MUSEUM OF NEW MEXICO
OFFICE OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL STUDIES

ARCHAEOLOGICAL TESTING OF LA 53497 NEAR PAGUATE, CIBOLA COUNTY, NEW MEXICO

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Submitted by
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ADMINISTRATIVE SUMMARY

In 1986, the Museum of New Mexico (Office of Archaeological Studies, formerly the Research Section) conducted an archaeological testing program at LA 53497 on the Laguna Reservation just east of Paguate, for the New Mexico State Highway and Transportation Department. The site is partly within an area of proposed construction activity associated with the relocation of SR 279. The purpose of the testing was to determine the nature and extent of subsurface remains at the site.

Test investigations revealed the presence of a masonry structure consisting of at least two rooms, a trash midden, and a charcoal lens probably representing the edge of an extramural hearth. The ceramic assemblage suggests an occupation from A.D. 1000 to 1100, and indicates that domestic and storage activities were taking place. Low frequencies of burned bone and sooted ceramics show that cooking was not a primary activity, and suggests a temporary or seasonal occupation. This is supported by the limited nature of the chipped stone assemblage, but the relatively high frequency of artifacts from the trash midden indicates repeated short-term occupations. The site probably functioned as a seasonal fieldhouse by residents who farmed the nearby drainage bottom.

The testing program revealed that LA 53497 is likely to yield important information on local prehistory. However, the portion of the site within the proposed project area was superficial and therefore was unlikely to yield any important information. No further archaeological studies were recommended within the proposed project area. We did recommend that a fence be erected at the edge of the project area to prevent and inadvertent disturbance of LA 53497 during construction.

Museum of New Mexico Project No. 41.380
New Mexico State Highway Department Project ST-2309(204) CN 1609

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

Figures

Tables

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Archaeological testing of LA 53497 was conducted by Museum of New Mexico Archaeologist Charles A. Hannaford assisted by Edward Aragon, Emerson Riley, and Bruce Hays. Ceramic and lithic artifact analysis was performed by Stephen Post. David A. Phillips, Jr. served as principal investigator, Robin Gould was editor, and Ann Noble was draftsperson. The author would like to thank Laguna Pueblo for granting permission to conduct archaeological investigations on Laguna lands. We also wish to thank the New Mexico State Highway and Transportation Department for their support of the research described in this report.

INTRODUCTION

At the request of William L. Taylor, Environmental Section, New Mexico State Highway and Transportation Department (NMSHTD), the Museum of New Mexico carried out an archaeological testing program at LA 53497 (Fig. 1). The site, located during a previous cultural resources inventory (Koczan 1985), extended into a proposed construction area for a realignment of SR 279 near Paguate (Project ST-2309[204], CN 1609). Testing took place from February 18 to March 28, 1986, and was conducted to determine the nature and extent of subsurface archaeological deposits. The following report provides the results of testing and interpretation of the data.

The site is located on Laguna Pueblo lands within Cibola County. The legal description and UTMs are located in Appendix 3. Testing was performed under a Laguna Pueblo Cultural Resources Excavation permit (expiration date April 18, 1986) and Archeological Resources Protection Act Permit BIA/AAO-86-003.

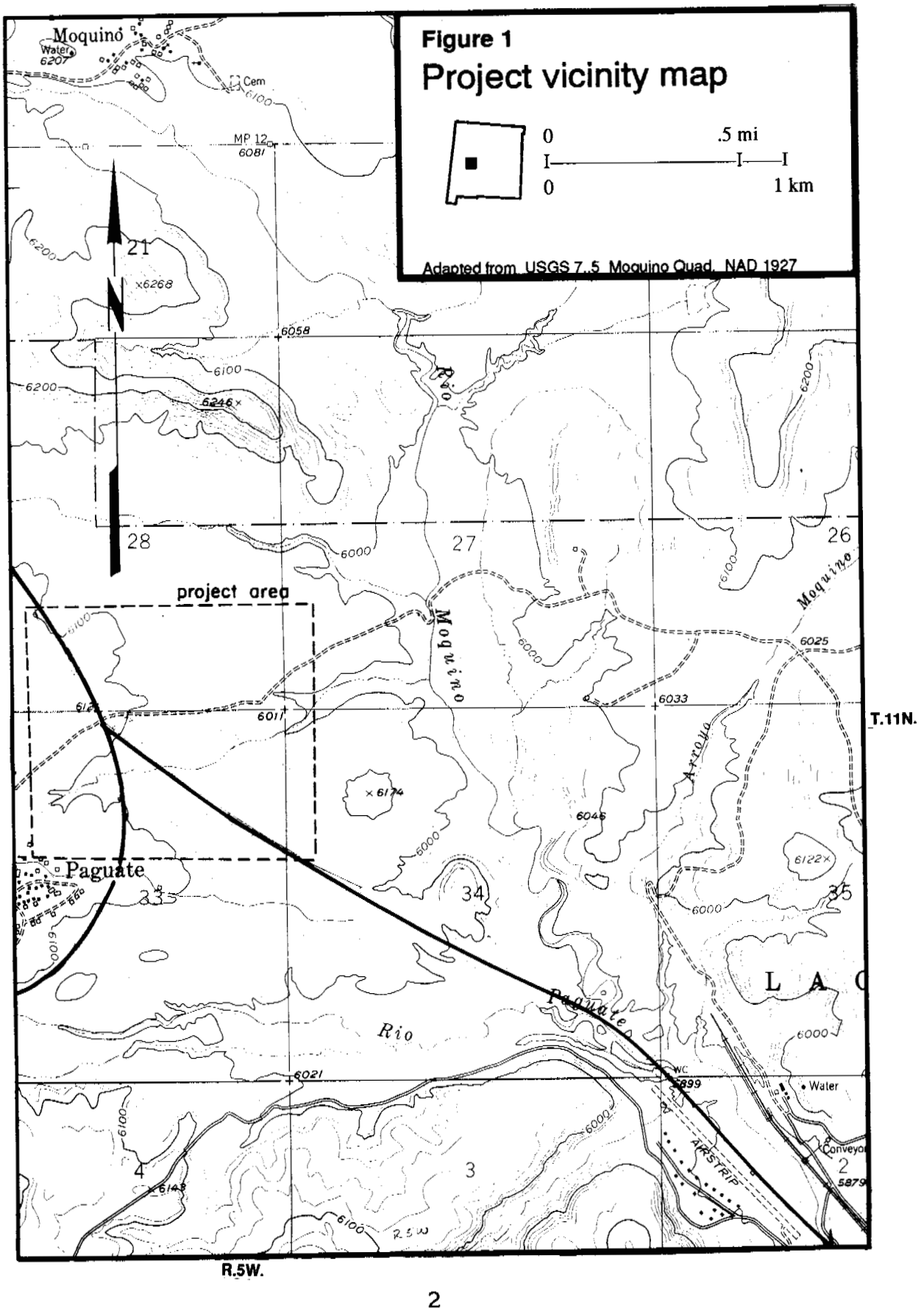
Figure 1
Project vicinity map
0
.5 mi
0
1 km
Adapted from USGS 7.5 Moquino Quad, NAD 1927
Moquino
Water
6207
Cem
6100
MP 12
6081
21
x6268
6200
6058
6100
6200
6246
Rio
6200
28
27
26
6000
project area
Moquino
6100
6025
6033
6011
T.11N.
Arroyo
x6174
6046
6000
Paguate
6122
235
34
35
6000
L A
Paguate
Rio
6021
WC
5899
Water
6100
6000
4
3
2
ARSTRIP
Conveyor
6148
6100
R.5W.
5879
R.5W.

ENVIRONMENT

The following environmental summary is abstracted from an Environmental Impact Statement (U.S. Department of the Interior 1985) and various archaeological investigations (Acklen et al. 1979; Carroll 1979; Anschuetz et al. 1979) associated primarily with the Jackpile-Paguate uranium mine bordering the project area. The reader is referred to these sources for detailed environmental information.

