NMCRIS Activity No. 147325

Museum of New Mexico
Office of Archaeological Studies

Archaeological Monitoring Report for Trench Installation of PNM Conduit Serving 206 McKenzie Street, Santa Fe, New Mexico

Karen Wening

with contributions by
Caitlin Ainsworth, Susan M. Moga, and Susan Stinson

Archaeology Notes 512
2022

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THIS REPORT CONTAINS CONFIDENTIAL SITE LOCATION INFORMATION THAT IS PROTECTED BY STATUTE. COPIES CANNOT BE RELEASED TO THE PUBLIC.

Principal Investigator
Eric Blinman

Final report submitted to NMHPD on Jan. 17, 2023.

Archaeology Notes 512
2022

NMCRIS INVESTIGATION ABSTRACT FORM (NIAF)

1. NMCRIS Activity No.:	2a. Lead (Sponsoring) Agency: Public Service Company of NM	2b. Other Permitting Agency(ies):	3. Lead Agency Report No.:
147325			

4. Title of Report: Archaeological Monitoring Report for Trench Installation of PNM Conduit Serving 206 McKenzie Street, Santa Fe, New Mexico

5. Type of Report ☐ **Negative** ☒ **Positive**

6. Investigation Type

☐ Research Design ☐ Survey/Inventory ☐ Test Excavation ☐ Excavation ☐ Collections/Non-Field Study

☐ Overview/Lit Review ☐ Monitoring ☐ Ethnographic study ☐ Site specific visit ☐ Other Monitoring

7. Description of Undertaking (what does the project entail?): Monitoring of PNM conduit trench excavation at the east end of McKenzie Street and within the parking lot of 206 McKenzie Street. A total of 0.0086 acres were mechanically excavated.

8. Dates of Investigation: May 11–18, 2020

9. Report Date: January 18, 2022

10. Performing Agency/Consultant: Office of Archaeological Stu

Principal Investigator: Eric Blinman
Field Supervisor: Karen Wening
Field Personnel Names: Susan Stinson

11. Performing Agency/Consultant Report No.: Archaeology Notes 512

12.

13. Client/Customer (project proponent):
Contact: Sharon Brown, PNM Environmental Division
Address: 414 Silver Ave. SW, Albuquerque, NM 87102
Phone: (505) 241-2700

14. Client/Customer Project No.:

15. Land Ownership Status ***(Must be indicated on project map):***

Land Owner	Acres Surveyed	Acres in APE
City of Santa Fe	0.0086	0.0086
TOTALS		**0.0086**

16 Records Search(es):

Date(s) of ARMS File Review 10-20-2020	**Name of Reviewer(s)** Eric Blinman	
Date(s) of NR/SR File Review 12-31-20	**Name of Reviewer(s)** Karen Wening	
Date(s) of Other Agency File Review	**Name of Reviewer(s)**	**Agency**

17. Survey Data:

a. Source Graphics ☐ **NAD 27** ☒ **NAD 83**
☐ **USGS 7.5' (1:24,000) topo map** ☐ **Other topo map, Scale:**
☒ **GPS Unit** **Accuracy** ☒**<1.0m** ☐ **1-10m** ☐ **10-100m** ☐**>100m**

b. USGS 7.5' Topographic Map Name **USGS Quad Code**

Santa Fe	35105-F8

c. County(ies): Santa Fe County

17. Survey Data (continued):

d. Nearest City or Town: Santa Fe

e. Legal Description:

Township (N/S)	Range (E/W)	Section	¼ ¼ ¼
17N	9E	24	NW, SE, SW.
			, , .
			, , .
			, , .
			, , .
			, , .
			, , .
			, , .
			, , .

Projected legal description? ☐ **Yes** ☐ **No** ☒ **Unplatted**

f. Other Description (e.g. well pad footages, mile markers, plats, land grant name, etc.):

18. Survey Field Methods:
Intensity: ☒ 100% coverage ☐ <100% coverage

Configuration: ☐ block survey units ☐ linear survey units (l x w): ☐ other survey units (specify): **Monitoring**

Scope: ☐ non-selective (all sites recorded) ☐ selective/thematic (selected sites recorded)

Coverage Method: ☐ systematic pedestrian coverage ☐ other method (describe)

Survey Interval (m): n/a Crew Size: 2 Fieldwork Dates: May 11-18, 2020

Survey Person Hours: Recording Person Hours: Total Hours: 56

Additional Narrative:

19. Environmental Setting (NRCS soil designation; vegetative community; elevation; etc.): Santa Fe is in a fault zone within a subdivision of the Southern Rocky Mountain physiographic zone known as the Espanola Basin, one in a chain of basins comprising the Rio Grande rift, which extends from southern Colorado to southern New Mexico. Local topography at LA 175277 is a nearly level southern terrace of the Santa Fe River at an elevation of 7,011 ft. Soils are formed in reworked, mixed alluvial material of the Tertiary/Quaternary-period Santa Fe formation. The major soil association is Bluewing gravelly sandy loam. This soil occurs on 0- to 5-percent slopes and may coexist with Pojoaque and Fivemile soils. LA 175277 has a semiarid climate in which precipitation can fluctuate widely. Historical local flora and fauna are typical of Upper Sonoran grasslands. The characteristic vegetation includes piñon, juniper, prickly pear, cholla, yucca, and several species of muhly and grama grass. Fauna included coyote, badger, porcupine, black-tailed jackrabbit, desert cottontail, spotted ground squirrel and many species of birds. Mule deer and black bear are known to occur, but in low numbers.

20. a. Percent Ground Visibility: 7 percent **b. Condition of Survey Area (grazed, bladed, undisturbed, etc.):** Urbanized

21. CULTURAL RESOURCE FINDINGS ☒ **Yes, See Page 3** ☐ **No, Discuss Why:**

22. Required Attachments (check all appropriate boxes): All of the information below is included in the attached report.
☒ **USGS 7.5 Topographic Map with sites, isolates, and survey area clearly drawn**
☒ **Copy of NMCRIS Mapserver Map Check**
☐ **LA Site Forms - new sites (*with sketch map & topographic map)***
☒ **LA Site Forms (update) - previously recorded & un-relocated sites (*first 2 pages minimum)***
☐ **Historic Cultural Property Inventory Forms**
☐ **List and Description of isolates, if applicable**
☒ **List and Description of Collections, if applicable**

23. Other Attachments:
☒ **Photographs and Log**
☐ **Other Attachments**
***(Describe)*:**

24. I certify the information provided above is correct and accurate and meets all applicable agency standards.

Principal Investigator/Responsible Archaeologist:

Signature _____ **Date: Jan. 18, 2022 Title (if not PI): OAS Director**

25. Reviewing Agency: Reviewer's Name/Date Accepted ( ) Rejected ( ) Tribal Consultation (if applicable): ☐ Yes ☐No	26. SHPO Reviewer's Name/Date: HPD Log #: SHPO File Location: Date sent to ARMS:

CULTURAL RESOURCE FINDINGS

[fill in appropriate section(s)]

1. NMCRIS Activity No.: 147325	2. Lead (Sponsoring) Agency: PNM Environmental Division	3. Lead Agency Report No.:

SURVEY RESULTS:

Sites discovered and registered: 0
Sites discovered and NOT registered: 0
Previously recorded sites revisited (*site update form required*): **1**
Previously recorded sites not relocated ***(site update form required):*** **0**
TOTAL SITES VISITED: 0
Total isolates recorded: 0 **Non-selective isolate recording?** ☐
Total structures recorded (*new and previously recorded, including acequias*): **0**

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY:

IF REPORT IS NEGATIVE YOU ARE DONE AT THIS POINT.

SURVEY LA NUMBER LOG

Sites Discovered:

LA No.	Field/Agency No.	Eligible? (Y/N, applicable criteria)

Previously recorded revisited sites:

LA No.	Field/Agency No.	Eligible? (Y/N, applicable criteria)

MONITORING LA NUMBER LOG *(site form required)*

Sites Discovered (*site form required*) **:** **Previously recorded sites** ***(Site update form required):***

LA No.	Field/Agency No.	LA No.	Field/Agency No.
		175277	n/a

Areas outside known nearby site boundaries monitored? Yes ☐, No ☒ If no explain why: Area outside site boundary is urbanized, private and public land.

TESTING & EXCAVATION LA NUMBER LOG (*site form required)*

Tested LA number(s)	Excavated LA number(s)

Administrative Summary

Between May 11 and May 18, 2020, the Public Service Company of New Mexico (PNM) installed new electrical conduit to 206 McKenzie Street, Santa Fe, New Mexico (Figs. 1.1, 1.2, and 1.3). Two conduits were installed within a single trench that was 50.8 m (167 ft) long. The trench tied into an existing conduit near the corner of McKenzie Street and Griffin Street and extended west to a service entrance at 206 McKenzie Street (Fig. 1.4). The majority of the trench was in the McKenzie Street roadway (46.7 m) and a small portion was in the 206 McKenzie Street parking lot (4.1 m). The trench was 67 cm (26 inches) wide and ranged in depth from 1.1–1.2 m bgs (43–47 inches bgs). One vault was placed at the east end of the conduit route in the Griffin Street roadway that measured 1.8 m by 1.7 m and was excavated to 1.60 m bgs (70 by 66 by 63 in). The total horizontal excavation was 0.0086 acres (35 m^2). Vertical excavation totaled 43.5 m^2. A previously disturbed and re-interred burial just north of the project area was avoided (see Fig. A3.1).

The project was within the Historic Downtown Archaeological Review District of the City of Santa Fe. As stipulated in the City of Santa Fe Ordinance 14-3.13B(4), archaeological clearance is required for new construction of utility mains longer than 18.3 m (60 ft) in the Downtown Historic Archaeological Review District. In order to comply with the ordinance, PNM requested that the Office of Archaeological Studies (OAS) prepare an archaeological monitoring plan for the project, which was reviewed and approved by the City of Santa Fe Archaeological Review Committee (ARC) on Feb. 6, 2020.

The trench and vault are beneath City of Santa Fe sidewalks and streets. Since City of Santa Fe lands are a subdivision of the State of New Mexico, NMAC 4.10.17 Standards for Monitoring applied to the project. OAS requested that the monitoring provision of our New Mexico General Archaeological Investigation Permit NM-20-027-M be activated after the plan was accepted by the City of Santa Fe Historic Preservation Division (SF-HPD) on Feb. 17, 2020. Conduit installation began on May 10, 2020, after the New Mexico Historic Preservation Division (NM-HPD) concurred with the ARC approval of the monitoring plan for this project.

New Mexico Monitoring Permit NM-20-027
NMCRIS No. 147325
OAS Project No. 1116

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Cover photo: The Escudero Property, circa 1936, photographed by Harmon T. Parkhurst, Courtesy Palace of the Governors Photo Archives (NMHM/DCA), negative no. 069249

Table List

1 ⇓ Introduction

Between May 11 and 18, 2020, the Office of Archaeological Studies completed monitoring for the Public Service Company of New Mexico (PNM) for the installation of new electrical conduit at the east end of McKenzie Street adjacent to the property locally known as the White Building. The work was completed by Essential Utilities under contract with PNM (Fig. 1.1).

PNM excavations exposed four features in the McKenzie Street roadway that have been collectively registered as an update of LA 175277. Features 1 and 3 may be foundation segments of a freestanding wall that bordered the south side of 206 McKenzie in the late nineteenth century; Feature 2 may be an early Statehood period water meter box; Feature 4 is an informal refuse area that may be contemporaneous with Features 1 and 3. All features were encountered in the McKenzie Street roadway.

LA 175277 was first registered in 2013 during reconnaissance investigations in the 206 McKenzie parking lot (Winters 2013a) (Fig. A3.1). At that time, the site boundary was confined to the parking area based on the discovery of early Statehood house foundations and mixed prehistoric and historic refuse. In 2020, two archaeological investigations—including the current project—encountered cultural resources that together form the basis for expanding the LA 175277 site boundary to include the entire building lot, parking area, and the east end of McKenzie Street fronting the property (Fig. A3.2). The earlier of these two investigations involved the recovery of four Coalition-Classic period burials in the 206 McKenzie courtyard (NMCRIS 147617). The latter of the two is the current investigation, where four features were encountered in the McKenzie Street roadway and registered as NMCRIS 147325.

A final note regarding the revised LA 175277 site boundary concerns the exclusion of a nearby prehistoric burial documented during monitoring for PNM in 2014 (Tatum and Badner 2014). The burial was designated as Feature 2, a disturbed Coalition period interment encountered during NMCRIS 127574 (see Fig. A3.1). The burial was reinterred at that time and administratively associated with LA 144329, the site that encompasses the Presbyterian Church and structures associated with the nineteenth century Allison James School. It is not included in the expanded LA 175277 site boundary.

Project Specifications

Two conduits were installed within a single trench measuring 50.8 m (167 ft) long by 67 cm wide; the trench was excavated to depths ranging from 110–120 cm bgs. Excavation began in the parking lot of 206 McKenzie, where the trench was oriented east–west (Fig. 1.2). From there, the trench continued northeast to cross McKenzie Street to the street's north side, and then turned east down the north side of McKenzie Street to Griffin Street. In the Griffin Street roadway, the vault accessed existing electric conduit (1.8 m by 1.7 m by 1.6 m bgs). Most of the trench was in the McKenzie Street roadway.

The current investigation was within the Historic Downtown Archaeological Review District of the City of Santa Fe. As stipulated in the City of Santa Fe Ordinance 14-3.13B (4), archaeological clearance is required for new construction of utility mains longer than 18.3 m (60 ft) in the Downtown Historic Archaeological Review District. To comply with the ordinance, PNM requested that the Office of Archaeological Studies (OAS) prepare a monitoring plan for the project (Blinman and Montoya 2020). The plan was submitted and approved by the Santa Fe Archaeological Review Committee (ARC) on Feb. 6, 2020, and by the State Historic Preservation Office (NM-HPD) on Feb. 17, 2020.

The construction was beneath City of Santa Fe sidewalks and streets. Since City of Santa Fe lands are a subdivision of the State of New Mexico, NMAC 4.10.17 Standards for Monitoring apply to the project. OAS completed the work under the monitoring provision of our New Mexico General Archaeological Investigation Permit NM-20-027-M following ARC and SHPO approval of the monitoring plan. Conduit installation began following the approval of both agencies.

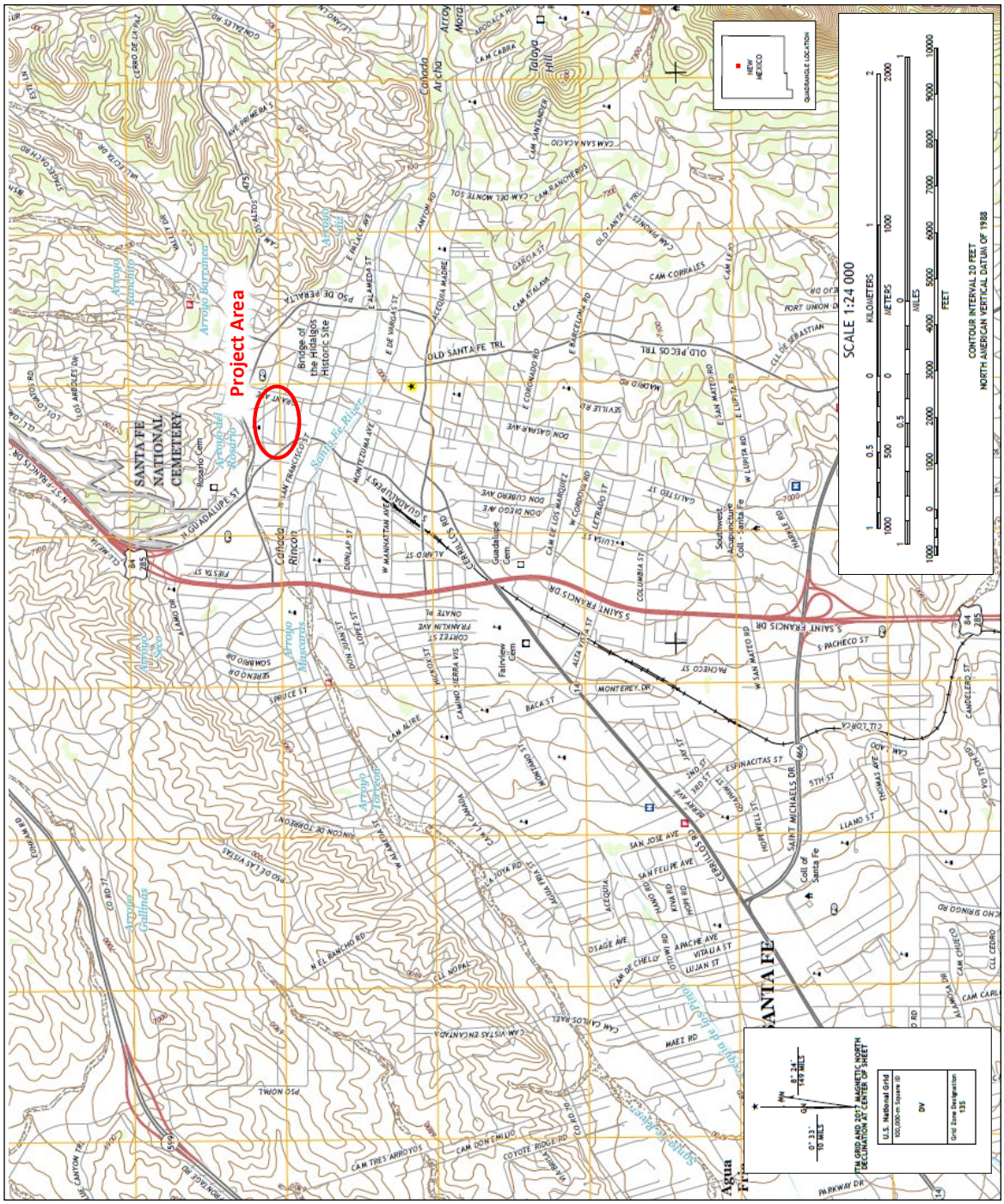

Figure 1.1. Project vicinity map.

Figure 1.2. Project location map.

2 ⸸ Physical Environment

Numerous recent archaeological projects in the downtown area have provided information on the local environment of the area. The environment chapter of this report has been adapted from Maxwell and Post 1992; Lentz 2005; Wenker et al. 2005; Hannaford 2007; Barbour 2011; and Lakatos 2011a.

Local topography alternates among nearly level plains, rolling terraces, and steep, rocky slopes. The main tributary drainage here is the Santa Fe River. Other major tributary drainages include Arroyo de la Piedra, Arroyo Ranchito, and Arroyo Barranca, among others. These tributaries have wide, level floodplains, while smaller tributary arroyos have cut deeply into the alluvial plain. Much of the riparian zone adjacent to the Santa Fe River contains rich, deposited soils ideal for agriculture.

Geology

Santa Fe is in a fault-zone feature within the structural subdivision of the Southern Rocky Mountain physiographic zone known as the Española Basin. The Española Basin is one of a chain of six or seven basins comprising the Rio Grande rift, which extends from southern Colorado to southern New Mexico (Kelley 1979:281). This basin, considered an extension of the Southern Rocky Mountain Province (Fenneman 1931), is surrounded by uplands of alternating mountain ranges and uplifted plateaus. The Rio Grande flows along the long axis of the feature (Kelley 1979:281).

The northern boundary of the Española Basin is composed of the eroded edge of the Taos Plateau. The Sangre de Cristo Mountains form the eastern edge, and the southern boundary is marked by the Cerrillos Hills and the northern edge of the Galisteo Basin. The La Bajada fault escarpment and the Cerros del Rio volcanic hills denote the basin's southwestern periphery. The Española Basin is bounded to the west by the Jemez Volcanic Field. The Brazos and Tusas Mountains form the northwestern boundary. Elevations along the Rio Grande through the basin vary from 6,053 ft (1,845 m) in the north to 5,301 ft (1,616 m) in the south. Altitudes in the surrounding mountains reach 13,103 ft (3,994 m) in the Sangre de Cristo Mountains, 11,555 ft (3,522 m) in the Jemez Mountains and 8,605 ft (2,623 m) in the Brazos and Tusas Mountains (Kelley 1979:281).

The Rio Grande rift was established during the late Oligocene epoch (ca. 30 million years BP) when a cycle of downwarping and extensional faulting succeeded a period of regional uplift (Kelley 1979:281). As the subsidence of the Española Basin proceeded through the Miocene and Pliocene epochs (ca. 3 million to 25 million years ago), erosion from the Nacimiento, Jemez, and Brazos uplifts to the north and northwest, and from the Laramide Sangre de Cristo uplift to the east and northeast, provided most of the sediments for what is known as the Santa Fe group, the prominent geologic unit within the Española Basin (Folks 1975). Formations within the Santa Fe group, such as the Tesuque Formation, consist of deep deposits (more than 1 km thick) of poorly consolidated sands, gravels and conglomerates, mudstones, siltstones, and volcanic ash beds (Folks 1975; Lucas 1984).

Alluvial deposits of ancient and modern gravels are found in arroyos and on adjacent terraces. Tertiary volcanic deposits, Cenozoic sediments, and Precambrian rock are exposed in surrounding areas. When combined with these alluvial deposits, they provide most of the materials needed for flaked stone artifact production. Chert is available in the Ancha formation (Kelley 1979:11–12). Sandstone, siltstone, andesite, basalt, and silicified wood occur in other nearby formations. The most commonly used chert in the study area outcrops in the Madera limestone formation and occurs in local gravel deposits. Small amounts of obsidian are found scattered along the basalt-capped mesas to the west of Santa Fe (Kelley 1979:12). A detailed soil map shows that the project area is dominated by the Bluewing series (Folks 1975:15–16), which mostly consists

of level to gently sloping terrace soils of gravelly, sandy loam. The project area is located at an elevation of 6,990 ft (2,130.5 m).

Climate

Santa Fe has a semi-arid climate. Latitude and altitude are the two basic determinants of temperature; however, altitude is the more powerful variable in New Mexico. In general, mean temperatures decline faster with increased elevation than with increased latitude. Cold air drainage is a well-known feature of New Mexico valleys. Narrow valleys create their own temperature regimes by channeling air flow; the usual patterns are warm up-valley winds during the day and cool down-valley winds at night. In contrast, shifts in temperature over broad valley floors are influenced by the local relief (Tuan et al. 1973).

The Santa Fe weather station is at an elevation of 7,201 (2,195 m). The mean annual temperature reported by the station is between 48.6°C and 49.3°C (Gabin and Lesperance 1977). Climatological data indicate that the study area conforms to the general temperature regime of New Mexico: that is, hot summers and relatively cool winters.

The average frost-free period (growing season) in Santa Fe lasts 164 days. The earliest and latest recorded frosts occurred on Sept. 12, 1898, and May 31, 1877, respectively (Reynolds 1956:251). Although a frost-free season of 130 days is sufficiently long enough to allow for the growing of most indigenous varieties of maize through dry farming (Schoenwetter and Dittert 1968; Hack 1942), the unpredictability of late spring and early fall frosts creates agricultural risk.

Precipitation in the Santa Fe area can fluctuate widely. A maximum of 630 mm of precipitation was recorded in Santa Fe in 1855, compared to a minimum of 128 mm in 1917 (Reynolds 1956). The amount of precipitation is even more variable for any given month in successive years. Late summer is the wettest season in the annual cycle of the Santa Fe area, whereas June is one of the driest months. Precipitation records from Santa Fe indicate that more than 45 percent of the mean annual precipitation falls between July and September (Gabin and Lesperance 1977). Although October is drier than September, it is the fourth wettest month of the annual cycle. Significant precipitation (7.6 percent of the annual total) falls in Santa Fe in October. Late summer and fall moisture is derived from the Gulf of Mexico, when air masses from the region push inland, bringing economically important monsoons (Tuan et al. 1973:20). Summer rains tend to be violent and localized, saturating the ground surface during the beginning of a storm, which results in the loss of much of the moisture through runoff.

Flora

Local flora and fauna are typical of Upper Sonoran grasslands. Piñon-juniper grasslands, which support a variety of plant and animal species, are the most common habitat. Characteristic vegetation includes piñon, juniper, prickly pear, cholla, yucca, and several species of muhly and grama grass (Pilz 1984). The piñon-juniper community thins as it descends from the Sangre de Cristo foothills, grading into shortgrass plains midway between the foothills and the Santa Fe River (Kelley 1979:12). The open valleys contain grama grass, muhly, Indian ricegrass, galleta grass, soapweed yucca, one-seed juniper, Colorado piñon, occasional Gambel oak, and small stands of mountain mahogany. Arroyo bottoms contain various shrubs, including four-wing saltbush, Apache plume, rabbitbrush, big sagebrush, and wolfberry. The riparian/wetlands habitat is found only along perennial streams, such as the Rio Pojoaque and Rio Tesuque. Modern vegetation includes willow, cottonwood, salt cedar, rushes, and sedges (Pilz 1984). In the wider valley bottoms, ditch irrigation is practiced. This includes the area north of the present study area.

Fauna

Fauna native to the project area includes bobcat, coyote, badger, porcupine, black-tailed jackrabbit, desert cottontail, spotted ground squirrel, prairie dog, and many species of bird. Mule deer and black bears are known to occur in low numbers (Pilz 1984). Use of the area by elk, black bears, and grizzly bears may have been more common prior to the turn of the nineteenth century (Carroll 1984:2). Plains animals, such as buffalo and pronghorn antelope, may have also been present or within a few days travel.

3 ⇓ Cultural Overview

This introduction to the cultural and historical context for cultural resources is adapted from New Mexico State Register of Cultural Properties and National Register of Historic Places nomination forms, from associated materials on file at the State Historic Preservation Division (NMCRIS), and from several project-specific and comprehensive overviews of the prehistory and history of New Mexico and the City of Santa Fe south of the Santa Fe River (Boyer and Lakatos 2000; Lakatos 2011a, 2011b; Barbour 2012; Badner et al. 2014; Wenker 2014; Blinman 2014).

Pre-European Contact, 9500 BC–AD 1540
(Adapted from Boyer and Lakatos 2000)

Two general developmental/chronological frameworks are commonly used to order and classify archaeological sites and materials in the Northern Rio Grande region. One is the Pecos Classification (Kidder 1924; Cordell 1984:55–59); the other is the Rio Grande Classification, developed by Wendorf (1954) and Wendorf and Reed (1955). This summary follows the Rio Grande Classification (Wendorf 1954; Wendorf and Reed 1955). The Rio Grande chronological framework, which begins with the Preceramic period, includes occupations dating from the Paleoindian period (ca. 9500 BC) through the end of the Archaic period (ca. AD 400–600). The beginning of the Pueblo period is punctuated by the appearance of corn, pottery, and settlements with regularly patterned pit structures. The Pueblo period chronology spans from AD 600–1600 and is subdivided into the Developmental, Coalition, Classic, and Historic periods (Wendorf 1954; Wendorf and Reed 1955).

Preceramic Period

Paleoindian period (ca. 9500–6000 BC): Although the presence of earlier North American populations is gaining acceptance, the earliest well-documented occupation of the American Southwest was by mobile big-game hunters referred to collectively as Paleoindians. Evidence of Paleoindian occupation in the Northern Rio Grande region is rare, and typically consists of diagnostic projectile points and butchering tools found on the modern ground surface or in deflated settings (Acklen et al. 1997). More recently, two Clovis components were reported in the Jemez Mountains (Evaskovich et al. 1997; Turnbow 1997), and later Paleoindian material was reported along the eastern flank of the Rio Grande west of Santa Fe (Dello-Russo 2008). Data recovery at one Clovis component identified two medial Clovis point fragments associated with a thermal feature and tool manufacture debitage (Evaskovich et al. 1997). Identification of Paleoindian occupations within a montane setting may suggest a changing subsistence adaptation or environmental conditions. An increased focus on hunting smaller game and gathering wild plants compared to previous periods may reflect changes in climate toward the end of the Paleoindian period (Haynes 1980; Wilmsen 1974).

The paucity of reported Paleoindian remains around Santa Fe may be the result of low visibility of these remains rather than a lack of occupation. Paleoindian remains may be masked by later Archaic and Puebloan occupations or by geomorphological factors. Surfaces or strata containing Paleoindian remains may be deeply buried and only visible in settings where these geological deposits are exposed (Cordell 1978). Given the land-use patterns in the area over the last 400 years, it is no surprise that Paleoindian sites have not been reported from the Santa Fe metro area.

Archaic period (ca. 6000 BC–AD 600): The term Archaic applies to the broad-spectrum hunting and foraging populations exploiting local topography and wild food sources. Most Archaic sites in the region date from the Bajada phase (4800–3200 BC) to the En Medio phase (800 BC–AD 1), identified by

distinctive projectile point types, scrapers, knives, and grinding stones. The relatively few Early and Middle Archaic sites reported in this area are along the Santa Fe River and its primary tributaries south of the city (Post 2001, 2011) and from the piedmont northwest of town (Lakatos et al. 2001). These occupations were represented by thermal features, shallow house foundations, and scattered chipped stone, ground stone, and fire-cracked rock artifacts. The variety of feature types combined with evidence for dwellings and patterned artifact distributions indicates the annual reoccupation of favorable camp locations adjacent to a range of subsistence resources (Post 2008).

Consistent with the broader regional data, local evidence supports an increase in occupation of the Santa Fe area during the Late Archaic period (Acklen et al. 1997; Lang 1997; Post 1996, 2001, 2010), associated changes in settlement and subsistence patterns during the Armijo phase (1800–800 BC; Irwin-Williams 1973). There is evidence of seasonal aggregation, longer periods of occupation, and the exploitation of a broader range of environmental settings, and the adoption of horticulture, identified at a limited number of sites south of La Bajada around Albuquerque. In the Santa Fe area, Armijo-phase sites have been identified in the piedmont and along the Santa Fe River (Post 1996; Schmader 1994). These sites range from small foraging camps to larger base camps with shallow structures. Radiocarbon dates from thermal features suggest these sites were occupied between ca. 1750 and 900 BC (Post 1996; Lakatos et al. 2001; Schmader 1994).

En Medio phase (ca. 800 BC–AD 400) sites are the most numerous Archaic sites reported in the Santa Fe area. These sites are found in riverine, piedmont, foothill, and montane settings (Acklen et al. 1997; Kennedy 1998; Post 1996, 1999; Schmader 1994). They range from isolated occurrences to limited-activity sites to base camps with well-defined structures, intramural and extramural features, and patterned artifact distributions. Increased diversity in settlement patterns and site types suggests population increase, longer or reduced time between occupations, and truncated foraging range.

Although many of these sites contained structures, formal features, and grinding implements, evidence of horticulture is absent. Excavators of En Medio sites from the Las Campanas project (Post 1996) recovered diagnostic projectile point types with date ranges between AD 500 and 850 (Irwin-Williams 1973; Thoms 1977). This temporal data and the paucity of sites with evidence of horticulture indicate that Archaic subsistence strategies (generalized foraging) may have extended into the early or middle AD 900s north of La Bajada (Dickson 1979; McNutt 1969; Post 1996).

Pueblo Period

The Pueblo period is subdivided into the Developmental (AD 600–1200), Coalition (AD 1200–1325), and Classic (AD 1325–1600) periods. The Developmental period in the Northern Rio Grande is subdivided into the early Developmental (AD 600–900) and late Developmental (AD 900–1200) periods. The early Developmental corresponds temporally with the Basketmaker III and Pueblo I periods of the Pecos Classification and the late Developmental with the Pueblo II and early Pueblo III periods of the Pecos Classification. The Coalition (AD 1200–1325) period corresponds with the late Pueblo III period. The sub-sequent Classic period (AD 1325–1600) and Historic period AD (1600–1912) are associated with the Pueblo IV and Pueblo V Pecos periods, respectively.

Early Developmental (AD 600–900): Most reported early Developmental sites are south of La Bajada, primarily in the Albuquerque area, with a few at higher elevations along the Tesuque, Nambe, and Santa Fe river drainages (Peckham 1984; Skinner et al. 1980; Wendorf and Reed 1955). Pueblo sites dating prior to AD 900 are relatively rare in the Santa Fe area, but Pueblo occupations became more numerous after AD 900, typically represented by limited activity areas and small residential settlements along terraces overlooking primary and secondary tributaries of the Rio Grande. These locations may have been chosen for their access to water and arable farming land (Cordell 1978) and access to environmental zones with a wide range of foraging resources (Anschuetz et al. 1997).

Early Developmental residential sites typically consisted of one to three shallow, circular pit structures with little or no evidence of surface structures (Allen and McNutt 1955; Peckham 1954, 1957; Stuart and Gauthier 1981). Typically, structures were excavated up to 1 m below ground surface and were commonly 3–5 m in diameter. Walls were some times reinforced with vertical poles and adobe

(Lakatos 2006). Walls, floors, and internal features commonly lacked plaster. Ventilators were commonly located along the east to southeast wall of the structures. Common floor features included central hearths, ash-filled pits, deflectors, ladder sockets, and four postholes. Less common floor features included features identified as sipapus, warming pits, and pot rests, and subfloor pits (Allen and McNutt 1955; Hammack et al. 1983; Peckham 1957).

Ceramics associated with early Developmental sites include plain gray and brown wares, red slipped brown wares, and San Marcial Black-on-white (Allen and McNutt 1955). These types persist through the early Developmental phase, with the addition of neckbanded types similar to Alma Neckbanded and Kana'a Gray, and Kiatuthlanna Black-on-white, La Plata Black-on-red, and Abajo Red-on-orange through time (Wendorf and Reed 1955). The accumulation of pottery types and surface textures, as opposed to sequential types and textures, appears to be characteristic of the Rio Grande Developmental (Wilson 2003). Decorated pottery at early Developmental period sites may suggest cultural affiliation with people to the west and northwest. Early Developmental assemblages also contain red and brown pottery, suggesting interaction with Mogollon populations to the south and southwest (Cordell 1978).

Late Developmental (AD 900–1200): Late Developmental sites have been identified from the Albuquerque area to the Taos Valley. This period is marked by an increase in the number and size of residential sites, habitation of a broader range of environmental settings, and the appearance of Kwahe'e Black-on-white (Cordell 1978; Mera 1935; Peckham 1984; Wendorf and Reed 1955). Late Developmental populations expanded into higher elevations, settling along the Rio Grande, Tesuque, Nambe, and Santa Fe river drainages (Allen 1972; Ellis 1975; McNutt 1969; Peckham 1984; Skinner et al. 1980; Wendorf and Reed 1955). Along low terraces overlooking primary and secondary tributaries of these rivers, these locations provided access to water, arable land (Cordell 1978), and a variety of foraging resources (Anschuetz et al. 1997).

Late Developmental sites typically consist of one to two pit structures, some times associated with a surface structure having 5–20 rooms, and a shallow midden (Ellis 1975; Peckham 1984; Stubbs 1954; Stuart and Gauthier 1981; Wendorf and Reed 1955). These residential sites occur as single units or in clusters of units referred to as communities (Anschuetz et al. 1997; Wendorf and Reed 1955). Surface structures were constructed of adobe with some rock incorporated into the adobe walls or upright slabs used as wall foundations or footers (McNutt 1969; Stubbs 1954). Walls were constructed with multiple courses of adobe, with or without rock; waddle and daub (jacal); or combinations of these techniques. Contiguous rectangular rooms often lacked floor or wall features, and floors were unplastered, with a few reported examples of adobe, cobble, or slab floors. Sub-rectangular and D-shaped rooms have also been reported but are less common (Ahlstrom 1985; Boyer and Lakatos 1997; Ellis 1975; McNutt 1969; Stubbs 1954; Skinner et al. 1980).

Variety in size, shape, depth, and construction techniques is typical of late Developmental pit structures. Circular pit structures were the most common, followed by sub-rectangular structures. Pit structure depths ranged from 30 cm–2 m below ground surface with diameters between 3 and 5 m. Walls of subsurface structures range from the unplastered surface of the original pit excavation to construction techniques using multiple courses of adobe, with or without rock; waddle and daub; upright slabs used as foundations; adobe reinforced with vertical poles; or combinations of these (Ahlstrom 1985; Boyer and Lakatos 1997; Allen and McNutt 1955; Lange 1968; Stubbs 1954; Stubbs and Stallings 1953).

Floors ranged from compact use-surfaces to well-prepared adobe surfaces. Common floor features include central hearths, upright "deflector" stones, ash-filled pits, ventilator complexes, ladder sockets, and four postholes. Less common floor features include sipapus, subfloor channels, pot rests, and sub floor pits. Ventilators were constructed by connecting the exterior vent shaft to the interior of the structure with a tunnel or a narrow trench. This trench was subsequently roofed using latillas, creating a tunnel. Exteriors of shallow structures were connected to the interior through an opening in the wall. Ventilators were commonly oriented to the east and southeast (Boyer and Lakatos 1997; Allen and McNutt 1955; Lange 1968; Stubbs 1954).

Utility ware ceramics associated with late Developmental sites include types with corrugated and incised exteriors in addition to the plain gray,

brown, and neckbanded and polished/smudged types associated with the early Developmental period. Decorated white wares are both imported and manufactured locally. Common types include Red Mesa Black-on-white, Gallup Black-on-white, Escavada Black-on-white, and Kwahe'e Black-on-white. Less common types include Socorro Black-on-white, Chupadero Black-on-white, Chaco Black-on-white, and Chuska Black-on-white (Allen 1972). Although decorated red wares are found at late Developmental sites, they are reported in very low frequencies originating from the Upper San Juan, Tusayan, and Cibola regions. Imported ceramic types suggest late Developmental inhabitants obtained limited amounts of pottery from the Mogollon, San Juan Basin, and Upper San Juan regions (Cordell 1978).

An example of a late Developmental site near downtown Santa Fe is the KP Site (LA 46300). At this site, Wiseman (1989) identified a trash-filled and burned structure with a variety of imported and locally produced decorated and utility ware pottery types. Obsidian predominated in the flaked stone assemblage, although local chert types, particularly red jasper, were also reported. The subsistence economy consisted of a wide variety of plant and animal remains, including corn, squash, beeweed, deer, antelope, and cottontail (Wiseman 1989:139). Tree-ring and radiocarbon data indicate that the structure was occupied in the mid to late AD 1000s and the fill accumulated in the early AD 1100s.

