

MUSEUM OF NEW MEXICO

OFFICE OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL STUDIES

**DATA RECOVERY PLAN FOR ORMAND VILLAGE,
GRANT COUNTY, NEW MEXICO**

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ADMINISTRATIVE SUMMARY

Ormand Village (LA 5793) was first excavated in 1965 by the Museum of New Mexico. The results of that initial fieldwork were analyzed and compiled by Laurel Wallace (1998) of the Office of Archaeological Studies (OAS). Ormand Village is a large multiple component site located along the Gila River near Cliff in Grants County, New Mexico. A series of Salado rooms, Mogollon pithouses, and Archaic units cover the terrace above the U.S. 180 roadcut.

The site was placed on the Endangered Sites list by the Archaeological Site Stabilization and Protection Program (ASSAPP) in June 1996 because the steep bank within the highway right-of-way on the west side of the road had developed a deep channel cut that was threatening to erode the remainder of the site in that area. Stabilization plans were coordinated with the New Mexico State Highway and Transportation Department (NMSHTD), including the Environmental Section, Landscape Section, District 1 Office, Federal Highway Administration, and the State Historic Preservation Division. The plans included the rock-plating of the channel cut and the placement of logs along a portion of the right-of-way fence to prevent further erosion.

To ensure that no cultural features existed within the highway right-of-way cut, a limited testing program was implemented first. Testing revealed no cultural features in the roadcut bank. Rock-plating was to begin on June 27, 2000. However, after a heavy rainstorm, a lens of charcoal and ash was visible in the cut approximately 40 cm below where testing had presumably reached sterile soil. The lens appears to be part of an earlier component of the site consisting of a hearth that may either be an isolated feature or may be within a structural unit. Stabilization plans were immediately placed on hold, and a data recovery plan was prepared in order to examine this feature further before stabilizing the roadcut.

The NMSHTD provided the funding for this project.

NMSHTD Project J0089 TPE-7700(14), CN 9163
MNM Project 41.596 (Ormand ASSAPP DRP)
State of New Mexico Blanket Permit No. NM-99-027

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INTRODUCTION

The OAS, Museum of New Mexico, received funding from the New Mexico State Highway and Transportation Department (NMSHTD), through the Enhancement Program of the Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act of 1991, to identify cultural properties within existing NMSHTD highway rights-of-way (NMSHTD contract J0089; Project No. TPE-7700[14]). This undertaking is known as the Archaeological Site Stabilization and Protection Project (ASSAPP). If the preservation of any cultural property seems threatened by erosion or highway-related activities, the OAS has the responsibility under this program to propose and implement management activities for that property in consultation with the NMSHTD and the landowner. However, only those properties that are not part of planned construction or improvement projects are considered by the ASSAPP.

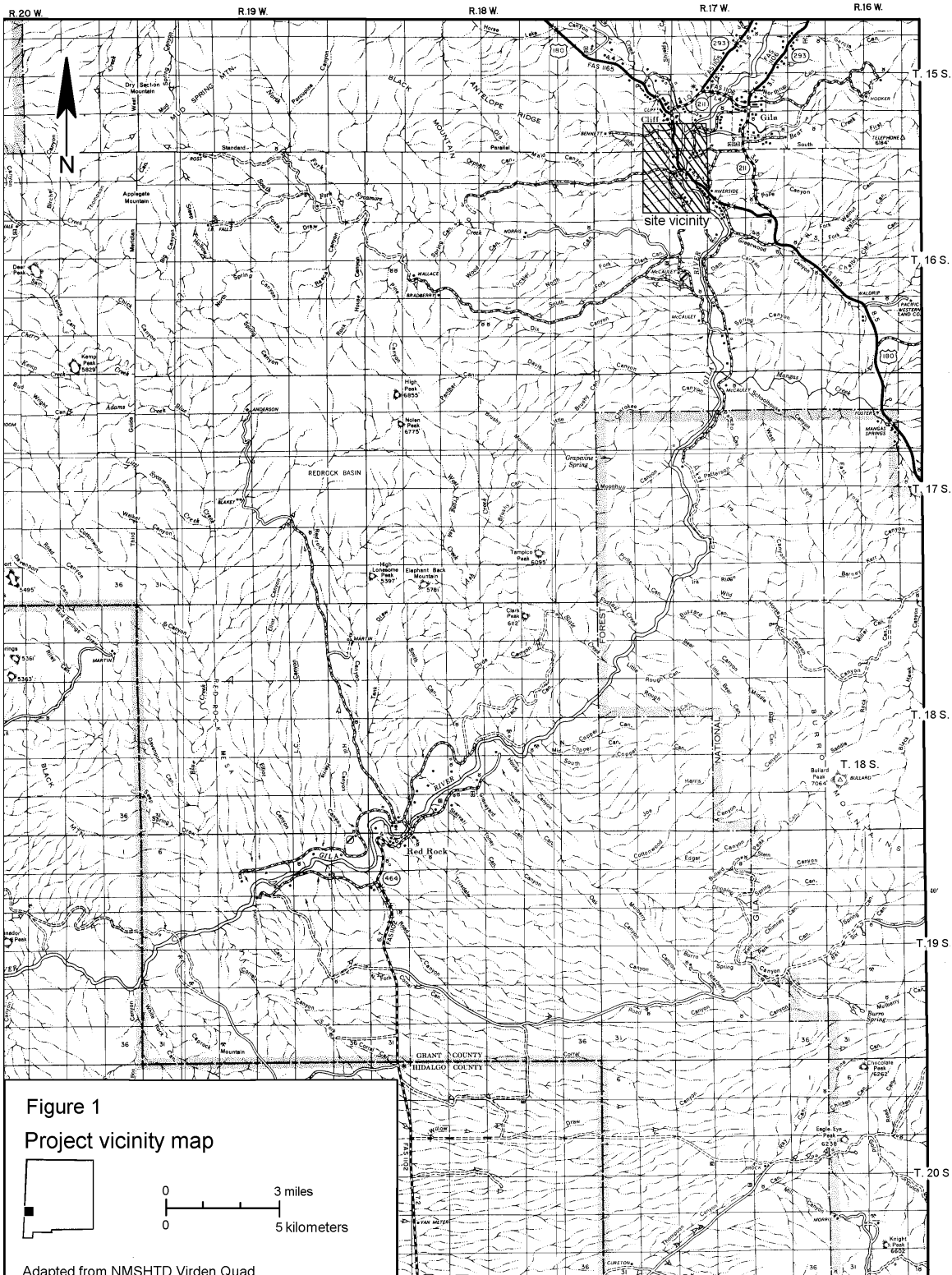
Ormand Village (LA 5793) was placed on the ASSAPP Endangered Sites list in August 1996. The site is located along U.S. 180 in Catron County near Cliff, New Mexico (Fig. 1 and Appendix 1) on private land and NMSHTD right-of-way acquired from private sources. Within the right-of-way, the steep bank of the roadcut is severely eroding and threatening the multiple-component site, which consists of Archaic, Mogollon, and Salado structures, a plaza, and several ceremonial units dating between 1500 B.C. and A.D. 1450.