Physical Geography

The project area is dominated by the highly dissected canyon and mesa formations characterizing the southern Cebolleta slope. The mountain peaks of Mount Taylor are located about 24 km to the northwest, and a basalt-capped plateau, known as the Cebolleta Mountains, and locally as Black Mesa, encircles the base of the mountain. The flank of this plateau has weathered into steep talus slopes, dropping about 450 m to the alluvial plains below. The plains are broken up by reduced and isolated mesa remnants formed by differential weathering of thick sedimentary beds of Triassic and Cretaceous period sandstone. North and South Oak Canyon mesas, Big Basket Mesa, and Mesa Gigante are a few of the notable regional topographic features. The elevation within the immediate project area ranges from about 1,768 m (5,800 ft) in the bottom of the Rio Paguate Arroyo, to about 2,042 m (6,700 ft) along the lower slopes of Black Mesa to the west.

The area is drained by the Rio Paguate and Rio Moquino, which have their head waters on the slopes of Mount Taylor, and converge about 1 km southeast of the site. From this point, the Rio Paguate feeds the Rio San Jose, which flows east to the Rio Puerco. The Paguate and Moquino usually have perennial flows north of the project area, and intermittent flows to the south. Rate of flow is influenced by spring snow runoff and late summer and fall storms. One permanent spring is located at the head of Oak Creek Canyon about 4 km south of the site.

Sedimentary rocks exposed in the area range in age from Late Triassic to Late Cretaceous and the local stratigraphy includes the Morrison Formation, Dakota Sandstone, Mancos Shale, Tertiary igneous dikes, and Quaternary alluvium. Jackpile Sandstone is the uranium host rock in the region, and was the impetus for uranium mining operations by the Jackpile Mine, one of the largest uranium mines in the world. Lithic resources including sandstones, quartzite, basalts, and chert are available in the form of talus debris, nodules, and veins exposed on the steep mesa slopes and basal talus throughout the region.

Soils, Vegetation, and Wildlife

The broken topography of the region can be separated into three primary features influencing soil structure and the distribution of faunal and floral resources: mesa tops, talus slopes, and valley bottoms.

Mesa tops are essentially level and generally covered with a mantle of sand over sandstone bedrock. Soils vary from shallow sheet sand covering bedrock along the mesa rims, to depths of about 2 m. The floral community is modified by the shallow nature and low water retention capacity of the soils, combined with factors such as increased wind and temperature variations. The mesa tops are usually characterized by an open juniper-grassland community including widely scattered junipers *(Juniperus monosperma)*, rabbitbrush (*Chrysothamnus* sp.), galleta *(Hilaria jamesii)*, blue grama *(Bouteloua gracilis)*, and Indian ricegrasses *(Oryzopsis hymenoides)*.

The talus or colluvial slopes occur along the margins of the mesas, and range from uniform gradients to terraced benches and cliffs. Gradients are usually rather steep, with shallow to moderately deep sandy and sandy/clay soils interspersed with abundant eroded parent material and rock outcrop. This landform supports scattered juniper, but primarily a grassland community consisting of a variety of grasses similar to those found on the mesa tops.

Valley bottoms vary from narrow, steep-walled tributary canyons to wide, open, primary valley floors. The terrain can be level, undulating, or incised, and drainages are usually entrenched at present. The deep, fine-textured alluvial soils consist of sandy/loam underlain by brown, heavy clay, silty clay, or clay loams. Floral communities are often influenced by unique growing conditions, such as narrow canyon walls that provide wind protection, and affect temperature. Combined with riparian habitats along the larger drainage bottoms, the environmental modifications promote diversity within the plant communities. The valley bottoms support combinations of juniper-grasslands, shrub-grasslands, and riparian communities with plant varieties including mesic grasses, scrub oak (*Quercus* sp.), fourwing saltbush *(Atriplex canescens)*, rabbitbrush (*Chrysothamnus* sp.), wolfberry *(Lycium pallidum)*, cholla (*Opuntia* sp.), and a variety of other shrubs, forbs and grasses.

Small animals are common throughout the project area, especially cottontail and jackrabbits (*Sylvilagus* sp. and *Lepus californicus)*. Animals of large body size, such as mule deer *(Odocoileus hemionus)* and elk *(Cervus elaphus)* frequent the Cebolleta slopes to the north and west. Coyotes *(Canis latrans)*, bobcats *(Lynx rufus)*, and grey foxes *(Urocyon cinereoargenteus)* are common predators, and about 30 species of reptiles and 45 species of birds may be found on the Laguna Reservation. The reader is referred to Acklen et al. (1979: 15-16) for a list of economically useful flora and fauna available in the project area.

Climate

The Laguna Reservation has a semi-arid, continental climate. Variations in temperature and precipitation occur across the reservation as a function of elevation and topography. The project area is on the southeastern edge of the Mount Taylor rain shadow. Storms tend to build on the higher elevations to the west, and dissipate as they move east toward the Rio Puerco. Summer storms provide the major part of the annual precipitation, and the rainfall is usually brief and heavy resulting in sheet wash, flash floods, and arroyo cutting. Precipitation recorded at the Laguna Station between 1965 and 1976 shows an annual average of 261.1 mm (10.28 inches). The average frost-free period (growing season) at the Laguna station is 178 days, but extremes range from 150 to 205 days a year. The average last frost of spring is April 25 and the first frost of fall October 20. Strong spring winds often blow daily in April and May, affecting plant growth by drying out the upper layers of soil and shredding the leaves of developing plants.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

The region surrounding the project area is rich in cultural resources recorded primarily as a result of survey associated with mineral extraction (Wilson 1971; Kayser 1971; Beal 1976; Carroll and Hooten 1977; Cattle et al. 1977; Grigg, Fosberg, and Gauthier 1977; Anschuetz et al. 1979; Acklen et al. 1979; and Klager and Winter 1980). Other work includes the survey and data recovery at sites threatened by highway construction (Wendorf 1954; Sciscenti 1962; Bussey 1966; and Peckham 1967); Laguna Pueblo land claims (Ellis 1974a, 1974b); construction activities at Laguna Pueblo (Eck 1981); and independent research (Beckett 1973). Tainter and Gillio (1980), Broster and Harrill (1982), and Stuart and Gauthier (1981) provide comprehensive overviews of the region.

The author used the Archaeological Records Management System (ARMS) in a records search of the four 7.5 minute quadrangles surrounding the project area. A total of 422 sites consisting of 494 archaeological components was found, indicating almost continuous occupation from the Archaic to the present (Table 1). The pueblos of Laguna and Acoma to the south are listed on the *National Register of Historic Places,* and the town of Marquez to the east and Los Portales cave by the town of Seboyeta are registered state historical properties. Little Basket Mesa, a Basketmaker III village located about 1 km east of the project area, is considered eligible for inclusion on the *National Register of Historic Places* (Carroll and Hooton 1977).