Coalition period (AD 1200–1325): Several researchers assert that the Coalition period is marked by three major changes reflected in the archaeological record: an increase in the number and size of residential sites, more common use of contiguous surface rooms as domiciles, and a shift from mineral to vegetal-based paint for decorating pottery (Cordell 1978; Peckham 1984; Stuart and Gauthier 1981; Wendorf and Reed 1955). The increase in the number and size of residential sites suggests population increase and extension of village-level community organization identified during the late Developmental period. Although there is an apparent increase in the number of Coalition period sites in upland areas that had only limited occupation during the Developmental period (like the Pajarito Plateau), the southern Tewa Basin could be the source of this population. Coalition period sites are situated along terraces or mesas overlooking the Rio Grande, Tesuque, Nambe, Santa Fe, and Chama river drainages (Cordell 1978; Dickson 1979).

Coalition period residential units typically consisted of one to two pit structures associated with 10–20 surface rooms and a shallow midden (Peckham 1984; Stuart and Gauthier 1981; Wendorf and Reed 1955). Surface structures often consisted of small linear or L-shaped roomblocks oriented north–south. Roomblocks were one or two rooms deep, with a pit structure or kiva incorporated into or east of the roomblock (Kohler 1990; Steen 1977, 1982). Sites with this layout are generally considered to date earlier in the Coalition period. Although most Coalition period sites are relatively small, some are reported to contain up to 200 ground floor rooms (Stuart and Gauthier 1981). These larger sites are commonly U-shaped, enclosing a plaza or plazas to the east. Generally, large Coalition period sites with an enclosed plaza are considered to be a later development (Steen 1977; Stuart and Gauthier 1981).

Various construction techniques are identified in excavated Coalition period surface and subsurface structures. Walls were constructed with adobe, with or without rock masonry. On the Pajarito Plateau, adobe construction incorporated unshaped tuff into the adobe walls. Masonry consists of unshaped or cut tuff block fastened with adobe mortar and some times chinked with small tuff fragments (Kohler 1990). Contiguous, rectangular rooms are the most common, with a few reported examples of sub-rectangular and D-shaped rooms (Kohler 1990; Steen 1977, 1982; Steen and Worman 1978).

Variety in size, shape, and depth of pit structure construction is common during the Coalition period. Circular pit structures are most common, followed by sub-rectangular structures. Pit structure depths ranged from 30 cm–2 m below ground surface and were commonly 3–5 m in diameter. Walls of pit structures were constructed using the techniques described for surface room construction. Common floor features include central hearths, "deflector" stones, ash-filled pits, ventilator complexes, and four postholes toward the interior of the structure. Less common floor features include sipapus, entryways, pot rests, and subfloor pits of various sizes and depths. Ventilators were constructed by connecting the exterior vent shaft to the interior of the structure

with a tunnel. Exteriors of shallow structures were connected to the interior through an opening in the wall. Ventilators commonly oriented to the east or southeast (Kohler 1990; Steen 1977, 1982; Steen and Worman 1978; Stuart and Gauthier 1981; Stubbs and Stallings 1953; Wendorf and Reed 1955).

Utility ware ceramics include types with corrugated, smeared corrugated, and plain exteriors. Less common utility ware types include striated, incised, or tooled exteriors. Decorated white wares include Santa Fe Black-on-white, Galisteo Black-on-white, and Wiyo Black-on-white, and very low percentages of Kwahe'e Black-on-white. Few trade wares are reported from Coalition sites compared to previous periods; those that are found are White Mountain Redware (Kohler 1990; Steen 1977, 1982; Steen and Worman 1978).

Habitations at higher elevations during the Coalition period may be related to changes in precipitation patterns and access to unclaimed farming land. However, innovative methods were needed for producing sufficient crops in these cooler settings (Anschuetz et al. 1997). Intensification of water management and agricultural practices as indicated by the check dams, reservoirs, and grid gardens used during the later part of this period and in the succeeding Classic period (Anschuetz et al. 1997; Maxwell and Anschuetz 1992).

In the Santa Fe area, large villages such as the Agua Fria School House (LA 2), LA 109, LA 117, LA 118, and LA 119 were established during the early Coalition period. Other large Coalition sites, such as Pindi (LA 1), Tsogue (LA 742), and Tesuque Valley Ruin (LA 746), appear to have been established during the late Developmental period and grew rapidly during the Coalition period (Ahlstrom 1985; Stubbs and Stallings 1953). Numerous Coalition period sites have been recorded near downtown Santa Fe. Excavations at the old San Miguel Church site identified deposits dating to the fourteenth and seventeenth centuries (Stubbs and Ellis 1955). Site LA 132712, near the intersection of Guadalupe Street and Johnson Street, had a Coalition component represented by a trash concentration, pits, and burials (Deyloff 2003). A Coalition phase pit structure and associated artifacts were found in the west courtyard of the Federal Courthouse (Scheick 2005). Other sites with Coalition or Coalition-Classic–period materials in the downtown area include LA 1051 (Lentz 2011), LA 114261 (Hannaford 1997), LA 930 (Peckham 1977; Post and Snow 1982), LA 120430 (Post et al. 1998), LA 125720 (C. Snow 1999), LA 126709 (Viklund 2001), and LA 111 (Snow and Kammer 1995). Recently studied, LA 156207 documents agricultural use of the local landscape just south of the Santa Fe River by small residential groups in the late Coalition and very early Classic periods (Lakatos 2011a, 2011b, Blinman 2014).

Classic period (AD 1325–1600): Wendorf and Reed (1955:53) characterize the Classic period as "a time of general cultural fluorescence." Occupation shifted away from the uplands and began to concentrate along the Rio Grande, Chama, and Santa Cruz Rivers, as well as in the Galisteo Basin. Large villages containing multiple plazas and roomblocks were built, and regional populations peaked. The construction of large, multi-plaza communities supersedes the village-level community organization identified during the late Developmental and early Coalition periods. In the Santa Fe area, large villages such as the Agua Fria School House (LA 2), Arroyo Hondo (LA 12), Cieneguilla (LA 16), LA 118, LA 119, and Building Period 3 at Pindi (LA 1) flourished during the early part of this period. Although these large villages grew rapidly during the early Classic, only Cieneguilla remained occupied after AD 1425.

Regional ceramic trends include the continued use of carbon painted pottery (Biscuit wares) in the Tewa Basin and Rio Chama Valley; and the adoption of glaze wares in southern areas, including the Galisteo Basin, and the production of Jemez Black-¬on-white in the Jemez Mountains. Along with the development of large aggregated sites, Glaze A, a red slipped locally manufactured pottery type, was introduced. Although reasons for the appearance and proliferation of glaze-painted pottery from the Santa Fe River south are ambiguous, many researchers believe it developed from White Mountain Redware. Similarities between types in the two regions are viewed as evidence for large-scale immigration into the Northern Rio Grande from the Zuni region and the San Juan Basin (Mera 1935, 1940; Reed 1949; Stubbs and Stallings 1953; Wendorf and Reed 1955). Other researchers attribute the changes seen during this period to expanding indigenous populations (Steen 1977) or the arrival of populations from the Jornada branch of the Mogollon in the south (Schaafsma and Schaafsma 1974).

This was a time of village reorganization. Sites such as Pindi (LA 1) and Arroyo Hondo (LA 12) experienced reoccupation of older portions of the pueblo during this time (Creamer 1993; Stubbs and Stallings 1953). Intra-community changes are also suggested by decreasing kiva-to-room ratios (Lipe 1989; Stuart and Gauthier 1981) and the revival of circular subterranean pit structures with an assemblage of floor features reminiscent of the late Developmental period (Peckham 1984). More clearly delineated plaza space and "big kivas" (Peckham 1984:280) suggest social organization that required emphasizing centrally located communal space.

Emphasizing communal space may have been a means to integrate aggregated populations through ceremonial functions. The need to enhance communal space using architectural units may also be related to the introduction of the Katsina Cult into the Northern Rio Grande during this time (Schaafsma and Schaafsma 1974). A shift from geometric designs to masked figures and horned serpents in kiva murals (Hayes et al. 1981; Hibben 1975) and the occurrence of shield-bearing anthropomorphic rock art figures (Schaafsma 1992) suggest the acceptance of new ideological concepts. Changes in community structure and settlement patterns during the Classic period may reflect indigenous inhabitants adapting to or adopting new populations, ideological elements, and organizational systems.

Classic period structural remains and abundant artifacts have consistently been encountered in the Santa Fe area, suggesting that this temporal component is masked by subsequent land use and development (Deyloff 1998; Drake 1992; Mera 1934; Peckham 1977; Tigges 1990). Excavations at LA 1051, the Santa Fe Community Convention Center (Lentz 2011), and LA 156207 (Lakatos 2011a, 2011b) document large and small residential communities (respectively) in Classic period Santa Fe.

Post–European Contact, AD 1539–1955
(Adapted from Wenker 2012)

Spanish Contact/Pueblo Revolt (AD 1539–1680): The first European contact with the Tewa of the Northern Rio Grande Valley occurred in the late winter or early spring of 1541, when a foraging party of Coronado's men set up camp near Ohkay Owingeh (San Juan Pueblo) (Hammond and Rey 1953:244, 259). Having heard of Coronado's earlier plundering farther south, these pueblos were hastily abandoned by their occupants and subsequently looted by the Spaniards (Ortiz 1979:280; Winship 1896:476). After the Spanish entradas of the mid- and late sixteenth century, Native American groups underwent significant population decline and changes in lifestyle, social organization, and religion. Contributing to these changes were the introduction of epidemic diseases, new crops and livestock that modified subsistence practices, as did the mission programs, which taught new industries such as metal smithing and animal husbandry, meant to wean the Pueblo people away from traditional ways (Simmons 1979a:181).

In 1591, Ohkay Owingeh was visited by the Gaspar Castaño de Sosa expedition. Castaño de Sosa erected a cross, received obedience to the king of Spain, and appointed a governor, a mayor, and various other administrators (Schroeder and Matson 1965:121, 129; Lentz 1991:7). With the goals of missionization, territorial expansion, and acquisition of mineral wealth, the colonizing expedition of Don Juan de Oñate arrived at Okay Owingeh on July 11, 1598, and proclaimed it the capital of the province. During the winter of 1600–1601, the Spaniards moved across the river to a partially abandoned 400-room pueblo village, which they renamed San Gabriel de los Caballeros.

The first Catholic mission church, San Miguel, was built at the southern end of the village. Soon, New Mexico was divided into seven missionary districts. A Spanish alcalde (magistrate) was appointed for each pueblo, all under Oñate's leadership (Spicer 1962:156). In January 1599, in retaliation for the death of Juan de Zaldivar (Oñate's nephew), 70 of Oñate's men attacked Acoma Pueblo. After a three day battle, the Spanish troops prevailed. In retribution, 500 Acoma prisoners over the age of 25 had one foot severed and were sentenced to 20 years of hard labor in the mines of Zacatecas. The Spanish colony at San Gabriel did not survive the first decade of the seventeenth century.

Oñate returned to Mexico in disgrace, and in 1610 the capital was moved from San Gabriel to the current site of Santa Fe by Oñate's successor, Don Pedro de Peralta (Ortiz 1979:281; Pearce 1965:146; Spicer 1962:157). During the next 20 years, churches were built in all the pueblos. Native American secular and church officers were also established in each village. These included governors, alcaldes, and fiscales (tax collectors).

During the 1620s, the villages were peaceful, local population grew, and conversions to the Catholic Church increased. By 1630, 50 Franciscan missionaries were working in 25 missions, and a school was operating in each (Spicer 1962:158). In 1676 there began a series of events that ultimately led to the Pueblo Revolt of 1680. Forty-seven Pueblo religious leaders were jailed and flogged in Santa Fe for their adherence to traditional Pueblo beliefs. Among them was the San Juan moiety chief, Popé, under whose leadership the Pueblo Revolt was subsequently planned and carried out (Spicer 1962:162–163).

Following the Pueblo Rebellion on Aug. 10, 1680, 21 Franciscans in the territory were killed, along with 400 Spaniards. Santa Fe was besieged by an alliance of Pueblo forces, and on Aug. 21, 1680, Governor Otermín was forced to surrender and evacuate the city (Hackett and Shelby 1942:11, 56–57; Lentz 2004). The Pueblos held firm to their independence for 12 years. During the winter of 1681–1682, an attempted reconquest by Governor Otermín was turned back. Otermín managed to sack and burn most of the pueblos south of Cochiti before returning to Mexico. Aided by inter-Pueblo factionalism, the definitive reconquest was initiated in 1692 by Don Diego de Vargas (Dozier 1970:61; Simmons 1979b:186).

Spanish Colonial Period (1692–1821): During this period, Spain under Hapsburg (until 1700) and Bourbon (1700–1821) ruler descended from a world empire to a second-tier political and economic power as its European landholdings dissolved, its New World riches were spent, and the hold of the missions was diminished (Kamen 2003). At the height of its empire early in the eighteenth century, Spain had economic ties covering three-quarters of the known world. New Spain and New Mexico were affected by imperial trends as the structure of the government, the focus of the economy, and pressures on the imperial borderlands changed. New Mexico and Santa Fe were on the frontier of the Spanish Empire and at the end of the Camino Real, the main communication and transport route for public, governmental, and ecclesiastic institutions and individuals. Pressured for most of a century by the French and English advances into the North American interior until 1789, Santa Fe soon felt the social and economic pressures brought on by the growing pains of the United States and its rapid institution of Manifest Destiny. These pressures were exerting tremendous influence on New Mexico as Mexico gained its independence from Spain in 1821.

Government and military: During the eighteenth century and into the early nineteenth century, Santa Fe functioned as the provincial capital of Nuevo Mexico in New Spain. The greater territory and military were administered by the governor and his appointed officials (Jenkins and Schroeder 1974; Kessell 1979; Weber 1992). After 1735 the governor ruled under the Audencia of Mexico and the Viceroy of New Spain (Westphall 1983:16–17). Locally, Santa Fe was governed by an alcalde mayor and cabildo, or town council (Hordes 1990; Snow 1990; Twitchell 1925). The alcalde and cabildo were responsible for carrying out daily operations of the local government, fulfilling the legal requirements of land petitions as assigned by the governor, and collecting taxes and tithes for the church. These individuals, who were citizens and soldiers, controlled the social and economic well-being and development of the community and surrounding area (Bustamante 1989; Westphall 1983).

After 1722, the alcalde mayor in Santa Fe appointed two juezes repartidores, one for each side of the river, to inspect farmlands and acequias and allot water based on need (Baxter 1997:19). Beginning in 1776 and continuing into the 1800s, the presidio system was revamped as the military importance of Santa Fe and New Mexico increased. Until the late 1780s the Santa Fe presidio and the improved and expanded presidio system provided protection against Indian raids on Spanish and Pueblo villages. Raiding declined after Governor Juan Bautista de Anza's treaty with the Comanches, and the military served as a buffer against French, English, and later American incursions from the north and east (Moorhead 1974; Simmons 1990; Weber 1992). During this time the Spanish governmental organization in Mexico changed three times, but New Mexico remained primarily under its governor, who remained the military commanding officer.

Settlement and economy: Following Don Diego de Vargas's reconquest (1692–1696), both pre–Pueblo Revolt and new settlers returned to Santa Fe and the Rio Grande Valley. They allegedly returned

to a villa that had been partially destroyed after the escape of Governor Otermín and the surviving colonists, soldiers, and missionaries. The fact that settlers temporarily moved into the Tano pueblo that occupied the former casas reales suggests that most of the residences were destroyed or rendered uninhabitable. Early priorities for the returning colonists and administration were rebuilding the casa reales and the acequia system, reallotting grants to former encomenderos and landholders or their surviving family members, and expanding on the pre-Revolt settlement (Kessell 1979; Simmons 1979b).

With the termination of encomienda, settlers were expected to be self sufficient and to properly compensate the Indians for their labor and goods (Westphall 1983:7). For defensive purposes, settlers were encouraged to settle lands near Santa Fe. The quality and quantity of suitable farmland, combined with the practice of living close to their fields, resulted in an elongated and dispersed settlement pattern along the Santa Fe River and adjacent to acequia irrigated fields as depicted in the 1766–1768 Urrutia map (Simmons 1979b:105–106; Adams and Chávez 1956:40; Moorhead 1975:148–149). Presumably, all families were eligible for the typical town lot, which in the seventeenth century was defined as "two lots for house and garden, two contiguous fields for vegetable gardens, two others for vineyards and olive groves, and in addition four caballerías of land; and for irrigation, the necessary water, if available, obligating the settlers to establish residence for ten consecutive years without absenting themselves" (Hammond and Rey 1953:1088).

Land documents from the eighteenth century clearly show that house and garden lots were common and that they were bought and sold regularly, once the ten year residency requirement had been fulfilled (Tigges 1990). By the middle 1700s arable land within the villa was scarce. Individual or family grants within the city league that included the full four caballerías of land or explicit access to the ejido (common land parcels for grazing) were relatively few. Only 24 are shown on William White's undated sketch map of grants within the Santa Fe Grant, reflecting land ownership in the early 1890s and coinciding with land claims filed with the Court of Private Land Claims (Westphall 1983:237).

Based on White's 1895 map, *Showing Owners of Land within the Santa Fe Grant Outside of City Limits*, the long-lot land subdivision pattern is clearly evident. These long lots were the basis of the small-scale agro-pastoral economic tradition that typified eighteenth- and early nineteenth-century land use within village or urban settings such as Santa Fe. The residences, which may be termed ranchos or rancherías, were much smaller in scale than haciendas (Simmons 1979b; Payne 1999:100–109). They were sufficient for subsistence but did not lead to economic advantage or prosperity. Long lots allowed access into the ejido for other natural resources, such as wood, game, and stone for construction (Wozniak 1987:23–25). Acequia irrigation, which supported intensive wheat and corn cultivation as well as the gardens and orchards of those who lived adjacent to ditches, was the backbone of successful settlement in New Mexico (Ackerly 1996; Baxter 1997; Snow 1988; Wozniak 1987).The acequias and ditches also provided domestic water for Santa Fe's residents, and habitat for riparian vegetation and trout. Ditches (acequias and their laterals) served as property boundaries, and as long-used paths through and across the city, many of the footpaths along the ditches became today's city streets. Annual clean-outs and re-channeling of ditches and laterals make these features somewhat difficult to date, but archival records and archaeological excavations like those associated with the Santa Fe Railyard development (Badner et al. 2014) demonstrate the vital importance of the acequia system—from the Acequia Madre, or the mother ditch, to the smallest unnamed lateral—in the history of Santa Fe both before and after the Pueblo Revolt (Snow 1988, 2014).

Class and community: Eighteenth century Santa Fe was a socially, ethnically and geographically stratified society. The upper echelon consisted of the governor, high-ranking officials, and officers of the presidio. They lived in the plaza vicinity north of the Santa Fe River. The middle-class farmers and artisans were slightly more prosperous than the common people and the soldiers of the presidio (Bustamante 1989:70). The majority of the population was small landholders of Hispano, Mestizo, Genízaro, or Indio castes. Divisions within Hispano society reflected a mixed and perhaps somewhat discriminatory and arbitrarily defined caste system (Brooks 2002; Bustamante 1989; Frank 2000).

The Urrutia map of 1766 shows the area south of the Santa Fe River as the Barrio de Analco, or

the other side of the water. Now a National Historic District (NR 68000032, NM SR4), this is one of the one of the oldest European neighborhoods in the country. San Miguel Chapel, first built in 1620, was the center of the working class neighborhood which included soldiers, farmers, shepherds, and laborers, and a few skilled blacksmiths, educators, and medical professionals. Tlaxcalan Indians from Mexico were also part of the community. Among the historic structures in the district is the Gregorio Crispin House, at 132 East De Vargas Street (just east of the De Vargas Street Bridge). The land parcel was granted to a Tlaxcalan Indian in 1693. The vigas in the current roof construction are from trees cut down between 1720 and 1750 (Greenwood 1975, National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form). Across De Vargas Street is the Roque Tudesqui House (1290135 E. De Vargas), named for the Italian trader who bought it in 1841. Original building date of this house is not known, but like the Gregorio Crespin House it is a valuable example of Pueblo Spanish architecture with Territorial modifications. The Barrio was sacked during the Pueblo Revolt, and rebuilt following the reconquest. The vital role of the San Miguel Chapel was somewhat eclipsed by the Santuario de Guadalupe , built in the early 1800s, but both of these attest to the social and economic importance of churches and lay organizations in these Spanish Colonial communities (Frank 2000, Sze and Spears 1988:37).

Mexican Period (1821–1846): At the beginning of the nineteenth century, Spain's hold on Mexico and the northern territories had diminished significantly. Recognizing that the citizens of New Mexico could not partake in the normal political, economic, and social activities of the declining empire, Spain allowed New Mexico to operate in virtual independence, except for the most important activities (LeCompte 1989; Westphall 1983). New Mexico could determine much of its social and economic future, but limited sources of money, limited access to durable goods, and slow responses to military and administrative issues created a stagnant economic environment. Pressure from the United States to open economic ties, applied through small-scale economic ventures, increased in frequency between 1803 and 1821. With Mexico's independence from Spain in 1821, New Mexico became a frontier province and an economic avenue to the commercial markets and production centers of the United States. The establishment of normal economic relations with the United States through overland trade on the Santa Fe Trail and the abolition of the caste system, which meant that everyone was a Mexican citizen, had important consequences in Northern New Mexico.

Government: The political structure of Santa Fe experienced only minor change with the switch to a Mexican administration (LeCompte 1989; Pratt and Snow 1988). Governors were still appointed by Mexico, and the governor continued to be the military commander. He was also responsible for collecting tariffs and regulating the Santa Fe Trail commerce. The town council and alcalde oversaw the town business. Santa Fe was divided into six parishes that formed the nucleus through which issues could be advanced to the council and discussed throughout the community.

Economy: With Mexico's independence in 1821, the New Mexican frontier was opened to trade with the United States. The Santa Fe Trail, extending from Santa Fe, New Mexico, to Independence, Missouri, became a major trade route for European goods from the East (Jenkins and Schroeder 1974; Simmons 1989). England also opened formal trade relations with Mexico. Euroamerican manufactured goods filtered north on the Camino Real, but by the 1830s the Santa Fe Trail eclipsed the Camino Real in importance. Trade between the United States traders and Mexico continued with a special focus on the northern Mexican silver mining region (Scheick and Viklund 2003:14). Americans not only traded in New Mexico but also became involved in the illegal transfer and allotment of large illegal land grants from Mexican officials (Westphall 1983).

The opening of the Santa Fe Trail and the effect that it had on northern New Mexico's economy has been explored by many researchers (LeCompte 1989; Pratt and Snow 1988; Boyle 1994). While New Mexico remained an agro-pastoral economy, the Santa Fe Trail trade provided better and cheaper access to durable and manufactured goods than had been available from Camino Real commerce. Window glass, dish ware, and hand tools were available to anyone that could afford to buy them or who could open a line of credit based on projected farm and ranch production. These beginnings of a

cash economy added wage labor to the available options for supporting a family, and meant that land that could not sustain a family's needs could be sold.

Society in transition: Mexican independence from Spain resulted in limited changes to the family- and church based social structure of Santa Fe and New Mexico. The granting of equal citizenship to all Mexicans and New Mexicans held the potential for changes in the social status of local and provincial office holders, but there is not strong evidence for such changes in Santa Fe. Descriptions of the period indicate that under Mexican rule, Santa Fe and New Mexico continued to have considerable autonomy, resulting in strong organizations that governed secular aspects of religion and other aspects of Hispanic organization (LeCompte 1989:83; Abbink and Stein 1977:160; Frank 2000).

Abolition of the caste system and full citizenship had little effect on Hispanic populations, but had serious consequences for the Pueblo Indians who had enjoyed special status relative to landholdings under Spanish rule. Their lands could now be sold and were subject to the vagaries of land transactions (Hall 1987). The opening of the Santa Fe Trail exposed New Mexico to influences and settlement by populations from the United States, adding a new layer of cultural diversity that would eventually shift the balance of the social and economic relations in Santa Fe and along the Rio Grande.

American Territorial period (1846–1912): New Mexico's Territorial period quest for statehood was one of the longest endured by any state of the Union. Following the United States' acquisition of new southwestern and western territories, there was a disorderly and turbulent rush to own or control land and mineral and natural resources. The struggle for control created a political, economic, and social order that still affects how New Mexico functions as a state today (Larson 1968; Lamar 1966). Much of the following summary is derived from these two sources and from a history of the Old Pecos Trail in Santa Fe (Maxwell and Post 1992).

Santa Fe Trail and Pre-Railroad period (1846–1879): On July 30, 1846, rumors that the United States would invade Mexican territory became a reality as General Stephen Kearny proclaimed his intention to occupy New Mexico. After possible secret negotiations with General Manuel Armijo, the Army of the West arrived in Santa Fe on Aug. 18, and New Mexico was surrendered to the United States (Jenkins and Schroeder 1974:44). Between 1846 and the ratification of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo on March 10, 1848, the United States army continued to occupy New Mexico, and a civilian government was installed, including a governor (initially appointed by Kearny) and a territorial assembly. New Mexico changed politically when it was designated a territory of the United States under the Organic Act of 1851 (Lamar 1966:13). The act set up the territorial governorship, from which important appointments were made in the territorial administration. The territorial legislative assembly dealt with issues on a local level, while the territorial governor's job was to ensure that federal interests were served (Lamar 1966:14). The center of government remained in Santa Fe, as it had been during the Spanish and Mexican administrations.

Between 1848 and 1865, the economy remained focused on Santa Fe Trail trade, with the inclusion of routes from Texas (Scurlock 1988:95–97), and Santa Fe continued as the economic center of the territory. Military forts such as Fort Marcy, Fort Union and Fort Stanton expanded the economic markets (Jenkins and Schroeder 1974:50; Scurlock 1988:76–88). Local economies continued to be agrarian and pastoral. The large ranches supplied cattle and wool to the eastern markets and, until the end of the Civil War, to Mexico. A full-scale cash and wage economy was not yet in place because industries like mining had only been established on a small scale and New Mexico was still isolated from the rest of the United States by long distances and hostile Indian tribes (Abbink and Stein 1977:167; Fierman 1964:10). However, as the terminus of the Santa Fe Trail, Santa Fe attracted immigrant Jewish and German merchants who brought Eastern European business experience into the new territory, replacing the early traders with formal businesses (Jenkins and Schroeder 1974:63). Early merchants also participated in the growing land speculation in Spanish and Mexican land grants.

New Mexico was a Union territory, and for a brief period in 1862 the Confederates occupied Santa Fe without a shot being fired from the cannons of Fort Marcy overlooking Santa Fe. However, when the Confederate contingent attempted to move north to the Colorado gold mines

they were engaged, defeated, and exiled from the territory (Jenkins and Schroeder 1974:50–51). With the end of the Civil War, attention turned to the settling and economic potential of the new territories. Military efforts turned to the pacification of Native American tribes outside the Rio Grande and its tributaries (Jenkins and Schroeder 1974:51–56).

The new western territories were perceived as a place where lives ruined by the Civil War could be renewed. Eastern professionals with all kinds of expertise were encouraged by associates to come to New Mexico, where the political and economic field was wide open (Lamar 1966). Much of this migration centered on Santa Fe. The newcomers joined forces with and embraced the patron system, gaining acceptance into alliances referred to as rings. The rings were informal organizations of lawyers, cattlemen, mining operators, landowners, merchants, and government officials (Larson 1968:137) whose common goal was to provide a favorable environment for achieving economic and political aims. The best known was the Santa Fe Ring, which included territorial governors, land registrars, newspaper owners, prominent businessmen, lawyers, and elected and appointed officials.

The Santa Fe Ring crossed party lines and was extremely fluid in its membership; disloyalty resulted in ostracism and often in political or economic ruin. Opposition was suppressed by law and violence, as demonstrated by the Lincoln and Colfax County wars in the 1870s (Larson 1968:137–140). The alliances between the new political and economic entrepreneurs and the old power structure dominated the territorial legislature, which passed laws benefiting the new structure, to the detriment of the Spanish and Native American populations (TANM Roll 102, Frames 78–95). The new Westerners often had contacts in Washington through which they influenced territorial political appointments and disbursement of economic aid (Lamar 1966:169–170).

Perhaps the greatest lure to the New Mexico territory was land. Ownership of large tracts of land was intensely sought by Santa Fe Ring members, a pattern typified by Thomas Catron, who was one of largest landholders in the United States by 1883, only 16 years after arriving in the territory (Larson 1968:143). Land speculators saw New Mexico as mostly unsettled and unused, an illusion promoted by the frontier subsistence economy of low density, land-extensive farming and ranching that prevailed before the Territorial period. Lack of transportation to markets, conflicts with Indians, and a general lack of funds had retarded New Mexico's cattle, lumber, and mining industries. Under the Spanish land grants, non-arable land was a community resource and was therefore not overexploited. It was this community land that land speculators obtained, to the detriment of New Mexico's rural economy and social structure (Van Ness 1987). Increase in the number of military forts and the growing Anglo-controlled mining and ranching industries altered the economy after the Civil War. The mercantile system previously focused on Mexican and California trade now supplied the military and transported ore from the mines in the Santa Rita and Ortiz Mountains to national markets. A marginal cash economy grew as the federal government spent money on military forts and the Indian campaigns. The Santa Fe, 15 California, and Texas trails were the main routes for goods. The Chihuahua trade died after the Civil War (Jenkins and Schroeder 1974:61–62).

Early Railroad era (1879–1912): In this era political power was concentrated in the Santa Fe Ring, which controlled appointments and legislation. In 1885 Edmund G. Ross was appointed territorial governor and tasked with ending the Santa Fe Ring's control, which he was unable to complete. Between 1870 and 1892, the Santa Fe Ring continued to manipulate land grant speculation to their advantage. Surveyors general, appointed with the blessing of the ring, were often involved in land deals with ring members (Westphall 1965). William Julian was appointed surveyor general and given the job of halting the land grant abuses, which he carried out in spectacular, overzealous and erratic fashion. To the Santa Fe Ring, Julian was an obstructionist who used his position to advance personal vendettas (Bowden 1969). At stake in the land grab were millions of acres that would leave private control and enter the public domain if they could not be confirmed as part of a land grant. Julian and Ross believed the public domain should be available to small landholders (Lamar 1966). Large tracts of valuable land in and around Santa Fe that were not legitimately included in the Spanish land grants were falsely claimed.

From 1880–1912, economic growth in the Santa Fe area began to lag as other areas of the state—Las Vegas, the Mesilla Valley, and Albuquerque—grew

in importance. Much of the economic slowdown is ascribed to the lack of a through railroad (Elliott 1988:40); Santa Fe only a stop at the end of a spur on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway. Although it was also the terminus of the Denver and Rio Grande Railway, which had local and regional significance, that route had little national importance because it did not tie in directly to the east-west transportation corridor (Pratt and Snow 1988:419).

Locally the AT&SF spur and the development of infrastructure associated with the smaller New Mexico Central and Denver and Rio Grande Railways (the "Chili Line" and the "Bean Line") initiated the transformation of the Guadalupe and Baca Street residential neighborhoods from agrarian to light industrial and commercial zones. Railway era construction also changed the visual appearance of parts of Santa Fe, as the depot and associated facilities (as well as the Cathedral) were built of milled lumber, cut stone, and imported brick rather than the traditional adobe and locally manufactured brick (Badner et al 2014). Establishment of the State Capitol complex in 1884–1886 hastened the trend in growth of the city (and demise of agricultural use) on the south side of the Santa Fe River (Snow 2014), exemplified by the Capitol Complex Neighborhood which flourished as an economically and ethnically diverse community of judges, lawyers, bootleggers and housemaids, soldiers and clerks from the last decades of the Territorial Period, through the Prohibition and Depression years (Barbour 2012).

In a move to spur economic growth New Mexico was advertised a tourist and health destination, and sanitariums sprang up all across New Mexico. The trip on the Denver and Rio Grande Railway was described as an excellent remedy for lung problems (Nims 1881; Williams 1986:129–131). New Mexico's unique cultural heritage was also recognized as an important tourist draw. Preservation and revival of traditional examples of architecture and Native crafts and ceremony were encouraged. Large-scale tourist corporations such as the Harvey Corporation invested heavily in Native American crafts. Tourism and economic development became a dichotomy of economic goals. The tourist industry emphasized the old and romantic, while the economic development interests portrayed New Mexico as booming and vital, embodying the modern values embraced by the eastern establishment (Wilson 1981:105–159).

As the seat of territorial government, Santa Fe maintained economic stability while continuing to evolve as an American city. The city was incorporated in 1891, major streets were paved, and a new sewer system was installed (Barbour 2012). Santa Fe acquired many federal and territorial expenditures and jobs. Attempts to move the capital to Albuquerque in the early 1880s were defeated, which proved critical to the long-term economic stability of Santa Fe (Lamar 1966). Another choice made by legislators interested in Santa Fe's economic growth was to locate the penitentiary in Santa Fe. While Albuquerque, Las Cruces, Las Vegas, and Socorro received colleges, the penitentiary was viewed as economically more valuable than schools. Opened in 1885, the penitentiary steadily expanded in size and in the array of prisoner-built structures including facilities for brickmaking and terra cotta sewer-pipe production, an electrical plant, foundry, animal pens, agricultural fields and landscaping, dormitories and administrative buildings, and of course the high perimeter wall and the imposing brick entry and towers. Construction and archaeological monitoring in the parking lot of the Joseph Montoya Building revealed the system of arched, brick-lined utility tunnels that served the prison (*The Santa Fe New Mexican,* Oct. 3, 2013, Dello-Russo 2013) The grounds increasingly encroached upon by residential expansion, the penitentiary was closed in 1956 and the buildings demolished in 1959 (Winters 2011, n.d.).

Statehood to Modern Times (1912–Present): New Mexico was delayed in its quest for statehood by eastern politicians who saw the small population, the arid climate, and a Spanish-speaking majority as liabilities. Most New Mexicans favored statehood but had different conditions under which they would accept it. Some citizens feared statehood because of the potential for increased taxation, domination by one ethnic group, and the loss of federal jobs under a state run system. These factors, combined with political factionalism in New Mexico, resulted in the struggle (Larson 1968:302–304). On Jan. 6, 1912, New Mexico was admitted into the Union as a state. After statehood, the patterns that were established in the Territorial period continued. Population growth was slow, with most settlement concentrated along the Rio Grande corridor and in the southeast around Roswell. More than half the state land had a population density of fewer than

five people per square mile (Williams 1986:135), partly because of the large area that was part of the National Trust and could not be settled.

The major industries continued to be mining, ranching, lumber, farming within the Pecos and Rio Grande irrigation districts, and tourism. These industries, except the irrigation projects, were well established before statehood and continue to be important today (Jenkins and Schroeder 1974:77). In Santa Fe the absence of a major spur into the national railroad lines proved to be a detriment to industrial growth. Instead, development in Santa Fe focused on state and federal administrative centers and on the tourism and art trade (Pratt and Snow 1988; Wilson 1981). The lack of industry that had retarded Santa Fe's growth was turned into a positive situation. Without heavy industry and the accompanying population density, quality of life became a draw for people seeking to escape the increasingly crowded and polluted cities. The city's artistic community and the distinctive Spanish-Pueblo Revival and Territorial Revival styles of its government buildings and public facilities were reinvigorated by New Deal programs. World War II impacted the residents of Santa Fe through its association with the Manhattan Project and the Los Alamos National Laboratory, and by the participation of the New Mexico National Guard in the Battle of Bataan and subsequent Death March. In the early 1940's Santa Fe was the location of military hospital and an internment camp that housed more than 4,000 Japanese American detainees (Reed 2010).

In the postwar years tourism has been an increasingly essential to Santa Fe's economy. The city's multicultural heritage continues to be emphasized as an important aspect of the quality of life here and the uniqueness of the city and its population. Today, Santa Fe is the centerpiece of a tourism industry that brings more than $1 billion into the state every year. Municipal ordinances specifying architectural styles and other concerted efforts by the art and anthropological communities to preserve Santa Fe's cultural heritage that began in the 1920s and 1930s make this a desirable location for second residences and professional people who supply services to the national markets. Rapid growth of the residential areas of the city that began in the 1970s sustains the economic diversity of city residents which includes state and federal employees, blue collar workers, and part time and permanent retired and wealthy residents (Williams 1986:244).

Current patterns of land use and the nature of businesses and neighborhoods throughout the proposed project area reflect the continuing importance of the city's role in county and state government, the ethnically and economically diverse population, and the emphasis on the rich and complex heritage of a unique city.

4 ⸸ Archaeological Investigations and Cultural Resources in the Project Area

There are 25 registered and unregistered NMCRIS activities (138703 and 143772) within 500 m of the project area (Fig. A2.1) (Table A2.1). The eight activities that are most proximate to the McKenzie Street project are discussed below.

NMCRIS 65716, A. M. Bergere House Testing: This activity consists of archaeological survey and test excavations performed by Cross Cultural Research Systems at 135 Grant Avenue, the A. M. Bergere House (SR 35) (D. Snow 1999). New construction at the site in 1999 encompassed some ca. 3,100 sq ft adjacent to and east of the existing residential structure and included demolition of later additions to the original house. Testing encompassed 6 sq m and encountered light domestic refuse consisting mostly of animal bone fragments, hand forged nails, and glass. The property was not registered as a site.

NMCRIS 87471, San Francisco Plaza: This is a 1 acre survey and testing project completed in advance of landscaping at the San Francisco Plaza and resulted in the recording of LA 143543 (McIntosh 2004). LA 143543 is a Territorial and Statehood period dump dating from 1846–1945.

NMCRIS 92572, First Presbyterian Church: This unregistered activity consists of the testing and monitoring of construction at the First Presbyterian Church immediately east of the project area (Viklund and Scheick 2005). It was the defining activity for LA 144329, whose boundaries were expanded northward to encompass the cultural resources associated with NMCRIS 1387003.

NMCRIS 138703, Santa Fe County Administrative Complex: This activity is the culmination of a series of activities related to the construction of the Santa Fe County Administrative Complex (SFCAC). Data recovery investigations resulted in the expansion of LA 144329 from its original boundary as defined during testing at the Judge Steve Herrera Judicial Complex (Barbour and Wening 2014; Moore 2021). The newly constructed SFCAC falls within LA 144329, a multiple component historic site that contained several buildings related to the Allison Presbyterian Mission School. Testing (Barbour and Wening 2014) resulted in the development of a data recovery plan (Badner and Moore 2016) followed by data recovery and monitoring investigations (Moore 2021). Foundations of the girls' dormitory, two schoolhouses, and the laundry/hospital building were encountered during data recovery. No significant Native American components were encountered, contrasting with the abundant Native American components to the east of Grant Avenue at LA 1051. NMCRIS 92572 is immediately to the south but is not registered.

