MUSEUM OF NEW MEXICO

OFFICE OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL STUDIES

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION OF THE FORMER SOTERO ROMERO PROPERTY (LA 110432) AT THE LA CIENEGUITA DEL CAMINO REAL SUBDIVISION IN SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO

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ADMINISTRATIVE SUMMARY

Between February 18 and 21, 1997, the Office of Archaeological Studies, Museum of New Mexico, conducted an archaeological investigation at LA 110432 in the La Cieneguita del Camino Real Subdivision in Santa Fe, New Mexico. The work was conducted for Q/A Engineers of Santa Fe, New Mexico. The investigation adhered to the data recovery plan (Post 1996) that was approved on January 2, 1997, by the Archaeological Review Committee, City of Santa Fe, under the Archaeological Ordinance, Section 14-75 SFCC 1987. LA 110432 is a historic period residential site that was identified during the archaeological inventory in August of 1995 and described in *An Archaeological and Historical Study of the La Cieneguita Subdivision along Maes Road, Santa Fe New Mexico* (Post 1995).

The data recovery effort focused on the projected former house location and associated artifact scatter. Field investigation included mechanical stripping and trenching of the site, followed by the hand excavation of exposed cultural features and deposits. Mechanical stripping of 900 sq m revealed no evidence of a former structure. Six backhoe trenches south of the mechanically stripped zone were excavated from 75 to 140 cm below the modern ground surface. Backhoe trenching exposed a trash-filled pit and a burned segment of a railroad tie.

Identification and analysis of the cultural material recovered from the subsurface pit suggest discard during the 1920s and early 1930s. The historic artifacts and materials reflect residential occupation by a nuclear family. A total of 2,039 artifacts were recovered, the majority attributable to early to mid-twentieth century manufacture and use. All functional categories were represented, and the bulk of the assemblage is related to residential occupation. Fragments of pencils and a school desk remain from early 1930s use of the structure as a schoolhouse. While it is clear that the privy reflects only a three- to five-year portion of the site occupation, the artifacts may represent from 20 to 30 years of domestic and farm occupation. Census data indicate that Sotero and Antonia Romero lived on the property from the early 1890s to 1922. They raised three children in the face of an economically difficult rural existence. Excavation results reveal little about the earliest and latest site occupations, which remain known mostly through the archaeological record and archival sources.

Submission of this reports fulfills the requirements of the City of Santa Fe Archaeological Review Districts Ordinance 14-75.18(F) for a final treatment report. With curation of artifacts at the Archaeological Research Collection of the Museum of New Mexico and filing of excavation analysis records with the Archeological Records Management Section, New Mexico Historic Preservation Division, all obligations of this project will be completed.

Museum of New Mexico Project No. 41.642 (Cieneguita)

CONTENTS

Figures

Tables

INTRODUCTION

Between February 18 and 21, 1997, the Office of Archaeological Studies, Museum of New Mexico, conducted an archaeological investigation at LA 110432 in the La Cieneguita del Camino Real Subdivision in Santa Fe, New Mexico. The work was conducted for Q/A Engineers of Santa Fe, New Mexico. LA 110432 is a historic period residential site identified during the archaeological inventory in August of 1995. LA 110432 was described in *An Archaeological and Historical Study of the La Cieneguita Subdivision along Maes Road, Santa Fe, New Mexico* (Post 1995).

The site is within the La Cieneguita del Camino Real Subdivision, which is in the ████████ ████████████ ████ ██ ████ ████ █ █ ████████ (Fig. 1). The exact site location is on file at the Archeological Records Management Section (ARMS) of the New Mexico Historic Preservation Division in Santa Fe.
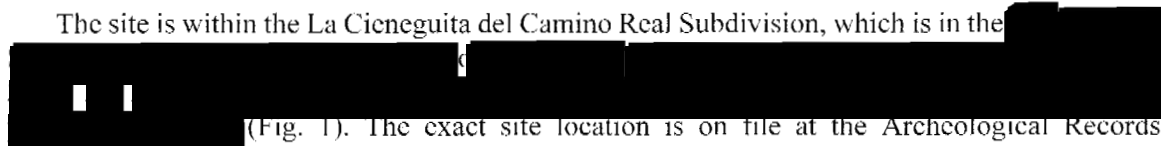
The archaeological treatment plan that guided the field investigation was approved on January 2, 1997, by the Archaeological Review Committee, City of Santa Fe, under provisions stipulated for the River and Trails District, Section 14-75 SFCC 1987. It conformed with the "Archaeological Review Committee Policy Regarding Minimum Standards for Treatment Plans" (adopted January 19, 1995).
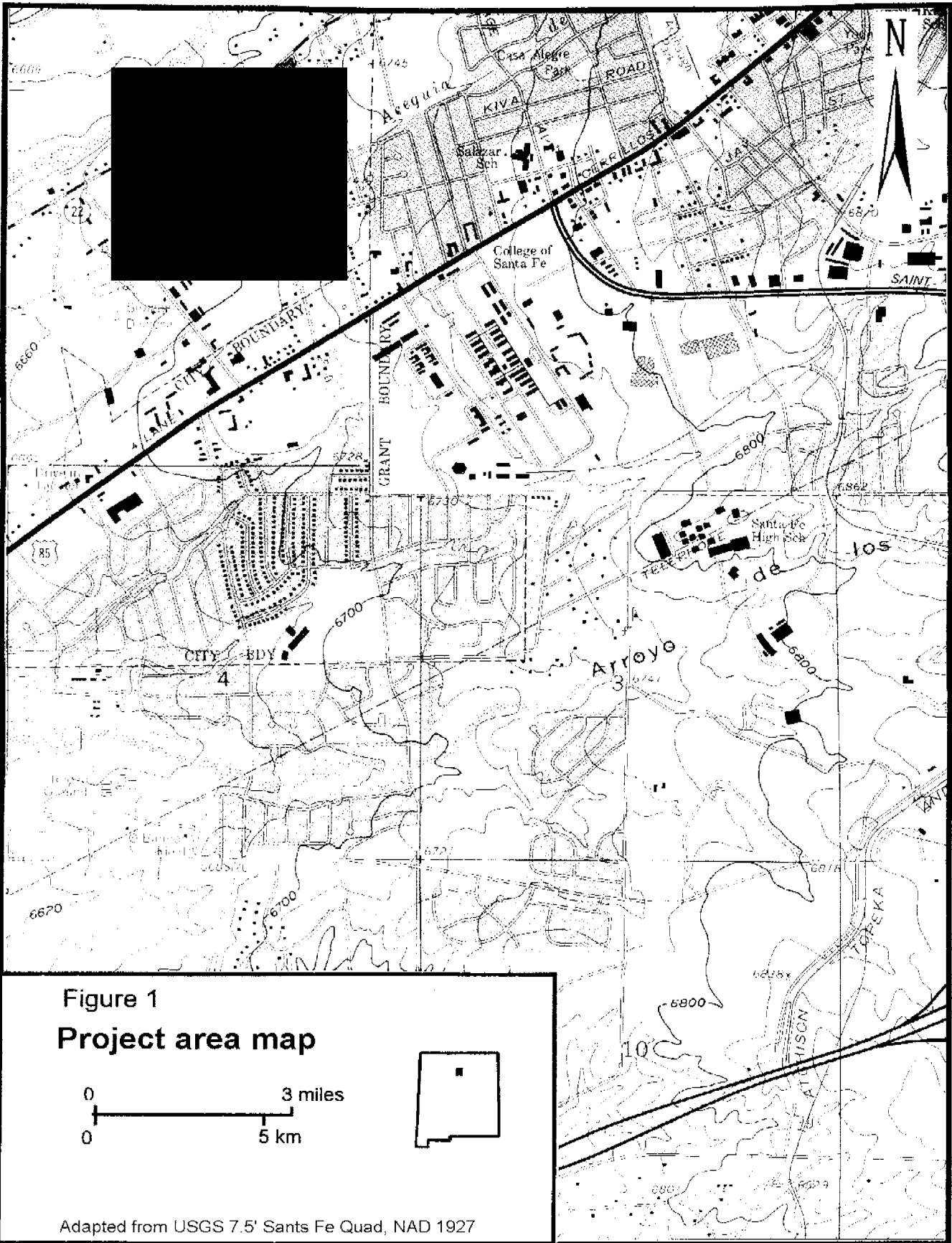
Figure 1

Project area map

Adapted from USGS 7.5' Sants Fe Quad, NAD 1927

SITE DESCRIPTION

LA 110432 is in the north half of the subdivision. The site topography is a gentle slope to the north towards the Santa Fe River. A subtle rise contains the silted-in remains of an acequia, which could have distributed water to the north or south. In the south site area, two patches of wolfberry may represent structural remains or a corral outline. The north site area is blanketed with invader plant species; chamisa and a Chinese elm grow in the sewer easement. A large linear backdirt pile separates the north and south ends of the site. Site elevation ranges from 6,727 ft on the south to 6,722 ft on the north.

LA 110432 cultural remains include a low-density Territorial to early Statehood period artifact scatter, charcoal-stained prairie dog burrows at the north end, and a linear arrangement of eight small rock circles, two patches of wolfberry associated with a very low-density artifact scatter, and a silted-in acequia lateral at the south end (Fig. 2). The site is 130 m long (north to south) by 60 m wide (east to west). LA 110432 was a difficult site to define because its components are spread over a large area, and much of the site area has been disturbed by sewer construction and dumping and blading activities. Despite their widespread distribution and unique morphological and material attributes, the features may be temporally and functionally related. The site is divided into north and south areas as defined by clusters of features or cultural material.

The north area was identified by the light scatter of historic period artifacts on the surface. This area was bisected east to west by a sewer line that resulted in the distribution of rocks and backdirt across the site as well as the blading and reshaping of the ground. Numerous prairie dog burrows occur throughout the area. Three burrows displayed charcoal-stained soil. One burrow displayed a 15 to 20 cm thick deposit of charcoal and ash reminiscent of a historic midden deposit. A 7 by 3 m oblong depression partly filled with cobbles and concrete curbing was visible at the east limit of the north area. This depression appeared to be recent and did not exhibit any evidence of a superstructure.

An estimated 100 to 200 surface artifacts consisted of 50 to 100 fragments of clear, purple, and aqua-colored bottle glass, 20 to 30 pieces of white, hand-painted and decalcomania ironstone, assorted sheet and can metal fragments, and 10 to 20 pieces of historic Tewa series pottery. The bottle glass fragments included lips and body fragments of medicine and beverage bottles. The ironstone included small dish fragments that were dominated by plates and saucers. The can and sheet metal fragments could not be assigned to a specific type or foodstuff, though occasional Prince Albert style tobacco cans were noted. The historic Tewa pottery included a Santa Domingo or Cochiti jar sherd, numerous micaceous utility ware jar sherds, and two polished gray/black Kapo style bowl sherds.

The presence of surface artifacts throughout the area suggested the presence of a substantial midden. Charcoal lenses in the prairie dog burrows may be intact portions of the midden. Manufacture dates for aqua and purple-colored glass and the Prince Albert–style tobacco suggested an occupation between 1880 and 1920.

Historic maps showed that a structure attributed to Sotero Romero was in the northeast corner of the site area that stood for a minimum of 22 years between A.D. 1914 and 1936 (Post 1995:31). This date range was based on that fact that the house was not shown on the 1896 plat map (Fig. 3) but was on the 1914 hydrographic map (Fig. 4). The archaeological investigation tried to determine if there were intact subsurface remnants of the Sotero Romero house or other associated

outbuildings. No surface evidence of the house was observed during the inventory.

The south site area consisted of a linear distribution of rock circles, two patches of wolfberry, and a silted-in acequia lateral. There was a very light artifact scatter with less than one visible artifact per 20 sq m. The artifacts included aqua and purple-colored glass, fewer than 20 sanitary, meat, or condensed milk cans, lard buckets, small fragments of ironstone dishware, and a single bowl sherd of Pindi Black-on-white pottery. The deposit was primarily historic period domestic refuse.

The alignment of rock circles consisted of eight individual circles spaced 3 to 4 m apart extending over a 30 m area. They were 50 to 75 cm in diameter and made of 10 to 15 medium-sized cobbles ranging from 10 to 20 cm in diameter. This alignment may have been the foundation of a ramada or a fenceline. There were no other structural elements that might reveal the alignment's function.

The two wolfberry patches may have marked the former location of a corral or small outbuilding. No structural debris was found within the wolfberry, but it is a common intrusive on former ranching or farming sites. The largest patch, which incorporated the east end of the rock circle configuration, was 12 m in diameter. The smaller patch to the west was 3 m in diameter.