The site was initially recorded by the Museum of New Mexico in 1964 and partially excavated by Laurens Hammack in 1965. However, no excavation report was written. The site was recorded again by Archaeological Research, Inc. in 1993. In 1998, Laurel Wallace of the OAS compiled the field excavation data and completed a final report on the site (Wallace 1998).

Although the site had been partially excavated, OAS personnel implemented a testing program for two days in January and March 2000 within the area of the roadcut bank. Results indicated that no cultural features lie within the confines of the steep cut. Therefore, a stabilization plan was drafted and approved by the NMSHTD, Federal Highway Administration, and New Mexico Historic Preservation Division.

On June 27, 2000, before proceeding with the rock-plating of the steep cut, it was discovered that heavy rains had exposed an ash lens approximately 40 cm below the earlier test excavations. The lens appears to represent either an isolated hearth or a hearth within a structure. Plans to rock-plate the cut were halted immediately. It was then determined that data recovery (through excavation) of the feature that is eroding out of the bank would be the most efficient method of stabilizing the rest of the slope in this area and preventing further data loss through erosion.

Ormand Village is not listed in the *National Register of Historic Places* or the *New Mexico State Register of Cultural Properties*.



ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

Ormand Village is 30 m west of the Gila River on the first terrace above the river, which rises abruptly above the floodplains. The site lies within one of the world's great volcanic provinces. Volcanic rocks, mainly of Tertiary age, are visible throughout much of the area (Elston 1965:167,170). Extensive lava-capped mesas and benches are present today.

Soils are of Lonti gravelly clay-loam, best suited for rangeland. However, floodplains along the Gila and nearby Duck and Bear Creeks are good for irrigated crops and pasture. Runoff is slow, with brief periods of flooding from July to September.

Ormand Village is situated in the semidesert grassland biome. It is potentially perennial grass-scrub land with desert scrub at lower elevations and evergreen woodland, chaparral, or plains grassland in higher elevations. Most of it receives an average annual precipitation of 10-18 inches, over 50 percent of which falls between April and September. Relative humidity is low. Winters are mild. Maximum temperatures in summer range from 12.4 to 17.4 degrees C. The frost-free season averages 150 to 225 days.

There are numerous summer-active perennial grasses present, such as black grama, slender grama, chino grama, spruce top grass, bush muhly, three-awn, Arizona cotton top, curly mesquite grass, pappus grass, tanglehead grass, and vine mesquite grass. Forbs and weeds are also seasonably abundant and include lupines, buckwheat, and mallows. Important scrub-shrubs are mesquite, one-seed juniper, Mormon tea, mimosa, false mesquite, catclaw acacia, little-leaf sumac, desert hackberry, and ocotillo. Trees are uncommon except for mesquite and one-seed juniper and are usually restricted to drainages (Tuan et al. 1973).

Mammals of this biome are black-tailed jackrabbit, spotted ground squirrel, mice, rats, badger, and coyote, with a large variety of birds. Species such as Gambel's quail, mule deer, javelina, and white-tailed deer can also be found.

CULTURAL SETTING

(from Wallace 1998)

Numerous Archaic sites (7000 B.C.–A.D. 200) have been reported from southwestern New Mexico, including recent excavations south of Silver City by TRC Mariah, Inc. New data on Late Archaic occupations in southern Arizona has documented the presence of Archaic agricultural villages along major waterways by 550 B.C. (Roth 1993). The appearance of these villages challenges previous interpretations of the Late Archaic as a culturally homogeneous adaptation of mobile hunters and gatherers following seasonal rounds. Eleven pit structures were originally excavated at Ormand Village, and they may be contemporary, implying the presence of such an Archaic village.

It is not clear whether the Mogollon tradition evolved out of the Archaic or was an independent development. The Mogollon is considered an adaptation to agriculture, the use of pottery, and semipermanent dwellings originating in the mountains of west-central New Mexico. Early phases (i.e., the Pinelawn phase) contained circular pithouses with central posts (Bronitsky and Merritt 1986:175). The architecture, ceramics, and burial practices of the Mogollon tradition change through time and allow us to define the following periods.