NMCRIS 126086, 206 McKenzie Street: This activity was the inventory and testing of a parking area within the property currently known as 206 McKenzie Street. Investigations were carried out by Ron Winters (2013) on behalf of Dale Zinn. This portion of the 206 McKenzie Street lot was originally recorded as 212 McKenzie Street, and it was added to 206 McKenzie Street after demolition of an existing structure and conversion of the lot to parking in the 1950s. The 2013 investigations resulted in the definition of LA 175277 based on the recovery of Coalition period ceramics, historic house foundations, and late nineteenth and early twentieth century material culture. As defined in 2013 (Winters 2013a), LA 175277 was restricted to private land within the 206 McKenzie Street parking lot. The report and LA 175277 shape file associated with NMCRIS 126086 were obtained from Ron Winters, but are not yet available on NMCRIS (personal communication 2020 and Winters 2013a). The west end of this project area overlaps with the site limits of LA 175277 as defined in 2013.

NMCRIS 127574, Catron and Griffin Streets: This activity was the 2012 monitoring of a PNM Phase

VIII trench by OAS on Catron and Griffin Streets (Tatum and Badner 2014). Preliminary reports of this activity have been prepared, but final descriptions and interpretations were postponed in anticipation of a synthesis of multiple PNM activities in the downtown Santa Fe area. Three features were documented (Fig. A2.2). Feature 1 was an historic refuse pit associated with LA 144329. Feature 2 was a disarticulated prehistoric human burial that was administratively associated with LA 144329 based on its proximity to the southwest margin of that site. Feature 3 was an exposure of a cultural horizon interpreted as a partially disturbed midden stratum associated with LA 148141, a burial site that was estimated to date to the Coalition period based on associated ceramics. The burial was encountered in a municipal utility easement.

NMCRIS 141849, Guadalupe Street Construction Project: NMCRIS 1414849 is an 8 acre survey that was completed by Tierra Right of Way Services in advance of the Guadalupe Street Reconstruction Project from Agua Fria Street to Paseo de Peralta for the NMDOT (Rude and Cater 2018). Data entry is in progress for 30 resources that were either registered or revisited, most of which involve documentation of 26 historic properties on north Guadalupe Street that are non-contributing (HCPI 45772–45798). Three sites were revisited: LA 114235, an historic well; LA 132712, a multicomponent prehistoric and historic site; and LA 181455, a buried lens of historic artifacts.

NMCRIS 142454, 103 Catron Street: This activity consists of an upgrade to existing Comcast utilities to provide service for 103 Catron Street (Wening 2019). Monitoring by OAS in 2018 resulted in the recording of one site, LA 193512, which consists of a layer of intact late nineteenth century demolition debris and domestic refuse that may be associated with a home that stood at the southwest corner of Griffin Avenue and Catron Street from 1882–1913. The house was demolished prior to 1921. Remnants of the late nineteenth century Griffin Street roadbed were documented in the portion of the trench crossing Griffin Street.

NMCRIS 143772, CableCom Conduit Installation, Downtown Santa Fe: The Office of Archaeological Studies completed monitoring of 1.2 miles (5,400 ft) of new underground conduit in downtown Santa Fe on Water Street, Galisteo Street, Don Gaspar Avenue, San Francisco Street, Sheridan Avenue, and Marcy Street (Wening in prep). Thirteen historic features were identified. Twelve features are registered as LA 195687–LA 195697 (two features were registered as a single site), and one is a revisit of LA 1051. Seven sites are Territorial period structural foundations, one is a possible Colonial period road surface, two are very late nineteenth to early twentieth century road surfaces of San Francisco Street, one is a post-Pueblo Revolt refuse area, and one is a possible Statehood era water or erosion control feature. The most substantial feature is a possible limestone block road surface or base that extends 92 m along San Francisco Street between Don Gaspar Avenue and Galisteo Road (LA 195693).

Archaeological Sites in the Project Vicinity

Eleven archaeological sites are proximate to the project area, although NMCRIS registrations are absent or incomplete for LA 148141 and LA 144329 (Figs. A2.2 and A2.3; Table A2.2.).

LA 1890: This site is a human burial associated with Late Coalition and Early Classic period pottery. The site is located outside of the project area to the southwest.

LA 114252: This site is a human burial that was identified in a utility trench along Johnson Avenue to the south of the project area. The site has been mis-located in NMCRIS and is currently portrayed as being along Catron Street, slightly more than 100 m north of the project area.

LA 144329, First Presbyterian Church and Santa Fe Administrative Complex: This site was originally defined to encompass cultural resources associated with investigations at the Presbyterian Church in the Grant-Griffin Triangle (Viklund and Huntley 2005). Stratigraphic sequences included Spanish Colonial refuse, late nineteenth century Territorial period refuse, and pre-modern church footings. The site boundaries were expanded following the OAS testing and data recovery investigations of the Judge Steve Herrera Judicial Complex to include the area to the north of the church, stopping at Catron Street (Fig. A2.4). Neither the Southwest Archaeological

Consultants investigation at the First Presbyterian nor the expanded OAS site boundary are recorded in NMCRIS. The northern portion was investigated as part of the development of a new Santa Fe County Administrative Complex, and the area was subject to testing and data recovery investigations (Barbour and Wening 2014; Badner and Moore 2016). Reports are in preparation, but most of the archaeology was related to the Allison Presbyterian Mission School. Foundations of the girls' dormitory, two schoolhouses, and the laundry/hospital building were encountered during data recovery. Native American artifacts were generally confined to the northeastern portion of the site and were recovered from alluvial deposits and from modern disturbance deposits. This investigation is not registered as a NMCRIS activity shape, but the new site boundary update is registered in NMCRIS.

LA 148141: This site was defined to record a single adult prehistoric burial encountered during waste line replacement along Grant Avenue.

LA 175277, 206 McKenzie Street: This site was defined during archaeological reconnaissance in advance of proposed improvements to the existing buildings at 206 McKenzie Street (Winters 2013). Reconnaissance was limited to the parking lot where 212 McKenzie stood from about 1923–1953 (see Fig. A2.2). No site limit was defined during reconnaissance, but in consultation with Ron Winters (personal communication, 2020) it was agreed that the original 212 McKenzie Street lot was a reasonable approximation of site limits until more information about the extent of the cultural resources was developed. Results of two recent investigations—the current PNM project and the recovery of four prehistoric burials in the 206 McKenzie courtyard (Stodder et al. 2021)—have led to the expansion of LA 175277 to include the entire 206 McKenzie property and the east end of McKenzie Street. Winters' reconnaissance trenching encountered foundation elements for a residential structure that was razed between 1951 and 1953. In addition to the foundations of the 1923 residential structure, the 2013 testing yielded historic trash deposits and a light prehistoric artifact scatter. The prehistoric artifacts had no architectural, feature, or intact deposit associations, and their presence implies only that a Coalition period residential component is somewhere in the greater vicinity.

Registered Cultural Properties in the Project Vicinity

Ten registered cultural properties are in the project vicinity (Fig. A2.5). Three are proximate to the project area: the A. M. Bergere House, the Pinckney R. Tulley House, and the Santa Fe County Courthouse. These are addressed first.

Alfred M. Bergere House, SR 355; NR 75001166 (adapted from D. Snow 1999 and Purdy 1975): The A. M. Bergere house at 135 Grant Ave., was constructed in the early l870s, as one of three residences for officers of lesser rank facing Grant Avenue on the Fort Marcy Military Reservation. Built to army specifications in the early 1870s, the original floor plans are identical. The residence at 135 Grant is the sole survivor of three homes that once faced Grant Street. Following government abandonment of Fort Marcy in October 1894, those residences were provided rent-free to politicians and other New Mexican citizens. One of them, Solomon Luna, was granted permission to occupy the house in 1899 (Historic Santa Fe Foundation 1991:26–27).

In 1880, the house was the temporary residence of President Grant and his family. It is unclear whether Solomon Luna occupied the home, as his primary residence was in Los Lunas, but his sister, Isabela Baca de Luna did reside there for two years, until 1901. In 1897, Solomon's brother-in-law Alfred M. Bergere and his family moved to Santa Fe from the Luna family home in Los Lunas, New Mexico. Close friends of Governor Miguel Otero, the Bergere's first home was on Lincoln Avenue, presumably in one of the three former ranking officers' quarters owned by Thomas B. Catron. Bergere's wife's family was closely related to Otero, and Catron was no friend of any of the Otero faction. Uncomfortable with their landlord's anti-Otero stance, and needing a larger home for their family, the Bergeres moved to 135 Grant in 1901. It was thereafter referred to "la casa grande" (Whaley 1994:49). In 1904, the abandoned Fort Marcy military compound was conveyed to the City of Santa Fe, which in turn transferred the property to the Santa Fe Board of Education just weeks later. In 1905, the Board of Education transferred the property to Eloisa Bergere. Eloisa died in 1914, but her Otero children—Eduardo, Nina (Otero Warren), and Manuel—and their heirs continued to occupy the home.

Alfred Bergere served as clerk to Judge McFie of Santa Fe until that position expired in 1907, when he took over as manager for a small insurance company. He died in 1939 following a six year term as registrar for the U.S. Land Office. Nina Otero Warren continued to occupy the larger house. Upon the return of her sister's family in 1925, a second story with a flat roof was added, basically transforming the house to the increasingly popular Spanish-Pueblo architectural style. At the same time, another bathroom, sunroom, and single-car garage were added (Whaley 1994:102). Around the turn of the century, Alfred and Eloisa Bergere had stables and a tennis court constructed, and an orchard was planted. The location of the tennis court is no longer evident. The stables and garage were apparently attached to the rear of the house as indicated by the 1930 Sanborn map. Remnants of the orchard still remain.

Nina Otero Warren died in January of 1965, and "la casa grande" was not sold until her heirs, Anita Bergere and May Kenny, passed away in 1976. That year, the house was plaqued by the Historic Santa Fe Foundation. Later, it was sold to Harry Bigbee to house his legal firm, and in 1982, restoration of the interior and the surrounding gardens were completed. This resulted in an award from *The Santa Fe New Mexican*'s 1982 business landscaping contest. The property was purchased from Bigbee, in 1997, by the Georgia O'Keefe Museum. With the decline of the military reservation, the house was occupied by two generations of the Otero-Bergere family.

Santa Fe County Courthouse (SR 1279): The Santa Fe County Courthouse was constructed on the earlier location of the J. M. Christ compound and was completed in 1939. The architect was John Gaw Meem, and the building's historic designation is based on both Meem's design and as an example of Works Progress Administration era construction. The courthouse was moved in the 1970s, and the building was remodeled into a Santa Fe County administration building. The remodeling infilled a portion of the original design, which has been removed as part of the Santa Fe Courthouse Building project, restoring the appearance of the building to the original Meem design.

Pinckney R. Tully House (SR 79; NR 74001209): The Tully House, an example of Territorial period architecture, was constructed in 1851. It was enlarged and remodeled continuously through the early twentieth century. It was saved from sale for demolition by the City of Santa Fe Historic Styles Committee, the State Cultural Properties Review Committee, the Santa Fe City Council, and the Historic Santa Fe Foundation. It is to the north of the Santa Fe Courthouse Building, separated from the Santa Fe Courthouse Building by Johnson Street and the Georgia O'Keeffe Museum complex.

El Patio Building (SR 84) (adapted from SR 84 Nomination Form): This is one of the few remaining examples in the downtown historic district of a residence enclosing a courtyard or patio. The abstract of title to the property indicates that Jesus Maria Baca y Salazar made the first recorded conveyance of the property on Aug. 4, 1866. The first deed to identify the house is dated Oct. 29, 1872. The size and layout of the house is specified in an 1877 deed that describes it as a 12 room house with a garden and corral.

Felipe Delgado House, SR 58 (adapted from Colby 2013): The Delgado House at 124 W. Palace Ave., is an excellent example of Santa Fe's architecture at the turn of the twentieth century. It is representative of the era when New Mexico became a U.S. Territory and Santa Fe residents were gradually adopting new architectural styles popular in the eastern United State. The property is significant not only because of its architecture, but because it was home to members of the prominent Delgado family. The house survived amidst the demolition or dramatic remodeling of other neighborhood adobe buildings.

Felipe Delgado reportedly traveled to St. Louis for his education. In 1869, he married Lucia Ortiz, the daughter of another prominent family; her parents were Captain Gaspar Ortiz y Alrid and Magdalena Lucero. The Delgados bought the house at 124 W. Palace Ave., in 1877 from Felipe Chavez (Colby 2013:6). Improvements to the land as purchased in 1877 include two adjacent, existing single story structures that appear to have been built between 1873 and 1877 (Colby 2013:6).

Three generations of the Delgado family benefited from the commerce of the Santa Fe Trail, and their story exemplifies the influence the trail had on New Mexico's growth and prosperity. Commerce declined after 1880, but Felipe B. Delgado continued to run the Chavez store in Santa Fe up to the time of

his death in 1908. He also continued improving the home that would become a rare example of turn-of-the-twentieth-century architecture in Santa Fe.

Ortiz House (SR 16): The Ortiz House is located at the southwest corner of the W. San Francisco-Sandoval intersection and is currently occupied by the Ortiz Restaurant of the Hilton Hotel. The Ortiz House is a portion of one of the oldest residences in Santa Fe. Its exact construction date is unknown, but its appearance on the 1766 Urrutia map indicates that it dates to at least the mid-eighteenth century. The ownership and architectural history of the house is addressed in the archival research conducted for LA 65040 (Sandoval Street Parking Garage) and in the nomination form for the Ortiz House (Pace et al. 1990). Archival documents indicate that first ownership of the property is linked to Bernardo Antonio de Bustamante, who left the property to his daughters. Both of Bustamante's daughters married brothers of the Ortiz family, Nicolás and Antonio José (Pace et al. 1990). Pace and Hordes (1990:4) state that Antonio Ortiz "contributed greatly to the streetscape of lower San Francisco Street" in the substantial additions he made to the house. Antonio José Ortiz is responsible for the transformation of the home in the late 1700s into a large hacienda that boasted a chapel, stables, bakery, and numerous rooms. In the nineteenth century, the house was transferred to noted merchant and military man Don Anastacio Sandoval, for whom the street is named. Later, the west portion of the home was acquired by Aniceto Abeyta, grand-niece of General Manuel Armijo, the last governor of New Mexico under Mexican rule.

Jefferson Place, 110 Guadalupe Street (SR 817): This structure is situated at the corner of Guadalupe and W. San Francisco. The structure was built ca. 1900 in the traditional Spanish style: with thick adobe walls, a flat roof, and a placita. It was later remodeled into the Territorial style with elaborate pedimented lintels over the twin, double-hung windows and with brick coping on the parapet. The eastern part of the structure was demolished when Guadalupe Street was widened in the twentieth century. By 1980, the building had been restored to the Spanish-Pueblo style, with portals lining the interior courtyard and the area along W. San Francisco Street. The storefront along Guadalupe Street now features contemporary windows.

406 W. San Francisco Street (SR 804): This property is a one-story concrete block structure faced with red brick. The house first appears on the 1908 Sanborn map, indicating it was built between 1902 and 1908. The nomination form for the house states that the home reflects a combination of Queen Ann and Territorial architectural styles. The turret in particular denotes Queen Ann style, an uncommon architectural element in New Mexico. The structure is rumored to have been a bordello during the Territorial period and was listed as "owned by Patterson" on the 1912 King's map. While this building now sits at the corner of Guadalupe and W. San Francisco, it was situated one door away from Jefferson Street (now Guadalupe) and the Denver and Rio Grande Railway between 1908 and 1967, when Guadalupe Street was widened.

Santa Fe Historic District (SR 260, NR 73001150): The boundaries of the Santa Fe Historic District encompass parts of the city that reflect three centuries of continuous occupation and traditional architecture. It generally conforms to the area encompassed by Urrutia's map (1766) and the expanded area in Gilmer's map (1846). The Santa Fe Historic District was placed on the State Register of Cultural Properties in 1972 and the National Register of Historic Places in 1973. It encompasses the project area, but there are no specific implications for the project area.

5 ⇓ Historic Map and Aerial Photograph Information

Historic maps and aerial photographs supply a wealth of information regarding the mix of stability and change that occurred from the eighteenth to twenty-first centuries in the project area. The built environment in the McKenzie-Griffin Street area reflects a pattern that is common in downtown Santa Fe, one of enduring constants and ongoing change. In the project area, both extremes of this spectrum are present, as well as combinations of both. The most constant feature on the landscape is the house that is now known as 208 Griffin, currently the location of the Santa Fe Chamber Music Festival. This building stands out in its remarkable resemblance to its initial appearance when it was completed in 1883. Across Griffin Street at the First Presbyterian Church, an almost constant parade of change occurred within the apex of the Griffin-Grant Triangle from the eighteenth century on. Between these two extremes is 206 McKenzie, known locally as The White Building. Portions of the nineteenth century adobe structures that compose 206 McKenzie remain intact within the building today, though some have been demolished or altered during the many renovations to this iconic building that occurred in the twentieth century. Some researchers have posited that the structure appears on the Urrutia map, and that walls associated with that eighteenth century building may still be incorporated into 206 McKenzie today (McIntosh 2007).

Jose de Urrutia's map of Santa Fe (1766)

The process of correlating modern features with those on the Urrutia map can be problematic. The estimated project area location on the Urrutia map (Fig. 5.1) is based on its projected distance from the northeast corner of the Baca-Garvisu house, a known point at LA 1051 (Lentz and Barbour 2011).

Initially, investigators expected one of the structures on the Urrutia map that was then believed to represent the Esquivel house to fall within the northern portion of LA 144329 (Moore 2020). Testing, data recovery, and monitoring within the northern portion of the site did not confirm the presence of this structure within the LA 144329 investigation boundaries (Moore 2020). The absence of Spanish Colonial structural remains in the Santa Fe County Administrative Complex (SFCAC) lot prompted OAS to conduct subsequent research and communications with David Snow in 2019 regarding the specific location and identity of the Esquivel house as indicated by his archival investigations for LA 1051 (2011). This led to a revised location of the house as being beneath the Presbyterian Church rather than north of it in the SFCAC lot (Wening 2020). Also, the Esquivel family home as identified by Snow (2011:14) is south of the project area near the Griffin-Grant intersection. This does not preclude the house having been in the Esquivel family, only that it is a different structure than the one specified by Snow in 2011.

Archaeological investigations on the church property in 2004 did not encounter any structural foundations (Viklund and Huntley 2005). McIntosh (2007) has suggested that this eighteenth century structure on the Urrutia map may have formed part of what became the Escudero family home at the turn of the nineteenth century, and is now incorporated within the footprint of 206 McKenzie. Research for the current investigation indicates that the Escudero family may have occupied the house earlier in the Territorial period.

The revised location of the "Esquivel" house is also based on the route of Griffin Street. Though the route now known as Griffin Street was established in the eighteenth century, it was then known as the Road to Tesuque, or Camino de la Cañada. David Snow (personal communication, 2019) believes that Griffin Street is mis-located on the Urrutia, actually splitting off from Grant Avenue much further north in the vicinity of the Baca-Garvisu home, which also appears on the Urrutia map. This revised path for Griffin Street places the current project area just west of the L-shaped building that is presumed to have been located under the present-day church.

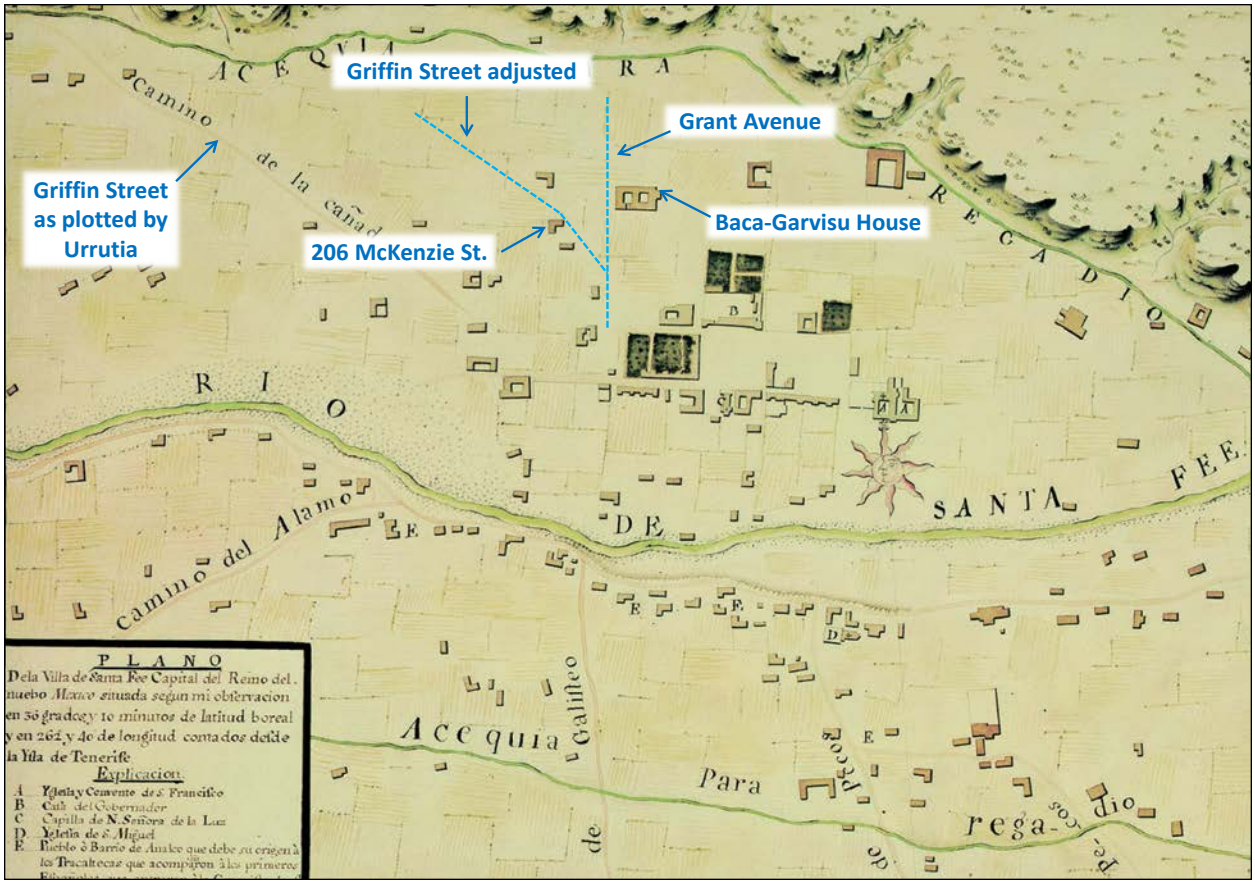

Figure 5.1. Jose de Urrutia's map of Santa Fe (1766) with 206 McKenzie and modern street alignments.

Lt. Jeremy F. Gilmer's Plan of Santa Fe (1846–1847)

Placement of the project area on the Gilmer map differs among researchers. Two historic cultural property inventories of 206 McKenzie (McIntosh 2007; Zinn 2014) agree that two adobe structures west of the newly established Fort Marcy belong to what is now 206 McKenzie (Figs. 5.2 and 5.3). These same structures are attributed to the Presbyterian Church lot by Viklund and Huntley as part of archival research and testing investigations at LA 144329 (2005:20, Fig. 5). To its west is a small structure oriented roughly east–west with a small fenced-in area at its west end. The latter is surrounded by planted fields, which matches contemporaneous accounts by James Josiah Webb, a prominent Santa Fe Trail trader. In 1844, Webb stated that "Don Augustín Duran, Don Felix Garcia, Don Antonio Sena y Baca, James Conklin and one or two others" lived near the Presbyterian Church, and that some had cultivated fields of corn, beans, red peppers, and apricot trees (Webb 1931, cited by Sze and Spears 1988:87, 132). The house that is now 206 McKenzie was almost certainly occupied by Charles M. Conklin at this time based on later maps.

Plat of Santa Fe (1877)

The 1877 plat does not attempt to represent buildings, so it is relatively unhelpful in providing any better resolution to the built environment of this portion of Santa Fe compared with Gilmer's map representation of 30 years previous (Fig. 5.4). The Griffin-Grant Triangle neighborhood is clearly defined with the church at its apex, but areas with structures are shown as empty space. Most of the project area is shown as agricultural fields.

J. J. Stoner's Bird's Eye View of the City of Santa Fe (1882)

By 1882, the representation of this area of Santa Fe is relatively well defined, and there are several buildings in the vicinity of the project area (Fig. 5.5a). The Griffin-Grant Triangle area is established, but McKenzie

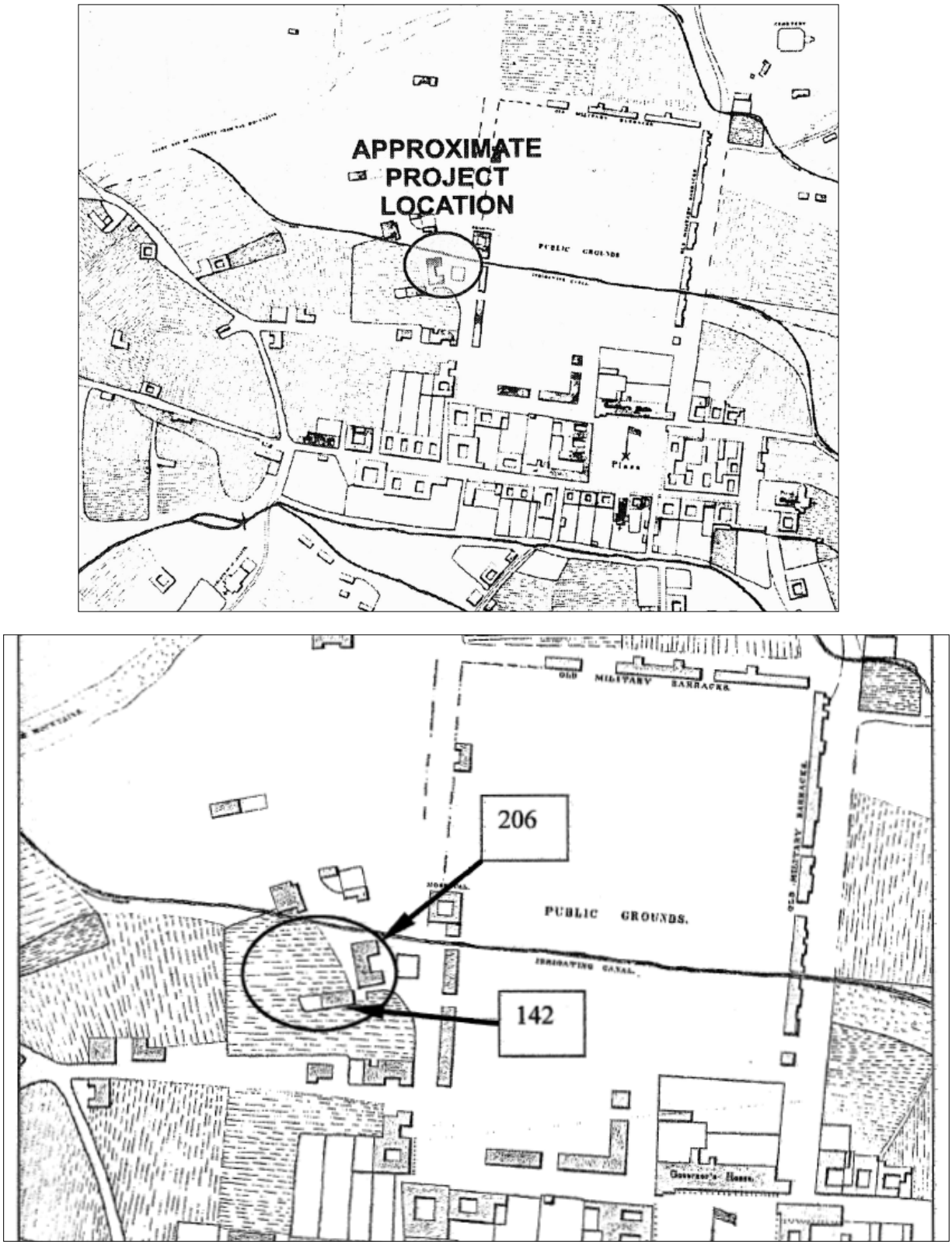

Figure 5.2. Project area structures as identified by Viklund and Huntley (2005) and McIntosh (2007) on Lt. Jeremy F. Gilmer's Plan of Santa Fe (1846–1847).

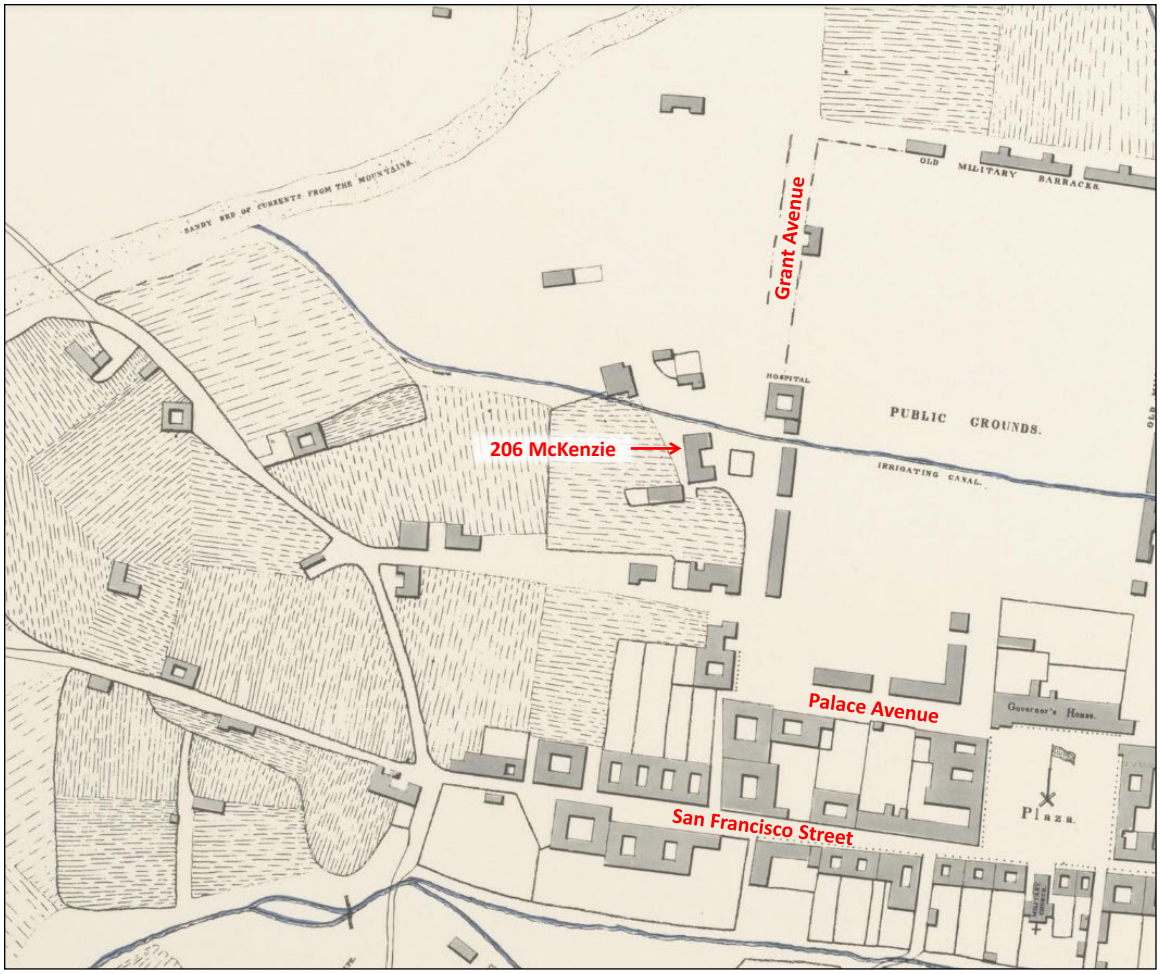

Figure 5.3. Project area, Lt. Jeremy F. Gilmer's Plan of Santa Fe (1846–1847).

Street is not shown. The most striking change in the built environment of the project area is at 206 McKenzie, which has been expanded on its west side, creating a large rectangular structure. The building now extends west nearly to the end of the Conklin property on its south side. The building is shown as a simple rectangular structure without the two small annexes that appear on its north side by 1885. The two most recent HCPIs for 206 McKenzie (Zinn 2014; McIntosh 2007) identify the addresses that would be assigned to the multiple buildings in this complex in 1920s (Fig. 5.5b; Tables 5.1a and 5.1b). The Conklin property is specified as 142 Griffin, and the Escudero property is today's 206 Griffin Street. Across the street, 208 Griffin is shown as a fully constructed building. However, according to newspaper accounts published about a year later, this structure was not finished until the summer of 1883 (*The Santa Fe New Mexican*, Aug. 16, 1883). Since Stoner's maps were known to have employed cartographic license to enhance the appearance of individual structures and cities and towns in general (Williams 2010:7) it seems possible that the artist chose to show the Indian Agency in its final stage of completion. Some times, the enhanced depiction of a particular structure could be influenced by property owners (Williams 2010:95, 100, 106–108), which in this case would be Abraham Staab, a prominent Santa Fe businessman. The new Presbyterian Church across Griffin Street had been completed in the summer of 1882, possibly within months of the drafting of Stoner's map. The new brick church was built in the Gothic Revival style and was situated north of the adobe Baptist church that previously stood at the apex of the Griffin-Grant triangle (Viklund and C. T. Snow 2005:42 and references therein).

Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, Santa Fe (1883, 1886)

The project area is outside the mapped boundaries of the 1883 and 1886 Sanborn maps. Johnson Street

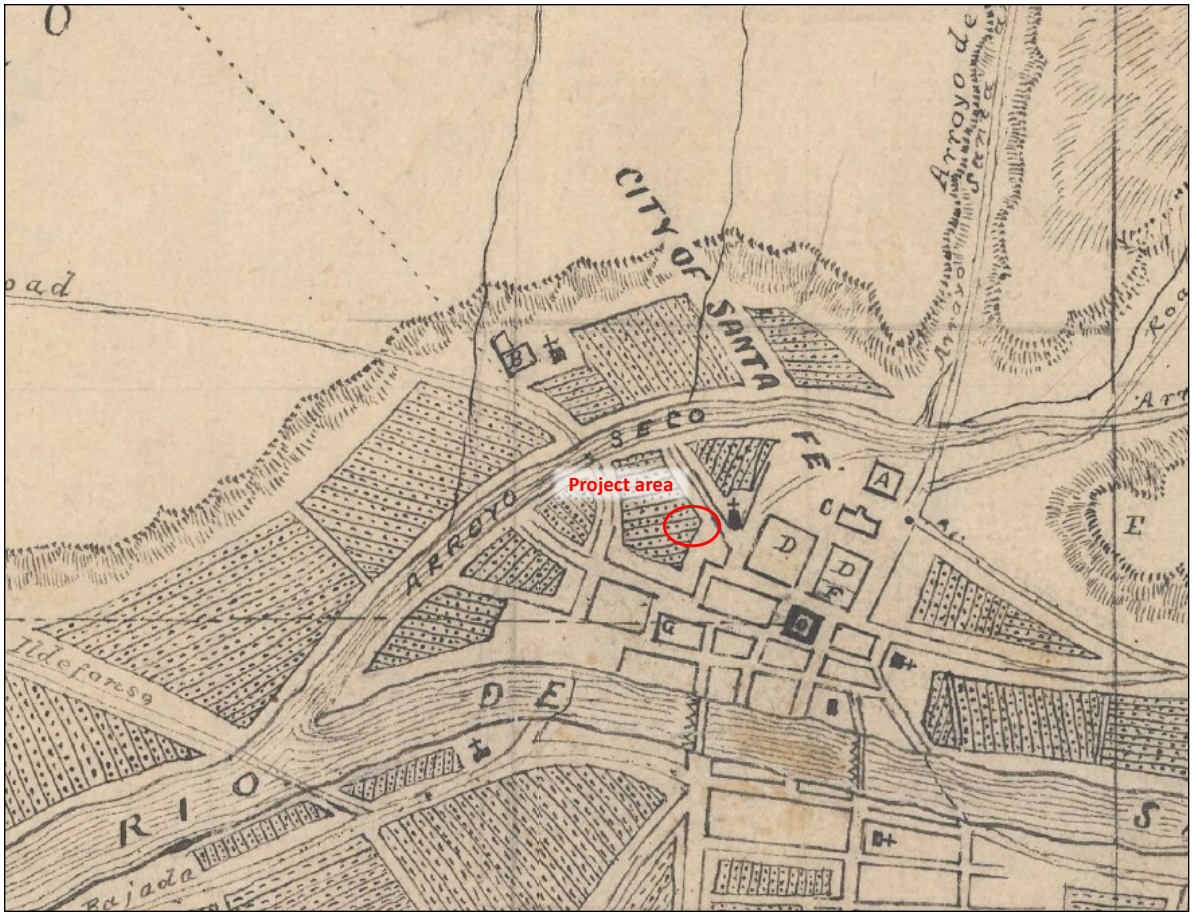

Figure 5.4. Project area, Plat of Santa Fe (1877).

is mapped in 1886 showing several brick homes flanking the north and south sides of the street, but areas north are not included. Lack of information on any edition of the Sanborn maps should not necessarily be interpreted as an absence of structures since Sanborn maps were designed to portray insurable buildings.

H. Hartmann Map of the City of Santa Fe (1885–1886)

By 1886, the yet-unnamed McKenzie Street alignment appears on the Hartmann map much as it does today. However, it would not retain this configuration in later Sanborns, particularly at its east end where in some years it was designated as an informal passage only. The 1885–1886 Hartmann map is the second to show the complex of small adobe buildings at the southwest corner of today's McKenzie-Griffin Street intersection, assuming the 1882 addresses as applied by McIntosh (2007) are accurate (Fig. 5.6). Though many modifications were applied to this cluster of structures over the ensuing decades, in many ways, it remained remarkably unchanged until the 1940s, and today still forms the core of much of the complex that is now 206 McKenzie. By 1885, two small annexes have been built on the north side, forming the C-shaped structure that would continue to appear on Sanborn maps until 1930. Interestingly, these small annexes were to be disconnected and reconnected in the coming years but never wholly demolished, with portions still existing today. The large lot west of the adobe complex is identified as the "Hovey Estate," which may actually refer to the Pinckney R. Tulley house to the south (Zinn 2014:3). Oliver P. Hovey was a printer from Vermont (Viklund and C. T. Snow 2005:20).