The silted-in acequia lateral was at the south limit of the site area. It roughly paralleled the main ditch to the south and extended across most of the project area. It measured 120 by .50 to .75 m and was 10 to 15 cm deep. The ditch was filled in and visible as a subtle swale with a slightly thicker grass cover. The ditch disappeared 35 m from the east property line. To the south of the lateral the ground cover was dominated by old tansy mustard stands that flourished once cultivation was halted.
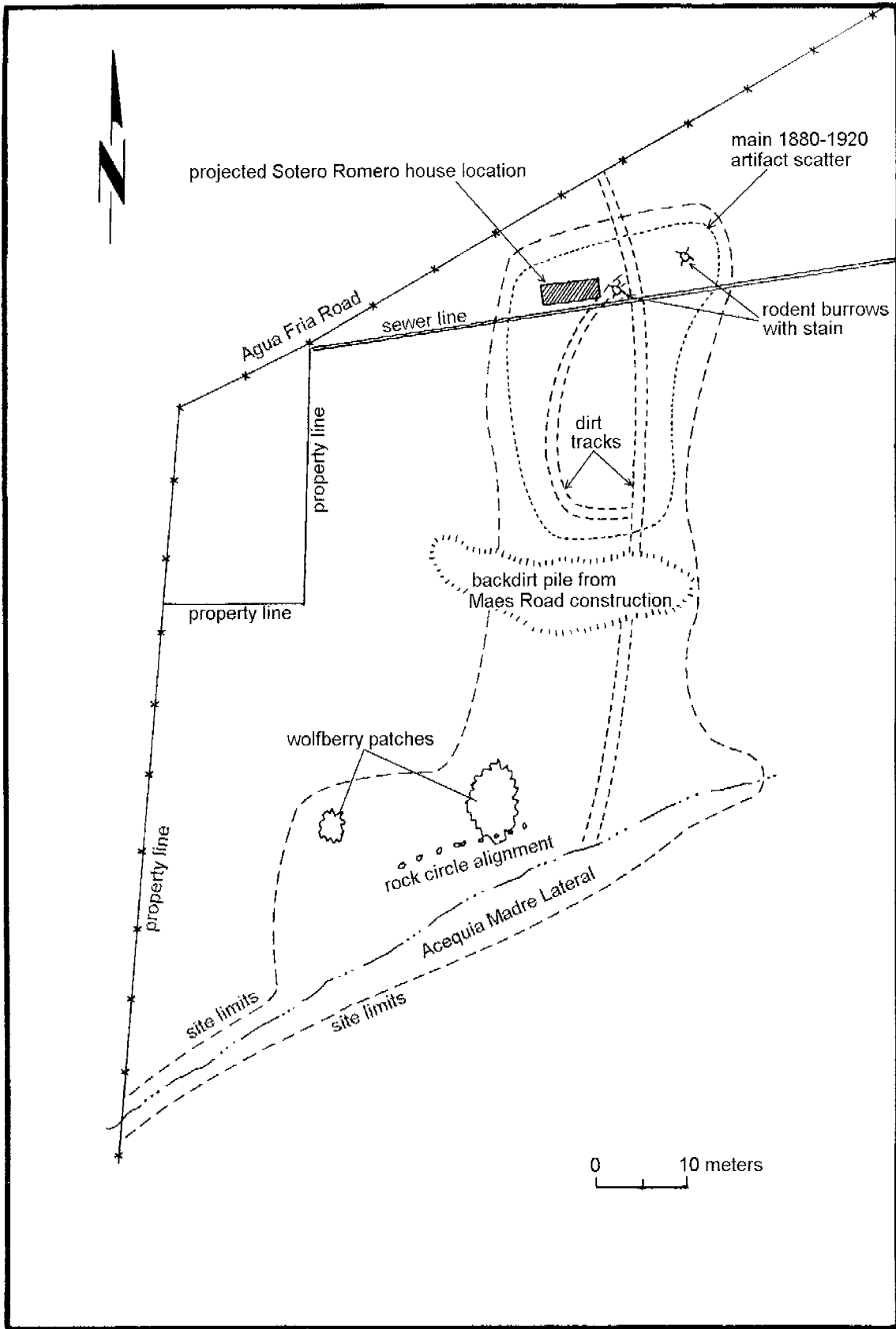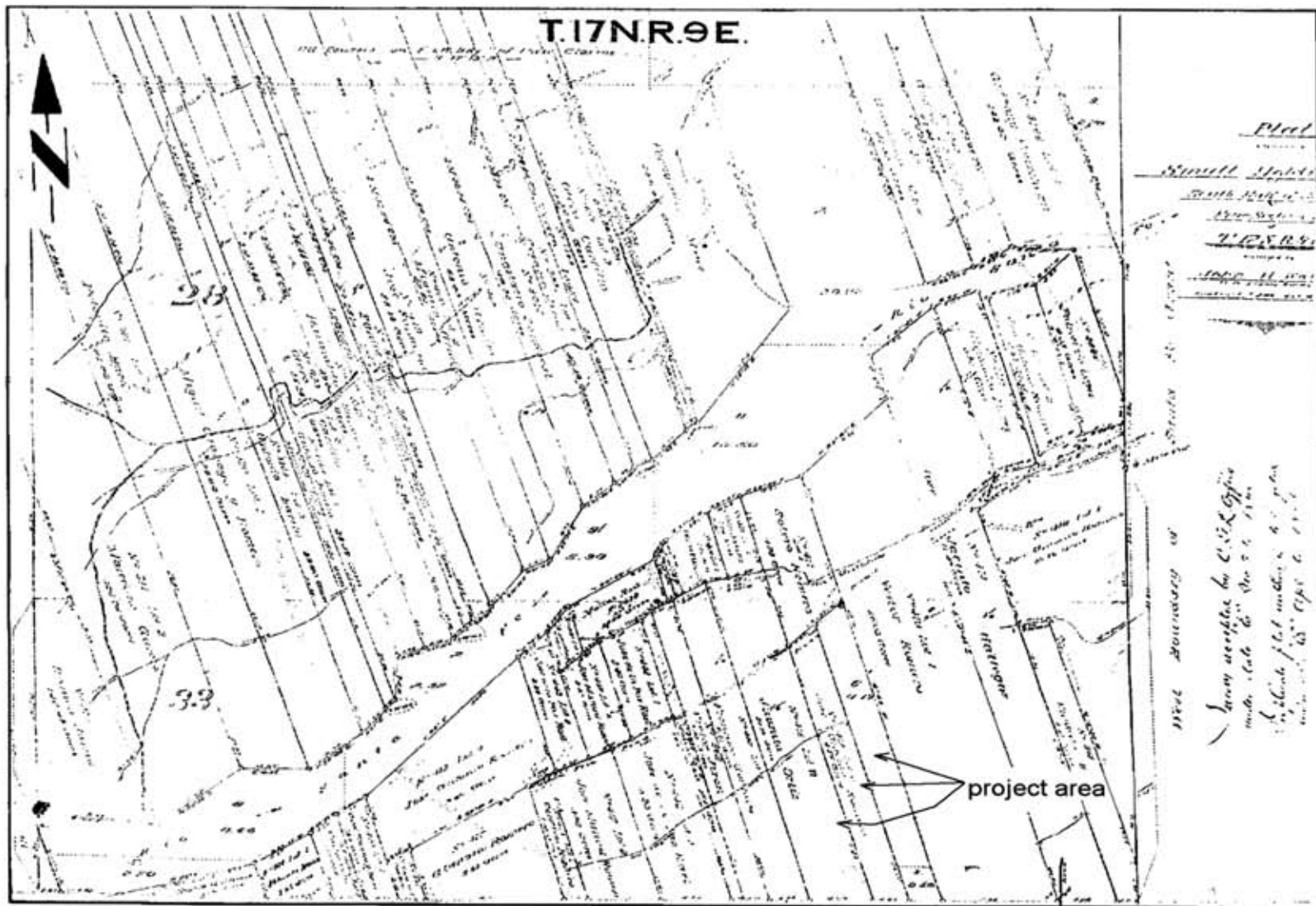
Figure 2. LA 110432 site map.

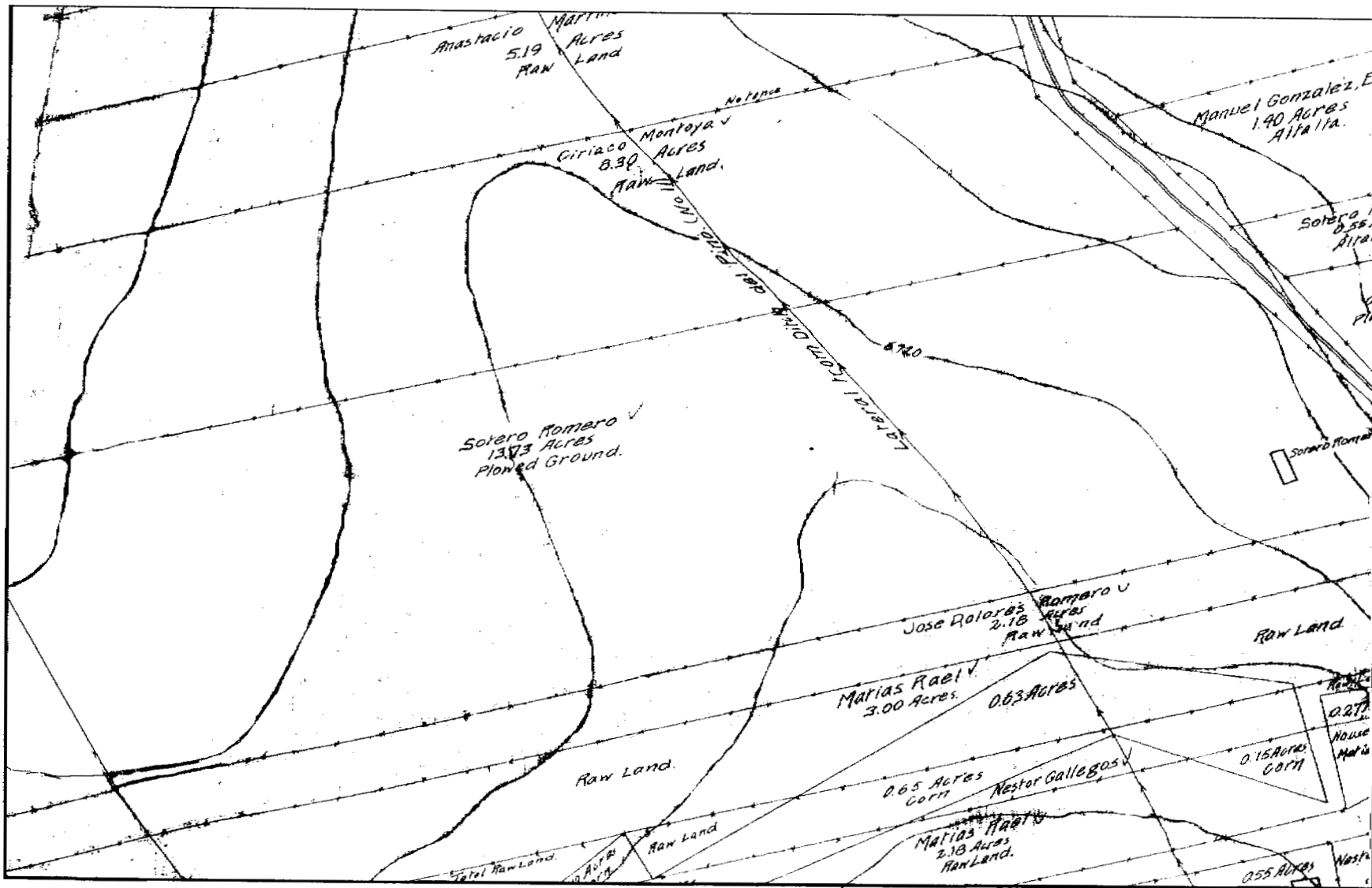*Figure 3. John H. Walker Map of Fractional Section 33 (1896).*

Figure 4. Hydrographic map of Santa Fe (1914).

LA 110432 is the former location of the Sotero Romero house, which, according to historical maps, was built between 1896 and 1914. Before the residence was built, LA 110432 probably was used as agricultural land, as suggested by its position between Arroyo San Antonio and Acequia Madre, which were established before the middle 1800s (Snow 1988). The inventory recorded a low- to moderate-density Territorial period artifact scatter and charcoal near the former house location. Artifacts and charcoal occurring in and around prairie dog burrow openings suggested that subsurface deposits were present. The research questions and data recovery methods address issues of context and condition of the subsurface archaeological deposits, their relationship to the late Territorial period occupation, and late Territorial economic patterns in rural settings peripheral to the Santa Fe city limits.

Context and Condition

Do intact subsurface archaeological deposits exist? Are the subsurface archaeological deposits associated with the occupation of the Sotero Romero residence? Because the presence of intact subsurface deposits was unconfirmed, data recovery initially focused on identifying and assessing the condition of potential subsurface deposits. Two main classes of archaeological remains were likely in the north portion of LA 110432: structural remnants of the Sotero Romero house and outbuildings, and refuse deposits remaining from domestic and agricultural activities.

The Sotero Romero house was in or near the sewer line easement, but no scattered construction materials or foundations were evident. A lack of construction debris that could be attributed to the house may reflect the total demolition of the house and removal of debris in the 1940s. However, sturdy foundation construction (i.e., cobbles, concrete block, or adobe footing) may have preserved remnants of the house floor plan or evidence of the superstructure. Data recovery efforts focused on defining the floor plan or limits of the house.

Most rural homes in northern New Mexico were not isolated structures. Outbuildings, such as sheds, livestock corrals, chicken coops, or outdoor work areas, were and still are common. Depending on the severity of post-1940 ground-disturbing activities, remnants of outbuildings could be anticipated. If the Sotero Romero family practiced subsistence farming or livestock raising, then an array of outbuildings was likely and could have been evidenced as soil stains, cobble outlines, or thin but discrete refuse deposits.