Early Pithouse Period (A.D. 200-500)

Within this time frame are found shallow, circular, or oval pithouses with brown ware pottery (the Alma series) and a few red-washed wares. Villages are common, some with up to 60 rooms, but averaging 7 rooms. Some larger units may represent ceremonial centers. Agricultural products, such as corn, are found at these early sites.

Late Pithouse Period (A.D. 500-1000)

This period sees the development of slipped and decorated pottery with more formalized pithouse interiors. Villages are larger, with up to 200 rooms. Commonly, later sites are built on top of these villages, making estimates of size sometimes difficult. Agricultural use of major drainages began during this period and continued into the Pueblo period (Lekson 1992:13-15). Potential communal structures are often present.

Pueblo Period (A.D. 1000-1150)

These sites belong to the Mimbres phase, the best understood of all the phases in the region. Surface rooms of 4-5 units mark the beginning of the phase, with a progressive increase of up to 200 rooms. The larger, aggregated pueblos are rare compared to the smaller sites (Lekson 1992:16). Architectural features include large unwallied plazas, large surface rooms, and small kivas (Anyon and LeBlanc 1980:266).

Mimbres peoples employed irrigation canals, water check dams, and terraces along small drainages to increase the agricultural yield of the area. The pottery was mostly Mimbres Classic Black-on-white.

Later Occupations

Later Pueblo occupations are variations of adaptations occurring elsewhere in the region and include the Black Mountain phase (A.D. 1180-1300), reflecting Casas Grandes influence (LeBlanc

1989), and the Cliff phase (A.D. 1300-1450), reflecting Salado influence. Ormand Village contains a Salado occupation dating between the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. Salado polychrome pottery is a ceramic import; however, there is continued use of adobe architecture and jar cremations. Sites are few and are clustered in the Cliff, Buckhorn, Antelope Ridge, and Mangus Springs quadrangles (USGS). The polychrome pottery reflects connections to ceramic traditions in east-central and southeastern Arizona (Crown 1994) and affinity with Casas Grandes in Mexico. There is continued debate about the origins and character of the "Salado culture." Chihuahuan influence at Ormand Village is sparse, but examples of pottery from Arizona are plentiful.

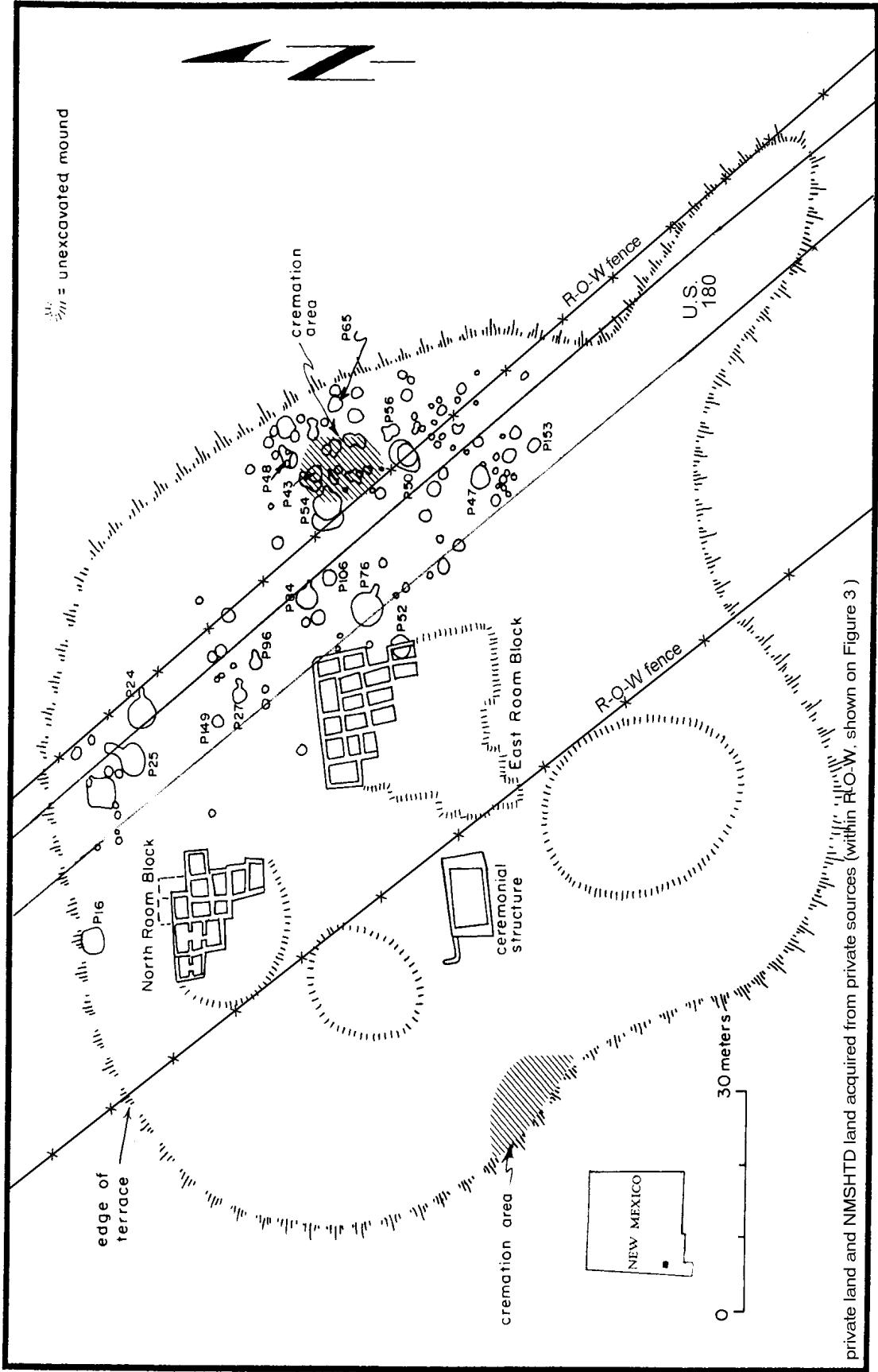
SITE DESCRIPTION

(from Wallace 1998)