Another notable constant on the landscape is the adobe building across the street at 208 Griffin Street. The Hartmann map indicates it as "Indian Agency (A. Staab)." The Indian Agency was completed in 1883 at a cost of $4,080 and built by Abraham Staab, a well-known Santa Fe businessman (*The Santa Fe*

Figure 5.5a. Project area, J. J. Stoner's Birds Eye View of the City of Santa Fe (1882), view southeast.

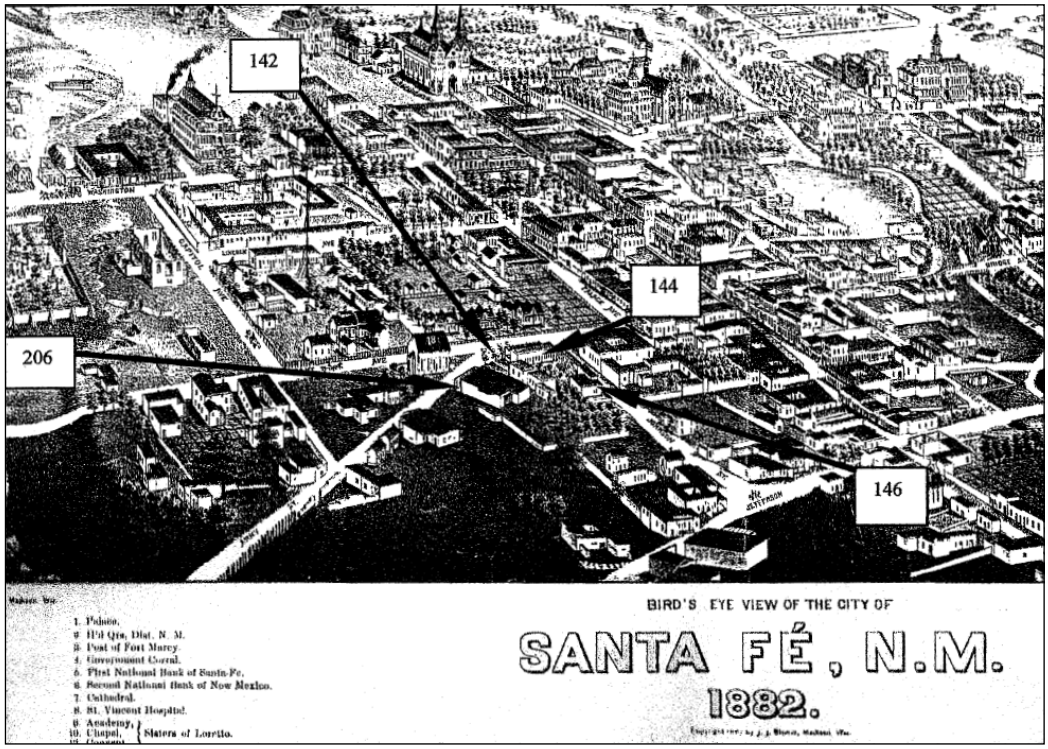

Figure 5.5b. 206 McKenzie as identified by McIntosh (2007) on J. J. Stoner's Birds Eye View of the City of Santa Fe (1882), view southeast.

Table 5.1a. Ownership and residential history of 206 McKenzie Street.

206 McKenzie		
1900-1912*	Escudero family	Eusebio Escudero and Bernarda Rivera de Escudero, purchased from James Conklin
1920?	J.A. Martinez	J.A. Martinez to Cleofas Jaramillo (née Martinez)
	Cleofas Jaramillo	
1923	142 Griffin	Mrs. C.M. Jaramillo
	142½ Griffin	Mrs. Addie Sickinger (sic)
	146 Griffin	Henry Shoemaker
	Rear	Joseph Frescas
1930	142 Griffin	Mrs. C.M. Jaramillo
	Rear	H.D. Hedge
	142½ Griffin	Vacant
	146 Griffin	Vacant
	Rear	Mrs. Julia Martinez
	206 McKenzie	N.C. Lee
	210 McKenzie	J.C. Martinez
1932	142 Griffin	Mrs. Gwendolyn Allen
	Rear	Mrs. Elsie Nab
	142½ Griffin	J.E. Cunningham
	146 Griffin	Vacant
	Rear	Mrs. Anna Still
1934	142 Griffin	Vacant
	Rear	R.S. Hayes
	142½ Griffin	L.C. Sickenger (sic)
	Rear	J.M. Simpson
	206 McKenzie	Hazel Hyde (Blodgett studio built about 1934)
1936	142 Griffin	Patricia Ferndon
	Rear	Mary E. Canton
	142½ Griffin	J.J. Gallegos
	Rear	Arturo Romero
	206 McKenzie	Hazel Hyde
1938	142 Griffin	Mrs. C.M. Jaramillo
	Rear	Charles Speer
	146 Griffin	Santa Fe Properties
	200 McKenzie	Hazel Hyde Real Estate
	204 McKenzie	C.J. Lee
1940	142 Griffin	Mrs. C.M. Jaramillo
	Rear	N.H. Vukonich
	144 Griffin	J.H. Diehl
	146 Griffin	C.W. Winchester
	148 Griffin	Hazel Hyde Real Estate
1942	142 Griffin	Mrs. C.M. Jaramillo
	Rear	N.H. Vukonich
	144 Griffin	Vacant
	146 Griffin	T.W. Conway
		La Casa Cercada Dining Room
	148 Griffin	P.G. Capps
1944	144-148 Griffin	Mrs. Edna Ballard (resident through 1953)
	200 McKenzie	Geraldine Berry
	204 McKenzie	Mrs. L.M. Daniels
	206 McKenzie	M.C. Parish
1955-1957	206 McKenzie	Mrs. Betty Mundy; St. Germain Foundation
1973	206 McKenzie	St. Germain Foundation to Walter O. Ingram
1977	206 McKenzie	Mr. and Mrs. Hirsch***
2001	206 McKenzie	Walter O. Ingram Estate to Arturo "Arthur" Rodriguez
2006	206 McKenzie	A. Rodriguez to Christopher C. Hill
2006	206 McKenzie	C. Hill to Gallagher Headquarters Ranch Development, Ltd.

Sources: 1995 Historic Building Inventory, Santa Fe Resurvey; Zinn 2014
*Based on advertisments in The Santa Fe New Mexican with reference to Eusebio and Bernarda Escudero living at 106 Griffin Street and 1912 King's map ownership.

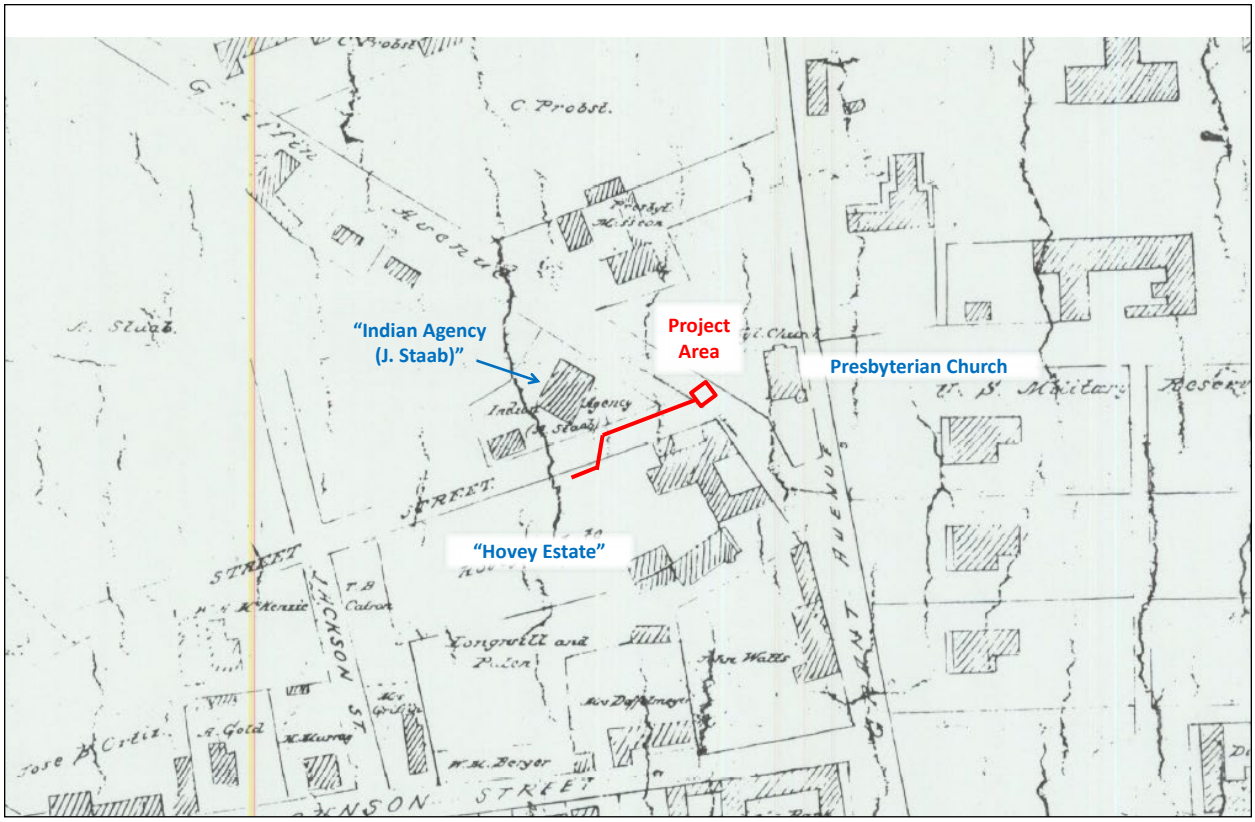

Figure 5.6. Project area, H. Hartmann Map of the City of Santa Fe (1885–1886).

New Mexican, Aug. 16, 1883). According to the newspaper, stables and coach houses were to be added shortly after the main building was completed, but such structures were never drawn on any later Sanborn map. In any case, the 208 Griffin house apparently did not function as an Indian Agency for long since newspaper references list private individuals and families at that address beginning in 1903. Across Griffin Street, the First Presbyterian Church had been completed.

Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, Santa Fe (1890)

Only a portion of the PNM trench can be plotted on the 1890 Sanborn map (Fig. 5.7). Its position is projected based on the modern distance from the west edge of Griffin Street to the west edge of the 206 McKenzie parking lot, which brings it the edge of the map and does not include the west end of the trench. Using this distance, the PNM trench appears obviously mis-located relative to 208 Griffin Street to the north, but since this structure is minimized and mis-located on the 1890 and 1898 Sanborn maps, it is an unreliable anchor point. Though the

Table 5.1b. Ownership and residential history of 208 Griffin Street.

208 Griffin*	
August 16,1883	Abraham Staab; built as Indian Agency
January 20, 1903-May 22, 1906	O.A. Budd and family
September 30, 1907	John Law
September 7, 1911	John Law deeded to Ethel Law
March 9, 1916	John and Ethel Law residing
December 21, 1932	Annie Porter
February 27 and April 5, 1939	John M. Eddy
October 19, 1944	Miss Helen Plumb
November 4, 1953	Kathleen Robinson
March 27, 1966	Mrs. Francis Sears
July 22, 1971	James D. Parsons (208½ Griffin)
February 6, 1977**	Peter Gomez Realty

Sources: 1995 Historic Building Inventory, Santa Fe Resurvey; Zinn 2014.

*Based on The Santa Fe New Mexican references; see also Winters 2013:37.

**Based on advertisements in The Santa Fe New Mexican: March 6, 13, and 17, 1977.

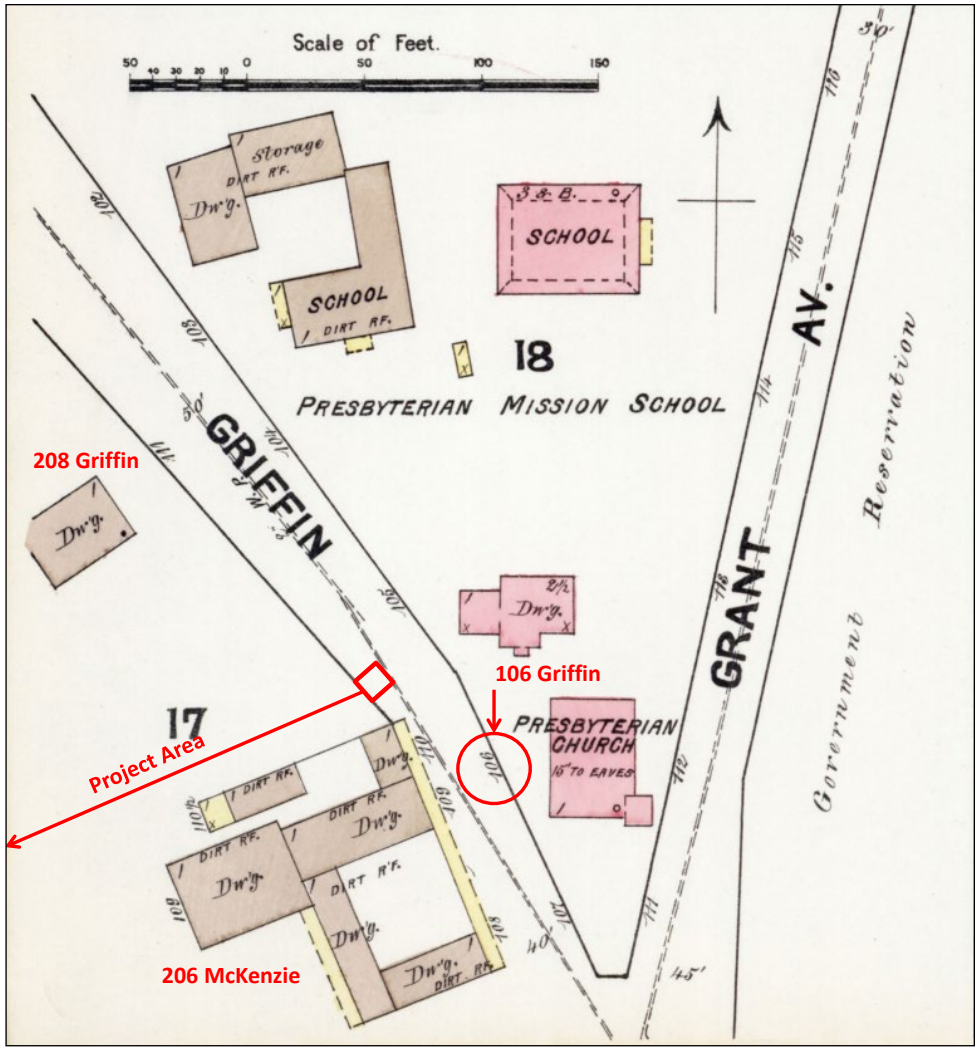

Figure 5.7. Project area, Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, Santa Fe (1890).

route of McKenzie Street was established by at least 1885, it was not mapped by the Sanborn Company, but the adobe complex at the southwest corner with Griffin Street is shown.

At 206 McKenzie, there is little change in the adobe complex. The only difference from the Hartmann map is that the small annexes that appeared in 1885 along McKenzie are now shown as separated from the main structure. The Hartmann map may be simplified in this regard, as later Sanborn maps show the annexes adjacent to the main building. On the 1890 Sanborn, the westernmost of these is now separate from the main building and a small wooden shed has been added to its west side. The small annex on the east side appears unchanged from 1886, and the main building retains its footprint compared to the previous four years. There is more detail for the Indian Agency structure at 208 Griffin, though it seems to be greatly minimized compared to the Hartmann later Sanborn maps, an error that is repeated in 1898. The conduit route is projected on the 1890 Sanborn using its modern length from the west side of Griffin Street (99 ft), which places it just beyond the wooden annex of the westernmost structure fronting Griffin Street on McKenzie. A 2 inch water line has been installed within the Griffin Street alignment. An additional building appears in the Presbyterian Church complex, and the Presbyterian school campus is further developed.

Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, Santa Fe (1898)

The same issues with placing the PNM trench on the 1890 Sanborn are repeated in the 1898 map, where the western portion of the trench is beyond the map boundary, and appears misplaced relative to 208 Griffin Street, which is undersized as it was in 1890

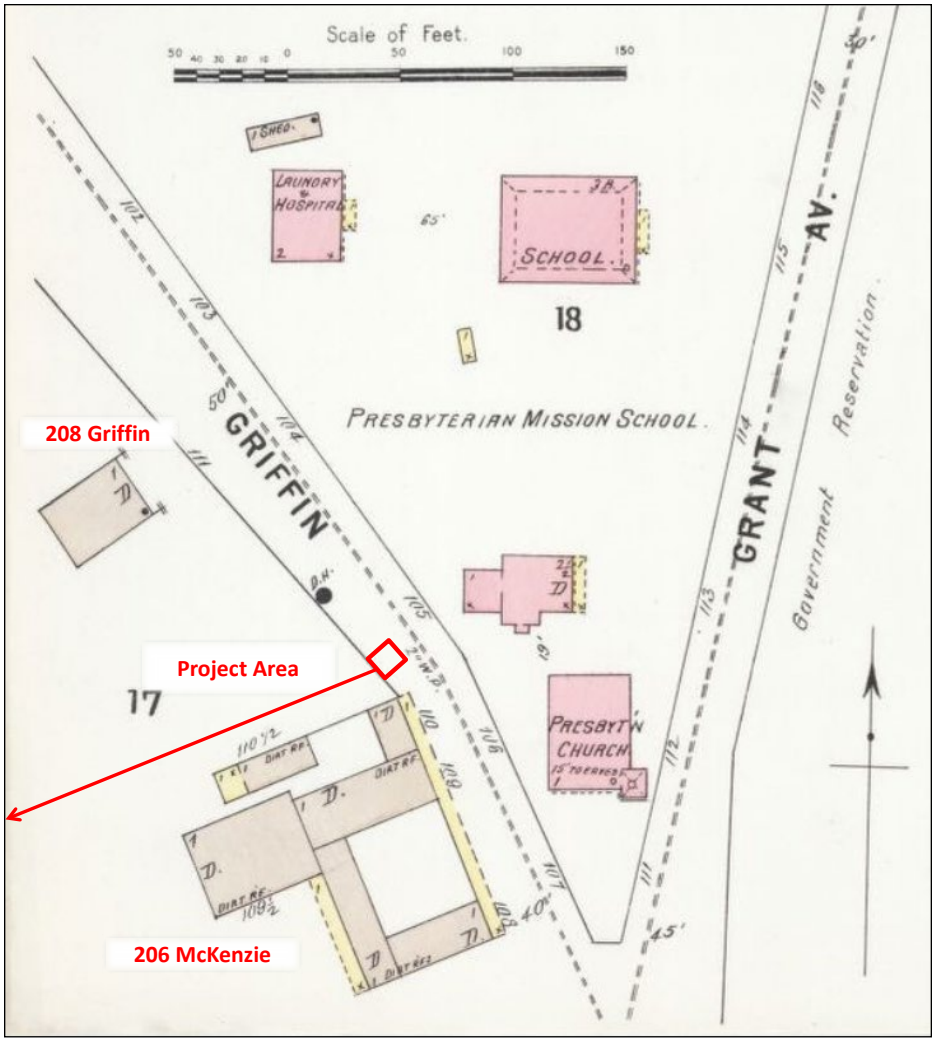

Figure 5.8. Project area, Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, Santa Fe (1896).

(Fig. 5.8). There are no changes between 1890 and 1898 in the immediate vicinity of the project area based on the 1890 Sanborn fire insurance map. The adobe complex is identical to 1890. The Indian Agency is now designated as a dwelling, though it is not clear if this indicates a change in function compared to the 1886 Hartmann. The Presbyterian Church property is unaltered compared to eight years previous.

Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, Santa Fe (1902)

The 1902 Sanborn is the first to include the entire PNM trench area, and also the first to delineate McKenzie Street, then known as Church Street (Fig. 5.9). The trench is projected on the 1902 Sanborn based on its modern distance from Griffin Street, which again brings it beyond the 208 Griffin Street lot. However, placing the trench based on its distance from Griffin locates it correctly relative to 206 McKenzie. McKenzie Street is shown differently than it was in 1898, running straight to the corner of the adobe complex. This boundary also appears on the 1885–1886 Hartmann map, but as a property lot line rather than an established roadway. The footprint of the adobe complex is unchanged from 1898, but several small features have been added. The large square structure on the west side now features a dividing wall with a doorway at the midpoint. Wood awnings line the placita, which has been walled off on its east side. An adobe wall now connects the two small annexes fronting McKenzie Street. Also, the narrow passage that separated the west annex from the main building has been filled with an adobe addition, and the small wooden shed or sheltered entrance on its west side has been removed. These changes were probably made when the Escudero family occupied the home.

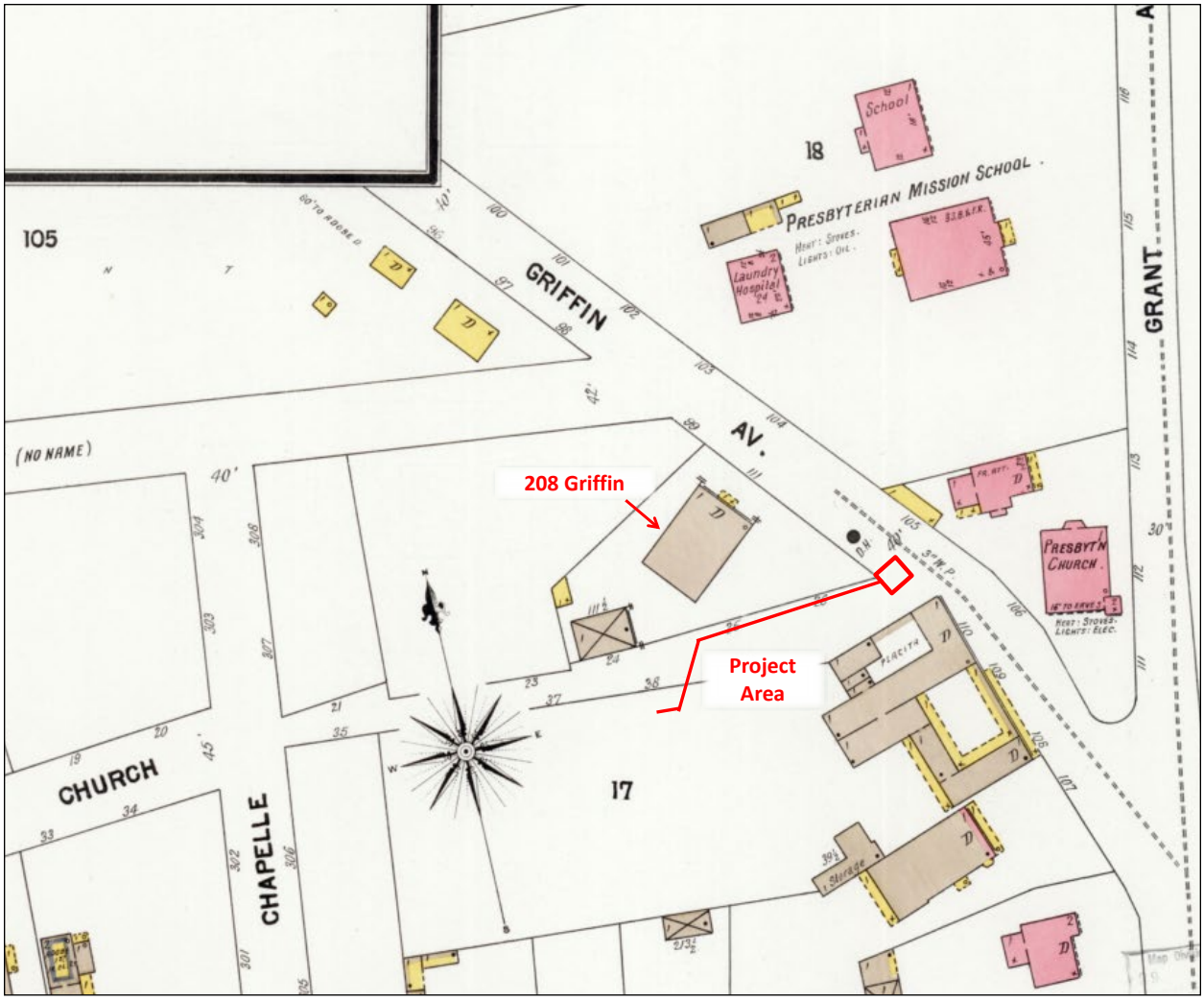

Figure 5.9. Project area, Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, Santa Fe (1902).

According to newspaper accounts, Charles M. Conklin and his wife sold a lot and house in Precinct 17 to Eusebio Escudero for $200 in late 1900 (*The Santa Fe New Mexican*, Dec. 20, 1900). It is clear that the Escuderos lived at this intersection by at least 1902. Newspaper advertisements featuring an endorsement of Doan's Kidney Pills by Eusebio Escudero at 106 Griffin Street began appearing in 1902 and continued to run for another seven years until 1909 (*The Santa Fe New Mexican*, March 12, 1907, Oct. 28, 1902, May 13, 1907, June 9, 1909, and many others). In 1902, 106 Griffin falls exactly where 206 McKenzie is today. Eusebio Escudero died in the fall of 1909 at the family home at 106 Griffin Street (*The Santa Fe New Mexican*, Nov. 20, 1909). His wife, Bernarda Rivera de Escudero continued to live in the family home until her death in 1912 (*The Santa Fe New Mexican*, July 6, 1912). According to King's 1912 map, the Conklins lived in the structure south of 206 McKenzie that was addressed as 142 Griffin Street.

The 1902 Sanborn is also the first of that series to show the entire 206 McKenzie lot extending west of the adobe complex, though this boundary also appears earlier on the 1885–1886 Hartmann map. The adobe dwelling at 208 Griffin is unchanged, but an adobe stable (designated with an "X") and a small wood shed appear to the west. The 2 inch water line on Griffin Avenue has now been upgraded to a 3 inch line. Grant Avenue and Johnson Street are relatively major thoroughfares during this time period. The church at the southern apex of the Griffin-Grant Triangle is represented, as are the early buildings of the Allison Presbyterian Mission School (campus development initiated in 1867).

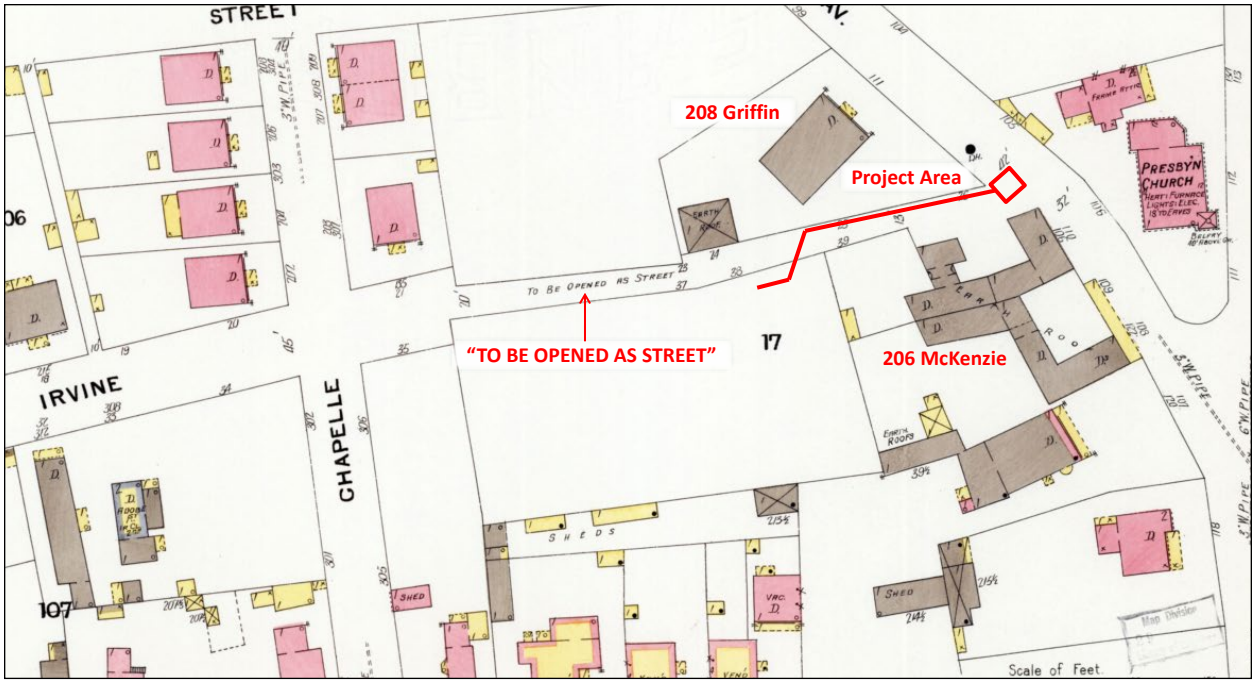

Figure 5.10. Project area, Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, Santa Fe (1908).

Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, Santa Fe (1908)

By 1908, Church Street is now identified as Irvine Street, though its east end is marked as "to be opened as street," implying that this stretch of road was not yet formally established (Fig. 5.10). In fact, the entire path of what would become McKenzie Street is a much narrower thoroughfare in 1908 than in 1902, appearing to end rather abruptly at the 206 McKenzie Street lot. This contrasts greatly with its depiction in 1902 when it is shown as a straight-sided road running all the way to Griffin Street.

Changes to the adobe complex at 206 McKenzie are minimal. The wall that bordered the east side of the placita is now shown only as a wooden awning, open at its north end. The large lot that encompasses the adobe complex is now subdivided into three lots, each of which holds portions of the adobe complex. The western boundary of 206 McKenzie has been drawn much closer to the adobe complex, and by the mid-1930s will hold the pen tile additions constructed by Hazel Hyde. The dwelling at today's 208 Griffin Street is unchanged except for the removal of the small wooden shed at its northwest corner. The Escuderos continued to live in what is now 206 McKenzie Street.

King's Official Map of the City of Santa Fe (1912)

By 1912, McKenzie Street is shown as extending completely to Griffin Street, and appears to be somewhat straightened compared to 1908, but not to a significant degree (Fig. 5.11). The road was probably straightened in 1911 when the city announced plans to open, grade, and roll McKenzie Street from the Presbyterian Church west (*The Santa Fe New Mexican*, July 7, 1911). McKenzie Street presumably remained a dirt road since the article makes no mention of pavement.

The adobe complex at 206 McKenzie is identical to 1908, but King's map includes the owners of each of the three lots that were first defined in 1908: Eusebio Escudero (Lot 1), Mrs. Clemente Ortiz and Chas. M. Conklin (Lot 2), and Mrs. J. M. Reynolds (Lot 3). The reference to Eusebio seems to conflict with newspaper reports that he died three years earlier in 1909, though later articles indicate that his wife Bernarda lived there until her death in 1912.

The house to the north at 208 Griffin is now owned by John Law, who acquired the property in the fall of 1907 when it was deeded from Abraham Staab for one dollar (*The Santa Fe New Mexican*, Sept. 20, 1907). John Law was a conductor for the Denver & Rio Grande Railway and worked the route between Santa Fe and Antonito. He had the house

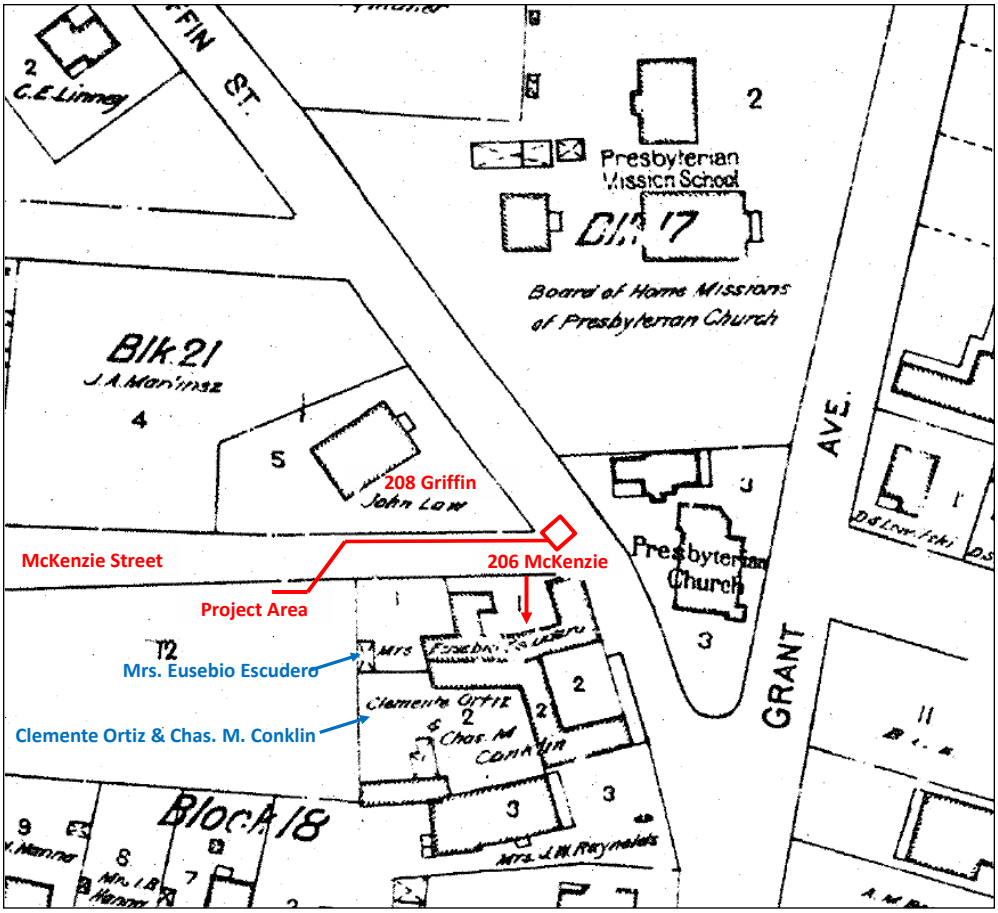

Figure 5.11. Project area, King's Official Map of the City of Santa Fe (1912).

"completely" renovated prior to moving in with his family just 10 days after purchase (*The Santa Fe New Mexican*, Sept. 30, 1907). The renovation of the house was apparently confined to the interior since its 1912 footprint is identical to the 1908 Sanborn. *The New Mexican* additionally notes that the Griffin Street house was formerly occupied by O. A. Budd and family, who apparently had been renting it from Staab.

Budd and his wife and children arrived in Santa Fe in 1903, when he worked as "chief railway accountant" for the Santa Fe Central Railway (*The Santa Fe New Mexican*, July 15, 1903). By 1904, he was employed as an auditor for the Dunlavy Mercantile Company and described as living near the Presbyterian Church, presumably 208 Griffin since he was referenced in the 1907 newspaper article (*The Santa Fe New Mexican*, Aug. 15, 1904). Budd's stay in Santa Fe was short, since it was announced in the spring of 1905 that he was leaving for another job in Kentucky, later to be joined by his family (*The Santa Fe New Mexican*, April 15, 1905, Dec. 9, 1905). It is not clear if the Budds moved into 208 Griffin in 1903 when they arrived in Santa Fe, but they were in the neighborhood by 1904.

John Law deeded the property to his wife Ethel in 1911 (*The Santa Fe New Mexican*, Sept. 7, 1911) and lived there until at least 1916 (*The Santa Fe New Mexican*, March 9, 1916). By 1920, Ethel Law is referenced as being survived by a relative (*The Santa Fe New Mexican*, Jan. 8, 1920), suggesting that the home was no longer in the family name.

The lot that would eventually serve as the parking area for 206 McKenzie is under separate ownership by 1912, though the owner is not specified on King's map. The First Presbyterian Church is unaltered from its 1908 configuration.

Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, Santa Fe (1913)

There are no changes in the project vicinity based on the 1913 version of the Sanborn fire insurance map (Fig. 5.12). This version shows the formal change of the street name from Irvine to McKenzie—which ap-

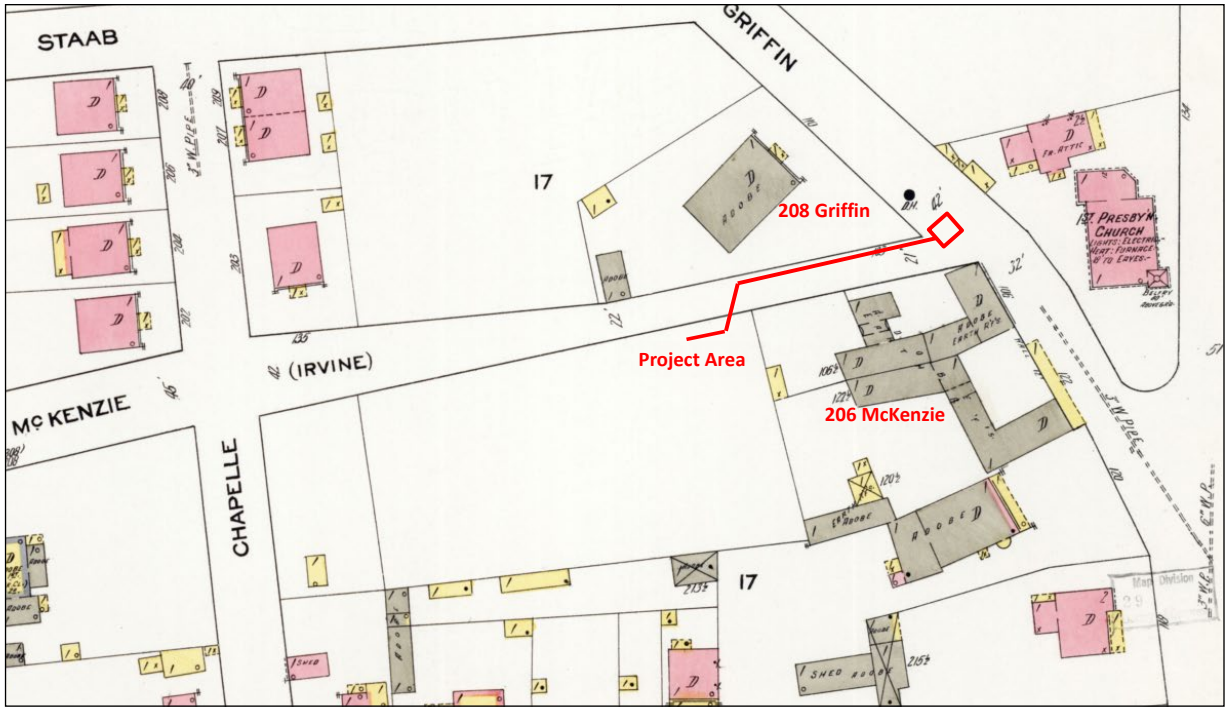

Figure 5.12. Project area, Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, Santa Fe (1913).

peared on the 1912 King's map as well—but Irvine is parenthetical, presumably in reference to its earlier name. The adobe complex is unchanged from 1912, as is the dwelling to the north at 208 Griffin Street.

Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, Santa Fe (1921)

The 1921 Sanborn fire insurance map continues to reflect neighborhood stability in the immediate vicinity of the project area (Fig. 5.13). For the first time since 1886, there is a notable change in the adobe complex. The placita has been divided into two sections by the addition of an adobe wing in its center, one of which is lined with a wooden portal. All other neighborhood structures are unchanged. Local water service continues to be provided by a 3 inch water line along Griffin Street.

King's Map of Santa Fe (1924)

King's 1924 map is useful in identifying the somewhat unusual lot configuration that dictates the orientation of the adobe complex at the southwest corner of McKenzie and Griffin Streets, and it also shows a change in the north lot (Fig. 5.14). Instead of three lots there are now only two, apparently the result of joining the two fronting McKenzie Street. The 208 Griffin Street property boundary is unchanged, as is the First Presbyterian Church lot. The archival maps of the City of Santa Fe Wastewater Division indicate that plans for sewer lines on McKenzie Street were drawn up in 1923 (see Fig 8.5).

Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, Santa Fe (1930)

Major changes have occurred to the general neighborhood by 1930 (Fig. 5.15). The large open lot that appears to have flanked the west side of 206 McKenzie for its entire history is now subdivided into six lots, five of which have new houses. The nearest of these to 206 McKenzie is a small adobe home at No. 212. This has particular bearing on the current investigation, as it appears to have been demolished by 1953, becoming the parking area for 206 McKenzie. The adobe complex itself has not been greatly altered, but it now features a small annex on its west side with an adjacent wooden portal. Of particular interest is that the two lots defined in 1924 are now shown as a single lot, reverting to the property boundaries shown in 1902. The small wooden shed that stood at the old property line has vanished, leaving an open area that would soon house the large pen tile studio owned by Hazel Hyde.

Northwest of the project area, the lot associated with the Presbyterian Church has expanded to the north, a small building is demolished and addi-

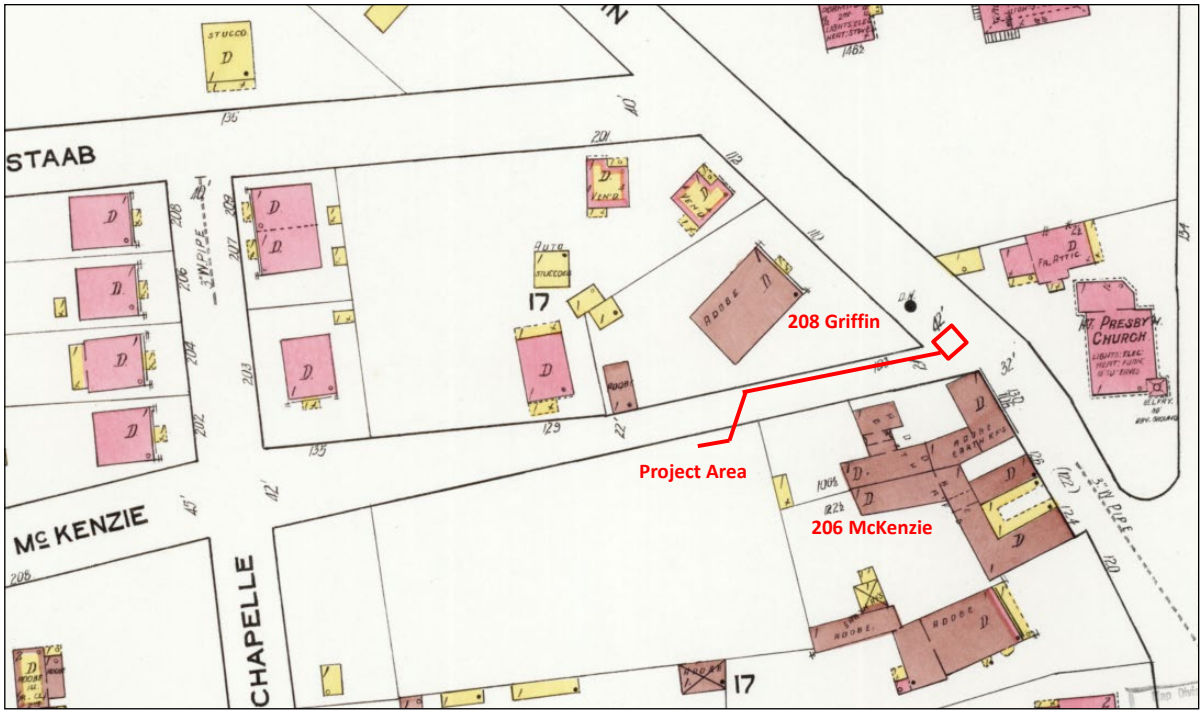

Figure 5.13. Project area, Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, Santa Fe (1921).

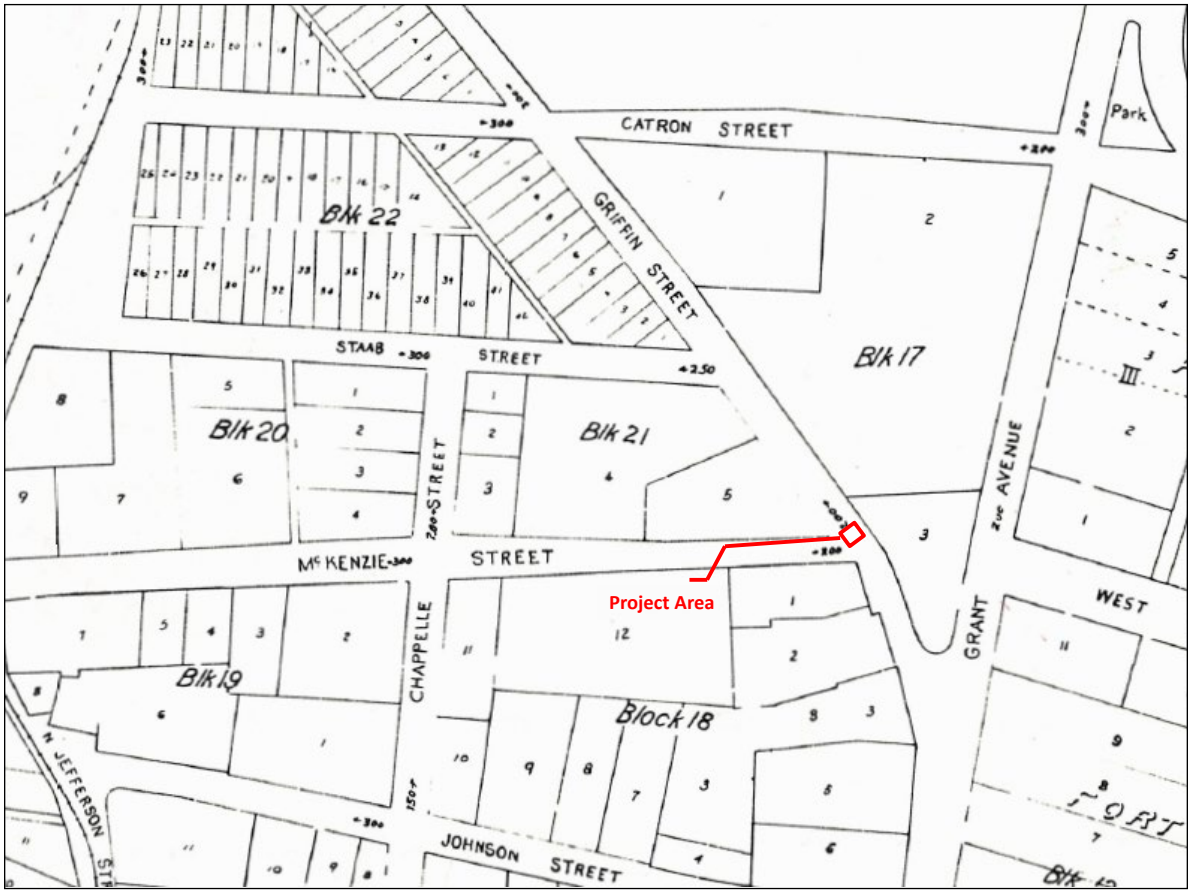

Figure 5.14. Project area, King's Map of the City of Santa Fe (1924).

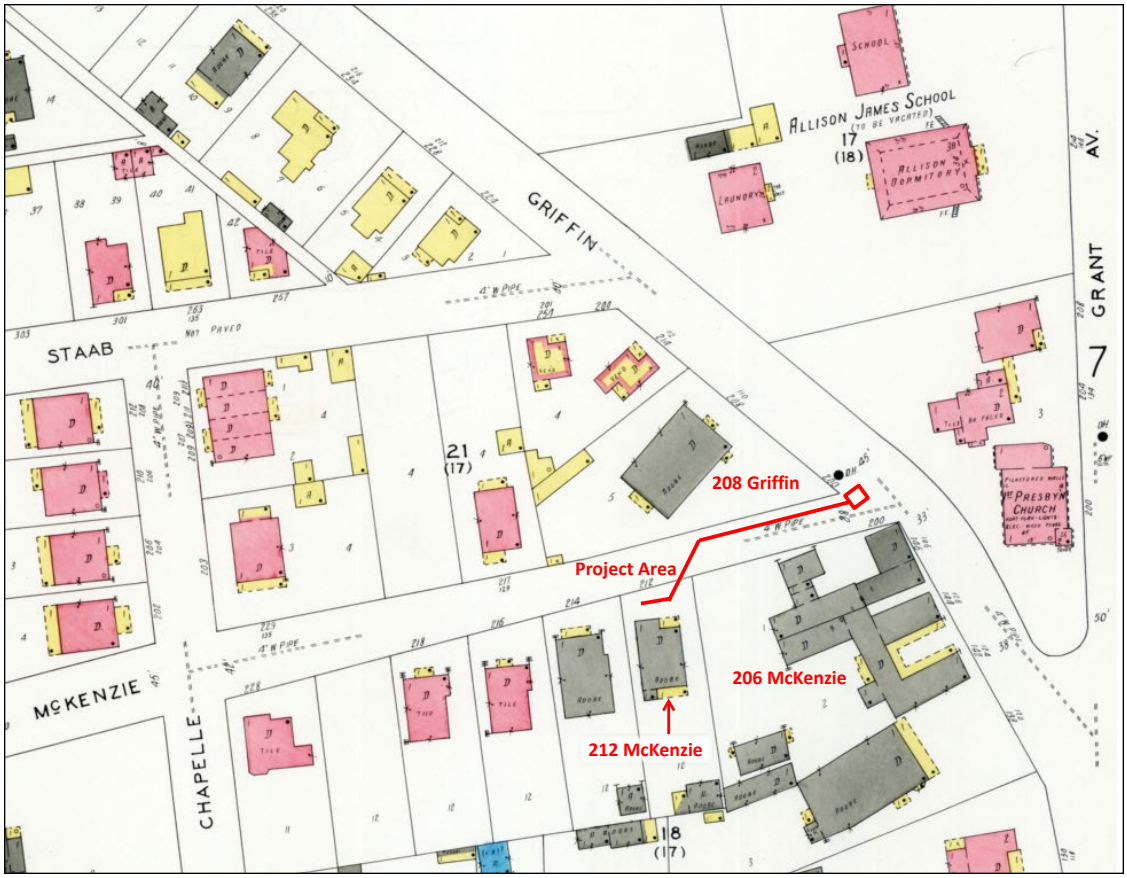

Figure 5.15. Project area, Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, Santa Fe (1930).

tional buildings are constructed. The Griffin Street water line has been upgraded to a 4 inch line, and McKenzie Street has received its first water service. An archival photograph of 206 McKenzie dated circa 1936 shows an adobe wall connecting the two portions of the adobe complex (Fig. 5.16). This wall does not appear on any Sanborn map after 1902 though iterations of this structure have remained in place until 2020. Also of interest is a newspaper announcement in the fall of 1928, which noted that Griffin Street was slated for widening and paving, and that a building at the southwest corner of its intersection with McKenzie Street created a blind corner that could be corrected by tearing down part of the structure (*The Santa Fe New Mexican*, Sept. 20, 1928). This undoubtedly refers to 206 McKenzie, but the demolition obviously never occurred. Some time between 1921 and 1930, Griffin Street addresses were renumbered, changing the property that is now 208 Griffin from its original 110 number. Residents in the 1930s included Annie Porter in 1932 and M. Eddy in 1939 (*The Santa Fe New Mexican*, Dec. 21, 1932, April 5, 1939) (see Tables 5.1a and 5.1b).

Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, Santa Fe (1930, Revised 1948)

The 1948 revision of the 1930 Sanborn map summarizes a number of significant events that occurred in the intervening 18 years, many of which involved major changes to the 206 McKenzie property. The large pen tile studio constructed by Hazel Hyde for her husband George Blodgett has appeared west of the adobe complex, having been constructed by 1936 (*The Santa Fe New Mexican*, May 11, 1936) (Fig. 5.17). In addition to the large, high-ceilinged studio, two additional structures were built adjacent to its south side, all three of which were built with pen tile.

A few years after the pen tile buildings were finished, Hazel Hyde undertook a large remodeling project that transformed a portion of the old adobe complex into a seven-unit apartment building that involved removal of at least one interior wall (*The Santa Fe New Mexican*, April 14, 1939). Collectively dubbed La Casa Cercada (The Fenced House), the seven apartments were touted as being elaborately

Figure 5.16. 206 McKenzie, view southwest, ca. 1936, view southwest, photographed by Harmon T. Parkhurst, Courtesy Palace of the Governors Photo Archives (NMHM/DCA), negative no. 069249.

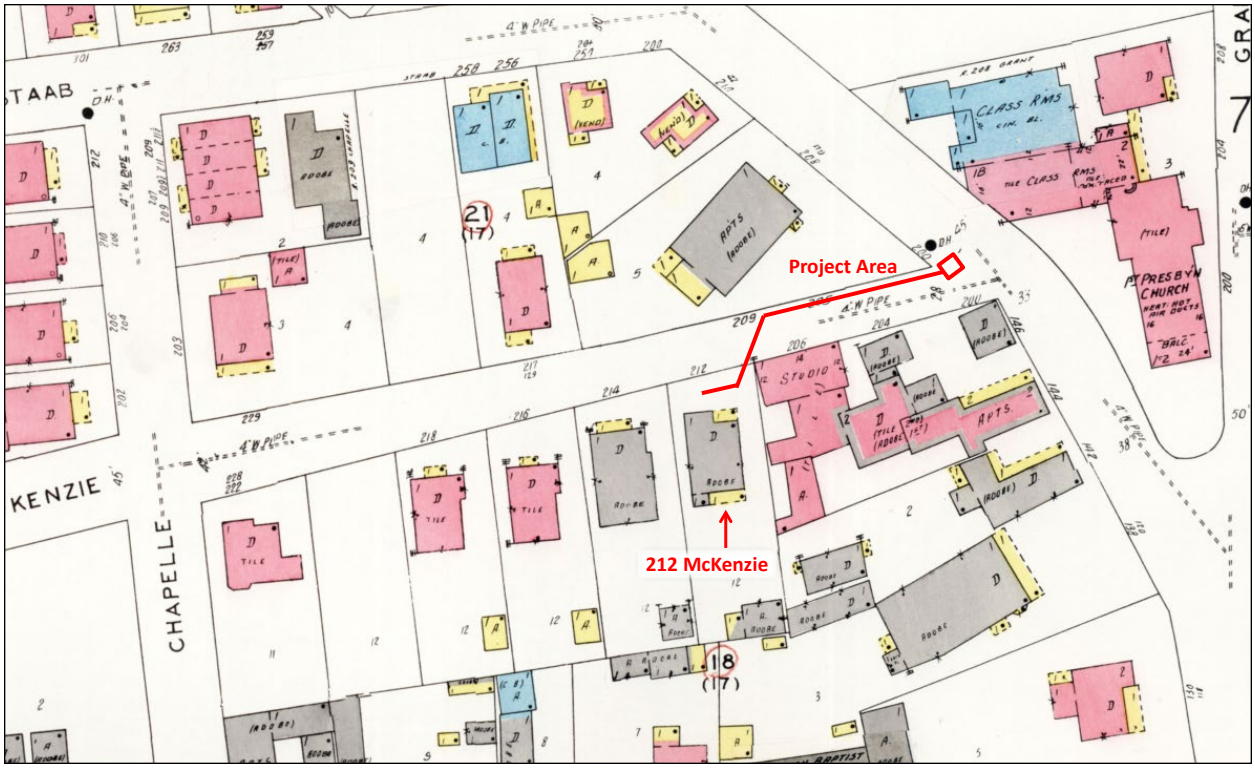

Figure 5.17. Project area, Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, Santa Fe (1930, revised 1948).

furnished and "practically soundproof" (*The Santa Fe New Mexican*, April 14, 1939). Each unit opened onto a large central patio that was the scene of many social gatherings hosted by Hyde, some of which are documented in archival photographs, and many of which were reported in *The Santa Fe New Mexican*. A restaurant operated briefly within the complex as well. Six new addresses were created as a result of the creation of the apartments—200, 204, and 206 McKenzie Street, and 144, 146, and 150 Griffin Street. According to the 1940 U.S. Census, Hyde lived in the 146 Griffin Street apartment and was then divorced from sculptor George Blodgett (https://tinyurl.com/yxgva94u). Hyde also raised the height of the courtyard walls to roof level, substantially altering the exterior appearance of the structure.

Hazel Hyde did not manage the complex for long. By fall of 1940, the collected structures associated with 206 McKenzie Street were purchased from Hyde by Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Conway, who almost immediately began advertising apartments for rent (*The Santa Fe New Mexican*, Nov. 3 and 9, 1940). The Conways also established real estate offices in the complex.

In 1944, Edna Ballard, co-founder of the I AM Sanctuary, purchased the property shortly after she and her son were indicted for mail fraud related to the religious enterprise. The 1944 date is based on archival records in the 1995 HCPI for 206 McKenzie, which shows Ballard at that location that year (see Table 5.1). Two historic overviews of the 206 McKenzie property cite a 1942 or "early 1940s" date for Ballard's ownership (*The Santa Fe New Mexican*, Jan. 1, 2012, Jan. 26, 2013). Ballard and her followers were apparently in the process of relocating to Santa Fe in early 1942 with plans to establish new headquarters (*The Santa Fe New Mexican*, Feb. 5, 1942). Just days later, the newspaper announced that classes for hundreds of cult members were being held at 318 Grant Avenue just north of McKenzie Street. A more precise reference to her residency in the building is evidenced by a 1944 report that the white house had been vandalized with red paint on Halloween night (*The Santa Fe New Mexican*, Nov. 1, 1944). Ballard is credited with the signature white color of the building exterior, along with the copious use of pink paint in many rooms. She is also responsible for the demolition of the adobe house at 142 Griffin that was once part of the Escudero property in the late 1800s. The reader is referred to Zinn (2014) for a detailed history of Ballard's residency at 206 McKenzie and the litigation surrounding the mail fraud charges.

In addition to the collective changes at 206 McKenzie, the Presbyterian Church property has received several new additions. The church proper has been expanded and is now annexed to the building immediately north, and two large classroom spaces have been constructed.

Aerial Photograph of Santa Fe (1951)

The 1951 aerial photograph of Santa Fe is useful in illustrating two specific demolition episodes in the project area (Fig. 5.18). The first is the adobe home at 212 McKenzie that was constructed between 1921 and 1930. The house is standing in the 1951 aerial photo, but by 1953, it appears to have been torn down and the lot transformed into a parking area for the I AM Sanctuary. The old adobe dwelling at 142 Griffin Street, originally part of the Escudero property and later, the home of Hazel Hyde, now appears as an empty lot, the structure having been demolished some time between 1948 and 1951 by Edna Ballard. Today, it is a walled-in garden area.

Aerial Photograph of Santa Fe (1953)

The low resolution of the 1953 aerial photograph prevents an accurate appraisal of changes in the project area, but it does appear to show a vacant lot where the adobe house at 212 McKenzie Street once stood (Fig. 5.19). Presumably, the lot was purchased and altered by Edna Ballard, who was still residing at No. 206 in 1953. Other alterations in the built environment are difficult to determine.

Aerial Photograph of Santa Fe (1960)

The 1960 aerial photograph has the same low resolution issues of the 1953 image. No significant changes appear to have occurred in the intervening seven years (Fig. 5.20).

Aerial Photograph of Santa Fe (1965)

The built environment in the project area is fairly well illustrated in the 1967 aerial photograph (Fig. 5.21). Other than the growth of the trees on the McKenzie Street property, no changes are evident. Structures at the Presbyterian Church have not altered,

Figure 5.18. Project area, aerial photograph (1951).

Figure 5.19. Project area, aerial photograph (1953).

Figure 5.20. Project area, aerial photograph (1960).

Figure 5.21. Project area, aerial photograph (1965).

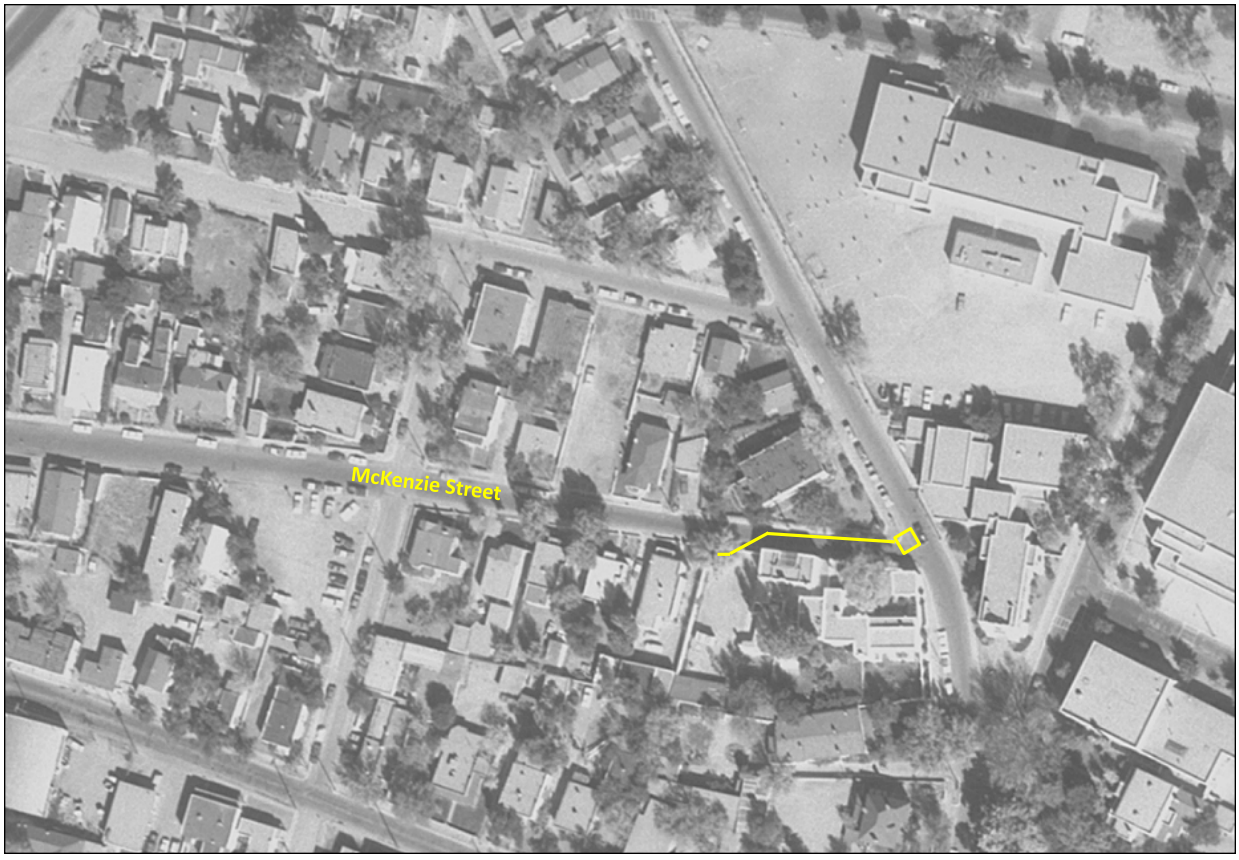

Figure 5.22. Project area, aerial photograph (1967).

though the north side of the building is now being used as a parking lot. With only the most minor of alterations, the building at today's 208 Griffin Street is virtually identical to its earliest depiction in 1882, representing one the most prominent constants in the neighborhood. It is currently occupied by the Santa Fe Chamber Music Festival.

Aerial Photograph of Santa Fe (1967)

The clarity of the 1967 aerial photograph shows structural details of many neighborhood buildings that were partially or wholly obscured in earlier images (Fig. 5.22). The built environment is unchanged from the previous two years.

Summary of Map Information and Brief History of 206 McKenzie and 208 Griffin

As with many parts of historic downtown Santa Fe, the PNM McKenzie project area reflects a mixture of stability and continual change to the built environment. This contrast is best illustrated in the structural history of the two buildings that flank McKenzie Street along the route traced by the PNM trench—the adobe building at today's 208 Griffin Street, and the complex at 206 McKenzie Street. The adobe at 208 Griffin, in particular, is almost startlingly unchanged from its original 1882 configuration. Other than the appearance and disappearance of wooden portals at the front and rear of the house, it is virtually identical today to its earliest depiction in 1882 and all succeeding Sanborns. The 208 Griffin Street lot was owned by Abraham Staab, and the house was completed by 1883 (*The Santa Fe New Mexican*, Aug. 16, 1883).

Possibly, Stoner's map exercised a degree of cartographic license with this particular structure. Its earliest function as indicated on the 1885–1886 Hartmann is indicated as "Indian Agency." This term is used repeatedly in newspaper references to schools built exclusively for Native American students in the late nineteenth and twentieth centuries. It is not clear how long the adobe served as a school or if it also functioned as a boarding facility. An 1898 issue of *The New Mexican* announced

the appointment of a new teacher to be assigned to the "…Pueblo and Jicarilla agency here…" implying that the agency was located in Santa Fe (The Santa Fe New Mexican, April 8, 1898). Between 1902 and 1930, the Sanborn maps specify it only as a dwelling, and by 1948, it is indicated as apartments, though no interior subdivisions are apparent on the Sanborn map of that year.

The complex of structures at 206 McKenzie witnessed a period of relative stability between at least 1882 and ca. 1936 when it consisted of a largely unaltered group of adobe buildings initially owned by the Conklins beginning in the mid-1800s. The Escuderos purchased the northern portion in 1900. Mr. Escudero died in the fall of 1909, and his funeral took place two days later, the cortège leaving from his home on Griffin Street (*The Santa Fe New Mexican*, Nov. 20 and 22, 1909). His wife, Bernarda Rivera de Escudero continued to reside in the house until her death in 1912 (*The Santa Fe New Mexican*, July 6, 1912). No associations of the Escudero family with the adobe complex could be found in newspaper accounts after 1912, but the property remained in the family at least until 1912 according to King's map.

This may conflict with dates reported elsewhere which state that the home was deeded in 1908 to Cleofas Jaramillo by her father Julian A. Martinez, a wealthy sheep and cattle rancher from Taos (Weideman 2012:24). Other sources state that Jaramillo came into ownership about 1920 (Zinn 2014:3–4), which fits with a newspaper account stating that she moved there in 1922 from El Rito with her daughter Angelina about two years after the untimely death of her husband Venceslao Jaramillo in 1920 *The Santa Fe New Mexican*, July 1, 1920). Weideman (2012) notes that Jaramillo is credited with the first significant renovation to the property during her earliest years there—though it is clear from historic maps that the Escuderos made some changes during their residency there as well. Historic maps indicate that the Jaramillos added a new wing on the east side, a small annex at the southwest corner, and two portals. The portion of the 206 property occupied by Cleofas Jaramillo was demolished to build the Blodgett studio in the 1930s (Zinn 2014:4). In 1931, Cleofas' daughter Angelina was murdered in the McKenzie home, apparently by her uncle who purportedly confessed to the crime on his deathbed (https://historyinsantafe.com/santa-fes-murder-mystery). Cleofas left the McKenzie property soon afterwards, but returned in 1938.

Though the nineteenth century core structures of No. 206 remained largely intact, the overall appearance of the home was greatly altered in the years that Hazel Hyde lived there. It is not clear exactly when she acquired the McKenzie Street home, but it appears to be about 1936. During her residency, she constructed three pen tile additions, the most iconic of which were the high ceilinged studio and the raised courtyard walls. She remodeled much of the original adobe complex as well, adding an upper story of pen tile and creating seven apartment units. The home that was known only as 106 Griffin Street from the nineteenth century was now divided into six new addresses, three each on Griffin and McKenzie Streets.

Cleofas Jaramillo (née Martinez) returned to 206 McKenzie about 1938. She was perhaps best known for founding La Sociedad Folklorica de Santa Fe in 1935 with the mission of preserving the traditional Spanish folklore and customs of New Mexico (Torres n.d.). Jaramillo remained in the home until about 1942, after which it was acquired by Edna Ballard of the I AM spiritual group.

Ballard was responsible for painting the entire building white, a color that is currently being restored as part of the Falling Colors renovation to the structure. Ballard also raised the courtyard walls to roof height along McKenzie Street and extended the wall further east, significantly altering the exterior view and obscuring part of the building at its northeast corner. The interior was also painted in white and pink to reflect the pastel colors preferred by the I AM group. It was also during Ballard's ownership that the house next door to the west, 212 McKenzie, was demolished, leaving an empty lot that has been used for parking since. Some sources state that Ballard remodeled the building for the St. Germain Press, the publishing arm of the I AM cult (*The Santa Fe New Mexican*, Jan. 26, 2019). Ballard left the property in 1953, but the St. Germain Press continued to operate there until 1973 when it was sold to Walter O. Ingram.

In the early 1990s, listings began to appear for commercial businesses, offices and art studios on the property (Winters 2013:33). Both the July 1995 and the September 2005 Historic Cultural Properties Inventory listed the property as eligible for the historic register based on its contributing status, but signif-

icant status was never placed on the property. The historic significance recommendations were based on NHPA Criterion B, association with significantly significant personages,; specifically, Cleofas Jaramillo, founder of Sociedad Folklorico and Edna Ballard, founder of the I AM religious sect. In 2001, the estate of Walter Ingram sold the property to Arturo Rodriguez, who sold it to Christopher Hill in 2006. It has served as a business location for multiple companies until Falling Colors purchased the building in 2020 and began restoring and renovating the structure to its Ballard era appearance.

6 ⇓ Field Methods and Reporting Schedule

Culturally sterile deposits were defined by the absence of artifacts, the absence or extreme scarcity of charcoal, and the presence of sedimentary or soil structures that reflect natural depositional processes that have not been disrupted by the cultural movement of earth for construction or demolition purposes (historic or prehistoric). Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) guidelines prohibit worker entry into trenches greater than 5 ft (1.5 m) in depth without protective accommodations such as stepping back side walls or shoring. OSHA also requires that a safe means of entering or exiting be provided for trenches deeper than 4 ft (1.2 m). Neither of these safety measures were required for the current investigation. Since the presence of cultural sterile deposits could be confirmed at the base of the trench, augering was not necessary.

Monitoring was conducted by Karen Wening and Susan Stinson. Archaeological monitors observed the backhoe trenching to determine whether any previously unknown cultural resources overlapped with the trenched area. Monitors observed the content of each bucket of mechanically excavated back dirt, along with the trench faces and base as mechanical trenching proceeded, and hand scraped sections of the excavated trench faces to examine and document the natural and cultural stratigraphy of each trench segment.

Functionally or temporally diagnostic artifacts were opportunistically collected from the back dirt or from feature cross-sections exposed in the excavation sidewalls. Following trench excavation, exposed trench walls were faced with hand tools and examined for exposed cultural deposits and features. A closer examination was done in areas with artifact content, in areas of darkened soil that may indicate cultural organic content, in areas of foundations or other architectural features, and in areas with changing sediment composition.

Features were assigned sequential numbers as they are defined and systematically recorded and excavated according to standard OAS excavation procedures. Features 1, 2, 3, and 4, collectively registered as LA 175277, were identified within the trench during excavation prior to achieving the target trench depth. This required the temporary suspension of mechanical excavation to allow archaeologists to manually expose deposits, determine feature extent, recover artifacts and samples, and document cultural deposits and features using standard OAS feature forms.

Features were profiled in detail, photographed, and artifact samples were collected from the trench face when appropriate. Limited hand excavation was conducted to expose Features 1, 2, and 3. Feature documentation additionally employed standard OAS feature forms, scaled drawings, and photography. Feature 4, a reworked, unbounded refuse area, was defined as a feature within the trench based on increased artifact frequencies since its disturbed context had obliterated any possible historic boundaries. Since Feature 4 consisted entirely of reworked strata and was not bounded within the trench, no excavation units were placed within it to conduct hand excavation. Feature artifact content, stratigraphy, morphology, construction methods, and any chronometric information were recorded. Feature profiles were photographed. Sediments samples were collected from each stratum.

Demolition deposits such as Stratum 1 were defined by abundant but disarticulated and broken construction materials with limited household artifact content. Construction debris was defined as apparently in situ construction materials that were never organized into architectural structures (in contrast with demolition deposits).

Standard OAS data recording includes sediment descriptions using a Munsell Soil Color chart and standard geomorphological descriptors, notes on artifact variety and frequency, evidence of disturbance, horizontal and vertical locations and associations, and notes on excavation technique and temporal associations. Written descriptions were

recorded on standardized forms. All profile or elevation drawings include a scale, north arrow, and key to abbreviations and symbols. Trench, vault, feature, and abandoned and active utility locations were plotted using Global Position Systems (GPS) with a GeoXH 3000 series unit with submeter precision. GPS data was post-processed so that coordinate systems could be used with aerial photographs, topographic maps, and other planimetric graphics related to the project. All field recording was conducted on standard OAS feature and excavation forms submitted to NM-HPD under the provisions of General Permit NM-20-027. Recovered artifacts and samples from each stratigraphic unit or feature provenience were assigned a field specimen (FS) number that were recorded on related excavation forms and bags and listed in an FS catalogue.

Artifacts and samples collected during the investigation were cataloged, processed, and analyzed by OAS personnel or qualified subcontractors. Artifacts collected from City of Santa Fe and private land portions of the project were analyzed. All artifacts from the PNM McKenzie project will be submitted for permanent curation at the Archaeological Research Collections Unit of the Museum of Indian Arts and Culture in Santa Fe. No human remains were encountered during the current investigation.

Personnel and Schedule

Eric Blinman served as principal investigator and project director for this investigation. Field work was conducted by Karen Wening and Susan Stinson. Artifact preparation was initiated at the conclusion of field investigations and results of the final analyses have been integrated into this report. All artifacts collected in the field were analyzed. This document serves as the final report for this project and includes a cultural historical and interpretive context, a brief description of the project location and purpose, a description of field methods employed, a description of the subsurface stratigraphy consisting of natural and cultural layers, descriptions of any features or archaeological sites that are defined as a result of the monitoring, artifact analyses, and interpretations.

This report represents the first submission of the final document to ARC. Any review comments will be incorporated into a revised final report within six months of receipt of the comments. The revised report will be resubmitted to HPD for review. Sufficient copies of the final report will be produced to fulfill the needs of the client, the City of Santa Fe, HPD, and any other statutory requirements. Artifacts from State of New Mexico or City of Santa Fe lands will be curated with the Archaeological Research Collections of the Museum of Indian Arts and Culture upon acceptance of the final report by NM-HPD and SF-HPD.

7 ⇓ Stratum Descriptions

Six strata were identified in the McKenzie Street excavations. Four are cultural: Strata 1, 2, 3 and 5, and two are natural alluvial layers (Strata 4 and 6). The most expansive of these are Strata 2 and 3, which together represented the longest span of historic cultural activity on this portion of McKenzie Street.

Stratum 1

Stratum 1 is the uppermost cultural layer of the project. It was heavily reworked in all areas where it was present in Trench 1. Stratum 1 consisted of dark brown (7.5YR 3/3) silt mixed with 25–30 percent coarse grained alluvial sand. The sand content in Stratum 1 tended to occur as very thin, discrete lenses representing minor alluvial inwash episodes. Gravel content was quite low, about 5 percent. Though Stratum 1 was consistently reworked, it could be identified as a separate layer based on its comparatively lighter, reddish color and sandier texture. Stratum 1 contained about two percent charcoal inclusions. It was devoid of calcium carbonate inclusions. Minor root bioturbation was evident in the parking lot, but not in the street. Stratum 1 was directly below surface gravels and broken concrete slabs in the parking lot, and below the asphalt in the street.

Stratum 1 was not present along the entire length of Trench 1. It occurred in the parking lot portion of Trench 1 and in the diagonal segment that crossed McKenzie Street to its north side. From that point east, it was so thoroughly reworked with underlying cultural Strata 2 and 3 that it appeared only as nodules or lenses. In areas where it was least disturbed, it generally accounted for the uppermost 30 cm or so of the trench profile. Its thickest point was in the parking lot trench, where it extended from 14–45 cm bgs. At the north side of McKenzie Street, it thinned, extending from 12–25 cm bgs. No artifacts could be identified as occurring exclusively in Stratum 1. All cultural materials from this layer derived from areas where it was mixed with underlying cultural layers.

Stratum 1 may be contemporaneous with Stratum 5. Both layers were in identical vertical positions, but Stratum 5 was distinguished by its high adobe content.

Stratum 2

Stratum 2 was one of two thick cultural layers on McKenzie Street. It was a strikingly dark, charcoal-infused anthrosol that was best defined in the parking lot and in the diagonal cut across McKenzie Street. In these relatively intact areas, it underlay Stratum 1 and overlay Stratum 3. It was also present on the north side of McKenzie Street, but in that area, it was so mixed with Stratum 3 that it was virtually indistinguishable. In these areas where Strata 2 and 3 were mixed, Stratum 2 could some times be determined by artifacts clustering along its lower boundary and its higher charcoal content compared to underlying Stratum 3. As with all cultural layers in the project, it was usually reworked, though unlike Stratum 1, it appeared to have been disturbed both historically and recently. Its upper boundary with Stratum 1 appeared to have been razed by fairly recent activity, but its lower boundary may have been altered considerably earlier, possibly in the early decades of the twentieth century.