The second class of likely archaeological remains was concentrations representing dumps or refuse areas. Surface artifact distributions suggested that discrete subsurface artifact concentrations were present. The potential for abundant and dense refuse deposits would rely heavily on the refuse disposal practices of the Sotero Romero family. If the refuse was hauled off-site, then it is unlikely that much subsurface refuse remained. If the refuse was deposited as a sheet or surface deposit to the south of the structure into the probable field areas, then most of the refuse has probably been removed or heavily disturbed by post-abandonment site modifications. Open and abandoned pits, such as borrow pits or outhouses, were often filled with trash. The use of adobe pits for trash disposal was a pattern encountered at the Trujillo House, a late Territorial period site near Abiquiu, New Mexico (Moore et al., in prep.). Such a fortuitous circumstance could yield a wealth of information on economic patterns in rural Santa Fe during the late Territorial period or early Statehood periods.

Site Chronology

When was the site first occupied, how long was the site occupied, and are changes in occupation evident in the artifact assemblage or architectural remains?

Archival documents and the artifact assemblage, which included purple glass and nineteenth-century Pueblo-made pottery, suggest the early site occupation date. According to the historical documents, the house was built between 1896 and 1914 and occupied at least until 1922, when the property was purchased by the Montoya family (Post 1995:31). Sometime after 1922, the house was used as a school. When the house stopped being used as a school is not known, but it is visible on the 1936 Soil Service aerial. The artifact and archival information suggest that there were at least two different owners and that the use of the property shifted from residential/subsistence farming to schooling.

Economic Patterns

Do the artifacts reflect rural or farming lifestyle? If so, how is the difference between Territorial or early Statehood period rural or farming lifestyle and urban living reflected by the artifact assemblage?

The ability to document, examine, and explain the artifact assemblage in terms of rural or urban lifestyles and economy during the Territorial or early Statehood period depended on the recovery of artifacts from discrete and abundant deposits. Artifact classes that would be most useful for examining economic patterns are discarded domestic and personal items, vehicle parts, and luxury or entertainment items. An assemblage may reflect relative economic status through the range and quantity of luxury and entertainment items. On the other hand, economic sufficiency may be difficult to explore on the basis of items such as commercial foods or containers. Food consumption in rural settings may be heavily supplemented or biased toward produce or livestock raised by the residents that is not processed or placed in commercial containers. Or if produce is processed and stored, recyclable containers, such as canning jars, would have been commonly used.

A factor frequently examined in studies of New Mexico Territorial period economy is the effect that changing transportation routes and systems had on the flow and availability of goods (Abbink and Stein 1977; Boyer, in prep.; Heffington 1992; Payne 1989; Jenkins and Schroeder 1974). Studies have shown that the flow of goods into rural areas or small communities did increase with the opening of the Santa Fe Trail and the completion of different railways. However, the variety and quantity of goods varied considerably depending on proximity to urban centers and transportation routes and the degree of reliance on locally made goods or produced foods, such as Pueblo pottery or locally grown fruits. Boyer (in prep.) points out that goods from northern New Mexico homesteads or ranches had higher frequencies of Pueblo-made pottery and less Euroamerican dish ware and cooking pots. Apparently it remained more cost effective for northern New Mexico residents to use local goods, even though manufactured goods were increasingly more available. This is one factor that could condition comparisons of economic status based on different proportions of manufactured goods.

Another factor that may condition interpretation of the occurrence of Euroamerican goods and their relation to economic status is evidence of lag time in the distribution of goods across frontiers. Boyer (in prep.) found that datable Euroamerican ceramics from the Trujillo house, near Abiquiu, predated other artifacts by as much as ten years. Part of this time lag in Euroamerican ceramics can

be explained by long life spans and the high likelihood of curation, even when they were broken. Another interesting factor suggested by the Trujillo house analysis is that Euroamerican out-of-style ceramics were often purchased by rural residents at discount prices as stores cleared shelves for new merchandise. This was a way for families with limited income to purchase quality dish wares at reduced prices. Therefore, their economic status as indicated by the frequency or quality of commercial goods may seem higher, while their actually buying behavior reflects frugality or discounted purchases.

Obviously, there are many factors that influence and condition the purchase, use, and eventual discard of consumer goods. In this limited study it will not be possible to statistically test hypotheses about purchasing behavior and market availability and their relationship to economic status. However, using hypotheses or patterns derived from more detailed studies, it should be possible to assess the degree of reliance on commercial or homemade goods.

DATA RECOVERY METHODS

As outlined in the data recovery plan, mechanical surface stripping was used to search for structural remnants (Post 1996:12). The former location of the Sotero Romero house was projected from the historic map location. The projected location was within the limits of the sewer easement. However, the projection was based on property boundaries that may have changed since 1914. The search area covered 30 by 30 m, and it was divided into Excavation Areas A and B. A 900 sq m area was considered sufficient to compensate for any potential inaccuracy in the projected house location.

Prior to mechanical stripping in Excavation Areas A and B, they were scanned with a metal detector. The metal detector had a 60 cm sounding depth and a number of discriminating functions that enhanced its accuracy. Ten soundings were taken in each area. Sixteen of the locations (Fig. 5) yielded artifacts, including a can metal lid fragment, a 9 inch long iron bar, a ladies antique gold-plated mesh watchband, bolts, can fragments, cast aluminum engine parts, and a foil drink container. These artifacts occurred from 5 to 30 cm below the modern ground surface. The foil drink container occurred at 18 cm below the modern ground surface. Four locations registered metal, but the metal was too small to recover. In general, the metal detector sounded throughout the area, indicating mixed deposits and considerable contamination up to 20 cm below the modern ground surface.

Mechanical stripping proceeded in Excavation Areas A (north) and B (south). These 30 by 15 m areas were placed on either side of an estimated 6 m wide sewer line easement. Mechanical stripping proceeded in 3 to 5 m wide transects that progressively removed 10 cm levels until a 30 cm depth was reached in each area. This depth was considered sufficient because of the lack of soil aggradation and the likelihood that recent blading had removed much of the original topsoil.

One key to recovering a representative and meaningful sample of temporally diagnostic artifacts was finding intact and discrete refuse deposits. Once the mechanical stripping was finished, six backhoe trenches were placed perpendicular to the south limit of Excavation Area B. The trenches were 15 m long and spaced at 6 m intervals, beginning at the southeast corner of Excavation Area A (Fig. 6). Their excavated depths ranged from 75 to 130 cm below the modern ground surface. Excavation halted at a highly calcareous sandy loam stratum that should have been well below any historic ground surface.

Trench 5 yielded a discrete refuse deposit that was approximately 1 m in diameter and 140 cm thick. The upper 80 cm of fill was removed by the backhoe. The backdirt from this level was screened through 1/4 inch mesh, and the artifacts were collected. The trench walls were profiled, showing the pit limits and the internal pit stratigraphy. Two 30 cm levels were systematically hand excavated within the pit limits defined in the stratigraphic profile. All fill from these two levels was screened, and the artifacts were collected.

With the completion of the backhoe trenches, the excavated areas were mapped. The site was photographed, and the fieldwork was halted.
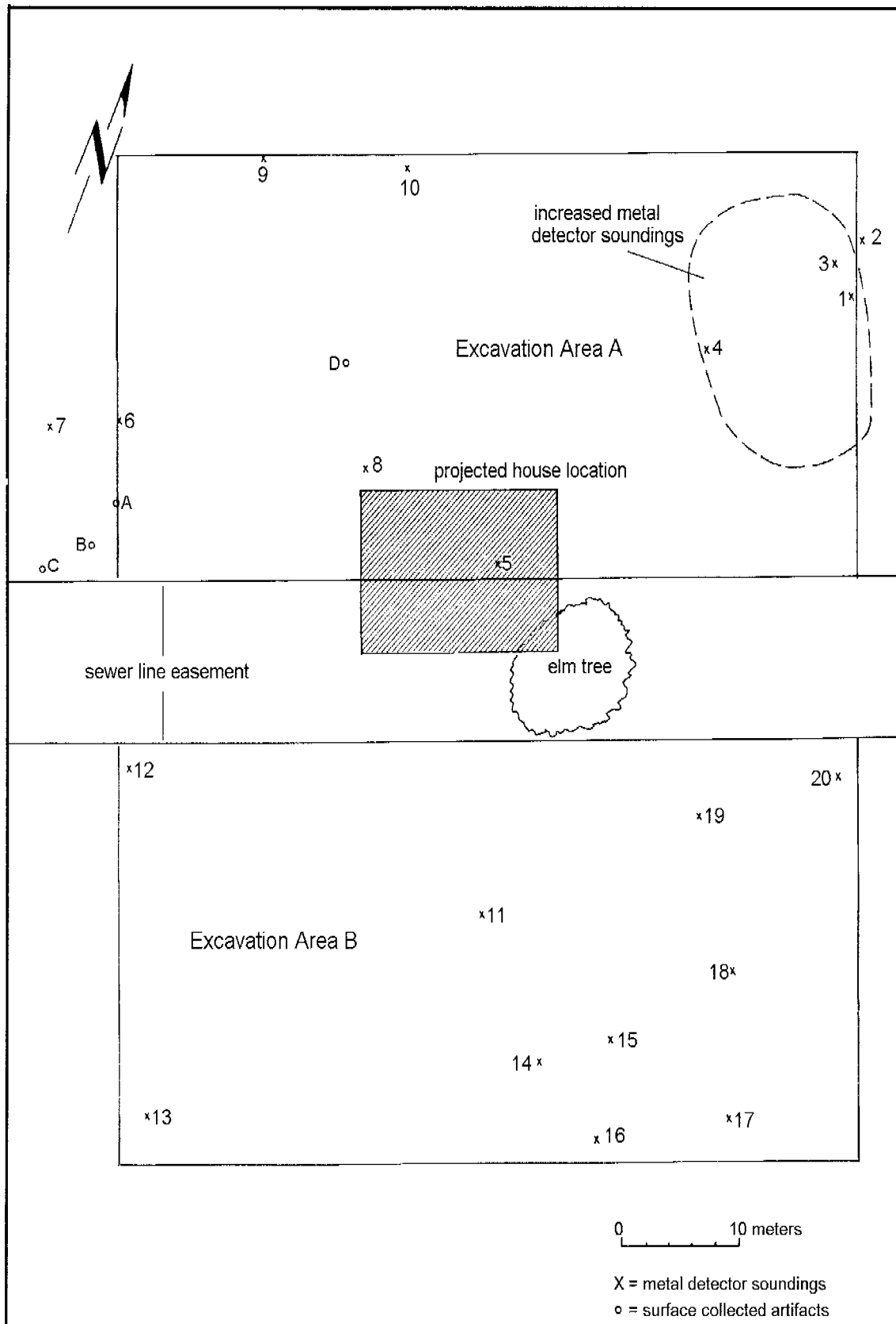
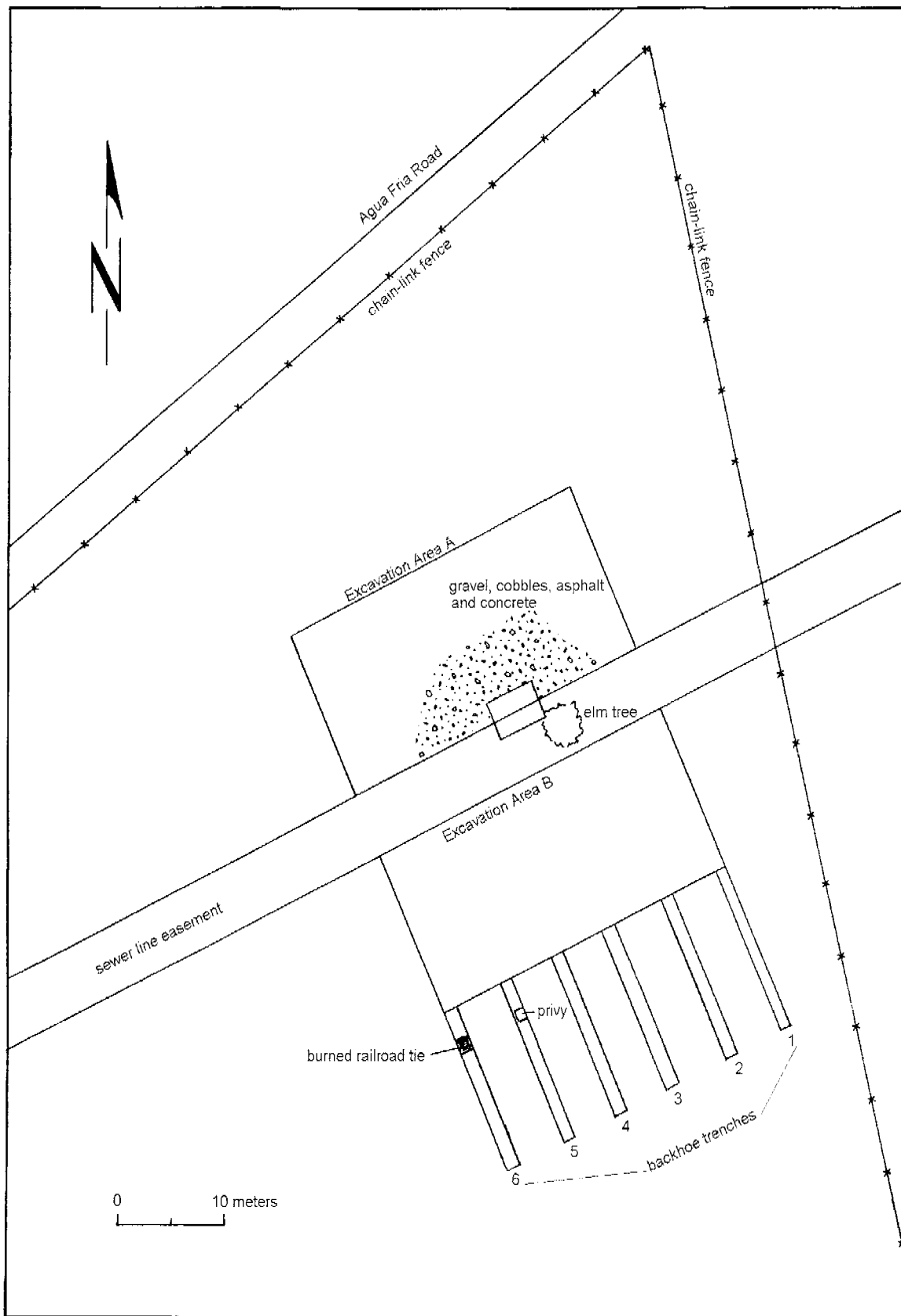Figure 5. Project location, excavation areas, and metal detector artifact locations.