Table 1. Recorded Sites on the Seboyeta, Moquino, Laguna, and Mesita 7.5' Quadrangles

Culture and Period	Frequency	Percentage
Archaic - Unknown	17	3.4
Anasazi		
BM II (A.D. 1-A.D. 500)	1	.2
BM III (A.D. 500-700)	4	.8
BM III-P I (A.D. 500-900)	2	.4
P I (A.D. 700-900)	7	1.4
P I-P II (A.D. 700-1100)	2	.4
P I-P III (A.D. 700-1300)	2	.4
P II (A.D. 900-1100)	21	4.3
P II-P III (A.D. 900-1300)	28	5.7
P III (A.D. 1100-1300)	5	1.0

Culture and Period	Frequency	Percentage
P III-P IV (A.D. 1100-1600)	3	.6
P IV (A.D. 1300-1600)	4	.8
Unknown	56	11.3
Total	135	27.3
Mogollon - Unknown	2	.4
Navajo		
Post-Gobernador (1753-1868)	3	.6
Ft. Sumner-Railroad (1868-1880)	1	.2
Railroad-WW I (1880-1920)	1	.2
US Territorial (1846-1912)	1	.2
Historic unknown	71	14.4
Unknown	10	2.0
Total	87	17.6
Anglo		
Statehood-WWII (1912-1945)	10	2.0
WWII-Present (1945-present)	13	2.6
Historic unknown	10	2.0
Unknown	1	.2
Total	34	6.9
Historic Pueblo		
PIV-PV (A.D. 1300-present)	5	1.0
Post Pueblo Rebellion (1692-1821)	1	.2
Mexican Period/Santa Fe Trail (1821-1846)	1	.2
Statehood-WWII (1912-1945)	2	.4
WWII-Present (1945-present)	13	2.6
Historic unknown	22	4.5
Total	44	8.9

Culture and Period	Frequency	Percentage
Hispanic		
Post Pueblo Rebellion (1692-1821)	1	.2
Statehood-WWII (1912-1945)	1	.2
WWI-WWII (1920-1945)	1	.2
Historic unknown	3	.6
Total	6	1.2
Other - Statehood-WWII (1912-1945)	1	.2
Unknown		
US Territorial Period (1846-1912)	1	.2
WWII-Present (1945-present)	4	.8
Historic unknown	41	8.3
Unknown	122	24.7
Total	168	34.0
TOTAL	494	100.0

The Paleoindian period (ca. 10,000 to 5500 B.C.) is generally characterized by a hunting and gathering economy, emphasizing the exploitation of large-bodied animals. No Paleoindian sites have been recorded in the immediate project area, although documentation does exist from surrounding areas. A total of 30 Paleoindian projectile points including Clovis (1), Folsom (9), Midland (3), Belen (5), Eden/Cody complex (9), and unknown (3), were recorded during a sample survey on Cebolleta Mesa, near Acoma (Broster 1982:67-81). Judge's (1973) survey of the Central Rio Grande Valley recorded a number of Paleoindian sites along the Rio San Jose, 16 to 32 km east of the project area. Unreported sites may exist in the drainages of the Rio Paguate and Rio Moquino (Carroll 1979). These sites were originally recorded by Jerry Dawson during a reconnaissance of the Laguna region. Clovis, Folsom, and Eden components were apparently located, but information on the sites is sparse and unpublished. The sites have not been recorded in the Archaeological Records Management System. In any event, the probability is high for Paleoindian occupation in the area.

The Archaic period (5500 B.C to A.D. 400) reflects replacement of the big-game hunting Paleoindian culture by an adaptive strategy based on a variety of wild plant and animal foods. As with Paleoindian sites, Archaic sites are identified mainly by distinctive projectile point forms and occasional radiocarbon dates. Seventeen Archaic

components have been reported in the project area, consisting mainly of chipped stone scatters, with the occasional inclusion of ground stone and hearths. None of the reported Archaic sites have been assigned specific phase designations.

Research on the upper Rio Puerco-Arroyo Cuervo region (32 km northeast of the project area), has resulted in one of the most widely used Archaic period sequences in northern New Mexico. The five distinct cultural phases are recognized by diagnostic projectile points, and site types range from base camps with complex artifact assemblages to ephemeral special activity sites. Bajada and En Medio points have been found in the site vicinity (Grigg et al. 1977:12-13; Anschuetz et al. 1979:A-79), and Jay (1), Bajada (8), San Jose (26), and Armijo (10) points have been recorded from the Acoma area (Broster 1982:81-82). In addition to projectile point styles associated with the Oshara tradition, styles characteristic of the southern Cochise tradition have also been documented. Projectile point types associated with the Cochise tradition, including Datil (3), Augustin (2), Chiricahua (7), and San Pedro (24), have been recorded from the Acoma area (Broster 1982:83-84). Excavations at the Moquino site, 8 km north of the project area, identified Cochise occupations from Chiricahua to San Pedro (Beckett 1973:205).

Unreported Archaic period sites from both the Oshara and Cochise traditions, recorded during regional surveys by Jerry Dawson and the Anasazi Origins Project of Eastern New Mexico University, may be in the area (Beckett 1973:115-116; Beal 1976:4). Archaic occupation of the region is probably much larger than the reported 17 Archaic unknown sites.

San Pedro projectile point styles have been called Lobo in the local area (Broster 1982:83). Irwin-Williams (1973:10) suggests that the Lobo materials are similar to the Armijo phase (1800 B.C to 800 B.C.) of the Oshara tradition. However, similar artifacts have been found associated with pottery diagnostic of the Pueblo I period, on the northern end of Cebolleta Mesa near Acoma. Some researchers feel that the artifacts may represent evidence of the continued existence of hunting-gathering populations, after others had adopted agriculture (Stuart and Gauthier 1981:128-130; Tainter and Gillio 1980:58).

The most intensive use of the area was by the Anasazi (A.D. 400 to 1600). The Anasazi developed slowly from the mobile Archaic life style, and are characterized by the aggregation of people into sedentary villages, the production of ceramics, and an economy revolving around agriculture supplemented by hunting and gathering. A total of 135 Anasazi components have been recorded in the project area representing continuous occupation up to the Historic period. An occupation peak is represented during the Pueblo II, and Pueblo II to Pueblo III periods (Table 1). Components from these combined periods account for over 36 percent (49) of the Anasazi occupation of the area.

The project area is included within the geographic region defined as the Acoma Culture Province by Dittert (1959) and Ruppe (1966:318). The Acoma Culture Province was a concept proposed by these researchers to recognize an area of broad archaeological similarities. The regional phase system developed by Dittert (1959) for

the Acoma Cultural Province, in relation to the chronological framework of the Pecos Classification, is presented in Table 2. The project area is located within the northeast subregion of the province. Although research has been concentrated in the central Cebolleta Mesa region, the occupational sequence for the Laguna area can be considered similar to that proposed for Cebolleta Mesa. The following brief summaries of the various phases has been abstracted from Tainter and Gillio (1980:58-67).

The White Mound phase is characterized by pithouse architecture associated with various ceramic types including White Mound Black-on-white, Lino Grey, Alma Plain, Alma Neck Banded, and red wares. Sites are located in a variety of topographic situations, although Carroll (1979) notes that many Basketmaker III and early Pueblo I sites in the surrounding region appear to be located in defensible locations suggesting a pattern of regional stress during this period. The "Little Basket Mesa" site, a Basketmaker III village composed of multiple pithouse depressions and storage cists, is located on the top of an isolated mesa about 1 km east of the project area.

Table 2. The Cebolleta Mesa Regional Temporal Sequence (after Dittert 1959:37)

Local Phase	Date	Pecos Classification
Acoma	1600-present	Pueblo V
Cubero	1400-1600	Late Pueblo IV
Kowina	1200-1400	Pueblo III to Pueblo IV
Pilares	1100-1200	Pueblo III
Cebolleta	950-1100	Pueblo II
Red Mesa	870-950	Early Pueblo II
Kiatuthlanna	800-870	Pueblo I
White Mound	700-800	Basketmaker III

Pithouses remain the dominant architectural form during the Kiatuthlanna phase, with increasing use of linear or crescentic jacal surface structures. Kiatuthlanna Black-on-white and Kana'a Gray are dominant ceramic types. Brown wares increase in frequency by the end of the phase, presumably evidence for Mogollon intrusion.

The Red Mesa phase is characterized by jacal-walled structures, and later by masonry structures ranging from straight, L-shaped, and crescentic room blocks. Red Mesa Black-on-white, Socorro Black-on-white, Kana'a Gray, Exuberant Corru-gated, Wingate Black-on-red, and various brown wares are considered common ceramics. Whether Socorro Black-on-white and Wingate Black-on-red can actually continue to be considered diagnostic of the Red Mesa phase is controversial, since subsequent tree-ring data seem to indicate that the beginning dates for both types is A.D. 1050, the approximate end date for Red Mesa Black-on-white (Decker 1982:120). Design styles on both types also seem more typical of later phases. The succeeding Cebolleta phase is probably a more appropriate designation for the appearance of these types.