Stratum 2 consisted of dark brown (5YR 3/3) silt with about 25 percent very fine grained sand. Rock content was quite low, accounting for less than two percent. No calcium carbonate inclusions were observed. Charcoal content was the highest of all project strata, ranging up to 10 percent with occasional chunks measuring about 2 cm long. It was thickest and best-defined in the parking lot, where it extended from 45–60 cm bgs for a total thickness of 15 m. Across McKenzie Street, it thinned to 12 cm (41–53 cm bgs). Light worm bioturbation was present throughout.

Stratum 3

Stratum 3 was the lower and thickest of two thick anthrosols on McKenzie Street. It was virtually identical to Stratum 2 in texture and color, but differed in having a lighter charcoal content. Since its boundary

with Stratum 2 was often indistinguishable, differences in artifacts were difficult to quantify, but overall, the assemblage from Stratum 3 appeared to be earlier, possibly dating to the Santa Fe Trail period. Stratum 3 consisted of brown (7.5YR 4/2) silt with about 30 percent sand. Color and texture were fairly uniform in the parking lot and in Profile 1 at the south edge of McKenzie Street. North and east of Profile 1, Stratum 3 was increasingly mottled with Strata 1 and 2. Its lower boundary with underlying Stratum 4 was often irregular, where the two layers were usually mixed. Gravels accounted for less than two percent. No calcium carbonate inclusions were observed.

As with Stratum 2, Stratum 3 was most clearly defined in the parking lot and at the south edge of McKenzie Street where it extended from 60–114 cm bgs and 53–100 cm bgs respectively. As Trench 1 progressed north and east on McKenzie Street, Stratum 3 quickly merged with Stratum 2. The merge of these two layers resulted in a single thick anthrosol that was mottled with nodules of Stratum 1. It was in this merged section that adobe demolition debris and domestic refuse increased significantly (Feature 4), a pattern that extended east to the edge of Feature 3.

As with Strata 1, and 2, Stratum 3 was best defined in the parking lot and in the Profile 1 area on the south side of McKenzie Street. In these areas, it extended from 60–114 cm bgs and 53–100 cm bgs respectively. Further east in areas where it merged with Stratum 2, it accounted for the bulk of the trench profile, thickening with proximity to Feature 3 and containing increasing amounts of adobe demolition debris. The mixing first became evident near the centerline of McKenzie Street where the churned Strata 2 and 3 layer was thinnest (30–65 cm bgs; 35 cm thick). Generally from this point east, it thickened until it occupied virtually the entire trench face. Near Feature 3, only two layers could be distinguished—the churned Strata 2 and 3, and Stratum 4.

Stratum 4

This is an alluvial layer that consistently occurred at the base of the trench and vault. This layer contained a few isolated charcoal flecks, but no artifacts. Since the charcoal could not be confirmed as cultural, this layer is designated as sterile alluvium. However, since its lower boundary was not exposed, it could represent a sterile lens, and that cultural strata exist below it. This may be corroborated by the depth of cultural strata in the 206 McKenzie courtyard, which were over 2 m bgs (Stodder et al. 2021), well below the upper boundary of Stratum 4 in the current investigation, which rose and fell from 0.65–1.0 m bgs.

Stratum 4 was yellowish red (5YR 5/6) silty clay with about 20 percent very fine grained sand. It was easily distinguished from the overlying cultural layers by its yellowish color. Rock content was very low overall, but Stratum 4 contained pockets of sub-rounded micaceous schist and granite cobbles ranging from pea-sized to about 5 cm long in some areas. Light worm bioturbation was observed throughout. Calcium carbonates were represented by hard angular bits that were lightly scattered throughout, accounting for about two percent of the fill. An occasional charcoal fleck was observed in this layer, but was so light that it was considered to represent mixing with overlying Stratum 3 or a natural occurrence. Its upper boundary was mottled with Stratum 3, which became increasingly apparent as Strata 2 and 3 merged in the east-west portion of the trench on McKenzie Street.

Stratum 4 was not present in the parking lot. It was first observed on the south side of McKenzie Street where it extended from 95–120 cm bgs. It rose significantly from 65–105 cm bgs in the center of the road. Along the north side of McKenzie Street, its upper boundary rose and fell, but generally occurred at about 100 cm bgs. The top 5–10 cm of Stratum 4 was consistently churned with overlying Stratum 3. Also, small nodules of Stratum 4 were mixed with Stratum 3, indicating that it had been impacted when the mixed layer of Strata 2 and 3 was redeposited.

Stratum 5

Stratum 5 is a layer of historic construction demolition debris that may date to the early twentieth century. As mentioned above, its vertical position was identical to Stratum 1, but its comparatively adobe-rich content merited its designation as a separate stratum.

Stratum 5 occurred only in the portion of the trench that ran along the north side of McKenzie Street, extending between the diagonal cut and

the Feature 4 refuse area. It was not present in the parking lot or the diagonal segment crossing the street. It consisted of brown (7.5YR 4/3) silty clay with adobe, degraded concrete mortar, orange brick fragments, and 10 percent charcoal inclusions. The upper 8 cm of Stratum 5 consisted mostly of adobe, while the lower portion contained sandy mortar, brick bits, and artifacts. This combination of debris suggests that Stratum 5 may represent construction debris related to the adobe wall that was built between 1898 and 1902 on the Sanborn maps, or other Territorial period constructions at 206 McKenzie.

Stratum 5 was directly below the asphalt, extending from 12–25 cm bgs. The vertical position of Stratum 5 is identical to Stratum 1, but the two were distinguished from one another based on the fairly abrupt and concentrated appearance of construction demolition debris beneath the asphalt. Strata 1 and 5 are likely contemporaneous, but the latter reflects a specific demolition event that appears to have modified Stratum 1. While adobe, mortar, and brick were the only cultural materials in Stratum 5, they may represent just the latest manifestation of a residential occupation at the east end of McKenzie Street in the early to mid-nineteenth century. These materials were all situated west of the Feature 3 foundation, possibly representing upper story construction elements of that building. Stratum 5 was mottled with nodules of Stratum 3, indicating that the latter was razed during demolition.

Stratum 6

Stratum 6 is a thin alluvial lens embedded in Stratum 3. It was observed on the north side of McKenzie Street just west of the Feature 4 refuse area. It consisted of brown (7.5YR 4/4, m) silt with about 30 percent very fine grained sand. Stratum 6 represents an isolated alluvial flow within Stratum 3. As it cut across the anthrosol, it picked up nodules of Stratum 3 which was evidenced by its mottled appearance. Though it was mixed with the Stratum 3 anthrosol, it did not contain artifacts or charcoal. No gravels were present. This layer extended from 50–60 cm bgs.

8 ⸸ Trench and Vault Descriptions

One trench and one vault were excavated for the PNM McKenzie project.

Trench Description

The trench began in the 206 McKenzie parking lot and headed east to within 2 m of the building, crossed McKenzie Street heading northeast, and turned directly east to Griffin Street, where the vault was located (see Figs. 8.1–8.4). The trench measured 50.8 m long, 67 cm wide, and was excavated to depths ranging from 110–120 cm bgs. Features 1, 2, 3, and 4 were encountered in the trench, all of which were located in the street portion. One alteration in the trench route occurred during the project. The diagonal cut across McKenzie Street was originally cut straight to an existing power pole on its north side. The northernmost 3 m of this was re-cut to run east of the pole to avoid an existing concrete powerline cap.

Disturbances

Most strata in the trench had been disturbed recently or historically, though the source of the disturbance could not always be determined. A cluster of active and abandoned utilities was concentrated at the south edge of the street where the trench turned northeast. These consisted of five 1 inch abandoned steel water lines (30 cm bgs), three of which ran north–south and probably provided service to the house that once stood at 212 McKenzie and possibly 206 McKenzie; the remaining two lines ran east–west in the street. West of the trench in this area was a large manhole that may have once connected to Feature 2, a possible meter can. In the trench running along McKenzie, several active lines were encountered: a gas line near the center of the street (92 cm bgs) and a water line at 110 cm bgs near the north side of the street. Near Griffin Street, both active and abandoned lines bisected the trench. Feature 3, located at the east end of the trench, was cut by abandoned gas and water lines that were oriented northwest and southwest respectively (see Fig. 8.1). The east end of Feature 3 was bisected by an active gas line, which was not contacted. In the vault, two active power conduit lines ran north–south (1.01 m bgs) and an abandoned 8 inch diameter water main was contacted at 80 cm bgs. Historic maps do not show an 8 inch water main at any time on Griffin Street up until 1948, so this line was presumably installed after that year. Other historic disturbances may have affected the project area but were not exposed, specifically, a gas line installed on McKenzie Street in 1930 (*The Santa Fe New Mexican*, June 30, 1930). A prehistoric burial was discovered during installation of this gas line (*The Santa Fe New Mexican*, June 30, 1930).

Other Possible Historic Disturbances

Since the thickest layers of the trench profile appear to have been historically worked, it is interesting to consider the possible effect of historic utilities on McKenzie Street. This road is shown as a formal street on the 1885–1886 Hartmann map, though it had not yet been named. Homes flanked the street's east end in the late nineteenth century but were almost certainly accessing utilities on Griffin Street. Griffin Street had water by 1890 and presumably sewer as well, since the latter was usually installed first. West of these homes, McKenzie Street was undeveloped until the 1920s when the first utilities were likely to have been installed. The 1930 Sanborn map is the first to show water lines on McKenzie Street, though they were probably installed when homes west of No. 206 were built in the 1920s. Most of the abandoned lines were shallow and do not explain the deep reworking in the trench. The lines may represent the first utilities installed on McKenzie Street, but interestingly, the road was noticeably absent when the entire city sewer system was upgraded in 1923 (Fig. 8.5). Gas lines were installed in the summer of 1930 on McKenzie Street and a prehistoric burial was en-

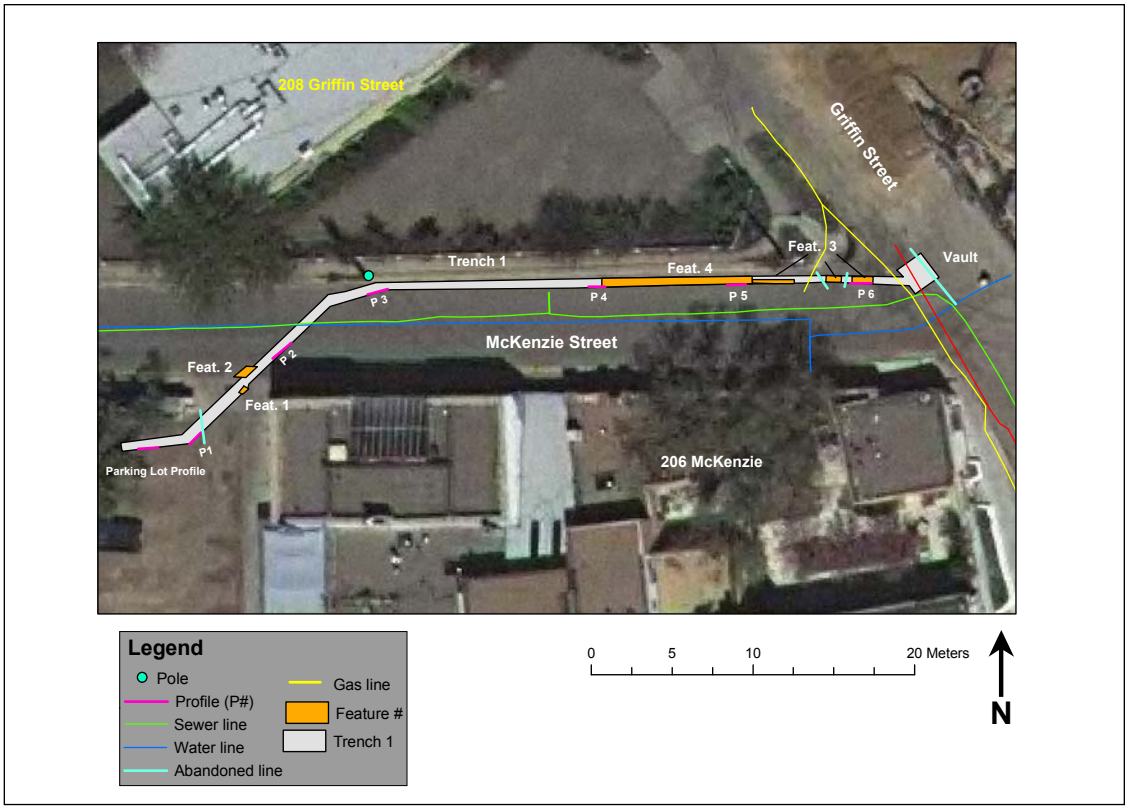

Figure 8.1. GIS map with trench, vault, feature, and profile locations.

countered near its intersection with Chapelle Street (*The Santa Fe New Mexican*, June 30, 1930). These collective utilities, along with trench stratigraphy, suggest that sediments on McKenzie Street remained largely intact until these early twentieth century lines were put in place. At that time, sediments that could potentially date from the Coalition period on were truncated and redeposited with domestic refuse and construction debris from the nineteenth century.

Stratigraphic Overview

All six strata that were documented during the project were present in the trench. Stratigraphic analysis was often difficult due to extensive reworking from historic activity. This was particularly true in areas where the boundary between Strata 2 and 3 was indistinguishable. However, an overall stratigraphic pattern was evident in the trench. Generally, three cultural layers formed virtually all of the trench profile from top to bottom: Strata 1/5, 2, 3, and 4. The uppermost layer was Stratum 1/5, which accounted for the upper 25–30 cm of the trench profile. This layer was directly below surface gravels in the parking lot and below the as-

Figure 8.2. Trench 1, west end overview, view northeast.

Figure 8.3. Trench 1, central area overview, view south.

phalt in the street. It was the most disrupted layer in the trench, though modern debris was rare. This top layer was observed from the parking lot to the west edge of the Feature 4 refuse area. At that point, there was an abrupt increase in adobe and construction demolition debris identified as Stratum 5. This pattern for Stratum 1/5 continued nearly to the edge of Feature 3, but east of there it disappeared and became mixed with underlying Strata 2 and 3. This was recorded in Profile 5.

Below this, the overwhelming bulk of the trench profile consisted of two thick cultural layers: Strata 2 and 3. These were underlain by Stratum 4, a sterile alluvial layer, which rose, fell, and occasionally disappeared at the base of the trench. The most important variation to this pattern owed to historic and modern reworking, both of which could be easily discerned. Modern reworking was almost invariably confined to the upper 30 cm or so (including asphalt) except where active utilities crossed the trench. Historic reworking was evident in the entire trench but was much deeper and thorough in the street where Strata 2 and 3 were churned. In the parking lot, Strata 2 and 3 could be distinguished but in the street trench they were thoroughly mixed. There, these two cultural

Figure 8.4. Trench 1, east end overview, view east.

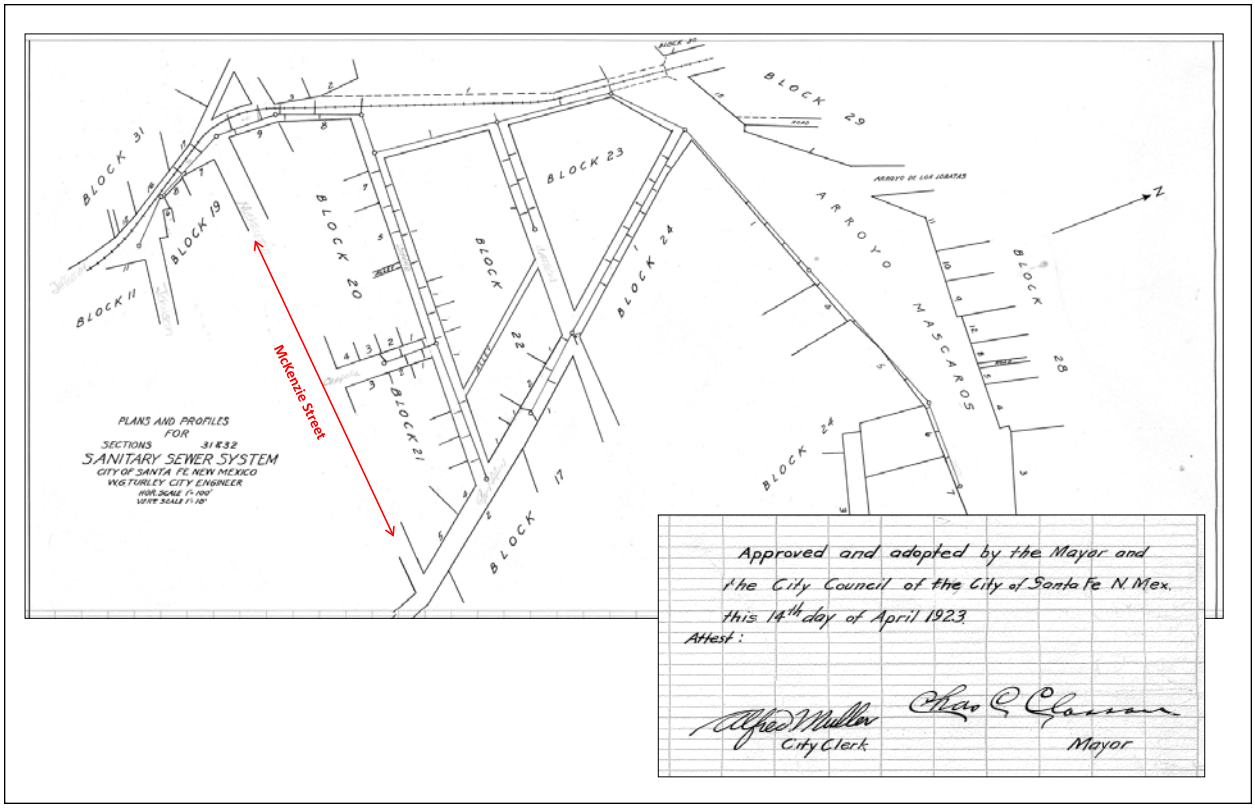

Figure 8.5. Walter G. Turley Sanitary Sewer Plans for Griffin Street (1923).

Figure 8.6. Trench 1, parking lot profile location, view south.

layers were virtually identical in color and texture, and the boundary between them was diffuse or absent. Just west of Feature 4, the boundary was clear in a short swath where it was defined by an artifact concentration at the base of Stratum 2.

Though nodules of Strata 1 and 4 were visible in this thick historic remix, these were confined to the upper and lower boundaries; modern debris was not observed in any area. This suggests that from about 30–120 cm bgs, trench sediments had not been recently disrupted, except where utilities existed. While this is valuable in assessing area activities in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, it is confounding for everything that predates this time. The ceramics from the trench clearly indicate that a Coalition-Classic period component exists here, but its depth is difficult to gauge. Generally, Coalition period ceramics increased with depth, indicating that the lowest cultural layer was prehistoric prior to its nineteenth century disturbance. It is likely that the prehistoric layer was situated directly over the sterile alluvium of Stratum 4, which was truncated during historic reworking. It is important to note that historic artifacts were present wherever prehistoric ceramics were found, indicating that

Figure 8.7. Trench 1, parking lot profile location, view north.

the earlier component had been truncated historically. This mix of materials was encountered at the deepest levels of the trench at 120 cm bgs.

Trench Stratigraphic Profiles

Six stratigraphic profiles were recorded in the trench in addition to those recorded for individual features and the vault (see Fig. 8.1). These are addressed from west to east.

Parking Lot Profile: This profile was recorded at the west end of the trench in the 206 McKenzie parking lot (Figs. 8.6–8.8). As previously mentioned, this was one of the few places where Strata 1, 2, and 3 were clearly defined. The upper 3 cm consisted of parking lot gravels. Below this, from 3–14 cm bgs, was a layer of parking gravels mixed with fine sand bedding material. Stratum 1 extended from 14–45 cm bgs and contained surfaced, concrete-slab chunks, which may be associated with the house that stood at 212 McKenzie from ca. 1923–1953. Below this was a well-defined layer of Stratum 2, from 45–60 cm bgs, with about 5 percent charcoal inclusions and light artifact counts consisting of Euroamerican dish ware (n = 3), an amber glass bottle fragment (n = 1), and a saw-cut bone from a very large mammal (n = 1). The dish ware fragments had beginning manufacturing dates of 1800, 1830, and 1840. Only one had a definable end production date, a serving bowl base that was produced between 1840 and 1930. At the base of the trench, from 60–114 cm bgs, was a layer of Stratum 3.

Profile 1: Profile 1 was located in the parking lot at the point where the trench turned northeast to cross the road (Figs. 8.9–8.11). Profile 1 marked the end of the short stretch where Strata 1, 2, and 3 were well defined. North and east of this profile, these layers were increasingly mixed. Below the parking lot gravels was a layer of Stratum 1, from 15–41 cm bgs. This was underlain by Stratum 2, 41–53 cm bgs, and Stratum 3, 53–100 cm bgs. Stratum 4 was exposed at the base of the trench, from 100–120 cm bgs. No artifacts were recovered from this area.

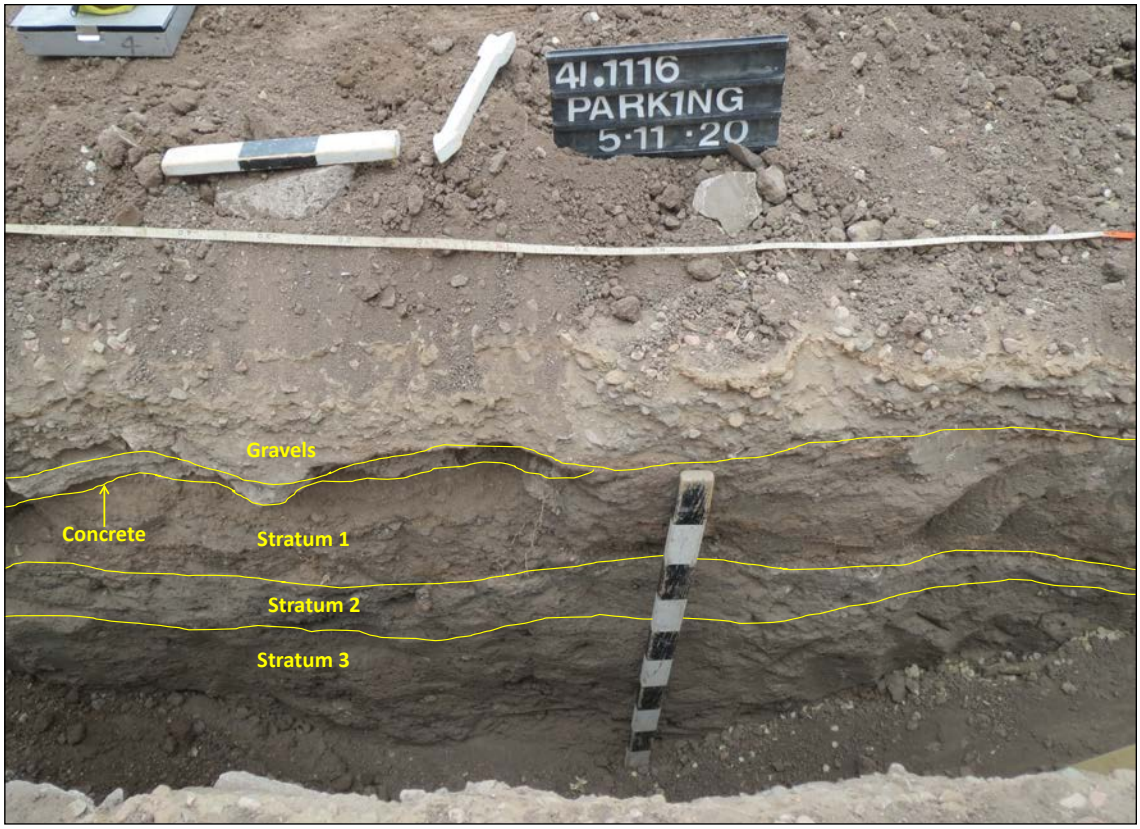

Figure 8.8. Trench 1, parking lot profile, view south.

Figure 8.9. Trench 1, Profile 1 location shot, view north.

Profile 2: Profile 2 is the first profile recorded in the McKenzie Street roadway and was located near the south side of the street just north of Feature 2 (Figs. 8.12–8.14). This profile was flanked by two active utilities. The asphalt extended from 0–7 cm bgs in this location, where it was underlain by an old concrete road surface, from 7–12 cm bgs. Below this, sediments were completely reworked down to 105 cm bgs but different proportions of mixing were evident. The uppermost mixed layer consisted mainly of Stratum 1 with a large amount of Stratum 2 at 12–30 cm bgs. The lowest reworked layer was overwhelmingly composed of Strata 2 and 3 with isolated nodules and lenses of Stratum 1 at 30–65 cm bgs). Both of these reworked layers appeared to represent historic redeposition since no evidence of modern intrusion was observed. At the base of the trench, Stratum 4 extended from 65–105 cm bgs, but this layer was also reworked and contained lenses of Stratum 3. North of Profile 2, four limestone boulders were found in the fill: two were about 40 cm long, and two were about 60 cm long. These could be stones that were relocated from Feature 3.

Profile 3: Profile 3 was located on the north edge of McKenzie Street where the trench turned east to parallel the road (Figs. 8.15 and. 8.16). This was the first appearance of Stratum 5, which was separated from Stratum 1 due to its high adobe content. In this area, Stratum 5 was very well defined, extending from 12–25 cm bgs below the asphalt, which was 0–12 cm bgs. Profile 3's high adobe content was obvious in the trench profile, and thin lenses of fine-grained sand were embedded in the adobe. Below this was a thick layer of historically redeposited sediment, from 25–110 cm bgs, that consisted mostly of Strata 2 and 3, though thin sand lenses were observed near the top of this layer also. Stratum 4 was at the base of the trench, from 110–120 cm bgs. The upper 5–6 cm of Stratum 4 was reworked with Stratum 3, which appeared to represent historic redeposition. Artifact counts began to increase at this point, a pattern that continued east to the edge of Feature 3.

The 153 artifacts found in the Profile 3 area were retrieved from 20–92 cm bgs; this included Stratum 5 and the mixed Strata 2/3 layer. Artifacts consisted of Euroamerican materials (n = 75), fauna (n = 64), prehistoric and historic native ceramics (n = 6 and n = 7 respectively), and a one-hand mano (n = 1).

Figure 8.10. Trench 1, Profile 1 location with abandoned utility line, view east.

Euroamerican materials were also fairly evenly divided between domestic refuse (n = 24) and construction materials (n = 19), though 18 unassignable items were mostly glass bottle fragments that could potentially represent domestic items. Indulgences (n = 5), furnishings (n = 3), personal effects (n = 5), and entertainment/leisure (n = 1) constituted the remainder of Euroamerican materials in the Profile 3 area. Nearly all of the construction items consisted of sheet-metal fragments, though a shingling hatchet, a square nail, and a ceramic sewer pipe fragment were also in this area.

Prehistoric ceramics outnumbered historic types (n = 12 and n = 1 respectively) suggesting that early twentieth century disturbances in the area may have truncated underlying Spanish Colonial and prehistoric components. Prehistoric types in the Profile 3 area consisted of utility wares, all of which were jars (n = 11), and a single Santa Fe Black-on-white, or Pindi, bowl sherd.

Fauna consisted almost entirely of cattle or very large mammals with lesser amounts of caprine and

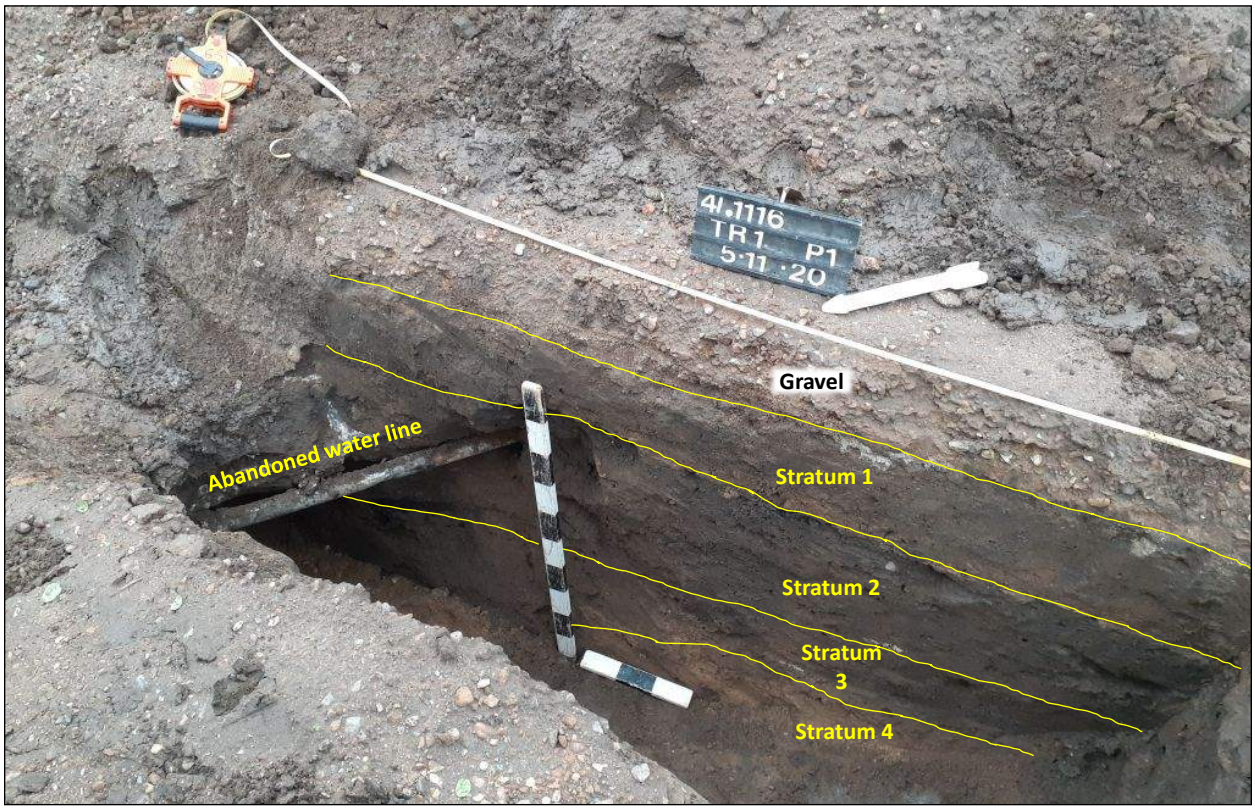

Figure 8.11. Trench 1, Profile 1, view southeast.

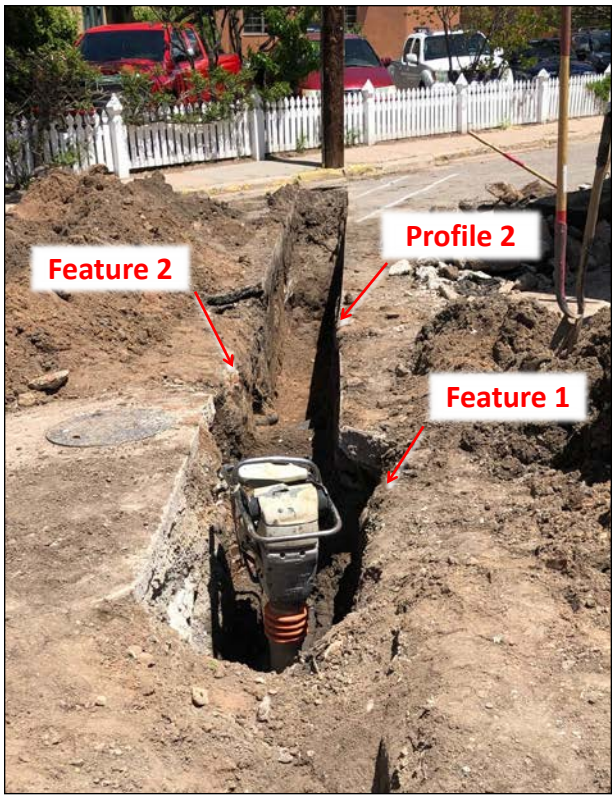

Figure 8.12. Trench 1 across McKenzie Street with Profile 2 location, view northeast.

artiodactyl, and very low counts of pig and horse/donkey. As noted in Chapter 12, hand-saw and other saw cuts were the prevalent butchery marks on faunal remains—a pattern that closely matches that of nearby Fort Marcy assemblages.

Profile 4: Profile 4 was located near the mid-point of portion of the trench that paralleled McKenzie Street (Figs. 8.17 and 8.18). There were a few notable changes in this area. Profile 4 marks the west end of Feature 4. Artifact counts continued to increase compared to areas west but were noticeably concentrated in the upper 50 cm of trench fill. Fauna counts increased significantly, particularly cow. Construction demolition debris was also more in evidence and was represented by nodules of highly degraded metal and dissolved concrete mortar. This was also the first observance of Stratum 6, a thin alluvial lens between layers of historically reworked sediments.

Profile 4 stratigraphy varied somewhat from Profile 3. Stratum 5 was well defined as in Profile 3, but the adobe content was lower, replaced by coal and tar-coated gravels at 12–28 cm bgs. Below this was a mix of Strata 2 and 3, from 28–52 cm bgs, which contained a lens of degraded metal from 35–45 cm

Figure 8.13. Trench 1, Profile 2 location shot, view south.

Figure 8.14. Trench 1, Profile 2, view southeast.

Figure 8.15. Trench 1, Profile 3 location shot, view south.

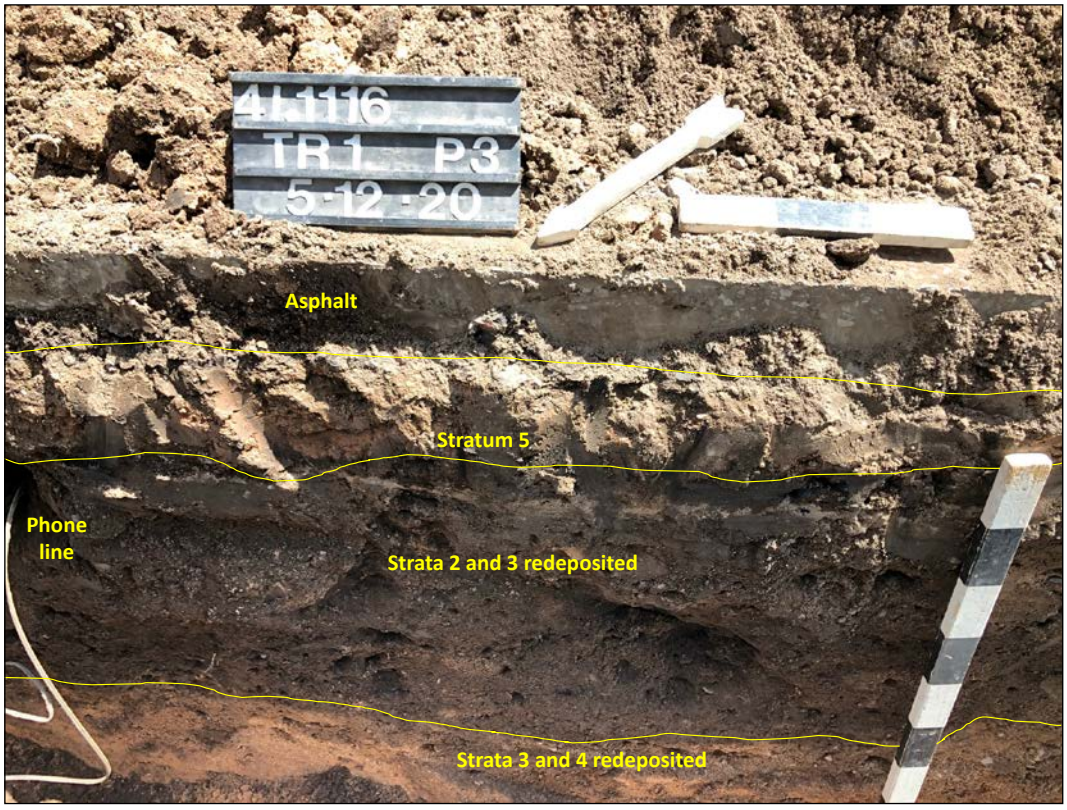

Figure 8.16. Trench 1, Profile 3, view southeast.

Figure 8.17. Trench 1, Profile 4 location shot, view east.

bgs that may have represented an abandoned and removed utility line. This was underlain by Stratum 6, from 52–62 cm bgs, which was poorly defined and mixed with dark cultural fill. Beneath Stratum 6 was another historically redeposited layer of Stratum 3, from 62–80 cm bgs, which was underlain by mixed Strata 3 and 4, from 80–120 cm bgs. Between Profiles 4 and 5, Stratum 1 disappeared, and sediments became increasingly churned.

Profile 5: Profile 5 was situated at the juncture of Features 3 and 4 (Fig. 8.19). Profile 5 was by far the most extensively reworked part of the trench. Strata 2, 3, and 5 were so thoroughly churned that only the adobe inclusions of Stratum 5 could be identified. Below the asphalt, at 0–10 cm bgs, was a thick redeposited layer of Strata 1, 2, and 3, from 10–96 cm bgs. Stratum 4 accounted for the lowest layer, from 96–126 cm bgs. Though historic reworking was a common occurrence in the street portion of the trench, the thorough churning in Profile 5 was unique. Generally, sediments became increasingly reworked with proximity to Feature 4. Artifact counts dropped dramatically in the Profile 5 area, and prehistoric ceramics virtually disappeared compared to areas west. Historic ceramic types such as Powhoge polychrome and Tewa historic plain wares were more in evidence, though the total number was low (n = 17).

Profile 6: Profile 6 was located at the east end of Feature 3 where it had been bisected by a modern gas line. This profile was recorded after Feature 3 was removed by Essential Utilities. This exposed the trench that was dug to install a modern gas line (Fig. 8.20). The removal of Feature 3 exposed two discrete reworked layers. The uppermost extended from 12–52 cm bgs and consisted of churned Strata 1, 2, and 3. Feature 3 was entirely within this layer. Below this, the sterile alluvium of Stratum 4 was thoroughly mixed with Stratum 3, from 52–95 cm bgs. A thin, intact layer of Stratum 4 formed the base layer of the trench, from 95–110 cm bgs. Although it was clear from other trench profiles that Feature 3 was entirely enclosed by Stratum 3, Profile 6 showed that the wall was only a few centimeters above an earlier anthrosol mixed with sterile alluvium. No artifacts were retrieved from this earlier context but the anthrosol may represent the earliest cultural layer on McKenzie Street.