Figure 6. Backhoe trench locations.

15

THE FIELD INVESTIGATION

The mechanical stripping of Excavation Areas A and B yielded no evidence of a former structure or outbuildings or the presence of subsurface refuse deposits or pits. In the east and west 8 m of Excavation Area A, the soil was a brown clay loam that was extremely plastic when wet. This soil continued to the bottom of the stripped level. In the central 14 m of Excavation Area A, the soil was clay loam with intermittent layers of coarse sand, gravel, and cobbles. The coarse-grained gravelly layer appears to be a combination of redeposited fill and the remnant of a cobble terrace that had been partly removed by previous blading or site modification. This central area also had large blocks of concrete curbing and asphalt from street construction, indicating that the site had been used as a construction materials dump.

Mechanical stripping of Excavation Area B exposed homogeneous brown clay loam to 30 cm below the modern ground surface. Occasional flecks of charcoal were smeared by the blading, and post-1920 artifacts were dispersed at 10 to 20 cm below the modern ground surface. Most of this area displayed a grama grass mat and appeared relatively undisturbed by recent site blading or modification.

In sum, the 900 sq m of mechanical stripping failed to expose structural remains. Even with the potential inaccuracy in the projected house location, enough area was examined to strongly suggest that the house had been completely removed. The presence of the disturbed gravel terrace layer indicates that substantial portion of the topsoil had been removed following site abandonment. Excavation failed to provide evidence of the Sotero Romero house.

Six backhoe trenches were excavated south of Excavation Area B. Backhoe Trenches 1-4 did not have cultural deposits. Their wall profiles revealed three natural strata that were consistent with Panky fine sandy loam (Folks 1975:40). Stratum 1 was 40 to 48 cm of strong brown (5YR 4/6, moist) clay loam that was sticky when moist with a blocky structure. Stratum 2 was a 30 to 40 cm thick layer of yellowish brown (10YR 5/6, moist) sandy loam with moderately high calcium carbonate content. Stratum 3 occurred 70 to 80 cm deep and was a white (10YR 8/1) sandy loam with a very high calcium carbonate content.

A deep trash-filled pit was exposed in Backhoe Trench 5. The refuse was visible in three broad strata that suggest different use-episodes for the pit (Fig. 7). The upper stratum (Stratum 5) was a mixed sandy loam with abundant refuse including stove parts, a wrought iron bench leg, an ironstone chamber pot, an enamel coffee pot and wash basin, portions of a glazed terra cotta tea service, and miscellaneous ironstone, metal and glass artifacts. Also, charred pages of a 1930 Sears and Roebuck catalogue were recovered. The artifacts in this upper 60 cm thick deposit tended to be large, suggesting that they were used to fill in the pit as part of site or feature abandonment. Stratum 6 was a 40 cm thick fine sandy loam with smaller refuse including abundant corroded nails, wire, cans, and miscellaneous metal artifacts, whole glass bottles, including a Sloan's Liniment bottle, a Chamber's Toilet Water bottle, and a small Chesebrough Vaseline jar, low frequencies of animal bone, corncobs, fruit pits or seeds, leather fragments, and buttons. Stratum 7 was a 30 to 40 cm thick layer of laminated, fine dark yellowish (10YR 4/6) brown sandy loam. Artifact frequency decreased but essentially matched Stratum 6. The refuse appeared to be stove cleanings because it contained fine ash and charcoal. At the bottom of the pit was sand mixed with gravel and cobbles (Stratum 8). This layer lacked cultural material and was the bottom of the pit.

The filling sequence can be determined from the stratigraphic profile. Stratum 5 represents the final abandonment of the site, as suggested by large and durable items such as stove and car parts.

These items were collected from the site and used to fill in the upper level of a depression that would have remained when the outdoor privy was abandoned. Stratum 6 contains household and construction items, including intact ceramic dishes, cups, a teapot, and a chamber pot. The presence of these items suggests that the upper level of the outhouse pit was filled with refuse associated with the end of the domestic or household occupation. The lower level of Stratum 7 and Stratum 8 contain small domestic and construction/maintenance items that were deposited throughout the life of the privy. Numerous nails and the ashy texture of the soil suggest that stove cleanings were regularly deposited, perhaps as an odor retardant.
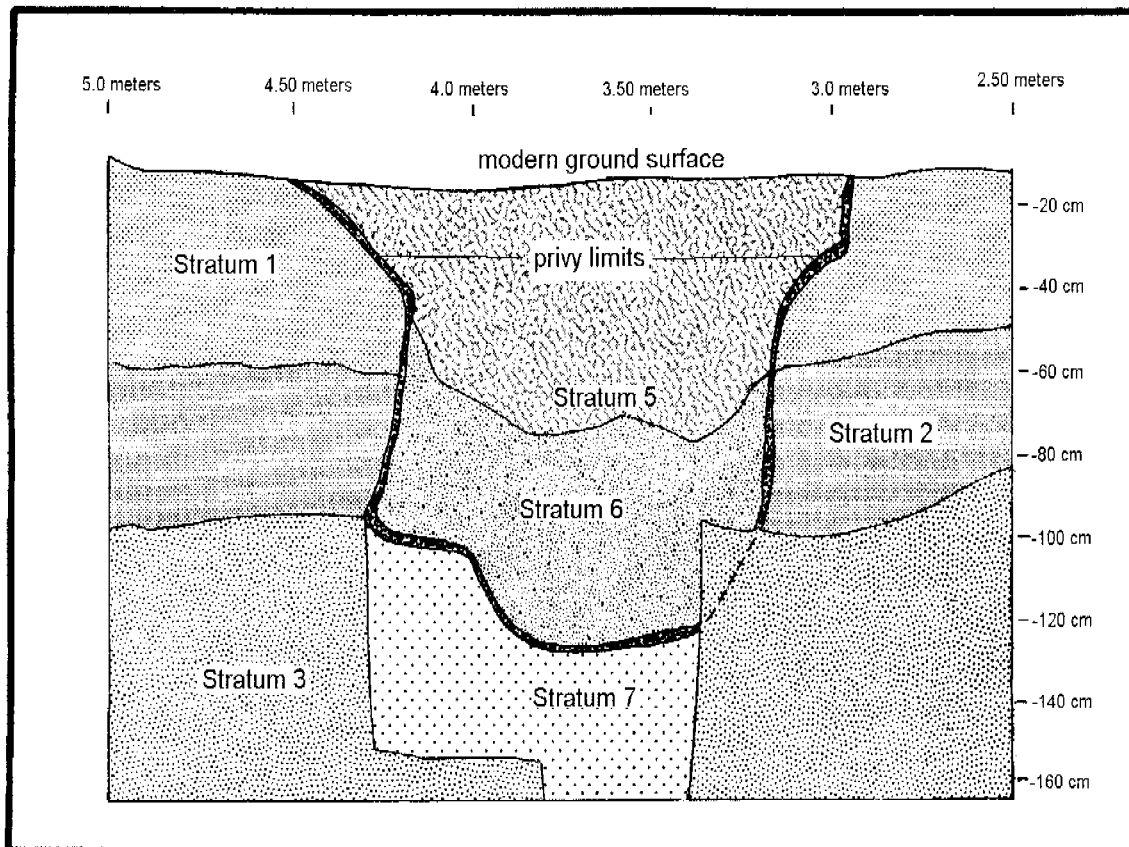

Figure 7. Stratigraphic profile of privy within Backhoe Trench 5.

Historic artifacts were recovered from surface and backhoe trench contexts (see Appendix 1 for descriptions of individual artifacts). The majority of the artifacts came from Backhoe Trench 5, which exposed a backfilled privy. The wealth of artifacts recovered from the abandoned privy allows the research questions of chronology and economic patterns to be addressed.

Analysis Procedures

All artifacts were subjected to a standardized historic artifact analysis used by the Office of Archaeological Studies and outlined in *Historic Artifact Analysis Standardized Variable and Attribute Codes* (Boyer et al. 1991). This analysis format emphasizes artifact attributes that are temporally sensitive and reflect quantitative and qualitative changes in manufacturing techniques that can be used to investigate site structure, infer economic behaviors, and provide data that can be compared with assemblages from other historic sites across the state or region.

The analysis is hierarchical and groups artifacts into category, type, and function, going from general to specific. *Category* describes the broadest array of human activity and behavior. *Type* relates to classes of objects or activities within a category. *Function* refers to the primary use or common name of an artifact, such as nail, glass, bottle, and wood plank. The eleven categories are as follows:

Unassignable refers to any artifact that cannot be associated with a particular activity or behavior.

Economy/production refers to artifacts associated with subsistence, industrial, and commercial endeavors. Artifacts placed in this category may relate to agricultural and livestock-raising activities, munitions, or blacksmithing.

Food refers to edible products that could be found at a historic site. The majority of the types in this category are differentiated by their container (for instance, can or bottle) or by their particular function in food consumption (condiment, jam, jelly). Types may include baking goods, canned goods, bottled goods, discarded bone and shell, or ethnobotanical.

Indulgences are artifacts that are consumed or used for purely pleasurable experiences and are not a necessity for life. They include alcoholic beverages, tobacco products, and candies.

Domestic artifacts are used in serving, preparing, and preserving food or caring for a family. Types in this category include silverware and cutlery, pots and pans, serving and eating dishes, and glass ware.

Furnishings refers to durable or reusable equipment found in a dwelling or other structure. Furnishings include appliances, furniture, lighting fixtures and lamps, and storage items.

Construction/maintenance refers to artifacts that deal with building and maintenance of structures and machinery. Artifacts include tools, hardware, construction materials, and electrical and plumbing supplies.

Personal effects are artifacts that would ordinarily belong to an individual living or working at a site. These artifacts include clothing, jewelry, grooming and personal hygiene items, medicines, money,

or religious articles.

Entertainment and leisure items, like indulgences, are not necessary for everyday subsistence. Types include toys, written music or musical instruments, games, books, stationery or writing supplies, and arts and crafts supplies.

Transportation refers to parts and supplies from and used to maintain all types of vehicles.

Communication refers to long-distance communication. Classified types include telephone, telegraph, postal, and computer parts or supplies.

In addition to the functional categories, other attributes were noted and recorded. These attributes relate to brand names of containers, contents, and objects, how an artifact was made, the material that was used, how it was decorated, its size and condition, and evidence of reuse or recycling. Brand names, manufacturer's name, and the manufacturing attributes and techniques are temporally sensitive.

The Assemblage

Surface collection, metal detector testing, and mechanical and hand excavation recovered 2,039 historic period artifacts. The majority of the artifacts (1,937) were recovered from the trash-filled pit in Backhoe Trench 5. Surface collection and artifacts recovered from a cultural deposit in Backhoe Trench 6 yielded much lower artifact frequencies (Table 1). All ten categories were represented by at least one artifact. The most abundant category was unassignable, which accounted for 45.8 percent of all artifacts. Other categories prominently represented in the assemblage were construction/maintenance, food, personal effects, and domestic.

Unassignable

Nine hundred thirty-two artifacts were classed as unassignable. The vast majority of unassignable artifacts came from Level 1 (0-90) in Backhoe Trench 5, within the privy. Of the 919 artifacts from this provenience, 854 (92.9 percent) were tin can fragments that were too small or lacked sufficient manufacture attributes to be assigned to a more specific class (Table 2). These fragments tended to be straight-walled rather than curved. Their shape and the low frequency of seams precluded their assignment to the food or indulgence categories. Other primary contributors were glass bottle and metal strap fragments. A sample of 16 privies excavated at a mining site (Site 442-104 of the Transwestern Pipeline Expansion Project) in Arizona provides a comparison of artifact frequencies (Morris et al. 1994). Each of the 16 privies yielded more than 200 artifacts, and in all but one case unassignable artifacts made up more than 50 percent of the assemblage.