Ormand Village is situated 32 m west of the Gila River on the first gravel terrace above the floodplain. The elevation of the site is 1,370 m. It is in the Cliff Valley, which contains excellent arable land. The rugged Mogollon Mountains rise 16.6 km to the east. Gentle, rolling hills characterize the site area and land west of the site. Duck Creek and Lobo Creek converge with the Gila River north of the site.

Other than low-lying grasses, vegetation on the site is sparse. A few small mesquite bushes are growing in several pithouse depressions. Juniper is found on north-facing slopes, and mesquite, oak, and cacti grow on south-facing slopes. Large cottonwoods rim the Gila River channel. Construction resources for site occupants include readily available adobe material, cobbles, and timber.

A Salado period cremation area lies in the western portion of the site along with several roomblocks with a plaza between them. Numerous pithouses belonging to the Late Archaic or Early Pithouse period of the Mogollon culture are on the east side. Figure 2 (from Wallace 1998:16) shows the site map, constructed from field notes. U.S. 180 has been imposed over the map by ASSAPP personnel.



private land and NMSHTD land acquired from private sources (within R.O.W. shown on Figure 3)

Figure 2. Plan of Ormand Village.

RESULTS OF PREVIOUS TESTING

(from Lentz 2000)

Prior to stabilization of the roadcut bank on the west side of the highway, the OAS conducted a limited testing program at Ormand Village to ensure that no subsurface resources were present. The limited testing followed the procedures and practices outlined in the State of New Mexico Blanket Permit No. 99-027 and *Testing and Site Evaluation Proposal* (HPD Log 43648). All testing was confined to the present NMSHTD right-of-way (Fig. 3).

On January 25 and March 1, 2000, OAS personnel examined the erosional cut at Ormand Village. A datum was established, and a grid system containing two test pits (Test Pits 1-2) was laid out (Fig. 4). Stained soil and the likely proximity of subterranean structures suggested the possibility of a pithouse, or a portion thereof, within the NMSHTD right-of-way.

Test excavations were performed entirely with hand tools. All soil and sediment deposits were screened through 1/4 inch mesh. All elevations were taken below current ground surface.

Test Pit 1 was 1.0 by .50 m. The test pit reached a depth of 1.40 m below the ground surface; however, only the lower 30 cm of fill remained to be excavated, due to erosion. The unit was excavated in a single stratum because no soil breaks were observed. The fill contained numerous alluvial river cobbles and small to medium-sized gravels. The soil matrix consisted of a sandy clayey soil (Munsell color 5 YR 6/6 reddish yellow). There were no artifact inclusions. Sterile bedrock was encountered at the base of the 1.40 m deep excavation unit.

Test Pit 2 was placed adjacent to Test Pit 1 in the roadcut bank and was 1.0 by 1.0 m. This unit was also excavated in a single stratum, and the excavated portion was 28 cm thick. The unit was 1.38 m below ground surface. The excavated fill contained river cobbles, gravels, and sandy clay (Munsell color 5 YR 6/6 reddish yellow). No artifacts were present. Sandstone bedrock was presumably encountered at the base of the test pit.

Also, a possible cobble alignment on the north side of the erosional cut (Fig. 4) was trowel tested. The soil was 5 YR 3/3 (dark reddish brown) sandy clay with a few charcoal inclusions and small cobbles. The alignment was determined to be large, natural river cobbles in a random orientation. One Alma brown ware jar sherd was recovered. The artifact was examined in the field and left in its original provenience.

Since no features were encountered, no flotation, pollen, or radiocarbon samples were taken. The two test pits were not backfilled at the conclusion of the testing program to allow for more effective stabilization using rock replacement rather than soil (as a result of consultations with Grady Stem, NMSHTD landscape architect).

Stabilization plans were submitted to the NMSHTD, Federal Highway Administration, and the Historic Preservation Division, and approval was granted to proceed. These measures include the rock-plating of the erosion channel by hand and the installation of logs along the right-of-way fence north of the erosion cut to prevent further erosion. Mr. Stem believes the slope elsewhere is adequately vegetated with local grasses and shrubs, and that no seeding is necessary. Paul Gray and D. Delayo of the District 1 office of NMSHTD in Deming, kindly provided the rock to plate the site bank.