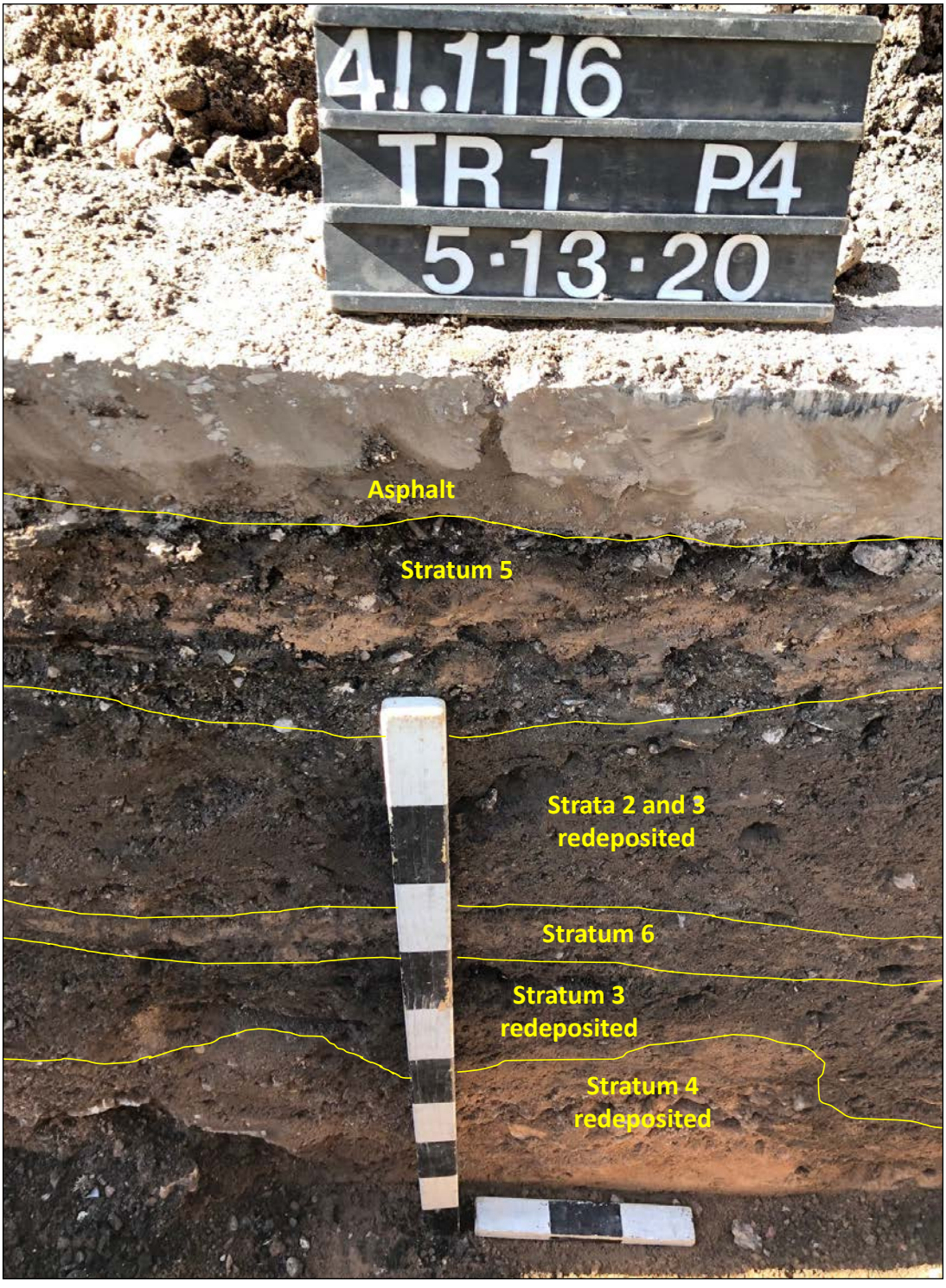

Figure 8.18. Trench 1, Profile 4, view south.

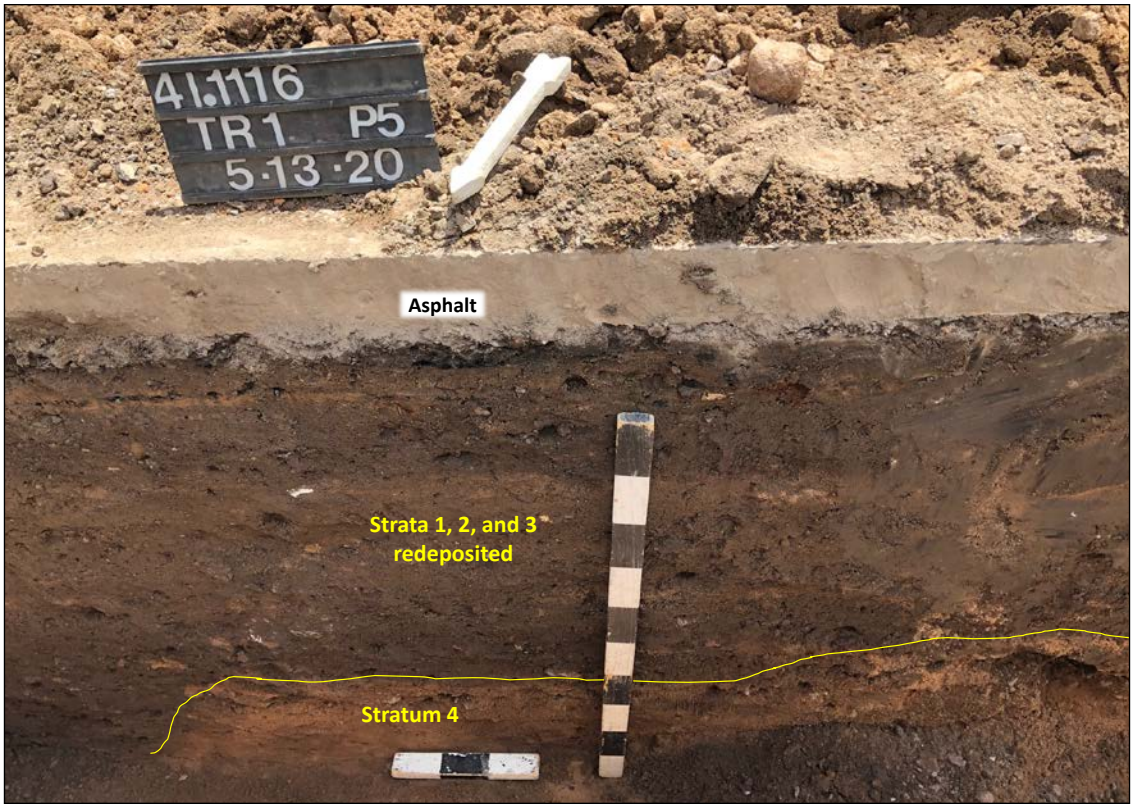

Figure 8.19. Trench 1, Profile 5, view south.

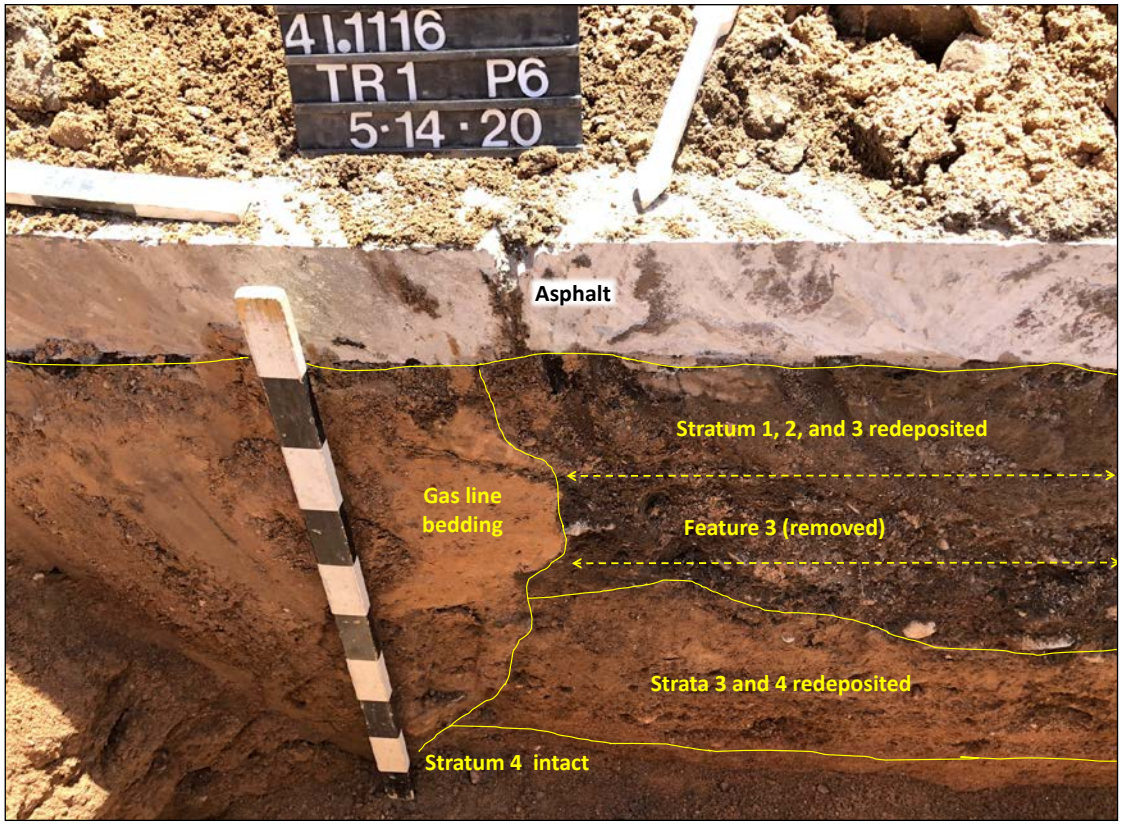

Figure 8.20. Trench 1, Profile 6, view south.

Vault Description

The vault was located in the Griffin-McKenzie Street intersection. It was oriented parallel to Griffin Street and measured 1.8 by 1.7 m. It was excavated to 1.6 m bgs (see Fig. 8.21).

Disturbances

Vault sediments were disrupted by historic and modern utility installation. The modern disturbance consisted of two 4 inch PVC power lines that bisected the vault at 40 cm bgs. The historic disturbance was an abandoned 8 inch water main running parallel to Griffin Street at 80 cm bgs. The large diameter of this pipe indicates that it was installed some time after the 1948 revision of the 1930 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map was drafted. According to the Sanborn maps, the largest line on Griffin Street was a 4 inch pipe that was installed between 1930 and 1948.

Stratigraphy

Vault stratigraphy was a mix of recently and historically redeposited sediments that aligned with their respective utility disturbances (Fig. 8.22). The west half was completely disrupted from the power line installation, and the east half appeared to have not been altered since it was installed some time after 1948. Below the asphalt (0–14 cm bgs) was a layer of mixed Stratum 3, from 14–29 cm bgs. Beneath this was a thick layer of redeposited Strata 3 and 4 that contained the historic water main, from 65–112 cm bgs. An intact layer of Stratum 4 extended from 112 cm bgs to the bottom of the vault at 160 cm bgs. No artifacts were retrieved from the vault.

Trench Artifacts

The trench artifact assemblage consists of all materials collected from non-feature contexts, including the parking lot area. The trench assemblage consists of Euroamerican materials (n = 184), fauna (n = 109), native ceramics (n = 41), chipped stone (n = 1), and ground stone (n = 2), totaling 337 (Table 8.1). The trench artifact assemblage is only partially representative of activities on McKenzie Street given the limited excavation area, the opportunistic collection method, and the predominance of reworked strata. Since sediments were deeply reworked, specific use

Figure 8.21. Vault location shot, view east.

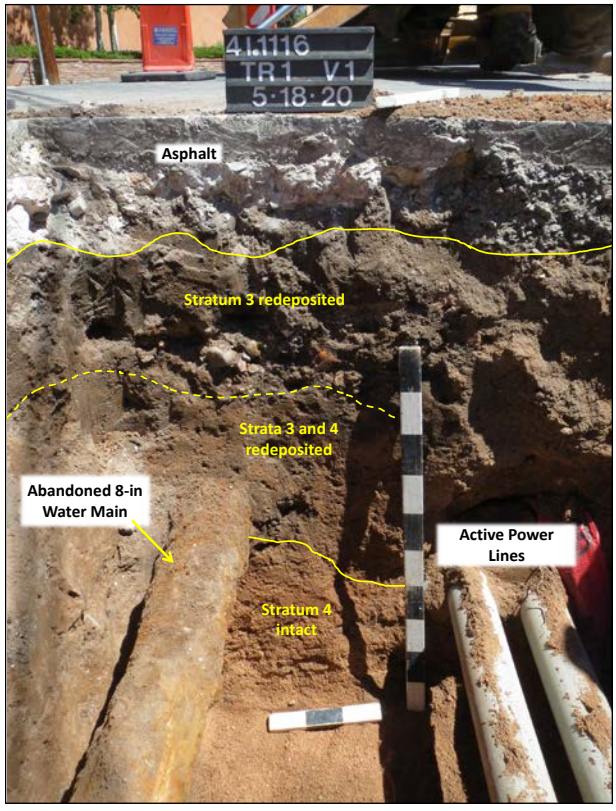

Figure 8.22. Vault, south face profile.

Table 8.1. Artifact inventory by trench and feature.

Context	Euroamerican	Ceramics	Fauna	Chipped Stone	Ground Stone	Total
Trench (non-feature contexts)	184	41	109	1	2	**337**
Feature 1	–	–	–	–	–	**–**
Feature 2	1	–	–	–	–	**1**
Feature 3	29	18	23	–	–	**70**
Feature 4	144	89	95	1	–	**329**
Total	**358**	**148**	**227**	**2**	**2**	**737**

periods for this area cannot be precisely defined other than to note their existence. The trench contained mixed prehistoric and historic materials that together reflect dates ranging from the mid-seventeenth to early twentieth century.

The prehistoric use of the area is indicated by ceramics ranging from the Developmental to Classic periods, a chipped stone flake, and two one-hand manos. The ceramic dates fit with the temporal span of nearby LA 1051, which could potentially have been settled in the Developmental period and intermittently occupied into the Classic period. Since prehistoric and historic materials were mixed in virtually every context, deposition patterns are elusive at best. Long term, intensive prehistoric occupation of the area has been documented by several previous investigations (Viklund and Huntley 2005; Stodder et al. 2021; Deyloff et al. 2003; Lentz 2011) so the presence of Developmental to Classic period ceramics in the project area was expected. Unfortunately, the presence of such artifacts in strata with nineteenth century artifacts precludes further definition of the exact nature of this component in the McKenzie roadway. Inside the 206 McKenzie courtyard, a similar situation existed—recent burial recovery investigations encountered historically reworked strata down to 1.3 m bgs, evidenced by mixed historic and prehistoric refuse (Stodder et al. 2021.

While the small prehistoric assemblage clearly indicates pre-contact use of the area, it is not treated here as a separate component due to its presence in disturbed contexts. The historic component is equally difficult to define for the same reason, though these artifacts outnumber prehistoric wares in trench fill (n = 25 and n = 14 respectively; 2 indeterminate). Most of the historic ceramic types were produced over a broad temporal range from the mid-seventeenth to early twentieth centuries, making it difficult to assign them to a specific post-contact period. Collectively, the ceramic assemblage shows constant use of the project area from the Developmental period to the early Statehood era but the nature and intensity of this use is precluded by nineteenth and twentieth century disturbances.

Euroamerican materials are the most numerous and suggest domestic and construction activity ranging from the mid- to late nineteenth century (Chapter 10). Beginning manufacturing dates of Euroamerican artifacts indicate a potential earliest span from 1800–1919. End manufacturing dates range from 1850–1960 with the highest counts between 1904 and 1930, excluding materials with open-ended manufacturing dates (n = 57; 30 percent). In terms of function, domestic items outnumber all others (n = 64, 35 percent). If food, indulgences, personal effects, and entertainment items are added to the domestic group, it increases to 58 percent (n = 106). Construction-related artifacts account for the remainder of identifiable materials in the Euroamerican assemblage from the trench (n = 43, 23 percent). Most of these are metal sheet fragments with beginning production rates peaking in 1880. Nineteen percent of the Euroamerican trench assemblage (n = 35) can be identified only as glass bottle fragments.

The majority of the faunal specimens from general trench contexts are very large mammals such as cattle, large artiodactyl, very large mammal, and equid. Caprine and small artiodactyl account for smaller, but significant percentages. Pig and chicken counts are very low. These relative amounts are not unique compared to other project contexts, though the Trench 1 sample size is the largest. The high proportion of cattle in Trench 1 and in other project contexts compares favorably with assemblages from Fort Marcy, where enlisted personnel had greater access to beef and generally enjoyed a wider variety of dietary meat than ordinary households. This was true of Fort Marcy even before the ar-

rival of the railroad. Most non-military households relied primarily on caprids, with beef becoming more available after 1880 with the arrival of the railroad (Chapter 12). Butchery cut analysis indicate that most processed fauna exhibited hand-saw and other types of saw cuts (Chapter 12). Cattle remains, in particular, were mostly processed with saw cuts.

Trench and Vault Summary

Trench excavations on McKenzie Street encountered four features (Features 1, 2, 3, and 4) that are collectively registered as an update to LA 175277 (Chapter 9). Features 1 and 3 may represent segments of a dogleg wall that once bordered the north side of 206 McKenzie Street and appears on Stoner's 1882 map of Santa Fe. Feature 2 appears to be a brick-and-mortar water meter can, which may have been associated with a house that once stood at 212 McKenzie Street ca. 1923 and 1953. Feature 4 is an informal Territorial period refuse area that may be associated with three homes built in the nineteenth century. Cultural materials, particularly Euroamerican artifacts, consist mostly of nineteenth century domestic refuse that could be associated with the nineteenth century homes in the project area. The most proximate of these are 206 McKenzie, portions of which could have been constructed by 1766; 208 Griffin, which was completed in 1883, and the Esquivel house, an eighteenth-century adobe home that once stood where the Presbyterian Church is today. The first church was completed in 1854, and the first school on the Allison-James site (LA 144329) was built in 1866 (Moore 2020). Any or all of these residents could have contributed to the refuse in Trench 1, which until 1908 was situated in an open stretch of land that was established as McKenzie Street that year.

The faunal analysis suggests a possible link with Fort Marcy, at least in terms of comparable dietary richness (Chapter 12). The high proportion of cattle bones in Trench 1 indicates a population with access to a richer variety of meat compared to ordinary households that relied primarily on caprids with little access to beef. Fort Marcy is close enough to have been a refuse source, about 40 m east, but the primary middens for the fort are concentrated in the northwest quadrant of the site, about 130 m from McKenzie Street, based on the current known boundaries of the Territorial period component of LA 1051 (Lentz and Barbour 2011). Of course, this does not preclude use of the project area for fort refuse but the proximity of other neighbors implies that it could have originated from residents of varying means. Over the course of 50 years, beginning in the mid-1800s, the general project vicinity was home to Native American children, Hispanic families, Anglo traders, and railway men and their families, all of which may have contributed items to the open area that is now McKenzie Street. The variety of fauna and butchering techniques seems to mirror the residential diversity, mostly reflecting a beef-dominant diet that peaked in the post railroad era; such a diet might also have been derived from the earlier decades of Fort Marcy.

Beginning manufacturing dates for Euroamerican artifacts range from 1800–1907; most fall within the 1840–1880 range, coinciding with the early decades of the Santa Fe Trail and the arrival of the railroad (Fig. 8.23). Most end manufacturing dates for Euroamerican materials are clustered between 1904–1930, if open-ended dates (2020) are excluded (Fig. 8.24). Within the open-ended manufacturing group, nearly all are ironstone dish ware fragments (n = 51; 93 percent). It is possible that refuse deposition in the McKenzie roadway began to decrease when the street was formalized in 1908 and possibly again when the neighborhood began to expand west of 206 McKenzie. This decrease in refuse deposition is reflected in the 1904–1930 cluster, if artifacts with open-ended manufacturing dates are removed. Though ironstone and porcelain dish ware continue to be produced today, it seems likely that most of these items hew to the early decades of the twentieth century, when residential density began to increase in the project area.

Construction-related artifacts are most likely associated with renovations to 206 McKenzie or to the construction of 208 Griffin Street; the church is also a possible source. Since most of the construction materials have broad production dates ranging from the mid-1800s to the mid-1900s, it is difficult to assign these materials to a particular remodeling or building project. Though it appears that 206 McKenzie was altered far more often than any other structure in the project area, routine maintenance at 208 Griffin may have required the same materials. Some of the construction refuse may derive from the multiple church buildings that predate the Presbyterian Church that stands on the site today.

Multiple intact cultural strata may have existed on McKenzie Street until the early twentieth century.

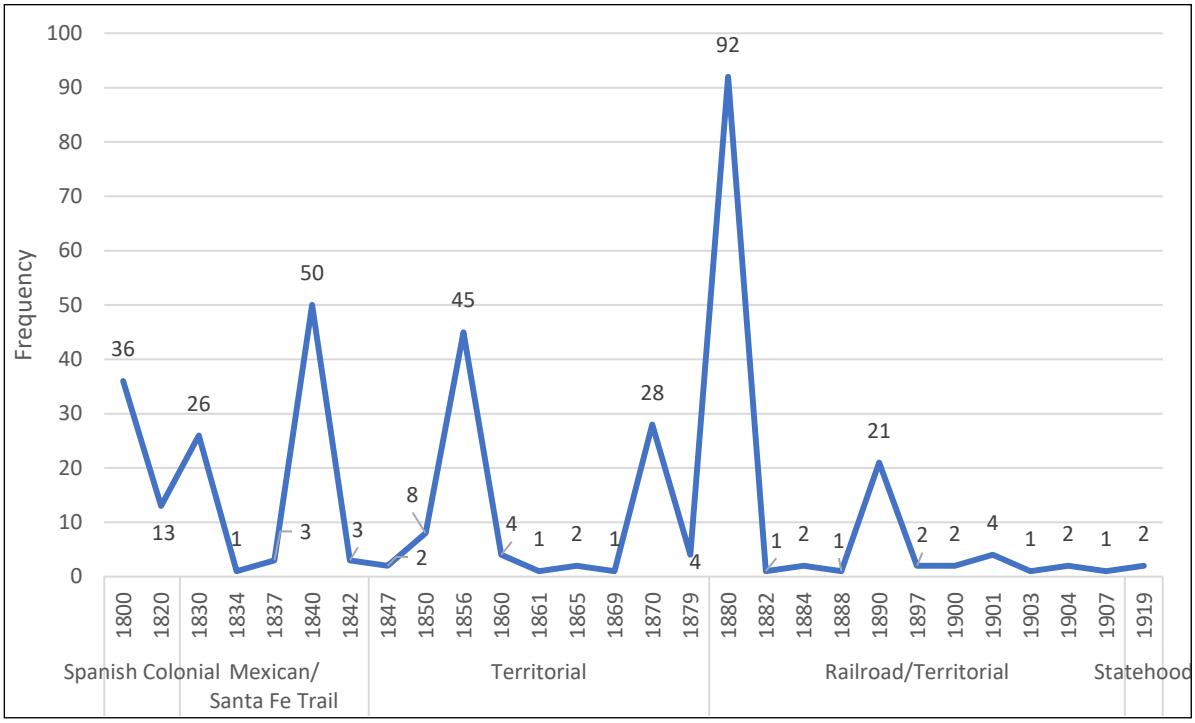

Figure 8.23. Euroamerican artifact beginning manufacturing dates by frequency, combined contexts.

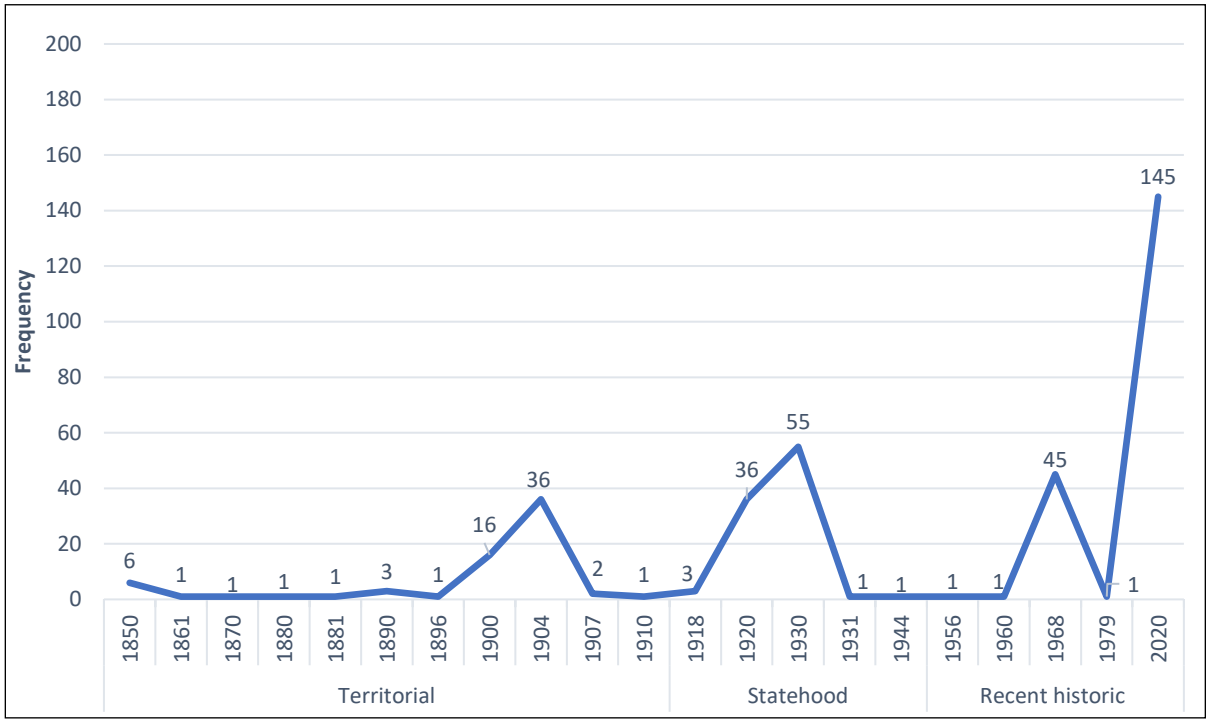

Figure 8.24. Euroamerican artifact end manufacturing dates by combined contexts.

About that time, these were truncated down to sterile strata, possibly for the purpose of installing gas, water, and sewer lines; though it is important to note that none of these deeper historic lines were contacted to confirm this. Newspaper archives indicate that McKenzie Street was not formally prepared as a street until 1911, and was not slated for city services until the 1920s. There was scant evidence of the earliest use of the area in the PNM excavations, but historic maps, previous investigations, and archival references confirm that homes existed here beginning at least by the eighteenth century.

Though development on the west side of town accelerated after 1880, the project area was a remarkably stable, lightly populated area up until the 1920s, with the exception of the Presbyterian Church property, which was the scene of almost constant change. The comparatively quiet aspect of McKenzie Street is important to the interpretation of the artifact assemblage and the cultural strata, as it suggests that most refuse was probably associated with the few residential structures that occupied the east end of McKenzie Street from the early nineteenth to the early twentieth century.

9 ⇊ Feature Descriptions

Four features were encountered in Trench 1 on McKenzie Street. Together, these comprise an update of LA 175277 (Table 9.1). Features 1 and 3 may represent the base of a late nineteenth century wall that bounded the south side of 206 McKenzie Street or the north side of 208 Griffin Street. Feature 2 may be an early Statehood period brick-and-mortar water meter box. Feature 4 is an informal refuse area that may be contemporaneous with Features 1 and 3. The discovery of these features, along with Winters' monitoring project in the 206 McKenzie parking lot (2013) and OAS' burial recovery in the courtyard (Stodder 2020) expand the boundary of LA 175277 to include the entire 206 McKenzie Street lot and the portion of McKenzie Street that encompasses Features 1, 2, 3, and 4 as documented during the current investigation.

Feature 1

Feature 1 may be a segment of a freestanding wall that ran between 206 McKenzie and 208 Griffin in the late nineteenth century. Only Stoner's 1882 map shows this feature. The wall's limestone construction suggests that it cannot predate 1846, though it may have been constructed in the mid-Territorial period. Features 1 and 3 may be parts of the same wall, with the former representing the west end and the latter representing the east end. If Feature 1 is a freestanding wall, it may have been demolished when McKenzie Street was formalized in 1911. However, there are alternative interpretations for Feature 3 that refute this association. These are discussed below.

There are other potential interpretations for Feature 1 as well. It could be associated with a small adobe house that stood at 212 McKenzie Street from about 1923–1953 but this is considered the least likely of the two interpretations based on the feature's location, depth, and construction. Feature 1 was located beneath the sidewalk near the northwest corner of 206 McKenzie Street about 2 m west of the building (Fig. 9.1).

Disturbances

Two major disturbances affected the integrity of Feature 1: a modern water meter vault to the north and an abandoned 4 cm diameter steel water line that bisected Trench 1. The abandoned water line may have provided service to 206 or 212 McKenzie and appeared to postdate Feature 1, as it was situated above the wall. This feature may also have been affected by the installation of the sidewalk, which may have removed upper tiers.

Description

Feature 1 was built with unmortared, quarried limestone slabs (n = 5) and cobbles (n = 2), one of the latter being represented only by a cavity. Two additional limestone rocks were found in the fill, indicating that they had been removed by the backhoe. The feature's cross section was exposed on the north face of the trench near the northwest corner of the 206 McKenzie building. There was no evidence of an overstory, unless the adobe-rich portion of Stratum 1 to the east was related to Feature 1. However, this is unlikely since no adobe adhesions were observed on the stones or in the fill surrounding Feature 1.

Feature 1 consisted of three tiers that extended from 57–83 cm bgs for a total height of 46 cm (Figs. 9.2, 9.3, and 9.4). Feature 1 was 58 cm long and appeared to be oriented northeast–southwest, matching the dogleg portion of the wall on Stoner's 1882 map. The upper and middle tiers were represented by three stones and the lower tier, by two. All foundation stones were laid with a 5 cm thick layer of Stratum 3, the lowest cultural layer of the project. The only evidence of recent mortar was a small nodule of dissolved concrete on the west side of the foundation, and this did not appear to be associated. The stones in all three tiers were offset from one another, reflecting the most common pattern used in bricklaying. The limestone slabs appeared to be shaped around the edges, while the cobbles

Figure 9.1. Feature 1 location and projected southern extent, view southeast toward 206 McKenzie Street.

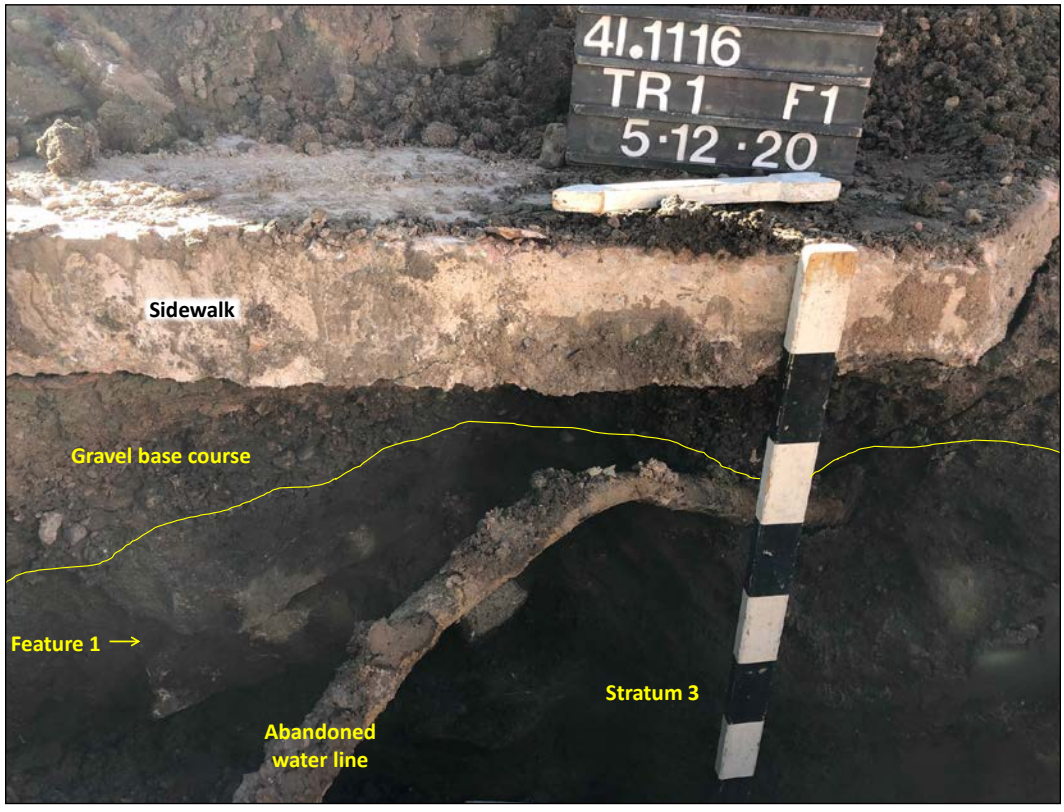

Figure 9.2. Feature 1, view southeast.

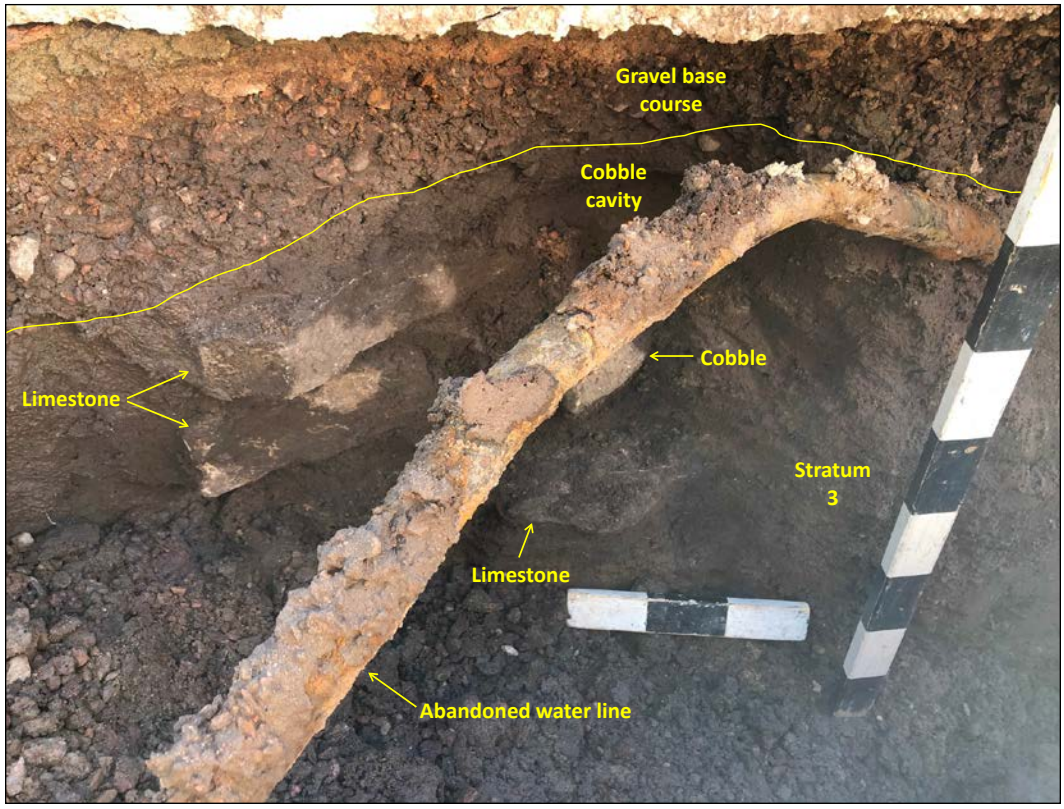

Figure 9.3. Feature 1, view southeast.

were unmodified. The foundation was entirely encased in Stratum 3, which extended from 20–86 cm bgs in this part of Trench 1. The sterile alluvium of Stratum 4 was about 10 cm below the foundation, from 88–105 cm bgs.

This feature may not have been discovered if the trench fill had been dry. Heavy rains had fallen the night before this part of the trench was excavated. The saturated fill caused a large chunk of the trench wall to fall away from the side, exposing Feature 1, which was offset from the trench edge by about 10 cm at its north edge and by about 30 cm from its south edge. It clearly extended south of the trench, running roughly parallel to the west wall of 206 McKenzie Street, if it indeed extended that far south.

Artifacts

No artifacts were directly associated with Feature 1 (see Table 8.1). Feature 1 was within a portion of the trench that yielded very little cultural material. This low density area continued across McKenzie Street to its north side, where artifacts abruptly increased.

Interpretation

Feature 1 has two potential interpretations. The earlier of the two is that it represents a wall that appears on Stoner's 1882 map, that once traced a dogleg path bordering the south side of McKenzie Street. A second interpretation of Feature 1, and perhaps the

Table 9.1. LA 175277, feature inventory.