Construction/Maintenance

A total of 468 (23.0 percent) artifacts were assigned to the construction/maintenance category. It was the second most common category from the privy and the most common from the Backhoe Trench 6 refuse concentration. Baling wire, other wire, window glass, and roofing felt accounted for the majority of the artifacts (Table 2). The Level 1 (0-90) provenience from the privy had all the baling wire, while the majority of the window glass and roofing felt were recovered from Level 3 (131-175) within the privy. The high frequency of baling wire and diverse hardware assemblage in the upper level may reflect late filling of the privy pit with yard or shed trash. The roofing felt and window glass in the lowest level suggest that the privy superstructure may have been demolished

20

and reconstructed during its lifetime. A general observation is that the Level 1 (0-90) provenience had the highest count and greatest diversity within construction/maintenance, which may reflect deposition of basic home and yard refuse in the privy depression.

Table 1. Artifact Category Count by Provenience

Category	Surface	0-90 cm	91-130 cm	131-175 cm	Backhoe Trench 6	Total
Unassignable	2 .2 4.7	919 98.6 65.6	10 1.1 4.1		1 .1 2.6	932 45.7
Economy/Production		5 71.4 .4	2 28.6 .8			7 .3
Food	26 8.7 60.5	80 26.8 5.7	57 19.1 23.2	133 44.6 42.6	2 .7 5.3	298 14.6
Indulgences	2 28.6 4.7	3 42.9 .2		2 28.6 .6		7 .3
Domestic		115 91.3 8.2	6 4.8 2.4	1 .8 .3	4 3.2 10.5	126 6.2
Furnishings		18 50.0 1.3	16 44.4 6.5	2 5.6 .6		36 1.8
Construction/Maintenance	10 2.1 23.3	210 44.9 15.0	95 20.3 38.6	134 28.6 42.9	19 4.1 50.0	468 23.0
Personal Effects	2 1.5 4.7	44 33.6 3.1	56 42.7 22.8	18 13.7 5.8	11 8.4 28.9	131 6.4
Entertainment/Leisure	1 3.4 2.3	2 6.9 .1	4 13.8 1.6	22 75.9 7.1		29 1.4
Transportation		4 80.0 .3			1 20.0 2.6	5 .2
Total	43 2.1	1400 68.7	246 12.1	312 15.3	38 1.9	2039

Food

Food production or consumption were heavily represented by container fragments and small fragments of domestic animal bone. Common food containers included baking powder cans, fruit/vegetable cans, lard buckets, and syrup, juice, and condiment bottles (Table 2). The greatest diversity of food-related artifacts was recovered from Level 1 (0-90) of the privy. Successive levels have decreased food artifact counts or diversity, suggesting that the most active disposal of domestic refuse into the privy occurred late in its use-life. Curiously, there is an increase in unidentifiable can metal in the lowest privy level. This may result from discarded cans sinking to the privy bottom and deteriorating. In terms of food, there are no outstanding containers or artifacts. Their relatively low frequency suggests that the majority of the food refuse was dumped at another location.

Table 2. Artifact Category and Function by Provenience

Category and Function	Surface	0-90 cm	91-130 cm	131-175 cm	Backhoe Trench 6	Total
Unassignable						
Unidentifiable	1	25	9			35
Bottle		12				12
Can		854			1	855
Spring		1				1
Stopper			1			1
Strap and buckle		27				27
Wire	1					1
Total	2	919	10		1	932
Economy/Production						
Scythe blade			1			1
Horseshoe (riding)		1				1
Rivet-burr		2				2
Rimfire short case		1				1
Shotgun shell		1	1			2
Total		5	2			7
Food						
Unidentifiable			6			6
Jar		1				1
Baking powder can	1	1				2
Unidentifiable	17	20	7	117		161
Fruit can		1				1
Lard bucket		1	10			11
Unidentifiable	7		8			15
Condiment bottle	1					1
Syrup bottle		1				1
Unidentifiable		2				2
Juice bottle		1				1
Bone		49	26	16	2	93
Corn cob		1				1
Peach pit		2				2
Total	26	80	57	133	2	298
Indulgences						
Unidentifiable		1				1
Crown cap	1					1
Soda bottle				2		2
Bottle	1					1
Container		2				2
Total	2	3		2		7
Domestic						
Unidentifiable		1	1			2
Basin		2				2
Coffee pot		1				1
Unidentifiable		12		1	1	14
Bowl		1				1
Candy dish		2				2
Condiment dish		1				1
Cup		10				10
Vessel, indeterminate					2	2
Plate		15				15
Tea pot		26				26
Pitcher		3				3
Unidentifiable		33	3			36
Tumbler					1	1
Indeterminate vessel		2				2

Item						Total
Unidentifiable		4				4
Steel wool		1				1
Unidentifiable			1			1
Fabric swatch		1	1			2
Total		115	6	1	4	126

Furnishings

Item						Total
Cooking grill		1				1
Wood/coal stove		15	4	1		20
Bric-a-brac		1				1
Kerosene lamp (hurricane type)				1		1
Kerosene lamp chimney			12			12
Trunk hardware		1				1
Total		18	16	2		36

Construction/Maintenance

Item						Total
Unidentifiable			67	7		74
Rod		1				1
Strap/band/strip		21				21
Hook		1				1
Wire		7	12	25		44
Triangle file					1	1
Lawnmower	3					3
Unidentifiable		14				14
Bolt, machine	1					1
Bolt, indeterminate		1				1
Bolt, carriage		1	1			2
Brad		1				1
Cleat				1		1
Door key, flat		1				1
Hasp			5			5
Hinge, indeterminate	5					5
Nail, roofing		5				5
Nail, finish		2				2
Nail, box			2	11		13
Nail, frame		1				1
Screw, round head				1		1
Spike	1					1
Staple, indeterminate		1				1
Nut and bolt		2				2
Nail, common		13	2			15
Bracket, indeterminate		2				2
Lumber, milled wood		6			18	24
Solvent can		1				1
Window glass		3		63		66
Roofing felt		18	6	26		50
Battery		1				1
Baling wire		107				107
Total	10	210	95	134	19	468

Personal Effects

Item						Total
Unidentifiable		1	2			3
Buckle, suspender		2	1			3
Buckle		2				2
Button, 4-hole	1	1	2			4
Button, 2-hole		6	7			13
Button, overall		2				2
Button, indeterminate		3				3
Clothing rivet			3			3
Snap				1		1
Adjustment slide (suspenders)		1				1
Unidentifiable		16				16
Shoe			9		11	20
Overshoes/galoshes		1				1

Item						
Boot				12		12
Shoe nail			1			1
Bead		1	1			2
Bracelet	1					1
Watch		2				2
Chamber pot			18			18
Toiletry bottle			1			1
Button hook		1				1
Eyeglasses				1		1
Liniment bottle			1			1
Ointment jar		1	1	2		4
Pill box			8			8
Medicine bottle (patent)		4	1	2		7
Total	2	44	56	18	11	131
Entertainment/Leisure						
Pistol	1					1
Marble			3	1		4
Unidentifiable				20		20
Pencil		1	1			2
Pencil graphite				1		1
School desk		1				1
Total	1	2	4	22		29
Transportation						
Whiffletree part		1				1
Towing chain part		1				1
Wheel, hub/flange		2				2
Spike					1	1
Total		4			1	5

Personal Effects

Personal effects were recovered from all contexts. The wide range of artifacts is listed in Table 2. Personal effects include clothing or apparel fasteners, shoes and parts, jewelry, and a number of personal hygiene and health items (Table 2). There seems to be a vertical distribution pattern in the privy. The upper and middle levels have the highest artifact frequency and diversity, which could relate to long-term deposition as well as closure and abandonment. The lower level has the highest diversity of medicinal items (4 of 18 artifacts). This may reflect consumption of medicines in the privy and immediate disposal of the container. This pattern of disposing medicinal or alcohol-related containers in privies is a common occurrence in military and mining or logging camps (Morris et al. 1994). Clandestine consumption of illicit items was followed by disposal of containers in "safe" contexts, such as a privy. It is also interesting that clothing items were well represented. Possibly, clothing was used as rags or for hygiene and were disposed of when too worn or soiled for washing.

Domestic

Domestic artifacts are most abundant in Level 1 (0-90) of the privy. Though not abundant, this category is highly diversified. There are examples of typical dish ware as well as candy and condiment dishes, and a tea pot (Table 2). Domestic artifacts are not abundant, but they represent a wide range of expected household items. The low frequency, especially in the lower levels of the privy, suggests that they entered the privy late in its use-life. In the 16 privies already mentioned, food preparation items usually occurred in low frequencies (Morris et al. 1995). Domestic artifacts may be closely associated with site or household abandonment.

24

Other Categories

Economy/production, indulgences, furnishings, entertainment/leisure, and transportation together make up a small percentage of the assemblage. These categories include shells and cartridges, marbles, pencil parts, a school desk part, and truck or car parts.

Summary

The LA 114032 assemblage has a wide variety of artifacts reflecting all types of daily domestic and household activities. The abundance of unassignable and construction/maintenance artifacts undoubtedly reflects their durability, as well as behaviors related to recycling and salvaging of materials to support the farm and household.

RESEARCH QUESTIONS ADDRESSED

The research questions address issues of context and condition of the subsurface archaeological deposits, their relationship to the late Territorial or early Statehood period occupation, and late Territorial or early Statehood period economic patterns in rural settings on the edge of Santa Fe.

Site Context and Condition

Do intact subsurface archaeological deposits exist? Are the subsurface archaeological deposits associated with the occupation of the Sotero Romero residence? These two questions focused the investigation on uncovering any intact architectural remains or intact, discrete, and stratified cultural deposit.

As described in the Data Recovery Methods chapter, there was no success in locating remnants of the Sotero Romero house foundation or superstructure. Blading within the projected house location revealed heavily disturbed soil and evidence that a portion of the ancient Santa Fe River floodplain terrace had been removed. Clearly, there had been heavy mechanical disturbance of the former house location, which doomed our efforts. Consequently, the map location of the house is the only available information pertaining to its existence. There is no additional information about its size, construction, condition, and age.

Chronology and Occupation History

When was the site first occupied, how long was the site occupied, and are changes in occupation evident in the artifact assemblage or architectural remains? Site chronology or occupation history could be investigated through evidence of changes in architecture, artifact assemblage, or by ethnohistorical studies. Obviously, the architectural avenue was closed by the absence of structural remains. Field investigation successfully focused on exposing refuse deposits that contained abundant temporally diagnostic domestic, personal, transportation, or construction/maintenance artifacts. The temporally diagnostic artifacts provide a good baseline for addressing chronology and occupation history.

The Sotero Romero Family Census Information

Examination of the United States Census records for Santa Fe County for 1880, 1900, 1910, and 1920 provided baseline information about the Sotero Romero family. The census records verify that Sotero Romero and family did in fact live in the house shown on the 1914 hydrographic survey map (Fig. 4) and that they remained in residence at least until 1920, or two years before the land was sold to Bonifacio and Hortencia Montoya.

In the 1880 United States Census, Sotero Romero is listed as the son of José Antonio Romero, who was 47 at the time (U.S. Department of Commerce 1880). Sotero, who was born in 1866, had five brothers: Nestor, Hilario, José Dolores, and Manuel. Nestor, Jose Dolores, and Manuel maintained farms near or next door to Sotero. Their father, José Antonio, was born in 1833 and farmed land within the limits of the Las Cieneguitas Grant Claim. According to land claims testimony, he lived there after 1862 (SC Roll 27, Frame 1716).

In the 1900 United States Census, Sotero Romero, aged 34, is listed with his wife Antonia, aged 30, who was the mother of three children. At that time, two of the children were living: Alejandrino, age six, and Antonio, age one (U. S. Department of Commerce 1900). Sotero and Antonia had been

married for nine years. They spoke Spanish, and only Sotero could read and write, suggesting that he had formal education late in the nineteenth century. By this time, Sotero is listed as owning his farm without a mortgage, and his family was living in a house.

In the 1910 United States Census, we find changes in the Romero family, as well as some misinformation (U. S. Department of Commerce 1910b). The family is listed as Sotero Romero, aged 39; his wife, Antonia, aged 33; their son, Alejandrino, 14; and their daughter, Francesquita, 4. Sotero and Antonia had been married for 16 years and had had seven children, three of which were still alive. Antonio (listed in the 1900 census) had died. Somewhere along the line, the name and age of the third child was omitted from the census information. Sotero was still listed as a farmer who owned his farm outright and worked it alone. The family still resided in a house on the "Main Road" that was also owned outright. Also, in the ten-year interim, Sotero aged only five years and Antonia was only three years older, according to the census.