During the Cebolleta phase, architecture is characterized by blocks of rooms oriented north and south with a plaza and kivas on the east side. Site frequency increases in mountain meadow situations and occupations on flat-topped mesas declines slightly. Some common ceramic types include Cebolleta Black-on-white, Socorro Black-on-white, Gallup Black-on-white, Escavada Black-on-white, Exuberant Corrugated, and Pilares Banded. The abundance of Cebolleta Black-on-white suggests a disruption from the widespread Chacoan horizon, and increased frequencies of brown wares are thought to represent Mogollon intrusion or changes in trade patterns.

During the Pilares phase, there is less settlement in the higher elevations and increased occupations of flat-topped mesas and locations providing access to arable land. Architecture in the northern district is characterized primarily by masonry, while adobe is used for construction in the southern district. Population reached its highest peak during this phase. A decrease in external trade relationships is suggested by the smaller frequencies of intrusive ceramic types. Common ceramic types include Cebolleta Black-on-white, Tularosa Black-on-white, St. Johns Polychrome, Pilares Banded, and Los Lunas Smudged.

The Pilares phase is distinguished by population aggregation into large sites situated on flat-topped mesas. Sites with nearly 300 rooms have been recorded, and great kivas make their appearance. Diffusion and population intrusion from the southwest is postulated. Common ceramic types include Acoma and Tularosa varieties of Tularosa Black-on-white, Kowina Black-on-white, St. Johns Polychrome, Mesa Verde Black-on-white, Los Lunas Smudged, and Pilares Fine Banded.

Settlement during the Cubero and Acoma phases revolved around Laguna and Acoma Pueblos and farming centers along the Rio San Jose. Various glazed ceramic types and sherds from the Hopi, Zuni, and Rio Grande areas are common. The Historic period begins with the Coronado expedition of 1540, and the remaining historic phases involve the interaction of native populations with Spanish, Navajo, and Anglo influences.

Laguna Pueblo was formally recognized by the Spanish in 1699, when Governor Cubero named it San Jose de la Laguna; however, Ellis (1959, 1974a, 1974b) argues that the Laguna tribe occupied the area from the late thirteenth century. The village of Paguate was founded at least by 1850, and may have served as a summer sheepherding camp from as early as the late seventeenth century. Historically, the Laguna people have emphasized sheepherding in their economy, utilizing an extensive grazing area extending east to the Rio Puerco, north to Marquez, west to Putney and the Zuni Mountains, and south to Cerro del Oro. The Paguate and Cebolleta areas were primary targets of Navajo raiders from the north and northwest, and the Cebolleta area in particular was the center of increasing Spanish encroachment in the form of land grants.

The country's largest open-pit uranium mine is located on the Laguna reservation close to the village of Paguate. In the recent past, this mine was an important source of interaction between the Laguna tribe and the national economy.

TEST EXCAVATIONS AT LA 53497

LA 53497 was originally recorded as a small (3 by 3 m) scatter of sherds and lithic debitage situated at the base of a low sandstone outcrop (Koczan 1985). Scattered fragments of oxidized sandstone suggested the presence of a hearth, but the nature of the cultural material could not be sufficiently evaluated during the initial survey. The testing program by the Museum of New Mexico revealed that the small sherd and lithic scatter was actually a portion of a larger refuse area associated with a masonry structure on the nearby talus slope. The results of the testing program are described in this section.

Site Location and Setting

LA 53497 is on a south-facing colluvial slope situated along the base of a small sandstone ridge (Fig. 2). Elevation is 1,859 m (6,100 ft). The talus slopes rather steeply and contains abundant sandstone debris eroded from the exposed bedrock. The gradient becomes nearly level at the base of the talus, and these soils are characterized by deeper, sandy loams and less sandstone debris. Potentially arable land is located along the drainage bottom of an unnamed arroyo 300 m south of the site. The vegetative structure in the immediate area is composed of mixed grasses, four-wing saltbush *(Atriplex canescens)*, snakeweed (*Gutierrezia* sp.), cholla *(Opuntia imbricata)*, and sporadic juniper *(Juniperus monosperma)*.

Possible sources of site disturbance may be attributed to the close proximity of the site to SR 279, to a housing development about 50 m to the north, and to the nearby village of Paguate. Sherds are commonly utilized as temper in regional ceramic manufacture, and sherds from Anasazi sites are systematically collected for this purpose. Local residents stated that villagers from as far as Acoma often collected sherds from sites in the area. This practice may account for the low frequency of sherds on the site surface, in contrast to subsurface contexts. Researchers should be alerted to the transformational process of regional sherd "mining" and the possible effects on site visibility and interpretation based on surface artifact assemblages.

Field Methodology

The purpose of testing was to determine the nature and extent of subsurface cultural deposits at LA 54497. Initially, the surface extent of the site was defined by walking transects at 2 m intervals parallel to the right-of-way fence. Artifacts were marked with pin flags allowing for the delineation of site boundaries as well as discrete artifact concentrations. Two artifact concentrations, composed of low frequencies of sherds and chipped stone debitage, were defined in this manner (Fig. 2).

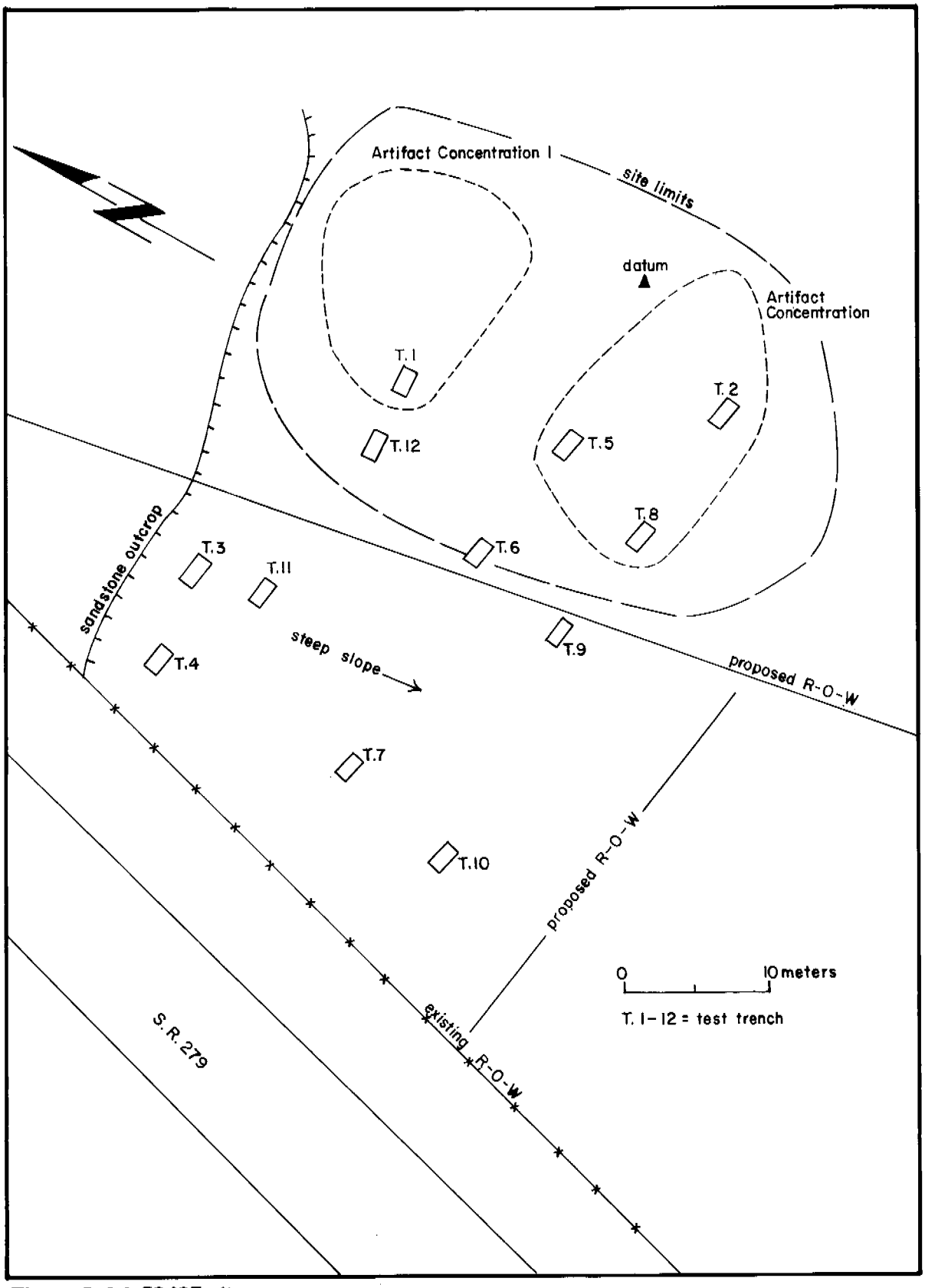

Figure 2. LA 53497 site map.