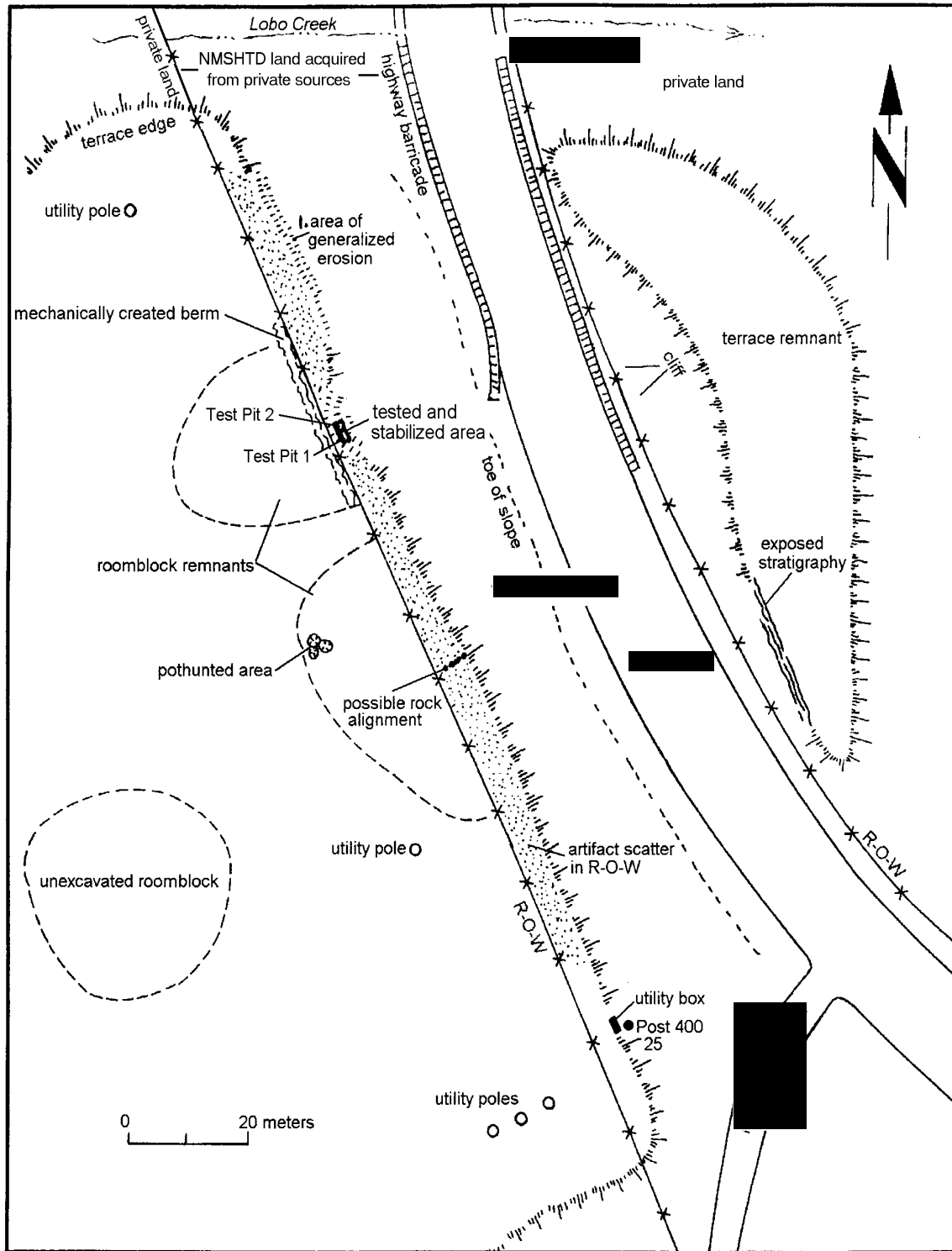


Figure 3. Tested area of LA 5793.