The 1920 United States Census lists Sotero Romero and family still living at the same residence on the same farm along the Agua Fria Road (U.S. Department of Commerce 1920). There are a number of unusual new facts that add to or contradict the 1910 census record. In this record, Sotero's age is 54, and Antonia's age is 48, which makes them 15 years older than listed in 1910. Apparently, in 1910, their ages were estimated, rather than asked. The children, Alejandrino and Francesquita, are listed as nine or ten years older than in 1910, suggesting their correct ages were obtained for the record. In this census record, a second daughter, Sarita, is listed as 19 years old. She was missing from the 1910 record. The parents were still listed as only Spanish-speaking, while all the children were listed as bilingual. Furthermore, Alejandrino is listed as a laborer who worked outside the farm.

Based on the census records, LA 110432 was confirmed as the home and farm of the Sotero Romero family. They were a family of five, though four other siblings had died of unknown causes before 1910. The farm and home were owned outright by Sotero Romero, who apparently had inherited it from his father, José Antonio. County property deeds showed that the property was purchased in 1922 by Bonifacio and Hortencia Montoya. It is not known if the Romeros continued to live on the farm as tenants. Based on the Bureau of Land Management plat for 1896, which showed Sotero Romero as the owner, the Romeros lived in the house for at least 26 years. A review of the 1930-1931 Hudspeth's City Directory showed that a Sotero Romero was living in Santa Fe. The 1934-1935 City Directory showed that he had moved to 715 Agua Fria Street. If this is the same Sotero Romero, then it appears that after he sold the farm, he moved frequently and worked as a laborer. By 1935, Sotero Romero would have been between 64 and 69 years old. There is no mention of Antonia in the city directories.

Artifact Dating

In the historic artifact analysis, we tried to assign a date range to all artifacts. Obviously, this was not possible because many artifacts were too fragmentary for positive identification, or temporally sensitive portions were missing. For other artifacts, such as nails, sanitary cans, and clear glass fragments, to name a few, the date range is not useful for pinpointing occupation spans of less than 50 years. Therefore, we rely mostly on artifacts that provide single-year dates or narrow date ranges.

From all contexts, 1,195 of the 2,039 artifacts could be assigned a manufacturing date range. The majority of the datable artifacts were can fragments, which had a date range of 1900-1997 (Table 3). Obviously, this is not a very useful date range for a site that was probably occupied between 1896 and 1940.

Figure 8 shows the date ranges for artifacts that have manufacture dates ending before 1980. By eliminating artifacts with manufacture dates extending into the 1980s, the emphasis changes to artifacts with shorter manufacture spans or manufacture ended by the early 1950s. The lowest line on the date range graph represents the earliest date when the majority of the datable artifacts were manufactured, or around 1910. The upper line represents the year when the majority of artifacts were no longer made, or about 1940. For the early date, only three artifact types are omitted, and for the late date, only one artifact type is excluded. This date range coincides well with the map and archival data. Furthermore, Figure 8 shows that the period between 1935 and 1940 still includes the majority of the manufacture end dates, suggesting that the bulk of the occupation may have terminated before 1940.

Table 3. Artifact Manufacture Dates

	Provenience	Begin Date	End Date	Category	Type	Function	Count
1	Surface	1855	1913	Food	Condiments	Condiment bottle	1
2	Surface	1870	1970	Food	Canned goods	Unidentifiable	13
3	Surface	1880	1930	Personal effects	Clothing	Button, 4-hole	1
4	Surface	1900	1940	Food	Canned goods	Unidentifiable	3
5	Surface	1900	1940	Food	Canned goods	Unidentifiable	1
6	Surface	1900	1940	Food	Condiments	Unidentifiable	7
7	Surface	1909	1930	Personal effects	Jewelry	Bracelet	1
8	Surface	1920	1940	Food	Baking goods	Baking powder can	1
9	Surface	1920	1940	Indulgences	Wine	Bottle	1
10	Surface	1920	1960	Indulgences	Unidentifiable	Crown cap	1
11	Surface	1950	1997	Construction/ Maintenance	Hardware	Bolt, machine	1
12	0-90	1810	1997	Construction/ Maintenance	Hardware	Brad	1
13	0-90	1840	1888	Construction/ Maintenance	Building materials	Window glass	3
14	0-90	1869	1936	Economy/ Production	Arms	Rimfire short case	1
15	0-90	1870	1997	Construction/ Maintenance	Fencing	Baling wire	13
16	0-90	1890	1940	Personal effects	Clothing	Button, overall	1
17	0-90	1890	1997	Construction/ Maintenance	Hardware	Nail, roofing	1
18	0-90	1890	1997	Construction/ Maintenance	Hardware	Nail, roofing	2
19	0-90	1890	1997	Construction/ Maintenance	Hardware	Nail, roofing	2
20	0-90	1890	1997	Construction/ Maintenance	Hardware	Nail, finish	1
21	0-90	1890	1997	Construction/ Maintenance	Hardware	Nail, frame	1
22	0-90	1890	1997	Construction/ Maintenance	Hardware	Nail, common	1
23	0-90	1890	1997	Construction/ Maintenance	Hardware	Nail, common	1
24	0-90	1890	1997	Construction/ Maintenance	Hardware	Nail, common	1
25	0-90	1890	1997	Construction/ Maintenance	Hardware	Nail, common	3
26	0-90	1890	1997	Construction/ Maintenance	Hardware	Nail, common	1
27	0-90	1890	1997	Construction/ Maintenance	Hardware	Nail, common	4

| 28	0-90	1890	1997	Construction/ Maintenance	Hardware	Nail, common	2
29	0-90	1890	1997	Personal effects	Grooming items	Button hook	1
30	0-90	1900	1935	Unassignable	Unidentifiable	Can	758
31	0-90	1900	1970	Furnishings	Appliances	Wood/coal stove	2
32	0-90	1900	1997	Domestic	Dishes	Unidentifiable	1
33	0-90	1900	1997	Domestic	Dishes	Cup	3
34	0-90	1900	1997	Domestic	Dishes	Cup	3
35	0-90	1900	1997	Domestic	Dishes	Plate	1
36	0-90	1900	1997	Domestic	Dishes	Pitcher	3
37	0-90	1900	1997	Furnishings	Appliances	Cooking grill	1
38	0-90	1900	1997	Furnishings	Furniture	Bric-a-brac	1
39	0-90	1900	1997	Construction/ Maintenance	Hardware	Bolt, carriage	1
40	0-90	1900	1997	Construction/ Maintenance	Hardware	Nut and bolt	2
41	0-90	1900	1997	Construction/ Maintenance	Fencing	Baling wire	92
42	0-90	1906	1997	Personal effects	Medicine/health	Ointment jar	1
43	0-90	1911	1924	Personal effects	Clothing	Button, overall	1
44	0-90	1913	1997	Domestic	Pots and pans	Coffee pot	1
45	0-90	1917	1970	Domestic	Dishes	Condiment dish	1
46	0-90	1917	1997	Unassignable	Unidentifiable	Can	96
47	0-90	1920	1997	Construction/ Maintenance	Hardware	Nail, finish	1
48	0-90	1930	1930	Domestic	Dishes	Candy dish	1
49	0-90	1930	1939	Indulgences	Candy	Container	2
50	0-90	1930	1948	Domestic	Dishes	Tea pot	26
51	0-90	1930	1970	Domestic	Dishes	Cup	2
52	0-90	1930	1997	Domestic	Dishes	Cup	1
53	0-90	1934	1997	Food	Canned goods	Fruit can	1
54	0-90	1935	1945	Domestic	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	1
55	0-90	1945	1997	Construction/ Maintenance	Building materials	Solvent can	1
56	0-90	1950	1950	Food	Condiments	Syrup bottle	1
57	91-130		1940	Personal effects	Medicine/health	Liniment bottle	1
58	91-130	1800	1997	Domestic	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	1
59	91-130	1830	1920	Construction/ Maintenance	Hardware	Nail, common	1
60	91-130	1893	1926	Personal effects	Grooming items	Chamber pot	18
61	91-130	1910	1920	Entertainment/ Leisure	Games	Marble	1
62	91-130	1911	1929	Personal effects	Grooming items	Toiletry bottle	1
63	91-130	1912	1926	Personal effects	Boots and shoes	Shoe	9
64	91-130	1915	1930	Personal effects	Medicine/health	Ointment jar	1
65	91-130	1920	1930	Personal effects	Medicine/health	Medicine bottle (patent)	1
66	131-175	1879	1888	Construction/ Maintenance	Building materials	Window glass	63
67	131-175	1890	1915	Domestic	Dishes	Unidentifiable	1
68	131-175	1890	1997	Furnishings	Lighting and lamps	Kerosene lamp (hurricane type)	1
69	131-175	1890	1997	Personal effects	Medicine/health	Eyeglasses	1
70	131-175	1894	1920	Indulgences	Soda/carbonated beverage	Soda bottle	2
71	131-175	1900	1952	Personal effects	Medicine/health	Ointment jar	2
72	131-175	1930	1997	Entertainment/ Leisure	Games	Marble	1
73	BHT 6	1850	1920	Domestic	Dishes	Vessel, indeterminate	2
74	BHT 6	1880	1997	Transportation	Railroad	Spike	1
75	BHT 6	1912	1926	Personal effects	Boots and shoes	Shoe	11
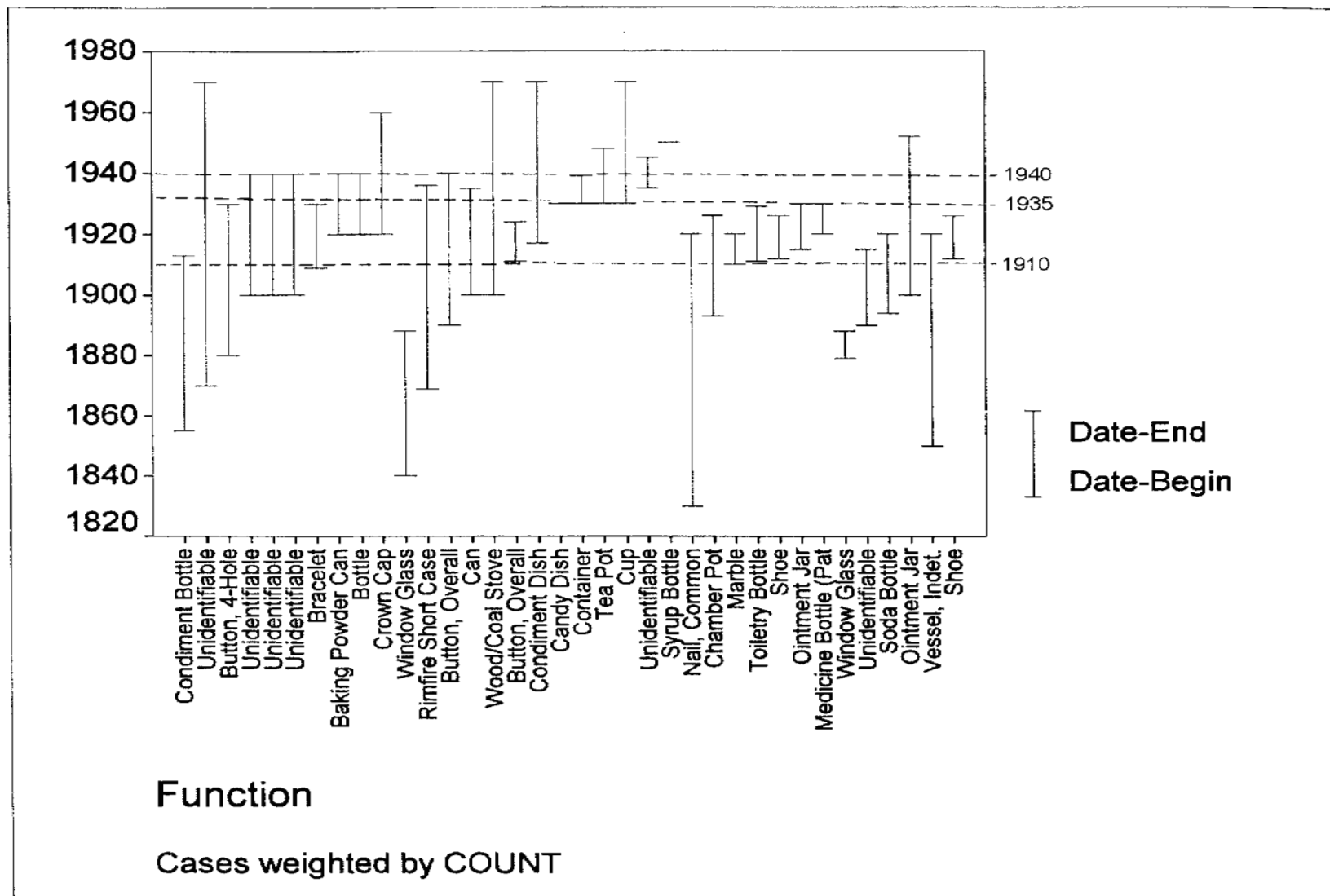
Figure 8. Artifact manufacture date ranges.

The time lines also show that a small portion of the artifacts were made before or after the 1910 to 1935-1940 span. For the early dates, it is very possible that there was a pre-1910 occupation that is not represented by the privy refuse or surface artifacts. If such a deposit had been encountered, hole-in-top cans and purple and aqua glass would have been present, if not abundant. Purple glass was observed during the inventory, which led to the suggestion that the primary occupation occurred during the Territorial period. For the post-1940 dates, it is clear that this property was used for construction materials storage and materials borrow, and was intermittently used as a modern trash disposal area. Hence, the late land-use history was transient, nondomestic, nonagrarian, and typical of open space within and on the fringe of Santa Fe.