Twelve 1 by 2 m test trenches were excavated by hand to define the nature and extent of subsurface cultural deposits. Test Trenches 1 and 2 were judgmentally placed within surface artifact concentrations delineated by pin flags. The remaining trenches were excavated at roughly 6 m intervals across the site. Each test trench was excavated in 10 cm arbitrary levels to a sterile substrate (Appendix 2). All soil was screened through ¼-inch mesh, and recovered artifacts were assigned an identifying site and provenience designation. Upon completion of the testing program all test trenches were backfilled.

The site was mapped with a transit and photographed. All recovered artifacts were submitted to the Museum of New Mexico's Archaeological Repository in Santa Fe.

Testing Results

The twelve test trenches were excavated within two topographical contexts; the steeply sloping, rocky talus slope and the nearly level, colluvial slope along the base of the talus (Fig. 2). Soil profiles of trenches located on the talus slope are homogeneous, and are characterized by a stratum of brown sandy clay mixed with abundant rock debris originating from the breakdown of the sandstone bedrock. This stratum extends from the surface to a depth of about 50 to 60 cm, and is followed by either sandstone bedrock or a sterile stratum of tan sandy clay with caliche inclusions.

Soil profiles of trenches located on the nearly level colluvial slope depict a similar initial stratum of brown sandy clay, but without the abundant rock debris. The brown sandy clay extends from the surface to a depth of 35 to 50 cm and is followed by the sterile stratum of tan sandy clay with caliche inclusions observed on the colluvial slope.

Extensive subsurface cultural materials are confined to Trenches 1, 2, 5, 8, and 12. The features exposed in these trenches are discussed in the following feature section. Artifact frequencies were sparse in the other trenches and confined to the initial few centimeters of Level 1 (Appendix 2).

Features

Test trenches revealed the presence of an apparent masonry structure, a small charcoal lens, and a refuse deposit. There were no surface indications of the features, other than the low density surface artifact scatters.

Masonry Structure (Test Trench 1)

An apparent masonry structure was exposed by Test Trench 1 located within the scatter of artifacts on the talus slope (Fig. 2). The profile indicates the presence of a coursed masonry partition wall, separating two possible rooms (Fig. 3). The trench exposed a

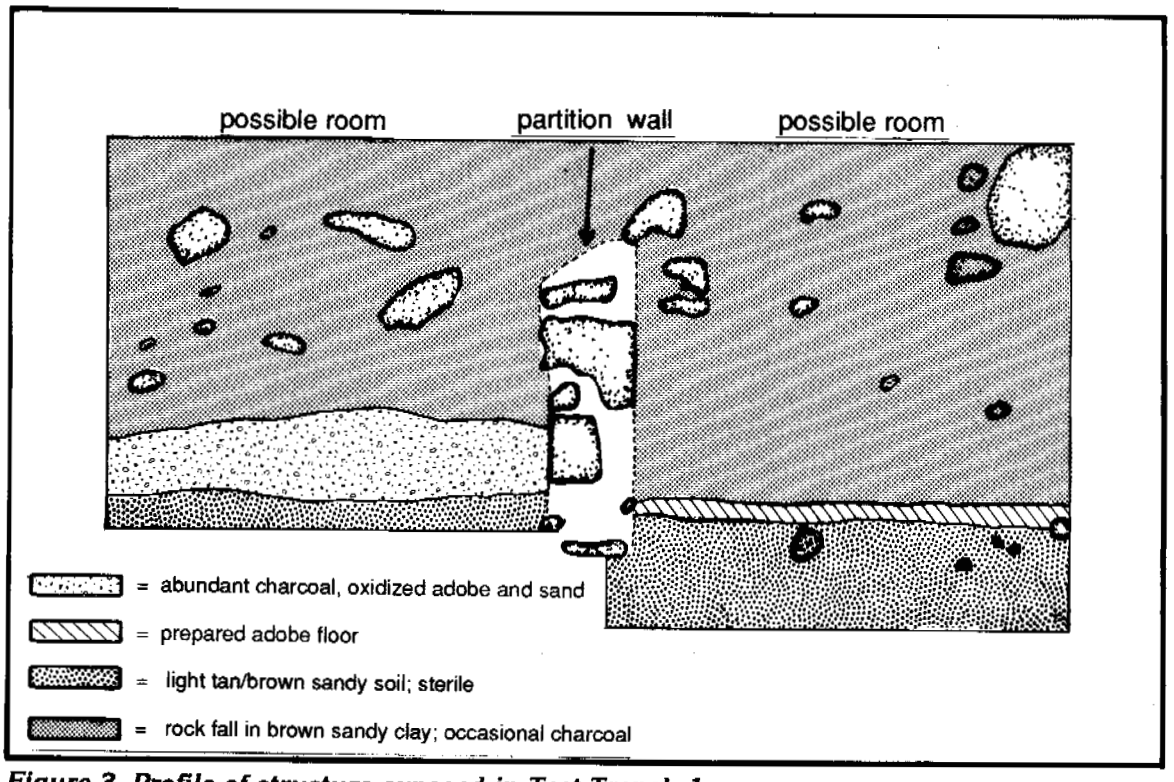

Figure 3. Profile of structure exposed in Test Trench 1.

portion of two rooms, but their sizes, and the number of rooms comprising the structure could not be established during the limited testing program. No surface wall alignments are visible, and naturally occurring sandstone on the talus effectively obscures any wall fall.

The stratigraphy in the exposed rooms is characterized by an initial 60 to 70 cm stratum of rocky talus overburden containing occasional flecks of charcoal, oxidized sandstone fragments, and artifacts. This stratum apparently represents a combination of wall fall and colluvial deposition, and is followed on the west side of the masonry wall by a 12 to 15 cm stratum of charcoal-stained soil containing small chunks of charcoal, oxidized adobe, and artifacts. This charcoal layer may represent burned roofing material, but does not occur on the east side of the masonry wall. A single layered, light brown adobe floor 2 cm thick occurs east of the masonry wall, but a formal floor was not recognized west of the wall. The adobe floor and the charcoal layer are positioned over a sterile stratum characterized by light brown sandy clay and caliche. The masonry partition wall exposed in the north profile is constructed of local, unshaped sandstone blocks set in abundant brown adobe mortar. The wall footing is set about 10 cm below the sterile stratum, and the remaining portion of the wall is comprised of three courses standing about 40 cm tall and 20 cm thick. No evidence of the wall is visible in the south profile of the trench.

The wall alignment appears to extend to the northwest and a jumble of sandstone debris exposed in the west profile may represent a badly deteriorated cross wall (Fig. 3). Two upright slabs of sandstone, measuring 30 cm in height and

set slightly into the sterile stratum, abut the north and possible west walls. The function of these upright slabs was not determined during the limited testing.