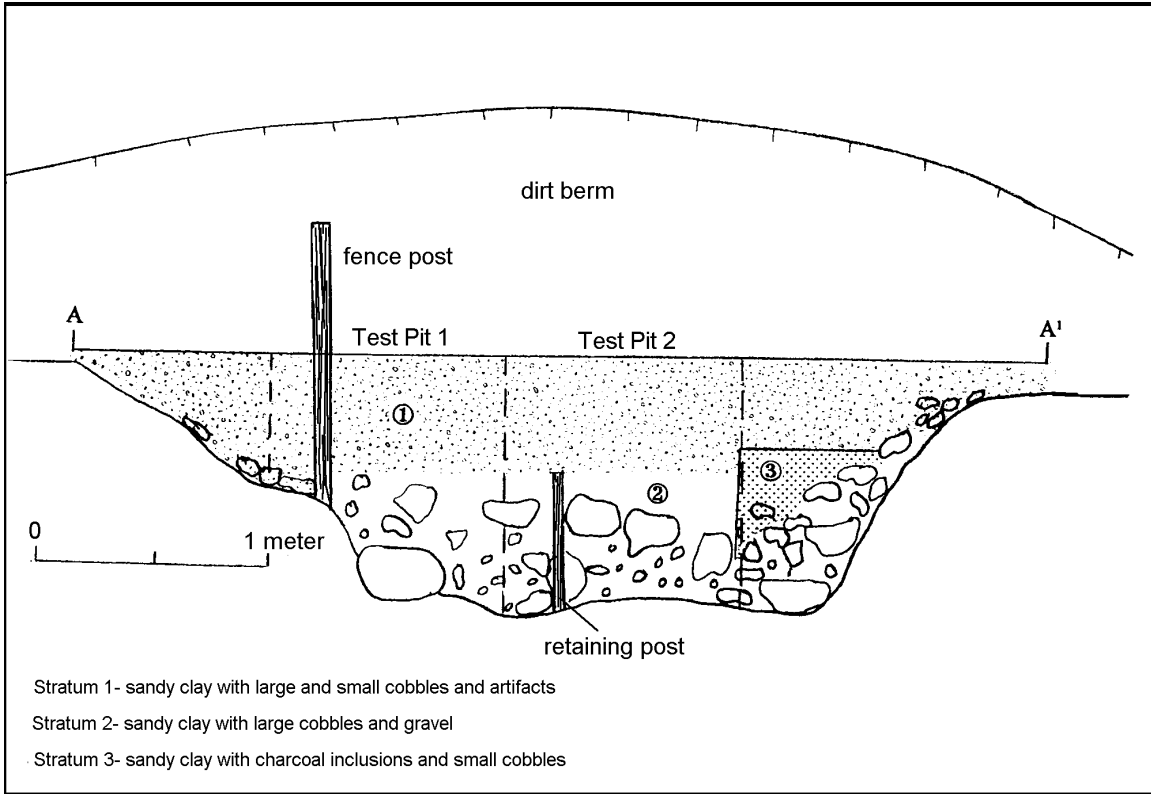


Figure 4. West profile of tested area, LA 5793.

DATA RECOVERY PLAN

OAS crew members arrived at Ormand Village on June 27, 2000, to begin stabilization efforts at the site, specifically to rock-plate the erosional cut. A recent heavy rainfall had exposed an ash lens, not visible on prior site visits, 40 cm below the base of Test Pit 2, 1.60 m below the ground surface of the site (Fig. 5). It is also under the large cobbles and rock, where apparently sterile soil had been reached. The ash lens appears to be about 5 cm thick and 40 cm long. It is our opinion that the lens represents an isolated hearth or a hearth area within a structure such as a pithouse. If the lens is within a structure, then only a portion of that structure remains. The depth of the lens at 1.60 m below surface suggests an early date for the feature, possibly within the Archaic period.

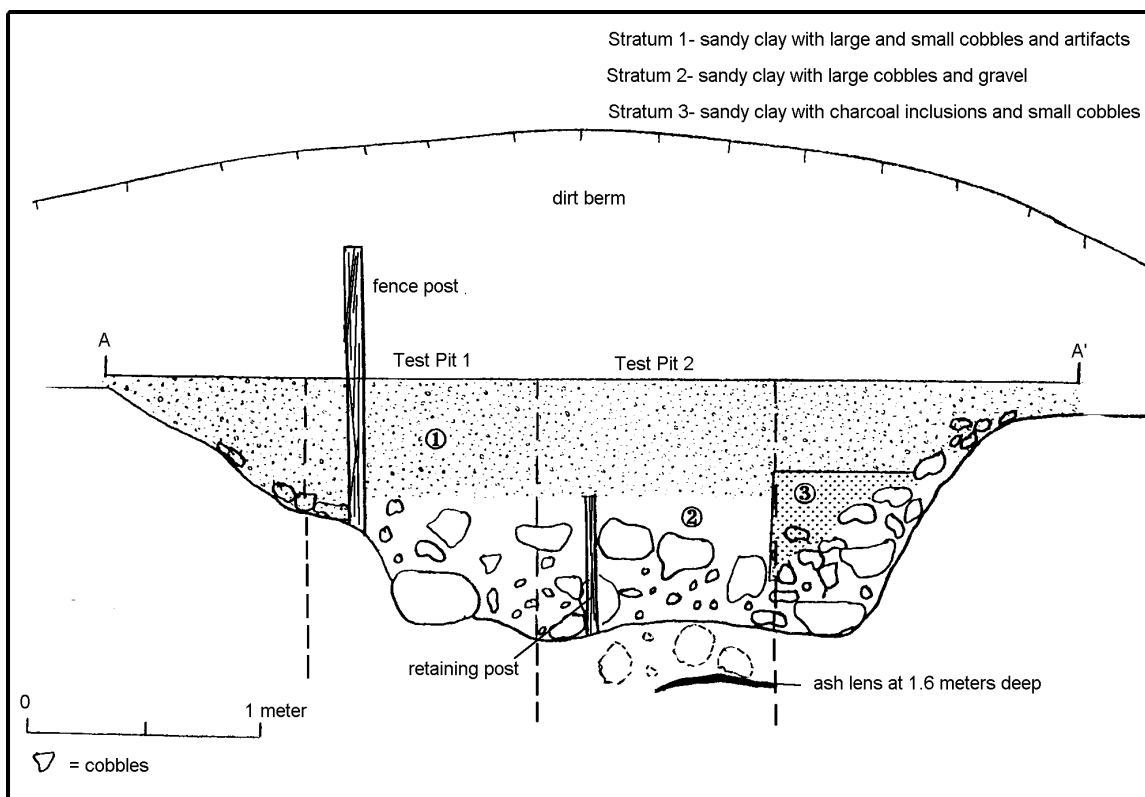


Figure 5. Ash lens underlying Test Pit 2.

Rock-planting of the erosional cut was completed only for the lower half of the bank. The ash lens was not disturbed, and stabilization efforts were halted. Stabilization plans will proceed after the data recovery is completed.

The data recovery plan focuses on excavation of an ash lens underlying Test Pit 2 and any other associated cultural manifestations such as a pithouse or outside use-area. Other areas of the roadcut bank are considered stable and will not be included in data recovery procedures. Therefore, the following research plan is restricted in scope, and only very basic, but important, research questions can be addressed.

