejo period sites (1.4 by 0.8 cm).

No. 1248-1: a side-notched point with a straight to convex base, of black basalt (3.5 by 1.7 cm).

No. 1252-1: a projectile point, possibly reworked as a drill. The point had a convex base, side notches, and a body that narrowed markedly toward the point. (2.4 by 1.1 cm).

No. 1252-2: an asymmetrical but basically triangular point with a concave base and with minimal secondary flaking (1.8 by 1.2 cm).

No. 1252-3: a somewhat asymmetrical, triangular point with a concave base, with secondary flaking to the midline of the dorsal surface (of the original flake) (2.2 by 1.2 cm).

No. 2009-1: a stemmed, asymmetrical tanged point of fine-grained black basalt (2.4 by 2.5 by 0.5 cm; 2 g). The base of the stem is almost straight.

No. 2009-2: an obsidian point with a convex stem and tangs (3.0 by 2.2 by 0.4 cm; 1.5 g).

No. 2009-3. an asymmetrical stemmed point or biface of fine-grained black basalt, with uneven shoulders (2.9 by 1.4 by 0.5 cm; 1.0g).

No. 2009-4: a biface or point fragment of dark gray, fine-grained basalt. The base (or stem, if there was one) was missing. The dorsal surface of the original flake had edge retouch, but the ventral surface was not worked (2.8 by 2.65 by 0.6 cm; 3.5 g).

Lot 2010: these two items, both of fine-grained black basalt, were collected north of Arroyo los Elotes.

No. 2010-1: the blade of a projectile point, broken at the side notches (2.0 by 1.9 by 0.4 cm; 2 g).

No. 2010-2: a worked flake retained a small striking platform. One edge exhibited retouch (2.9 by 2.6 by 1.1 cm; 10 g).

No. 2012-1: a stemmed, shouldered obsidian point was collected in the extreme northeast part of the site, immediately east of the main Zurdo drainage (3.3 by 2.3 cm by 0.7 cm; 4 g).

No. 2042-1: a projectile point of fine-grained black basalt was found along Arroyo la Vaca (2.75 by 1.7 by 0.5 cm; 1.8 g).

No. 2042-3: a stemmed obsidian point with a rounded base (3.5 by 2.4 by 0.6 cm; 3.9 g).

The next three points are shown in Figure A.1. No. 2042-5 is a stemmed point of fine-grained black basalt (2.9 by 1.8 by 0.45 cm; 1.7 g). No. 2042-6 is a stemmed point of fine-grained black basalt (3.1 by 1.5 by 0.4 cm; 1.9 g). No. 2042-7 is a side-notched point with a concave base (1.9 by 1.3 by 0.3 cm; 0.4 g).

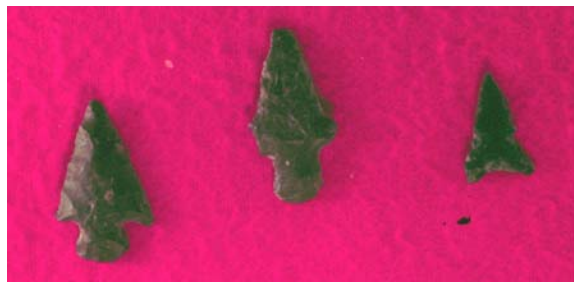


Figure A.1. Three projectile points from the site surface.
Left to right: 2042-5, -6 and -7. PAC 91C-29-22.

No. 2042-11: a large rhyolite scraper with retouch along one edge (10.3 by 7.7 by 2.9 cm; 235.3 g). The retouched area was 5 cm long.

No. 2042-16: a side-notched point with a concave base, of fine-grained black basalt. The point was found on the east room block, in a looter's backdirt (1.9 by 1.3 by 0.3 cm; 0.6 g).

No. 3050-2: a more or less triangular chert biface, collected during cleaning of the eastern sector of Arroyo el Zurdito (5 by 5 by 0.9 cm).

No. 3050-3: a leaf-shaped rhyolite flake with bifacial edge retouch along the periphery. One end retains the small striking platform (6.5 by 2.8 by 0.8 cm; 21 g).

Ground Stone

No. 1252-4: the mid-section of a grooved axe; found in the south Zurdito arroyo wall in 1990, between 140 and 150 cm below the modern ground surface (BS), near the location (in 1991) of Test 7. The fragment measured 7 by 4.3 cm. The groove was present and was 1.8 cm wide.

Botanical Remains

Table A.3 summarizes the botanical remains from the site surface and miscellaneous contexts.

Table A.3. Botanical Remains the Site Surface and Miscellaneous Contexts.

(F = from flotation sample; M = macrobotanical recovery)

Plant	Lot 1288	Lot 1246	Lot 1276	Lot 1277	Lot 1279	Lot 1280	Lot 1281	Lot 1283	Lot 1285	Lot 1287	Lot 2142
<i>Gossypium</i>	F										
<i>Juniperus</i>	F							M	M		
<i>Physalis</i>	F										
<i>Pinus</i>	F	M		M	M	M	M	M			
<i>Quercus</i>	F				M	M	M	M			
<i>Zea mays</i>	F	M	M		M				M	M	M
Leguminosae									M		
Unknown					M			M	M		

Lot 1288: Arroyo Test 2, 140–150 cm BD

Lot 1246: 1990 Collecting Area 6, surface

Lots 1276, 1278, 1280, and 1281; Arroyo Test 1, 140–150 cm BD

Lot 1277: Arroyo Test 1, 150–160 cm BD

Lot 1281: Arroyo Test 1, 130–140 cm BD

Lot 1283: Arroyo Test 2, burn line

Lot 1285: Arroyo Test 1, 140–160 cm BD (hearth)

Lot 2142: North Arroyo los Elotes