Charcoal Lens (Test Trench 12)

Test Trench 12 was located on the talus 3 m west of the masonry structure. No evidence of the structure was revealed in the trench. The north profile exposed 50 cm of talus overburden containing occasional flecks of charcoal and artifacts. Bedrock was encountered at 50 cm below the surface. A charcoal lens measuring 40 cm long and 10 cm thick was exposed in the north profile at 38 cm below the surface. The charcoal lens contains small chunks of charcoal and oxidized sandstone fragments. Since the trench barely exposed the edge of the charcoal lens, the shape and function was not established, but the feature may represent a hearth, and suggests that extramural features may be associated with the masonry structure.

Refuse Deposit (Test Trenches 2, 5, and 8)

Test Trench 2 was situated within a low density scatter of artifacts located on the level colluvial slope directly below the masonry structure. The trench exposed a domestic trash deposit consisting of charcoal-stained soil containing chipped stone debitage, ceramics, bits of charcoal, small oxidized sandstone fragments, and one burned bone fragment. The deposit extended to about 10 cm below the surface on the west end of the trench, and sloped gradually eastward to a depth of 20 to 25 cm. Artifacts were confined primarily to the charcoal-stained soil, and few extended into the lower brown sandy clay.

Occasional flecks of charcoal and artifacts were also recovered from Test Trenches 5 and 8 to the north and west, but the charcoal-stained stratum was not encountered in these trenches. Artifact frequencies are lower in these trenches compared with the rich refuse deposit exposed in Test Trench 2, and are confined mainly within the initial 10 cm below the surface (Appendix 2). However, artifact frequencies are higher than those collected from the majority of the trenches. This suggests that the subsurface refuse centered around Test Trench 2 is not totally the result of colluvial deposition of materials eroding down slope from the masonry structure, but functioned also as a formal domestic discard area. Low density surface artifacts are confined to about a 20 m area around Test Trench 2 and the scatter may approximate the size of the refuse area. The size and frequency of subsurface sherds greatly contrasts with surface artifacts, indicating that surface assemblages have been affected by artifact collectors, thus distorting the information value of the surface artifact concentrations.

Material Culture

The artifact assemblage collected from LA 53497 consists of 43 pieces of chipped stone debitage, two pieces of ground stone, two animal bone fragments, and 517 sherds.

Chipped Stone

The chipped stone assemblage consists of 43 pieces of debitage including three utilized flakes (Table 3). The assemblage is composed of locally available material types with the exception of a single obsidian flake fragment. This transparent obsidian was probably obtained from the Jemez Mountains, while the local chert, chalcedony, quartzite, basalt, and siltstone are available in the talus debris on mesa slopes throughout the region.

All of the debitage is characteristic of core reduction artifacts, but no cores, pieces of large angular debris, or hammerstones were recovered. Cortex is present on 56 percent of the artifacts and ranges from around 25 to 75 percent coverage. No primary flakes exhibiting 100 percent coverage were recovered, although low frequencies of cortical platforms exemplifying the initial stages of reduction are present from all of the material categories. Artifact size and cortex coverage indicates the debitage was derived mainly from the secondary (cortical and noncortical) stage of reduction, and the high frequency of faceted platforms suggests the flakes were detached from multifaceted and unidirectionally reduced cores. The absence of formal tools and tertiary biface flakes show that tool production and maintenance was not an important activity.

Three utilized artifacts indicate that some of the debitage was selected and used as expedient tools. A chert flake from the structure fill has an unimarginally retouched, convex edge, with an edge angle of 60 degrees. The remaining two artifacts were recovered from the refuse area. One piece of chalcedony angular debris has bidirectional edge damage along one concave edge (40 degree edge angle) and an obsidian flake fragment has two modified edges; one with bimarginal retouch and one with edge damage in the form of bidirectional scarring. Both edges have straight outlines and edge angles of 30 degrees.

The chipped stone artifacts were recovered from two primary contexts. Over 48 percent (21) of the artifacts including the single obsidian flake and two of the utilized pieces of debitage were recovered from the refuse area, and 46 percent (18) of the artifacts were from the fill of the structure. No appreciable differences in artifact or material type was observed between the proveniences.

Ground Stone

Two artifacts have ground surfaces. An oval or subrectangular sandstone slab fragment exhibits light grinding and pecking on two flat surfaces. The perimeter of the artifact has been shaped by bimarginal flaking, and the remaining portion measures 121 mm long, 126 mm wide, and 11 mm thick. This ground slab was recovered from the surface of Artifact Concentration 1, and may have functioned as a lapidary stone or light duty grinding slab. A sandstone two-hand mano fragment was recovered from the floor fill of the structure. The oxidized mano exhibits two grinding surfaces; one flat and one convex. Pecking is present on both grinding surfaces and around the perimeter of the mano. The fragment measures 131 mm long, 127 mm wide, and 60 mm thick.

Table 3. LA 53497 Chipped Stone Assemblage

Material/ Artifact	#	Cortex		Platform				Length mm			Width mm			Thickness mm			Weight g		
		A	P	1	2	3	4	M	SD	R	M	SD	R	M	SD	R	M	SD	R
Chert																			
Flake	8	6	2	-	1	6	1	26.2	8.5	15-36	21.8	7.6	14-36	5.9	1.1	5-8	3.7	2.4	2-9
Flake frag.	2	-	2	2	-	-	-			27-51			36-53			7-13			7-39
Shatter	1	-	1	-	-	-	-			47			26			22			22
Total	11	6	5	2	1	6	1												
Chalcedony																			
Flake	4	1	3	-	1	3	-	27.0	11.0	16-40	19.3	7.2	15-30	6.5	2.1	4-9	3.8	4.2	1-10
Flake frag.	2	2	-	2	-	-	-			18-21			17-18			3-4			1-1
Shatter	1	1	-	-	-	-	-			30			21			15			9
Total	7	4	3	2	1	3	-												
Quartzite																			
Flake	3	-	3	-	1	2	1	27.3	5.7	21-32	18.3	2.1	16-20	5.7	2.1	4-8	3.0	1.0	2-4
Shatter	2	1	1	-	-	-	-			39-54			22-36			11-25			2-11
Total	5	1	4	-	1	2	-												
Basalt																			
Flake	12	1	11	-	5	7	1	28.0	12.2	12-50	27.6	11.6	14-47	6.4	3.2	1-11	9.1	9.5	1-33
Flake frag.	1	1	-	1	-	-	-			44			15			7			6
Shatter	1	-	1	-	-	-	-			55			31			19			36
Total	14	2	12	1	5	7	-												
Siltstone																			
Flake	3	3	-	-	2	1	-	29.0	7.5	.21-36	33.7	8.5	24-40	11.3	3.8	7-14	13.0	7.8	4-18

Material/ Artifact	#	Cortex		Platform				Length mm			Width mm			Thickness mm			Weight g		
		A	P	1	2	3	4	M	SD	R	M	SD	R	M	SD	R	M	SD	R
Shatter	2	2	-	-	-	-	-			30-31			16-30			3-8			3-4
Total	5	5	-	-	2	1	-												
Obsidian																			
Flake	1	1	-	-	-	1	-			18			15			3			1
TOTAL	43	19	24	5	10	20	1												

Cortex: A = absent
P = present

Platform: 1 - absent
2 - cortical
3 - faceted
4 - retouched

M = Mean
SD = Standard Deviation
R = Range

Faunal Remains

Two small bone fragments, possibly from small mammals or birds, were recovered from the site. One burned fragment was found in the refuse area, and an unburned fragment was recovered from the floor fill of the structure.

Ceramics

The 517 sherds recovered from the site are tabulated in Tables 4 and 5. The assemblage is composed of ceramic types characteristic mainly of the Pueblo II period, which corresponds to the regional Red Mesa phase (A.D. 870 to 950) and Cebolleta phase (A.D. 950 to 1100). The site may date as early as ca. A.D. 875 based on the beginning dates for Red Mesa Black-on-white, and the low frequencies of White Mound Black-on-white and banded utility sherds. However, a large Basketmaker III village (Little Basket Mesa site) is located within 1 km of the site, and the early types, specifically White Mound Black-on-white, could be imports from this major site. Considering the low frequencies of banded and plain utility wares, and the predominance of Pueblo II Corrugated, the primary occupation would appear to be more characteristic of the later Pueblo II, corresponding with the beginning date of A.D. 1000 for Gallup Black-on-white. An ending date of A.D. 1100 is indicated by the absence of ceramic indicators for the following phase such as Tularosa Black-on- white, Reserve Black-on-white, and St. Johns Polychrome, along with low frequencies of carbon-painted ceramics and the absence of Los Lunas Smudged, which is often associated with Soccoro Black-on-white in the later phases. Based on the ceramic assemblage, I believe that the major site occupation occurred from A.D. 1000 to 1100 (Cebolleta phase).