Research Focus

The Ormand Village site is known to contain components from three different time periods: Archaic, Early Pithouse of the Mogollon, and Salado (Wallace 1998). The Archaic period at Ormand

is represented by 11 aceramic pithouses, for which no dates were obtained. The ash lens in the roadcut bank could potentially relate to an Archaic occupation of the site because of its position at 1.6 m below ground surface. Late Archaic pithouses within the region date between 1500 B.C. and A.D. 200 (Schutt et al. 1994:14). A date from the ash feature could aid in refining our understanding of the Archaic adaptation within the region. Therefore, the research focus is on identifying the feature exposed in the bank cut and its placement within a cultural and chronometric framework.

Feature Identification

Is the ash lens a hearth or a thermal feature within a structure or on an outside use-surface? Excavation of the soil immediately above the ash lens and in surrounding grid units, expanding outward from the feature, will be undertaken until the feature (or features) is defined. If the ash lens is found to be within a structure, the remainder of the structure will be excavated. In order to place the feature within a cultural context, attempts will be made to correlate it with the architecture and artifacts of previously excavated portions of the site.

Dating

It will be of utmost importance to retrieve datable materials from the feature to identify potentially early use of the site and to establish possible cultural continuity between this area and the remainder of the site. All charcoal associated with the ash lens will be collected and submitted for radiocarbon dating to Beta Analytic, Inc. Small charcoal samples will also be subjected to intensive analysis, if that is all that is available. If the lens is associated with an intensely burned hearth, archaeomagnetic samples will be taken. The dating of corn or faunal specimens are also an option, if these are available. Other means of dating the feature could involve obsidian hydration, ceramic cross-dating, projectile point dating, and dendrochronological sampling. These will be employed as adjuncts to the absolute dating techniques.

While the above research concerns are inherently limited by the restricted nature of the proposed undertaking, it is believed that important data can be obtained and used to augment existing models of Archaic, Mogollon, or Salado occupations of Ormand Village.

Excavation Procedures

Prior to excavation of the ash lens and possible associated features, a main datum will be reestablished to maintain vertical and horizontal control with a 1 by 1 m grid system. The main datum will be placed at the intersection of north-south and east-west baselines. Grids will be designated by the north and east coordinates of the northwest corner. The elevation of the ground surface at each grid corner will be recorded with a transit to produce a topographic map of the right-of-way area.

Hand tools such as trowels, shovels, picks, brushes, dental picks, and soil augers will be used during excavation. All excavation will take place within 1 by 1 m grids taken down in 10 cm arbitrary levels measured from main datum, unless natural stratigraphy is encountered, which will then be followed. Excavation units will be placed initially over the observed cultural feature. Grids then will be expanded out from here to determine the full extent of the other cultural manifestations.

All fill will be screened through 1/4 inch mesh. Fill removed will be categorized in general descriptive terms, such as surface soil, general fill, feature fill, floor, and outside cultural surface. Each grid will be taken down until culturally sterile soil is encountered and no further cultural material is recovered. Soil augers will be used in each grid to ensure that sterile soil has been reached. A Munsell color scale will be used to record soil color for each excavation unit.

All artifacts will be collected by grid provenience and level. Artifacts recovered from floors or other use surfaces will be mapped in place and bagged separately. Any features found will be photographed and plans and profiles drawn. A transit map will be produced at the conclusion of excavations showing the locations of all cultural features and the extent of excavations. Samples for radiocarbon, macrobotanical, palynological, archaeomagnetic, and dendrochronological analyses will be taken from all appropriate features.

Treatment of Human Remains

If human remains are encountered, they will be protected and left in place. If conditions are such that the remains cannot be protected, field treatment will follow procedures outlined by the laws and regulations of the State of New Mexico (Sec. 16-6-11.2 NMSA 1978; HPD Rule 89-1) and the Museum of New Mexico policy adopted January 17, 1991, and modified February 5, 1991, "Policy on Collection, Display, and Repatriation of Culturally Sensitive Materials" (SRC Rule 11).

It seems unlikely that burials will be discovered during the data recovery effort. Only a small portion of the site is the proposed work area, and should human remains be encountered, the number of burials exposed is likely to be low. If burials, associated burial goods, or isolated burial goods are found, excavation will cease, and consultations with appropriate parties will be initiated as prescribed by the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA). If the remains are to be excavated, and interested parties express no specific excavation treatment, standard archaeological excavation techniques will be employed. These include definition of the burial pit, use of hand tools to expose skeletal materials, mapping, photographing the position of the skeleton and any grave goods, and retrieval of soil for pollen analysis. We will then excavate all human remains encountered to implement culturally appropriate disposition. No person will be allowed to handle or photograph the remains except as part of scientific data recovery efforts. Photographs of sensitive materials will not be released to the media or general public. If the parties consulted have no specific wishes for treatment of the remains, the remains will be submitted to the Museum of New Mexico Archaeological Research Collection (ARC) for physical storage at the Department of Anthropology, University of New Mexico. Remaining artifacts will be submitted to ARC for physical storage.

Should burials be encountered and analysis approved, the main goal of skeletal analysis will be the nondestructive study of the remains to add to the general database on prehistoric human populations in the site region. This approach will include standard metric studies, aging and sexing, and documentation of pathologies. There is a possibility that human remains from the site could yield bone tissue samples for carbon isotope studies, allowing us to estimate the relative proportion of maize in the diet of site occupants. Before this or any other destructive analysis is attempted, however, the Office of Archaeological Studies will work with the Historic Preservation Division to ensure prior consultation with all concerned parties.