Within Backhoe Trench 6 a burned segment of a railroad tie was exposed at 30 cm below the modern ground surface. There was no pit associated with the burned member, nor were there any indications that it was architectural. There were eight burned glass and china fragments associated, suggesting that it was an isolated hearth or fire pit. The burned railroad tie segment was 1.1 m long by 14 cm wide. Part of a shoe displayed manufacture attributes datable to 1912-1916. The china fragments were dated to 1850-1920. These manufacture dates suggest that the refuse in Backhoe Trench 6 was contemporaneous with the privy deposit and the primary residential use during the 1910 to 1935-1940 period.

From the artifact assemblage, there is a strong manufacture date distribution between 1910 and 1935-1940. The datable and associated artifacts from this period indicate a primary residential or domestic occupation. Artifacts recovered from the upper level of Stratum 6, including pencil parts and a school desk, indicate that primary use may have changed between 1935 and 1940. An earlier Territorial period component was suggested by surface artifacts observed during the inventory but not recovered during data recovery. Later land use is evident from domestic and construction/ maintenance refuse that accumulated after the property was inhabited or no longer farmed.

Economic Patterns

Do the artifacts reflect rural or farming lifestyle? If so, how is the difference between Territorial period rural or farming lifestyle and urban living reflected by the artifact assemblage?

The 1910 to 1935-1940 occupation range derived from the artifact assemblage dates LA 110432 to a time that included World War I, the Roaring Twenties, the Prohibition Act, the Great Depression, the inception of President Franklin Delano Roosevelt's New Deal, and the beginning of World War II. This early stretch of the twentieth century was a social and economic roller coaster in the United States.

What effect did these changing social and economic fortunes have on local and semirural Santa Fe and northern New Mexico populations? Research that focused specifically on the Santa Fe area between World War I and World War II was not particularly productive. There were few useful characterizations of the Santa Fe/Agua Fria area for this period. Fortunately, studies were conducted in the 1930s and subsequently on the effects of the depression and New Deal economics on northern New Mexico. Also, the censuses provide summary data for population and agriculture that indicate changing economies between 1910 and 1940.

Late in the nineteenth and early in the twentieth centuries, northern New Mexico began a transition from subsistence farming and barter economy to a subsistence economy supplemented by cash from seasonal and migrant labor (Gonzalez 1967:123). By the early 1900s, the Tewa Basin study showed that in 11 northern New Mexico villages, 1,110 out of 1,202 families had at least one

wage earner, most of whom traveled to distant agriculture, lumber, or mining jobs (Weigle 1975). Separation from the family was ameliorated by a better standard of living. In many households, the husband was the migrant worker, and the wife and remaining family managed the farm, livestock, and gardens (Jensen 1994).

The census data showed that from 1900 to 1910, the number of farms in New Mexico increased threefold, with a decrease in holdings under 20 acres and an increase in 100- to 174-acre farms (U.S. Department of Commerce 1910a). This increase in larger holdings can be partly attributed to homesteads and small holding claims that flourished with the increase of public holdings following the end of the Court of Private Land Claims Spanish Land Grant hearings (Westphall 1965). In Santa Fe County, 40 percent of the farms had less than 20 acres. This undoubtedly results from the partido splitting of farmlands along watercourses and served by the acequia system (Snow 1988). Farms smaller than 100 acres accounted for 60 percent of all farms, further emphasizing the pattern of small holdings. The primary grains produced by these farms were corn, barley, and wheat (U.S. Department of Commerce 1910a). These census data suggest that farming was a very important part of the local Santa Fe County economy during the early 1900s.

While farming was important, many families with small subsistence farms or small landholdings were living on the brink of poverty before the depression in 1929. Cash from migrant work allowed families to purchase and live beyond the means of their forebears, but their existence was always tenuous. By 1920, many families lived on 4 to 6 acre parcels that remained from large family holdings that had been split between descendant family members.

Soon after the stock market crashed on October 29, 1929, the 1930 census was completed (U.S. Department of Commerce 1931). It showed that the number of farms in Santa Fe County decreased from 1297 in 1910 to 687 in 1930. This is almost a 50 percent drop in farming. It was during this time that Sotero Romero sold his farm to Bonifacio and Hortencia Montoya. Small farming, which was barely viable in the 1910s, had to be abandoned by many families by 1930. Curiously, in 1935 the number of farms had increased to 1,261, or nearly back to the pre–stock market crash numbers. No immediate explanation for this sudden change is available, since in 1940 the number of farms decreased to 973 (U.S. Department of Commerce 1940). These up-and-down changes in Santa Fe County farming suggest that it was an economically volatile time that caused rapid change in land ownership and use.

What other effects did the depression have? Rural New Mexicans were stressed by the beginning of the twentieth century. Increased demand for natural resources and food production allowed family members to earn supplemental cash wages. However, in 1930 this economic outlet was sharply curtailed. In fact, the 1:1 ratio of wage earner to family in the early 1900s fell to one wage earner for every eight families in 1930. The families' economic status returned to the pre-1900 level, but with the added negative effect that they were dependent on wages for survival. Many families had sold their farm or lost it to back taxes.

In 1935, the typical "small" farm was just that. It may have had one or two horses, two or three cows, and a small number of miscellaneous barnyard animals, such as cats, dogs, chickens, and goats (Weigle 1975:36). Wheat was the main food crop, and bread or tortillas were always available, but cash crop fruits and vegetables were discouraged because of the limited cash that was available in the local economies.

From a 6-acre parcel it was estimated that the average family derived an annual $100 income (Forrest 1989:11). Advisors to the federal government suggested that this $100 limit was sufficient

for survival, so that when land was lost or subsistence production decreased, there was little initial relief. Loss of income resulted in an inability to pay property taxes on lands that were already barely sufficient for survival. Land was sold to pay taxes or lost to tax collection. The result was further alienation and disenfranchising of rural populations and even deeper poverty. By 1935, an estimated 20 to 90 percent of the children were malnourished, depending on where they lived (Weigle 1975:37).

Federal government assistance programs of the New Deal implemented in New Mexico included Works Progress Administration and Civilian Conservation Corps. Civilian Conservation Corps in particular had headquarters and "fly-camps" in Santa Fe and numerous outlying communities (Calkins 1937; Martinez 1996). These measures returned cash to the families, but the real damage had been done, which was the loss of long-term family land-holdings. The CCC operated from 1931 until 1941 and ended with the beginning of World War II.

The Artifact Assemblage

The recovery of 2,039 artifacts provides a unique opportunity to examine economic patterns of a semirural family during the Statehood to World War II period. The census information on the Sotero Romero family suggests that they were a good example of the early twentieth-century rural northern New Mexico family. They owned and worked a small farm. It is likely that they relied heavily on home-grown products for subsistence, and surpluses were used to purchase manufactured goods. It is expected that reliance on homegrown or homemade products versus manufactured goods or store-bought foods should be reflected in the artifact frequency and diversity of the assemblage recovered from the privy. Buying and consumption behaviors that reflect these different economic practices should be considered as a continuum, from an economy that is all barter and subsistence farming and production, to an economy that was completely dependent on wages obtained from labor. The former should result in large quantities of bones from home-butchered animals, locally produced products such as hand-forged farm tools and homemade clothing, and lower frequencies of canned goods, commercially butchered meats, and mercantile- or catalogue-purchased personal and household items.

The most obvious constraint on analysis and interpretation is the restricted context from which the artifact assemblage was recovered. The privy was used first for waste disposal and secondarily for household and farm trash deposit. Furthermore, it is likely that the privy had a use-life of fewer than five years, so its contents represent no more than 20 percent of the household occupation. Artifact dating indicates a 1910 to 1935 or 1940 span for the artifacts. This would place their deposition at the terminal portion of the occupation. Therefore these artifacts reflect the end of the occupation, before the farm was sold by the Romeros to the Montoyas. Stratigraphic evidence also suggests that many of the upper-level artifacts represent dumping that was intended to fill in the privy depression. This could have occurred in conjunction with the cleaning or emptying of the house or outbuildings.

When the artifact assemblage is examined according to the grossest functional categories, an abundance of indeterminate can fragments greatly skews the frequency distribution. If these can fragments are selected out of the assemblage, the result is the frequency distribution shown in Figure 9. Construction/maintenance and food artifacts predominate, with lower but almost equal frequencies of domestic items and personal effects. The high frequency of construction/maintenance items might be expected of refuse from a working farm. The majority of the artifacts are hardware that could have been attached to construction or framing lumber. When the construction/maintenance assemblage comes from a privy deposit, it is more likely that hardware items were discarded well

34

after their primary function had been fulfilled. It is highly probable that the hardware was incidentally attached to lumber that was burned in the Romero family wood stove. In other words, the Romeros frequently burned salvaged lumber toward the end of their occupancy. Salvage lumber may have been obtained through odd construction jobs taken on by Sotero or Alejandrino to supplement the family income. This pattern does not suggest wealth or secure financial position. Instead it suggests that the Romeros used whatever resources were available to support the family.

The food artifacts, 55 percent fruit-vegetable can fragments and 31 percent animal bone, reflect basic subsistence. While it is unlikely that the bulk of food consumption refuse was dumped in the privy, the likelihood that upper-level remains were from the end of the occupation suggests that the artifacts could represent the family diet at or near the time of abandonment. The 161 can fragments only may represent 10 cans, a meager contribution to most historic can dumps. Most of the identifiable containers were for common, inexpensive condiments or lard and baking powder containers, which along with wheat flour were the ingredients for bread or tortillas. Corn cobs and peach pits, which represent homegrown foods, also make up a small percentage of the assemblage. Even though the food category may not be representative of the regular family diet, it does not exhibit use of or heavily reliance on store-bought goods. The relatively low frequency of processed food containers suggests that the Romero family relied on homegrown foods supplemented by store-bought goods, which in turn suggests at least a small cash income.
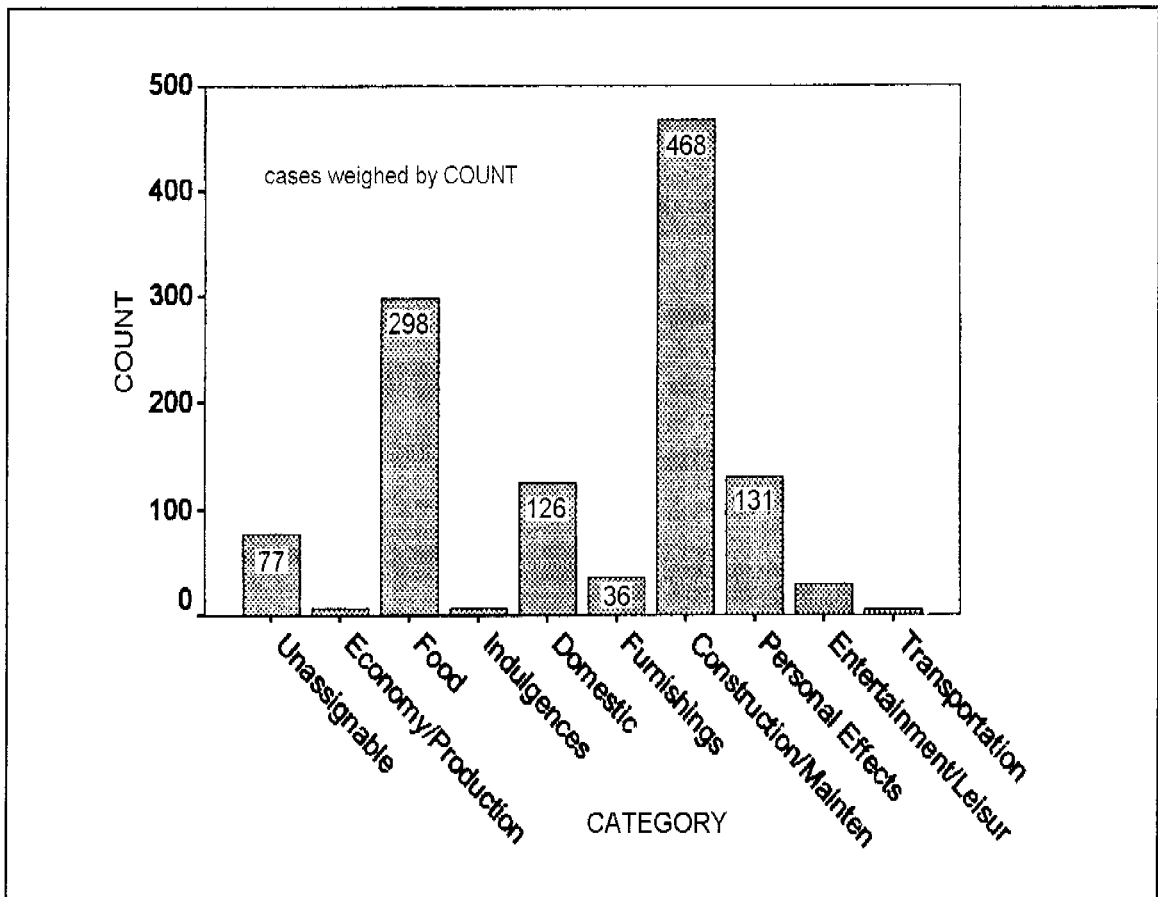

Figure 9. Artifact counts by category (minus can fragments).