The ceramic assemblage is composed of types usually associated with the Chaco horizon, rather than the regional Acoma Culture Province. During the Cebolleta phase, regional sites are characterized by a split from the widespread Chacoan horizon, and the Acoma Culture Province first appeared as an unique archaeological entity. This distinction was based on the advent of distinctive ceramic types, specifically Cebolleta Black-on-white and Tularosa Black-on-white, Acoma variety. These types are absent from the assemblage, and only Socorro Black-on-white may represent regional influence from the Acoma Culture Province or areas to the south. The ceramics were manufactured with sherd, sandstone, and clay pellet tempers, which are potentially available in the study area. The single brown ware sherd with granite temper may be intrusive from the south.

Domestic activities are indicated by the presence of bowls and ladles, and a preponderance of storage and culinary activities by the olla and jars. Jars constitute over 85 percent (444) of the ceramics, but sooting (which may be interpreted as evidence of a vessel's use for cooking), occurs on only 6 percent (31) of the sherds. These include Pueblo Corrugated (27), Plain gray (3), and indeterminate brown ware (1).

Table 4. LA 53497, Ceramic Types by Temper Type

Type	Sherd	Sand/SS	Clay	Granite	Total
White Mound B/w	-	5	-	-	5
Red Mesa B/w	16	3	-	-	19
Escavada B/w	1	-	-	-	1
Gallup B/w	21	1	-	-	22
Socorro B/w	11	-	-	-	11
Indet. mineral paint	34	3	-	-	37
Indet. carbon paint	2	-	-	-	2
Indet. white ware	62	9	-	-	71
Tohatchi Banded	-	-	1	-	1
Exuberant Corr.	-	2	-	-	2
PII Corrugated	1	254	1	1	257
Fingernail Punctate	-	4	-	-	4
Indet. corrugated	-	14	-	-	14
Indet. banded	-	3	-	-	3
Plain gray	-	65	1	-	66
Indet. brown ware	-	-	-	1	1
Indet. red ware	1	-	-	-	1
Total	149	363	3	2	517

Table 5. LA 53497, Ceramic Type by Vessel Form

Type	Bowl	Jar	Olla	Ladle	Total
White Mound B/w	5	-	-	-	5
Red Mesa B/w	3	14	-	2	19
Escavada B/w	-	1	-	-	1
Gallup B/w	9	13	-	-	22
Socorro B/w	10	1	-	-	11
Indet. mineral paint	26	10	1	-	37

Type	Bowl	Jar	Olla	Ladle	Total
Indet. carbon paint	2	-	-	-	-2
Indet. white ware	14	57	-	-	71
Tohatchi Banded	-	1	-	-	1
Exuberant Corr.	-	2	-	-	2
PII Corrugated	-	257	-	-	257
Fingernail Punctate	-	4	-	-	4
Indet. corrugated	-	14	-	-	14
Indet. banded	-	3	-	-	3
Plain gray	-	66	-	-	66
Indet. brown ware	-	1	-	-	1
Indet. red ware	1	-	-	-	1
Total	70	444	1	2	517

The structure, charcoal lens, and refuse area are characterized by rather homogeneous ceramic distributions (Table 6). There appears to be very little distinction in the vertical distribution of types within or between the proveniences. All of the primary types are represented in the structure and refuse area, with the exception of Socorro Black-on-white, which is found only in the refuse deposit. White Mound Black-on-white, recovered from the fill of the structure and refuse deposit, is thoroughly mixed with the later types. The homogeneity of the ceramic distributions suggests that all of the features are associated with the proposed A.D. 1000 to 1100 occupation.

Table 6. LA 53497, Ceramic Type by Provenience

Type	Structure	Refuse Area	Charcoal Lens	Other
White Mound B/w	2	3	-	-
Red Mesa B/w	6	10	1	2
Escavada B/w	-	1	-	-
Gallup B/w	8	13	-	1
Socorro B/w	-	11	-	-
Indet. mineral paint	20	12	4	1

Type	Structure	Refuse Area	Charcoal Lens	Other
Indet. carbon paint	1	-	1	-
Indet. white ware	20	43	5	3
Tohatchi Banded	1	-	-	-
Exuberant Corr.	2	-	-	-
PII Corrugated	76	156	23	2
Fingernail Punctate	3	1	-	-
Indet. corrugated	9	4	-	1
Indet. banded	2	1	-	-
Plain gray	19	41	4	2
Indet. brown ware	1	-	-	-
Indet. red ware	-	-	-	-
Total	170	297	38	12

Interpretation

Limited test excavations at LA 53497 have revealed the presence of a masonry structure of indeterminate size, an associated refuse deposit, and a charcoal lens possibly representing an extramural hearth. The ceramic assemblage suggests an occupation from A.D. 1000 to 1100, and indicates the performance of domestic and storage activities. The presence of burned bone and sooted jars shows that food was prepared and consumed at the site, but the high percentage of unsooted jar sherds suggests that cooking was not a primary activity. Milling activities are indicated by a two-hand mano. Craft activities may be indicated by the presence of a lightly ground, sandstone slab.

LA 53497 is probably a small, late Pueblo II Anasazi site associated with farming along the nearby drainage bottom. I interpret the low percentage of sooted vessels as evidence that residence was temporary, and because cooking was not a primary activity, that the site is probably not much larger than the two rooms exposed during testing. The restricted nature of the chipped stone assemblage corresponds with a temporary residence, since the wide range of artifact types usually associated with a permanently occupied domestic site are not represented. However, the midden deposit does contain a fairly high frequency of artifacts that probably accumulated over repeated short-term occupations. The site most likely functioned as a seasonally utilized fieldhouse, by residents who spent the rest of the year at a more permanent

village.

The most intensive use of the region was during the Pueblo II through early Pueblo III periods (Carroll 1979; Anschuetz et al. 1979). Three primary site types have been documented for the period: (1) limited artifact scatters representing task specific localities with one or two definable activity areas; (2) extensive artifact scatters with multiple activity areas; and (3) structural remains representing residential loci. In the vicinity of the Jackpile mine, settlement and subsistence was increasingly oriented toward the valley bottoms, reflecting the growing dependence on agricultural production (Anschuetz et al. 1979:145). Similar small unit pueblos and procurement sites organized around arable farm lands were found in the higher elevations of the Seboyeta area. Carroll (1979) and Klager and Winter (1980) propose that expansion into the Seboyeta area was the result of a combination of factors including environmental conditions and population increase. These researchers suggest that regional prehistoric farmers were practicing an agricultural strategy similar to that of the Western Pueblos, where fields are scattered across a variety of environmental zones in order to insure an adequate harvest. This strategy can be contrasted with the Eastern Pueblo practice of intensifying activities within a single environmental zone, such as the development of complex irrigation systems along the Rio Grande.

An extensive land-use strategy implies that architectural sites would fall into two main types: villages and fieldhouses. Villages would be the primary residential bases situated in areas allowing easy access to optimum field locations (Anschuetz et al. 1979:185). Fieldhouses would be utilized in connection with the cultivation of nearby or more remote fields. Fieldhouses may have been occupied by an entire family that left the village at the beginning of the growing season and returned after harvest, or by a limited segment of the village community, such as a group of unmarried men. In this case, limited maintenance and cooking activities may have been performed at the site, resulting in an artifact assemblage similar to that of LA 53497.