Traditional Cultural Properties Consultation

Traditional cultural property (TCP) investigations are a part of the Section 106 review process. According to the *National Park Service National Register Bulletin Number 38 (Guidelines for Evaluating and Documenting Traditional Cultural Properties)*, the *National Register of Historic Places* contains a wide range of historic property types, reflecting the diversity of the nation's history and culture. Buildings, structures, and sites; groups of buildings, structures, or sites forming historic districts; landscapes; and individual objects are all included in the *Register* if they meet the criteria specified in the *National Register's Criteria for Evaluation* (36 CFR 60.4). Such properties reflect many kinds of significance in architecture, history, archaeology, engineering, and culture. In the *National Register*, the word *culture* is understood to mean the traditions, beliefs, practices, lifeways,

arts, crafts, and social institutions of any community, be it an Indian tribe, a local ethnic group, or the people of a nation as a whole. One kind of cultural significance a property may possess, and that may make it eligible for inclusion in the *National Register of Historic Places*, is traditional cultural significance. "Traditional" in this context refers to those beliefs, customs, and practices of a living community of people that have passed down through the generations, usually orally or through practice. The traditional cultural significance of a historic property, then, is that derived from the role the property plays in a community's historically rooted beliefs, customs, and practices.

A traditional cultural property can be defined generally as one that is eligible for inclusion in the *National Register of Historic Places* because of its association with cultural practices or beliefs of a living community that are rooted in that community's history and important in maintaining the continuing cultural identity of the community. Because of the difficulty in recognizing a traditional cultural property, the existence and significance of such locations often can be determined only through ethnographic research.

On June 17, 1999, revised regulations (36 CFR part 800) governing the Section 106 process were implemented. This called for expanded requirements for tribal consultations and participation. The NMSHTD currently operates under a substitution agreement between the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation and the New Mexico State Historic Preservation Officer under 36 CFR Section 800.7.

The OAS/ASSAPP project area is within NMSHTD right-of-way acquired from private lands, and not on lands managed by the Bureau of Indian Affairs or any Indian tribe, nation, or pueblo. In the capacity of "interested party," the NMSHTD is in the process of contacting Native American groups to determine if there are any TCP concerns regarding the site.

Laboratory Analysis

Laboratory analyses will be conducted by the staff of the Office of Archaeological Studies and specialized professional consultants. When brought in from the field, artifacts will be washed, sorted, and catalogued. Any remains that do not appear to be stable will be treated in consultation with a conservator. Unless otherwise stipulated by the landowner (NMSHTD), all recovered artifacts will be curated at the Archaeological Research Collection, Laboratory of Anthropology, Museum of New Mexico.

Ceramic Artifacts

To assign dates, function, and cultural affinity to the feature, a detailed analysis of the typological attributes of the ceramics recovered will be undertaken. Artifacts will be identified by existing type name, vessel and rim form, vessel diameter, paste texture and color, temper material, surface color and finish, slip, design type, thickness, presumed function, and presence of attributes such as burning, smudging, mending, or reworking. A binocular microscope will be used to facilitate the analysis. Comparisons will be made statistically with ceramics recovered from the earlier excavation to help determine the cultural affiliation of the ash feature.

Lithic Artifacts

Chipped stone artifacts will be examined to provide data on raw material procurement and selection, and on flaking techniques and activities pursued by site occupants. Attributes that will be studied include material type and texture, artifact type, fracture type, use, and presence of thermal treatment. Attributes that will be monitored on formal and informal tools include edge angle and

shape, and type of modification or wear. A binocular microscope will be used to identify retouch and wear patterns. Debitage will be examined for evidence of reduction strategy, reduction stage, platform type, percentage of dorsal cortex, platform lipping, and artifact portion. These studies should allow for an evaluation of reduction technology, tool production and use, and raw material procurement strategies. Comparison of lithic artifact data with the remainder of the previously excavated site may assist in the identification of specific manufacturing techniques and use patterns that may inform on the subsistence strategies of the different cultural groups on the site.

Ground Stone Artifacts

Any recovered ground stone will be studied in terms of morphological and raw material classes. Information will be sought on the type of processing activities that were pursued. Fill samples will be taken from the ground stone surfaces for pollen and macrobotanical analyses to determine types of plant food being exploited for subsistence needs. Wear patterns on the ground stone are also indicative of the type of activity that took place, such as hide processing, and will be recorded.

Faunal Remains

If faunal remains are found, the analysis will focus on the identification of species, age, and bone elements to help determine the species used as food resources and the portions used by the site occupants. Season of death in faunal remains will be determined for young species, if possible. Butchering and processing methods will be examined. We will also investigate the use of faunal materials as tools. Information from the faunal analysis will be used to help determine the season of occupation of the feature excavated, the degree of hunting dependency, and the subsistence strategy pursued.

Floral Remains

Macrofloral remains will be identified by specific species when possible and compared with plant data from the remainder of the site to determine flora used by site occupants. Analysis will also help determine the season of use and subsistence strategy employed, insofar as possible. Plant types will identify whether domestication of cultigens was pursued.

Palynological remains will be recovered from hearths, floors, pits, and any cultural features that are found. They will be used to also identify specific plant species used by site occupants. Season of use will also be determined from the type of pollen recovered. Cultigens may possibly be present in pollen samples and will inform on the subsistence strategies pursued.

Analytic Results

The final report will be published in the Museum of New Mexico's Office of Archaeological Studies Archaeology Notes series. The report will present the results of the excavations, analysis, and interpretation of the data. It will include photographs, site and feature maps, and data summaries. Field notes and maps, analytical data sheets, and all photographs will be deposited with the Archeological Records Management Section of the State Historic Preservation Division, at the Laboratory of Anthropology in Santa Fe.

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