Domestic or household items are represented by a wide array of artifacts, which is expected given the variety of household and personal items that would have been commercially available by the beginning of the twentieth century. Domestic items represent a full range of dishware, including unusual items such as a tea pot, candy dish, and butter pat plate. There were relatively few plates, cups, or glasses, which would be frequently used, thereby increasing the probability of breakage and discard. The domestic items represent normal household possessions, but it seems unusual that the less frequently used items would be discarded together. Their clustered deposition suggests that a box of salvaged or curated items were discarded, perhaps as part of site clean-up in conjunction with abandonment. The variety of items indicates that cash was available for purchase of manufactured goods, but their discard was rare and only occurred in bulk when the house was vacated.

Personal effects include an interesting array of clothing and fasteners and medicinal or personal hygiene items. Clothing and fasteners are mostly from men's clothing worn daily. The emphasis on fasteners suggests that scraps of clothing were deposited after they had been used as rags or wipes. They occur in the upper and middle level of the privy, suggesting they were used or deposited throughout its life history, perhaps for toilet use. The small number of medicinal bottles from upper and middle levels suggests consumption and discard during privy use, rather than during or subsequent to privy abandonment. In terms of economic patterns, personal effects reflect little about economic status. It seems likely that commercial toilet paper or towels were not readily available and were replaced or supplemented by clothing rags.

Other common potential economic status markers can be found in the indulgences, entertainment/leisure, and transportation categories. These categories are poorly represented in this assemblage. Indulgences are represented by soda bottles or caps. No alcohol or special beverages containers were found. In the entertainment/leisure category, marbles would have been an inexpensive and durable children's toy. Other items were related to scholastic activities. Truck or car parts could have been deposited from a shed subsequent to vehicle repair. In short, these categories are sparsely represented and indicate that little money was spent on extravagant or nonutilitarian consumables or manufactured goods.

In summary, the privy assemblage revealed little about economic change between World War I and World War II. Instead the privy deposit reflects short-term or momentary trash deposition. This kind of depositional context probably reflects different economic aspects of the family economy but has poor temporal resolution. It is unlikely that the privy use-span lasted longer than three to five years based on modern septic tank use-life for a family of four without the deposit of durable household goods. The artifact manufacture date ranges, except for a few cases, are greater than five years. Temporal resolution is further muddled by the likelihood that the deposit combines artifacts that were hoarded or stored in sheds or outbuildings and dumped during site abandonment and clean-up with a diverse range of utilitarian household items and personal effects. Manufactured goods were purchased, used, and probably kept for secondary uses and deposited with site abandonment and cleanup. Therefore, the ability to interpret the artifact distributions and associations relative to changing economic status was very limited. The manufactured goods indicate that cash was available, while few items could be related directly to home production as evidence of a subsistence lifestyle.

The economic status of the Sotero Romero family can be tenuously inferred from the artifacts and historical information. Based on the census information and hydrographic and plat maps, it was determined that Sotero Romero had a small farm that incorporated most or all of the 30 acre project area. The size and construction of the house were not determined, but it was probably not extravagant. In 1914, 13.73 acres of ground were listed as plowed on the hydrographic map (Fig. 4).

Sotero's crops are not listed, but his neighbors are listed as cultivating corn and alfalfa. Sotero is listed in the 1900 and 1910 censuses as the only money maker. Therefore, he was supporting a family of five by 1910 on his farm and with garden crops and probably did odd jobs. At least three brothers maintained small farms adjacent to or near Sotero's place with the probability that the families shared labor burdens and perhaps some of their annual harvest. The artifact assemblage indicates that from 1910 to 1935 money was available to buy goods and foods needed to support a family. Store-bought food containers are rare, as are broken canning jars. Their low frequency probably reflects discard behavior rather than economic status. The ashy soil within the privy contained numerous hardware items that were probably from salvaged lumber burned in a stove to heat the house. Numerous clothing fasteners indicate that clothing was used as rags or for hygiene. The dumping of a diverse array of domestic and construction/maintenance items suggests that potentially recyclable or reusable items were stored. This emphasis on reused or recycled material suggests a conservation of materials and resources as a strategy to stretch limited monetary reserves or income.

In terms of modern living standards, the Sotero Romero family could be viewed as rural poor. From a local perspective, they were probably in an economic situation similar to that of their neighbors and were used to subsisting on what city dwellers might have considered a bare minimum. The depression of 1929 is viewed as an economic watershed in United States history. It was a time when many small farms were no longer economically viable and were sold or bought for back taxes. It appears that the Sotero Romero family's economic troubles preceded 1929. This observation is supported by the fact that the property was sold to Bonifacio and Hortencia Montoya in 1922, seven years before the depression. The sale of their family farm underscores the economic difficulties that the Romero family may have dealt with from year to year as well as the economic plight of rural America in the days leading up to and immediately following the depression.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The field phase of the archaeological investigation combined remote sensing and mechanical and hand excavation techniques to determine if architectural remains and subsurface cultural deposits remained at the site. Extensive mechanical excavation of the site surface failed to reveal architectural remains. Post-abandonment surface activity may have removed remnant foundations or wall stubs. Backhoe trenching exposed a trash-filled privy that yielded an artifact assemblage that was used to address chronological and economic issues. While it is clear that the privy deposit only represents a three- to five-year portion of the site occupation, the artifact assemblage may be derived from 20 or 30 years of domestic and farm occupation. Census data indicate that Sotero and Antonia Romero lived on the property from the early 1890s to 1922, or nearly 30 years. They raised three children in the face of an economically difficult rural existence. Excavation results reveal little about the earliest and latest site occupations, which are known mainly through the archaeological record and archival sources.

Submission of this reports fulfills the requirements of the City of Santa Fe Archaeological Review Districts Ordinance 14-75.18(F) for a final treatment report. With curation of artifacts at the Archaeological Research Collection of the Museum of New Mexico and filing of excavation of analysis records with the Archeological Records Management Section, New Mexico Historic Preservation, all obligations of this project will be completed.

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Backhoe Trench 6, FS 17-3. Eleven leather fragments; shoe sole with stitching on the edge, Goodyear or McKay welt standard manufacture since 1912, pre-cement shoe production suggesting pre-1926 date, possible date range between 1912 and 1926; strap with brad, possible shoe part (?).

Backhoe Trench 6, FS 17-5. Two ceramics including a chip from vessel that was white opaque, earthenware, glaze with considerable crazing. Most likely ironware from 1850-1920. Little crazing on later twentieth-century ironware.

Backhoe Trench 5, FS 18-1. Twenty ceramics. English black pottery glaze on both sides of earthenware teapot. MARK: "Dunn Bennett & Co. LTD. Made in England." Bottom has portion of MARK: "Crown" Product of Royal Victoria Pottery, Burslem, England. Date range is 1937-1964+. Use of "Made in England" is post-twentieth century: 1930-1948 (Godden 1964). Multicolor decoration on top rim (down 3.5 cm). There is a decal over glaze with a slight relief, evenly applied, resting on top of the glaze. This is post 1885. A lid, 4.5 cm in diameter, with no identifying marks. Both sides of the lid are glazed. It appears to be the same material as the large teapot (Kovel and Kovel 1986:88).

Backhoe Trench 5, FS 18-72. Ceramic cup, two pieces. Design on rim and handle, 10 cm thick, white porcelain or semiporcelain, opaque. It is possible heavy ware "Railroad" china. There is no crazing. The handle is intact and the appearance is the same as FS-18-6, white, semiporcelain glazed ceramic. Date would be post-1930.

Backhoe Trench 5, FS 18-73. Ceramic, one butter pat (possible). Railroad or commercial use, one half of the vessel. There are two lines below rim interior, semiporcelain with glaze on both sides, opaque without crazing. It is 6 cm thick and is post World War I. Age estimate is 1910 to 1970s.

Backhoe Trench 5, FS 18-74. Ceramic, pitcher spout fragment, white, 4 cm thick, ironstone or pure white ware. The crazing would indicate 1900 plus.

Backhoe Trench 5, FS 18-75. Ceramic cup without handle, reconstructed, white and glazed on both sides. Twentieth century ironstone, with minimal crazing, 9.8 cm diameter and 10 mm thick. Thickness indicates probable early twentieth century. It is unmarked and without design. Possible hotel or institutional ware.

Backhoe Trench 5, FS 18-15. Metal button from "Lee" bib overall or jacket, inscribed in the 13 cm button is "Lee 337." According to information found on the Internet, the Lee Jeans brand was born in 1911. Bib overalls were made first. This piece could be the button to which the hasp attaches. It possibly could be from a "LocoJacket" dating from 1920. The slide fasteners date from 1924, stud type. A similar button with same mark appears in Hull-Walski and Ayres (1989). The dam site dates between 1890 and 1940.

Backhoe Trench 5 FS 18-16. Metal button inscribed "Crown Overalls," stud type (Hull-Walski and Ayres 1989).

Backhoe Trench 5, Level 3, FS 19-1. Brown pint medicine bottle with cork. Prescription lip and round bottom, with a machine seam to the top and ring seam around the bottom. Maker's mark FGW (with the G larger than the F and W) was used by Fairmont Glass from 1898 to 1930 (Toulouse 1971:201). The machine seams were used from 1920 onwards (Newman 1970:72-75). Bottle date,

1920 to 1930.

Backhoe Trench 5, Level 3, FS 19-2. Clear toiletry bottle with modified excelsior (concave face) bottom. Bead neck finish with mold seams to the top and a ring seam at the bottom. "PALMER Toilet Water New York" molded into concave surface. The maker's mark "6 0 6," with the "0" centered in a square was used by Owens Bottle Co. from 1911 to 1929 (Toulouse 1971:393). The mold seams and ring seams were in use from 1920 onwards (Newman 1970:72-75). Bottle date, 1920 to 1929.

Backhoe Trench 5, Level 3, FS 19-3. Clear 4 oz. Sloan's Liniment bottle with Blake bottom profile and small external thread screw top. Owens Illinois Glass Co. maker's mark, perhaps from the Evansville, Indiana, plant, which closed in 1940 (Fike 1987:121).

Backhoe Trench 5, Level 3, FS 20-8. 1.7 cm diameter marble, opaque green glass with white swirls. Machine made "slag" marble that was popular in the 1930s (Randall 1977:1-32).

Backhoe Trench 5, Level 2, FS 19-4. Eighteen fragments of a 23 cm diameter chamber pot with handle. "IRONSTONE CHINA" and "HONI SOIT QUI MAL Y PENSE" printed on bottom with a coat-of-arms having a lion on the left and unicorn on the right. This coat-of-arms was used most recently by Cook Pottery of Trenton, New Jersey. It was originally used by Mellor and Co. F. G. Mellor was one of the founders of Cook and Co. Cook was in business from 1893 until 1959. Kovel and Kovel (1986:15) gives dates from 1893 to ca. 1926 for this mark (Lehner 1988:107).

Backhoe Trench 5, Level 2, FS 19-6. Round 4 oz. Chesebrough Vaseline bottle with external thread finish. The labeling on this bottle was used from 1915 to 1930 (Vogler et al. 1983:1045).

Backhoe Trench 5, Level 2, FS 19-10. Three marbles. One green glass with white swirls, 1.8 cm diameter; one clear glass with white swirls, 1.6 cm diameter; and one hand-made solid tan clay marble, 1.7-1.9 cm diameter. Hand-made clay marbles were popular from 1910 to about 1920; however, they could have been in use much later in Santa Fe, given the nature of the local economy during the 1930s (Randall 1977:1-34).

Backhoe Trench 5, Level 2, FS 19-19. Nine leather shoe fragments. One partial heel with nails in place, several counter pieces (probably heel reinforcements), and stitched sole and welt pieces. Possible McKay or Goodyear welt. Stitched and nailed construction techniques predate cemented assembly, giving a date range for this sample of 1912 to 1926 (Anderson 1968:56-65).

Backhoe Trench 5, Level 1, FS 8-9. Clear glass specialty candy jar made by Victory Glass Co., of Jeannette, Pennsylvania (spelled "Jenet" on the bottle). These 3/4 oz. jars were made with a figurine on the top (missing from this sample) and a metal screw-on closure at the bottom. The logo "V.G.Co" on this bottle was in use by Victory during the 1930s (Spillman 1983:113).

Backhoe Trench 5, Level 1, FS 8-10. Bottom section from a clear Karo jar. Molded into the bottom section were the legends "KARO SYRUP," "1 ½ LBS.NET.WT," "OES.PAT. 127,618," and "REG US PAT OFF." In addition, the maker's mark "7 1 50," with the "I" centered in a circle with carat marks on either side, was legible. This mark was found in *Bottle Makers and Their Marks* (Toulouse 1971:403), which reported that the bottle was made by Owens Illinois Glass Co. The "7" indicates the plant number (Alton, Illinois). The "50" indicates the year of manufacture, in this instance, 1950 (Karo Syrup was first marketed in glass containers in 1940).