Carroll (1979) presents a scenario in which the residence pattern of the Anasazi farming-hunting-gathering system is compared with that of the modern Laguna sheepherding system. In this system, a family occupies several different seasonal residences, with the composition of occupancy varying depending on labor requirements. In a farming situation, labor-intensive periods such as harvest and planting might require the labor force of an entire family or group, while interim crop maintenance could be handled by fewer individuals. During these periods, various groups, probably of flexible composition and of short duration, would be free to engage in other procurement activities.

The absence of large architectural sites in the Seboyeta area (two structures ranging from two to five rooms), and the Jackpile mine (ten structures averaging around five rooms) suggests that these areas were only seasonally occupied, and that after the harvest, residents returned to larger villages outside of the area. These villages may have been located further south along the Rio San Jose, which provided a more reliable water source.

The only excavated structural site in the area was Site A1.1, a one-room fieldhouse associated with a contiguous ramada and two trash areas. This site was in a rincon along the arroyo Moquino about 4 km west of the site (Acklen et al. 1979:67). Ceramic types suggested an occupation throughout the Pueblo II period and into Pueblo III. The site was interpreted as a seasonally occupied fieldhouse, but the volume of artifacts recovered suggested the seasonal reuse of the site over a long term (Acklen et al. 1979:181).

The most noticeable difference between the sites is the absence of Pueblo III ceramic types at LA 53497. In addition to their indication of a longer period of occupation, the ceramic types from Site A1.1 included intrusive wares from several regions of manufacture. The complexity of the ceramic assemblage was interpreted as possibly reflecting a slowly changing network of economic interaction, or the proximity of the site to the trade corridor along the Rio San Jose (Acklen et al. 1979:181). In contrast, the ceramic assemblage from LA 53497 appears to be a rather homogeneous assemblage of regional types.

Both chipped stone assemblages are composed of locally available material types and exhibit low frequencies of tools and utilized flakes. Ground stone and burned bone was recovered from both sites, but other than the higher frequency of artifacts recovered from the excavation project, the only noticeable difference between the assemblages was the presence at Site A1.1 of a possible magical-religious complex of artifacts including a barite crystal, a projectile point, and a crude flake located on the floor of the structure (Acklen et al. 1979:181). The researchers believed these artifacts could denote ritual activities associated with the site function.

In summary, LA 53497 appears to typify the regional Pueblo II subsistence and settlement pattern revolving around agricultural production. The site apparently functioned as a seasonally occupied fieldhouse, and the intact nature of the subsurface features should yield important data relating to local Pueblo II adaptations.

CONCLUSIONS

The archaeological testing program at LA 53497 has revealed the presence of a masonry structure of at least two rooms, a trash midden, and a charcoal lens possibly representing the edge of an extramural hearth. All of the subsurface features appear to be intact, although surface artifact concentrations have been affected by the practice of collecting sherds from sites for temper in regional ceramic manufacture. This has resulted in an extremely low surface visibility for the site.

Based on the testing program, LA 53497 appears likely to yield information important to local prehistory. Specifically, the site contains potential chronometric, pollen, faunal, and macroflora samples, along with artifact assemblages, applicable to problems concerning chronology, variability in site content and structure, and settlement and subsistence patterns relating to Pueblo II adaptations in the Paguate area.

Although extensive materials are present within the site limits, testing of the portion of the site within the proposed project boundary did not reveal features or deposits likely to yield important information on local prehistory. No further investigations appeared to be necessary at the portion of the site within the project zone. We did recommended that a fence be built along the eastern project boundary in the vicinity of the site, to protect subsurface portions of LA 53497 from accidental disturbance.

Recent listings of the *National Register of Historic Places* and the *New Mexico State Register of Cultural Properties* have been consulted. No sites listed on or nominated to the registers are located within the proposed project limits.

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APPENDIX 1. ARTIFACT ANALYSIS METHODOLOGY

Chipped Stone Analysis

Variables monitored during analysis of the chipped stone assemblage included material type, morphology, platform preparation, size, and presence of cortex. If an artifact exhibited edge modification, the type of retouch, edge shape, number of utilized edges, and edge angle was recorded.

Material type. Generic identification such as chert, chalcedony, quartzite, basalt, siltstone, and obsidian.

Flake. A piece of debitage exhibiting a remnant of a striking platform, a bulb of percussion, ventral and dorsal sides, and a termination opposite the platform. These flakes are considered representative of core reduction. Flakes with retouched platforms, lipped platforms, and multiple dorsal scars are considered representative of tool production, but none of these flakes were encountered.

Flake fragment. A flake lacking a striking platform.

Shatter. A piece of debitage incidentally broken off during core reduction and lacking definable flake characteristics.

Platform Preparation. Three types of platform preparation were monitored for flakes: cortical, faceted, and battered. A cortical platform is unprepared and situated on cortex. A faceted platform has been prepared by removing one or more flakes to create a scar, which can be used as a striking platform. A battered platform exhibits impact scars resulting from the platform being struck, or the platform surface being struck against another surface (i.e., as on a hammerstone). All of these platform types are generally representative of core reduction.

Cortex. The natural outer weathered surface of the material was monitored as present or absent.

Measurements. The length, width, and thickness of flakes was recorded in millimeters using a sliding caliper. Weight was recorded for each artifact to the nearest gram.

Retouch. If retouch was present it was recorded as unifacial/marginal or bifacial/marginal.

Edge Shape. If an artifact displayed edge modification, the shape of the modified edge was recorded as straight, concave, or convex.

Number of Modified Edges. The number of modified edges was recorded.

Edge Angle. The angle of all modified edges was measured using clay and a comparator.

Ceramic Analysis

Variables monitored during the sherd analysis included ceramic type, temper type, and vessel form. The ceramic types identified during analysis are based primarily on the descriptions of other investigators in the region. Pueblo Corrugated refers to those ceramics that are indented, presumably over the entire vessel, and the sherds are basically analogous to Coolidge Corrugated.

APPENDIX 2. ARTIFACT DISTRIBUTION BY PROVENIENCE

Provenience	Ceramics	Lithics	Ground Stone	Bone
Test Trench 1				
Surface	61	8	1	
Level 1	43	6		
Level 2	39	3		
Level 3	17			
Level 4				
Level 5				
Level 6				
Level 7				
Floor Fill	10	1	1	1
Total	179	18	1	1
Test Trench 2				
Surface	27			
Level 1	149	9		1
Level 2	44	6		
Level 3	18			
Level 4				
Level 5				
Level 6				
Level 7				
Total	238	15	0	1
Test Trench 3				
Level 1	4			
Level 2				
Level 3				
Level 4				

Provenience	Ceramics	Lithics	Ground Stone	Bone
Level 5				
Total	4	0	0	0
Test Trench 4				
Level 1				
Level 2				
Level 3				
Level 4				
Level 5				
Total	0	0	0	0
Test Trench 5				
Level 1	21			
Level 2	5			
Level 3				
Level 4				
Level 5				
Level 6				
Total	26	0	0	0
Test Trench 6				
Level 1	3			
Level 2				
Level 3				
Level 4				
Total	3	0	0	0
Test Trench 7				
Level 1	3			
Level 2				
Level 3				

Provenience	Ceramics	Lithics	Ground Stone	Bone
Level 4				
Level 5				
Total	3	0	0	0
Test Trench 8				
Level 1	26	4		
Level 2	7	2		
Level 3				
Level 4				
Level 5				
Total	33	6		
Test Trench 9				
Level 1	2			
Level 2				
Level 3				
Level 4				
Total	2	0	0	0
Test Trench 10				
Level 1				
Level 2				
Level 3				
Level 4				
Total	0	0	0	0
Test Trench 11				
Level 1				
Level 2				
Level 3				
Level 4				

Provenience	Ceramics	Lithics	Ground Stone	Bone
Level 5				
Total	0	0	0	0
Test Trench 12				
Level 1	12	4		
Level 2	14			
Level 3	12			
Level 4				
Level 5				
Level 6				
Total	38	4		
Grand Total	517	43	2	2