Feature No.	Type	Construction	Length (m)	Width (m)	Height (m)	Depth (m bgs)	Stratum	Estimated date
1	Wall foundation	Limestone and cobble	0.58	unknown	0.46	0.57 - 0.83	3	1846-1911
2	Meter box	Brick and mortar	0.95	unknown	0.26	0.01 - 0.27	2	1920s
3	Wall foundation	Limestone and cobble	7.55	at least 0.63	0.50	0.3 - 0.8	3	1846-1911
4	Refuse area	Informal; disturbed	ca. 8.0	unknown	n/a	0.1-1.10	3	mid-19th to early 20th century

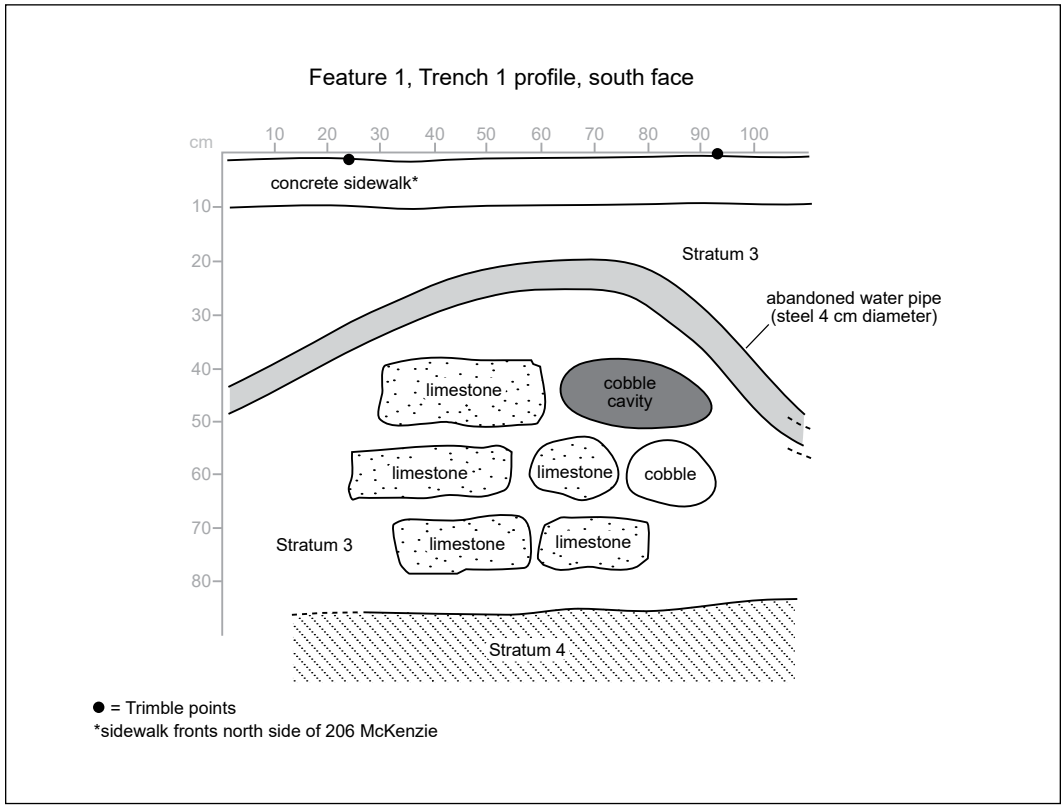

Figure 9.4. Feature 1, Trench 1, profile south.

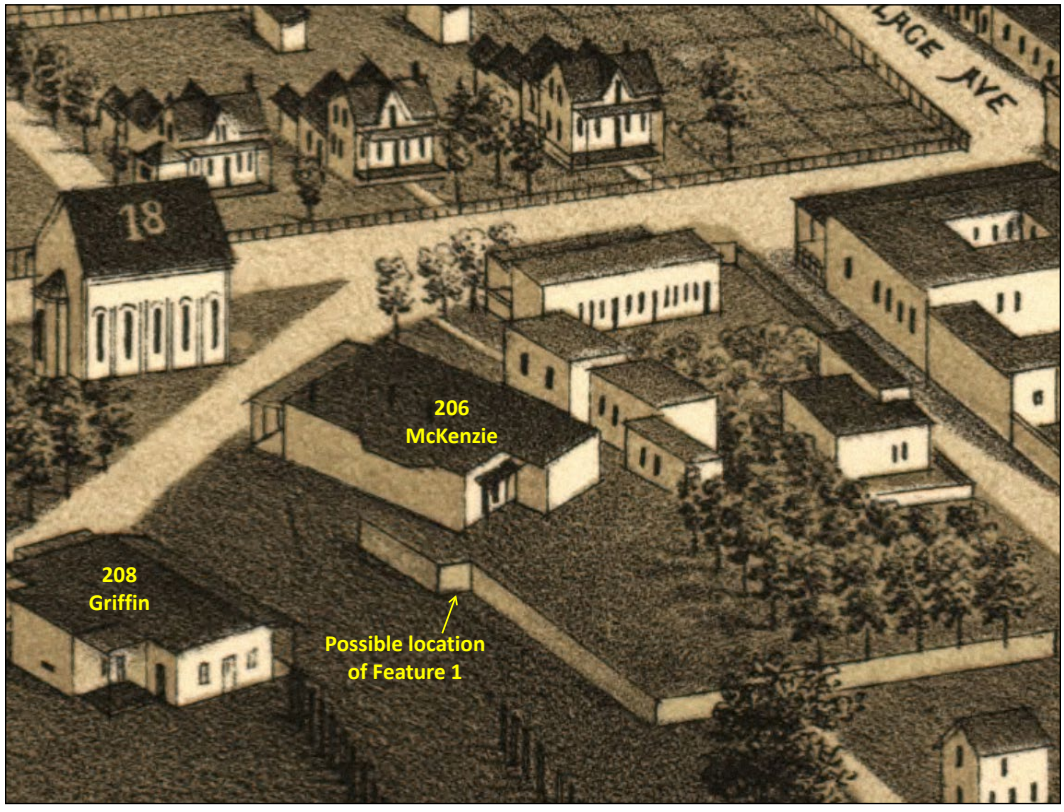

Figure 9.5. Detail of J. J. Stoner's 1882 map showing stone wall that may be represented by Feature 1.

least likely, is that it represents the foundation of the northeast corner portal of 212 McKenzie, a structure that was demolished about 1953.

The earliest possible interpretation of Feature 1 is based on a wall on Stoner's map that extends from the midpoint of the 206 McKenzie property to the west edge of the building, then turns south for a short distance before heading west to the edge of a tree-filled lot (Fig. 9.5). At that point, the wall runs directly south nearly to Johnson Street, as illustrated on Stoner's map. Feature 1 may represent the short dogleg portion of this wall.

There are problems with this interpretation. Feature 1 is located about 2 m from the west side of 206 McKenzie. On Stoner's map, it is also located near the west edge of the building, but this map was made decades before the Blodgett studio was built. If Feature 1 is rectified with the 1882 configuration, it would fall much further west of the building. This assumes that the fence is accurately drawn relative to the building on Stoner's map, which may not be the case.

Basing a feature identification on a single historic map is not ideal and inspires questions regarding the accuracy of Stoner's and other historic bird's eye view maps. This issue is addressed by Reps (1984), who states that map artists paid particular attention to the accurate sizing and overall depiction of structures and that corrections were often made to initial sketches based on residents' comments in preparation for the final map (Reps 1984:10; Williams 1967:67–68). These corrections were made to enhance the marketability of the maps, as Stoner's bird's eye view maps were heavily promoted to municipalities, property owners, and businesses. The ability to sell depended greatly on accuracy. That said, the spatial relationships between Stoner's map features are obviously not drawn to the more demanding specifications of official city maps and Sanborn Fire Insurance maps, and it is possible that the wall on McKenzie Street could have been oriented somewhat differently. There is also the issue of cartographic license. Williams (2010:95) notes that map artists were not above using artistic license to present a more alluring vision of the cities and towns they drew. Narrow, rutted roads, perhaps only footpaths, were widened and smoothed by the artist's hand. Widening the road allowed for equal visual access to buildings (especially those whose owners paid to have their businesses represented on the map) and may also have been suggestive of increased wheeled traffic, another sign of prosperity (Williams 2010:95). These altered perspectives could affect the location of the wall relative to 206 McKenzie.

There is also the issue of building material. Feature 1 was mostly built with limestone, which restricts its earliest temporal association to the Territorial period. The use of limestone as a construction material in Santa Fe is estimated by some to have begun in the 1890s and continued through the 1930s (Wallace and Lentz 1996:9). Others suggest an earlier beginning date of 1846, which is contemporaneous with the establishment of Fort Marcy and the beginning of the Territorial period (Viklund and Scheick 1994:16). Still others suggest a slightly later beginning date of 1853 (Barrett 2014). The earlier date is confirmed by archaeological investigations of the Territorial component of LA 1051, in which quarried limestone was the preferred material for Fort Marcy structure foundations built between 1846 and 1895 (Lentz and Barbour 2011:88, 93, 112). Other institutional uses of limestone are closer to the project area and include the formidable limestone foundations of the dormitory, school, and laundry/hospital structures at the Allison James School (Moore 2020), and the Federal Courthouse between 1852 and 1889 (Hannaford 1997:4).

Limestone was also used for Territorial period residential structures in Santa Fe. A few blocks south of McKenzie Street, a limestone house foundation, built some time before 1883, was encountered in the San Francisco-Sandoval Street intersection (Wening in prep). Further from the project area in the Capitol Complex neighborhood, limestone foundations served as footings for multiple private homes (Barbour et al. 2014:147, 152). Data recovery investigations at LA 158037 encountered an 1880s home at 125 West Manhattan Avenue that appeared to have been built first with limestone and augmented in the 1910s and 1920s with cobble and concrete walls (Barbour et al. 2014:147, 152). Another possibly contemporaneous private home in the Capitol Complex neighborhood (LA 120979) built with dressed limestone has been estimated to date between 1850 and 1930 (Snow 1997). The use of limestone continued well into the twentieth century in Santa Fe, when it was perhaps most notably used for CCC-era constructions such as the Santa Fe River Park, erosion control check dams, and a wall along Palace Avenue (Viklund and Scheick 1994:17).

Limestone quarries abound in the Santa Fe area, the nearest of which are along Arroyo de las Piedras and Gonzales Road (Wallace and Lentz 1996:9; Barrett 2014). Limestone could have been obtained from either of these fairly proximate locations or possibly scavenged from nearby nineteenth century construction sites. Given the robust size and large number of many nineteenth century limestone based buildings in the immediate vicinity of Feature 1, it seems possible that leftover stone may have been available in the early decades of the twentieth century. Though the foundations of many of these large structures were left intact when the buildings were torn down (i.e., Allison James dormitory), previous archaeological investigations indicate that debris from the construction process was often left behind or buried. Examples of this include multiple refuse pits at Fort Marcy, which contained quantities of limestone construction rubble (Lentz and Barbour 2011:133, 134, 140–141), and pits filled with limestone scraps from the construction of the Federal Courthouse in Grant Park (Wozniak 1992a; 1992b).

The Territorial period option for Feature 1 may also be favored by its depth (57–83 cm bgs), which is comparable to that of Feature 3 and almost certainly reflects mid- to late nineteenth century construction. However, depth alone does not preclude association with 212 McKenzie since the foundations of Feature 1 extended from 50–150 cm bgs (Winters 2013a:Fig. 14). It should be noted that the footings were encased in reworked sediments, which suggest the lot was bladed prior to construction, resulting in an artificially low depth.

A second interpretation of Feature 1, and perhaps the least likely, is that it represents the foundation the northeast corner portal of 212 McKenzie. The home at 212 McKenzie was completed by the fall of 1923, when it was advertised as a rental property in *The Santa Fe New Mexican* on Oct. 2, 1923. As noted in Chapter 5, this small house only stood for about 30 years. Aerial photographs suggest that it was demolished by 1953, leaving an open lot that now serves as the parking lot for 206 McKenzie. The color codes of the 1930 and 1948 Sanborn maps indicate that 212 McKenzie was a single story adobe dwelling with two narrow wooden portals at its northeast and southeast corners. The 1923 rental advertisement described it as "two large rooms suitable for light housekeeping" though no interior walls were depicted on the Sanborn maps of the house. The Sanborns do not identify construction material but reconnaissance investigations in the 206 McKenzie parking lot found that the foundations of 212 McKenzie were concrete and stone (Winters 2013:Fig. 18).

The construction materials of Feature 1 suggest that it could not have been part of the main foundation of this house. The stones and slabs in Feature 1 were fairly small and, more importantly, there was virtually no evidence of formal mortar. Even though the stones in Feature 1 may have been skewed during historic and recent activity, it remains a somewhat informal structure, particularly when compared to the concrete and stone footings exposed during Winters' investigations (Winters 2013a:48–51) (Fig. 9.6).

Though Winters' investigation confirmed the location of the house at 212 McKenzie, it is interesting to note the contrast in its position on the lot as indicated by historic maps and archival photos. When 212 McKenzie was built about 1923, it was situated about 60 feet from 206 McKenzie, based on the 1930 Sanborn map scale. When the Blodgett studio was built in the mid-1930s, this gap was greatly reduced to about 10 ft, nearly identical to the distance today between Feature 1 and the west wall of 206 McKenzie (see Figs. 5.15 and 5.17). This would appear to corroborate the association of Feature 1 with 212 McKenzie, but Winters' confirmation of the house position is far stronger evidence that Feature 1 is not part of this 1920s home. Testing during that project encountered the north and south foundations of 212 McKenzie, allowing it to be rectified to the modern landscape with more accuracy than the Sanborn maps (see Fig. 9.6; Winters 2013a: Fig. 11). The result is that the house is further west and south compared to its appearance on archival photographs. If Feature 1 is projected onto Winters' map, it is too far north and east to be associated with the house at 212 McKenzie.

Historic maps also differ on the location of 212 McKenzie relative to McKenzie Street. The Sanborn maps show the house about 20 ft from the street but two archival photos from the 1930s show it nearly flush with the road (Figs. 9.7, 9.8, and 9.9).

Weighing all of these factors, it seems most likely that Feature 1 represents a Territorial period wall that bounded the property at 206 McKenzie prior to the establishment of the street. Its limestone construction, stratum association, location relative to 206 McKenzie compared to Stoner's map, and

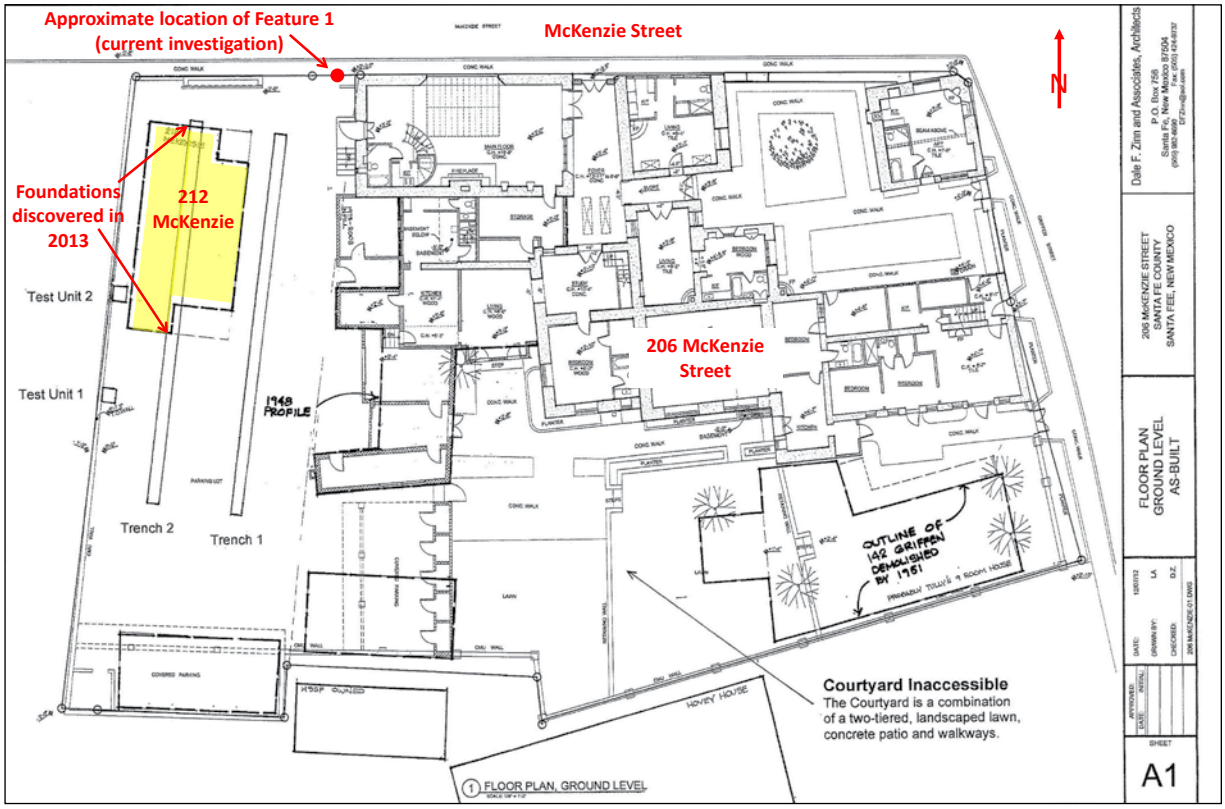

Figure 9.6. Floor plan of 206 McKenzie and location of 212 McKenzie footings discovered during reconnaissance investigations (Winters 2013:44) and the approximate location of Feature 1 discovered in 2020.

Figure 9.7. 206 McKenzie, view southwest, ca. 1936, prior to the construction of the pen tile structure south of the studio; 212 McKenzie appears on the far right, courtesy Palace of the Governors Photo Archives (NMHM/DCA), 069249.

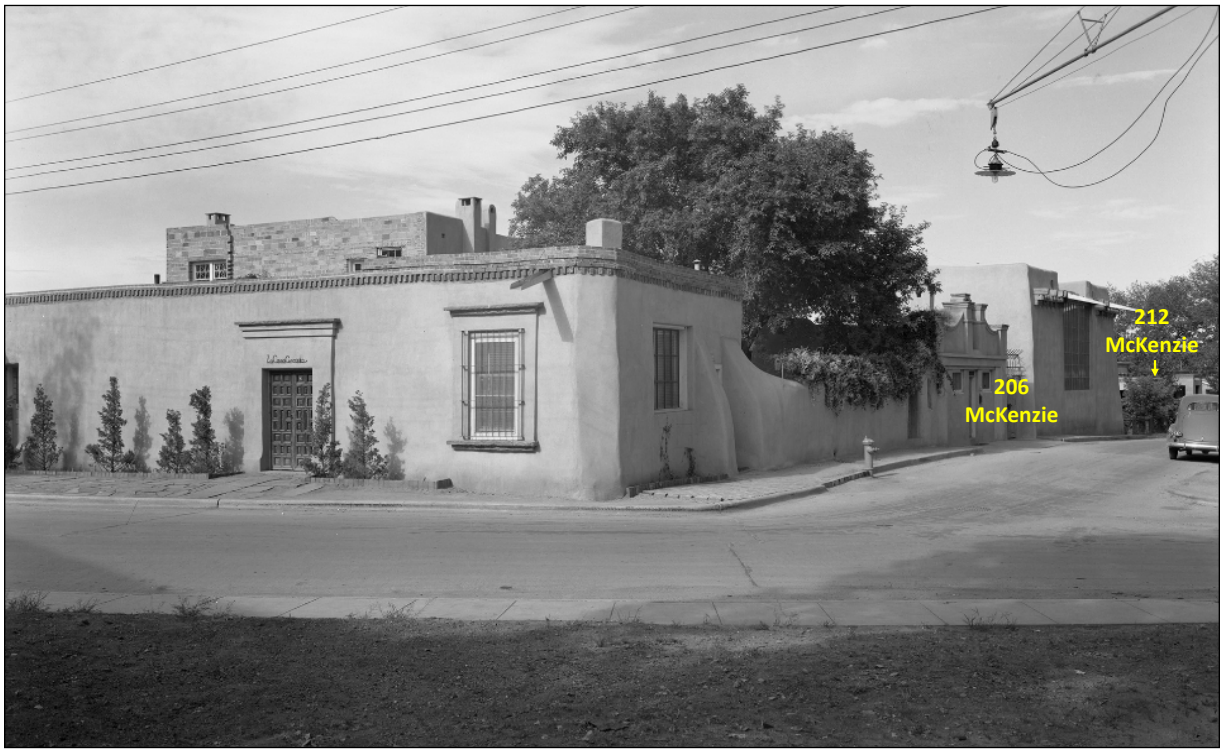

Figure 9.8. La Casa Cercada Restaurant, ca. 1938. Harmon T. Parkhurst, courtesy Palace of the Governors Photo Archives (NMHM/DCA), 069235.

Figure 9.9. Figure 9.8 detail, Hyde studio and 212 McKenzie on its west side, ca. 1938.

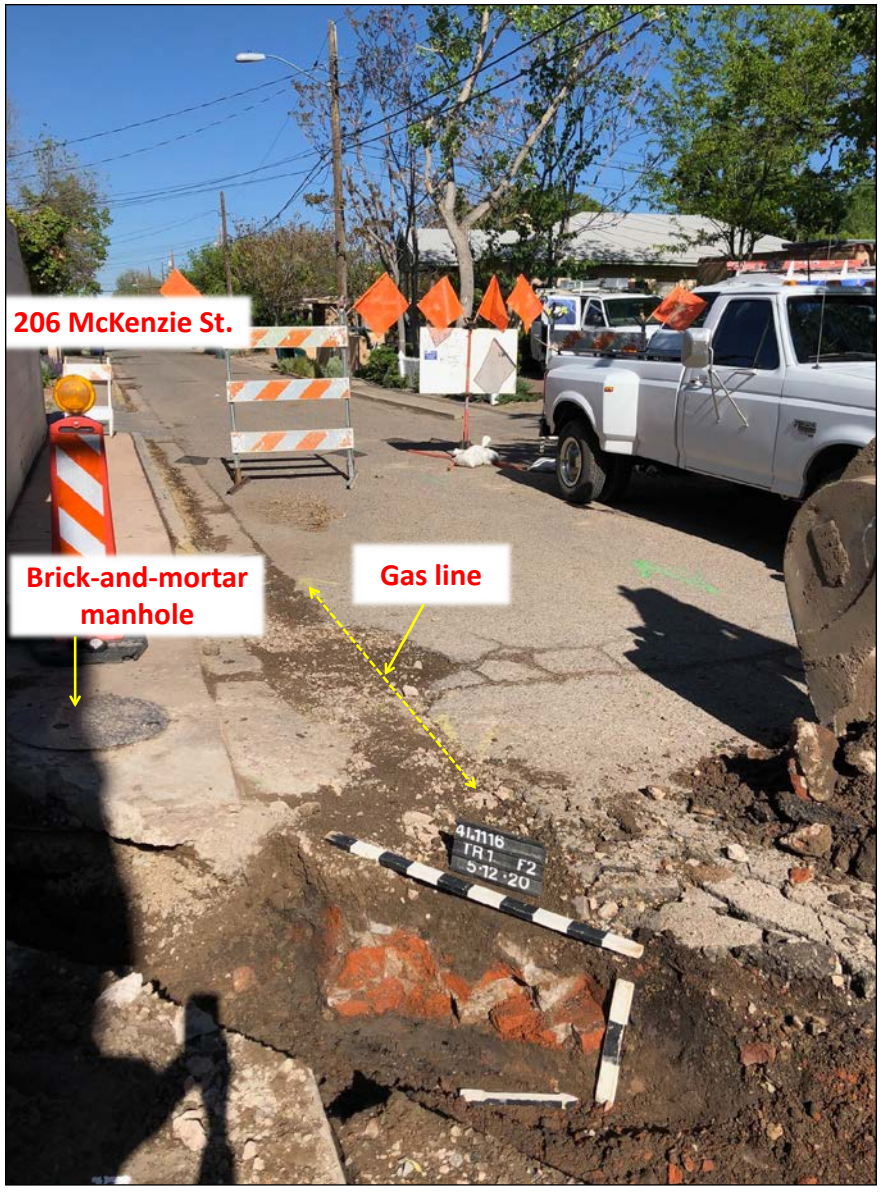

Figure 9.10. Feature 2 location, view west down McKenzie Street.

depth (57 cm bgs) seem to strengthen its Territorial period association. This earlier interpretation is also supported by its unlikely association with 212 McKenzie. Future archaeological investigations in the McKenzie Street roadway may expose a connection between Features 1 and 3, which could confirm its identification as a freestanding wall.

Feature 2

Feature 2 may be a brick lining for a water meter can that was once connected to 206 or 212 McKenzie. Several aspects of its construction may argue against this interpretation and are addressed below. Feature 2 was encountered directly below an asphalt patch in the south gutter of McKenzie Street (Fig. 9.10; see Fig. 8.1).

Disturbances

The primary disturbance to Feature 2 was an east–west gas line that may have removed its northern extent. Also, the gutter under which Feature 2 was located had been cut and repaired with asphalt, an activity that may have dislodged some of the uppermost brick fragments (Fig. 9.11). The upper extent of Feature 2 may have been razed when McKenzie Street was paved in 1957 (*The Santa*

Figure 9.11. Location of Feature 2 in a patched section of the gutter on McKenzie Street, view east.

Figure 9.12. Feature 2, view west.

Fe New Mexican, Jan. 11, 1957). The eastern edge of Feature 2 was cut by the backhoe, removing about 10 cm from that side. This feature may have been connected to a large brick-and-mortar manhole that was located about 2 m southwest. Since this area was not excavated, the connection could not be confirmed. Other possible disturbances to Feature 2 occurred in the twentieth century. The road was "opened, graded, and rolled" in the summer of 1911, suggesting it remained a dirt road until that year. Later plans for pavement were not announced until 1954 and were apparently not completed until 1957. Archival photos (see Figs. 9.7, 9.8, and 9.9) suggest that the street had been paved by the mid-1930s (*The Santa Fe New Mexican*, July 1, 1954 and Jan. 11, 1957).

Description

Feature 2 was constructed of orange brick fragments haphazardly placed and secured with thick patches of concrete mortar, which were used to fill irregular gaps between the bricks (Fig. 9.12). Feature 2 was 95 cm long (northeast–southwest) and fell entirely within the concrete gutter on McKenzie Street. Feature 2 extended 1–27 cm bgs (26 cm high). Most of Feature 2 was within Stratum 2 (7–27 cm bgs). Its base was exposed at 27 cm bgs, below which was a layer of Stratum 2.

There was no evidence of a meter can or a pit dug for a meter can. The bricks strongly resembled those encountered at the Territorial Penitentiary brickyard—LA 177618 (Winters 2013b: Figs. 9 and 10) and LA 171280 (Badner n.d.)—that operated from 1856–1956 (Sanchez 2013:169–170).

Artifacts

One artifact was retrieved from the base of Feature 2: a fragment of a porcelain cup or bowl with a beginning manufacturing date of 1800.

Interpretation

Feature 2 is located about midway between 206 and 212 McKenzie. If this matches its location in the 1930s and 1940s, it could have brought metered water service to either one of these homes. When the feature was first exposed, contractors and the PNM crew working with the 206 McKenzie project stated that it was almost certainly an old meter box, partially because its brick-and-mortar construction was identical to that of a large manhole a short distance to the southwest. While this strong association suggests Feature 2 served as a water utility structure, there was no evidence of an underlying meter can or even a pit dug for a can. However, some aspects of Feature 2 do resemble historic meter can liners found in other contemporaneous Santa Fe neighborhoods, particularly those in the Gomez Road historic neighborhood, which was established in the late 1920s and early 1930s (Wening and Blinman 2018). Thirty-four historic meter boxes were excavated and replaced in the Gomez Road area in 2018. Nearly all of these had been installed with the first water line in the late 1920s. Most Gomez Road meter boxes consisted of concrete pipes set vertically into the ground at depths ranging from 130–160 cm bgs (base). Corrugated culvert pipe was also used in some instances. Almost all of the old meter cans were lined around the top to provide a level surface for the cap and also to raise the cap flush to the ground surface. Can liners were usually made of brick fragments mortared with concrete but tabular rocks or pumice stone were also employed. Some were dry-laid. In most cases, only one tier was required to make a level surface; however, several boxes in the Gomez Road neighborhood had two tiers (Wening and Blinman 2018:73).

Despite these variations, the water can liners on Gomez Road tended to have some regularity in their construction. Brick and stone liners were generally placed with care and mortar was applied fairly evenly. None reflected the random arrangement of Feature 2. Also, Gomez Road liners were about 30 cm below the surface, to allow for the height of the can cap, whereas Feature 2 was directly below the asphalt. Another striking difference is that Feature 2 was located in the street while virtually all of the historic meter cans in the Gomez Road area were on private property.

These contrasting characteristics suggest that Feature 2 is either not a meter box liner or that it is a dislocated liner. Perhaps a more likely explanation is that Feature 2 is simply leftover construction material from the nearby manhole. It is also possible that the leftover material was used to shore up the driveway after water utility work was completed. In any case, its construction with penitentiary bricks and its location suggest that it is linked to the early Statehood period of neighborhood development in the McKenzie Street area.

Figure 9.13. Feature 3 overview from west end, view east toward Griffin Street.

Feature 3

Feature 3 may represent a segment of a late nineteenth century freestanding wall that bordered the south side of 208 Griffin Street or the north side of 206 McKenzie Street and may date from the early Territorial period to about 1910 or 1911 (Figs 9.13 and 9.14; see Fig. 8.1). The identification of Feature 3 is based on its quarried limestone construction and its position relative to a freestanding wall that appears on Stoner's 1882 map. Feature 1 is interpreted as representing the dogleg portion of the same wall addressed earlier. Features 1 and 3 are nearly identical in terms of depth, stratum association, and construction. These characteristics—along with its relationship to historic structures still standing today and the general residential history of the project area—suggest that it was constructed some time after the beginning of the Territorial period and torn down at the end of the first decade of the twentieth century. Aspects of each feature support and refute this interpretation and are addressed below. Three discrete segments of Feature 3 were exposed in the trench, all of which were partially created by three bisecting utilities.

Disturbances

Feature 3 was truncated by multiple active and abandoned utility lines, indicating that it predated the oldest utilities in the area (see Fig. 8.1). The most disruptive of these was an active gas line that cut across its east end near Griffin Street. Exposed at 71

Figure 9.14. Feature 3 overview from east end, view west down McKenzie Street.

cm bgs, the line was encased in an orange, sandy clay sediment commonly used in Santa Fe for pipe bedding. West of this, an abandoned water service line (79 cm bgs) cut across Feature 3, completely removing a 65 cm wide portion. This abandoned line was encased in a redeposited layer of Stratum 3 that contained a high percentage of ash, coal, and charcoal. The line appeared to have truncated a refuse area beneath Feature 3. The final and westernmost disturbances to Feature 3 were two gas lines that crossed the trench at angles (20 and 25 cm bgs) and removed a 2.85 m long segment of Feature 3. The west end of Feature 3, within the PNM excavations, appeared to be intact.

Description

Only a portion of the full length and width of Feature 3 were exposed by the PNM excavations. Feature 3 extended 7.55 m west from the east edge of Griffin Street (Figs. 9.15 and 9.16). Its east end was truncated by the gas line described above. Its west

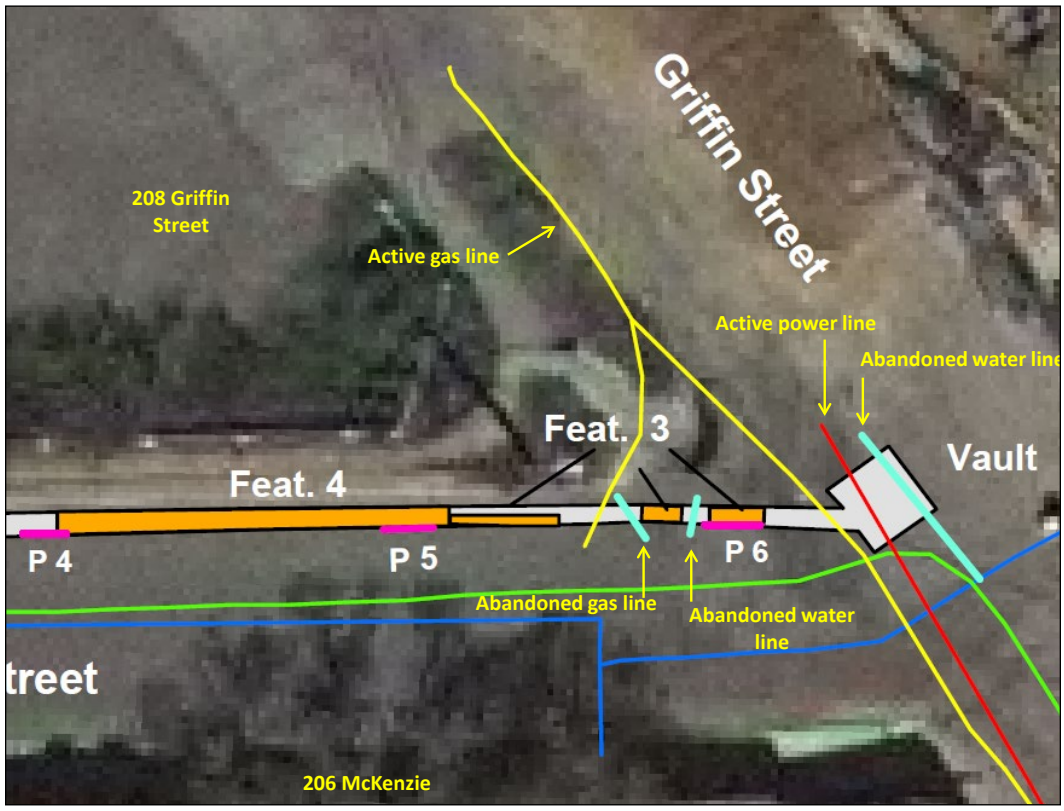

Figure 9.15. Feature 3, GIS zoom.

end appeared to be intact where a corner may have existed, but since the foundation was flush with the trench face this could not be confirmed (Fig. 9.17). If the wall runs straight from its westernmost point in the trench, it may extend west to connect with Feature 1. The full width of Feature 3 was not exposed in any part of the trench.

The west end was more robustly built with two tiers of large stones set slightly deeper at 80 cm bgs. A chaining pin was inserted at its east end to investigate the possibility of a corner. Rocks were encountered along the full height of Feature 3. However, this did not confirm the presence of a corner. Most of Feature 3 was built with unshaped limestone that ranged greatly in size from small fist-sized rocks to slabs up to 30 cm long. The overall appearance of the foundation suggests that all available stone was pressed into service with little regard for size or shape. Stones were placed fairly close together horizontally and vertically and were dry-mortared with Stratum 3. An occasional cobble was observed but these were rare. Two tiers were present in all areas, though some rocks in the top tier appeared to be missing or dislodged. Virtually no limestone occurred in the adjacent fill, suggesting that the height was intact or that most of the stone had been removed from the site when the wall was leveled.

The east end of Feature 3 had been cut by a gas line, so it is not clear how far into the Griffin Street roadbed it had once extended, if at all. Its full width was not exposed in any area but it did occupy the entire width of the trench at its east end, indicating that it was at least 63 cm wide. Feature 3 was oriented slightly north of due east (78 degrees). It widened with proximity to Griffin Street and narrowed west of Griffin Street, eventually running out of the trench at its west end. At its thickest point at the west end, Feature 3 extended 30–80 cm bgs for a total height of 50 cm. It thinned vertically from west to east, with the top boundary trending down and the lower boundary trending up. Feature 3 was completely encased in Stratum 3, which extended from 12–95 cm bgs. Sterile Stratum 4 was encountered at 95 cm bgs, about 15 cm below the base of Feature 3. One adobe nodule was lodged under the bottom of Feature 3 near its lengthwise center, but otherwise, there were no indications of overstory material in or around the foundation stones. A few tiny bits of soft orange brick were present in the Feature 3 substrate.

A fairly thick adobe layer extended nearly the entire length of Feature 3 (Stratum 5) but it is im-

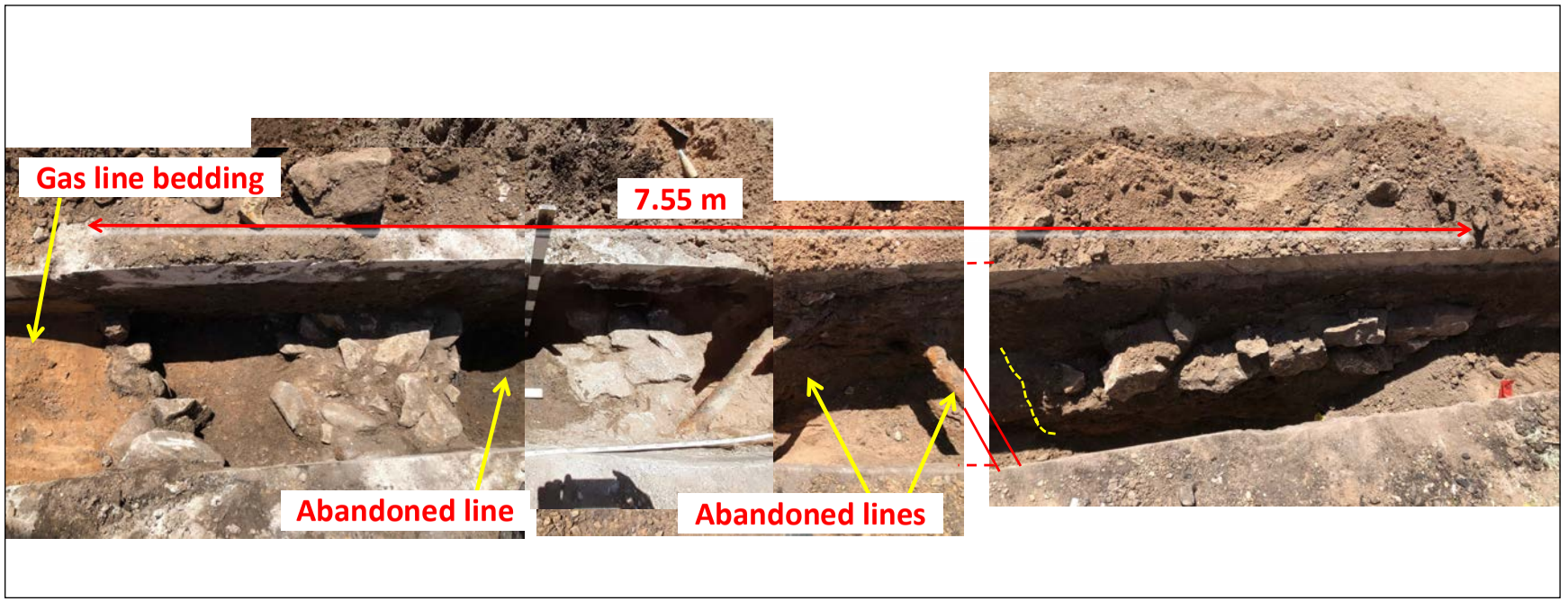

Figure 9.16. Feature 3 plan, stitched images.

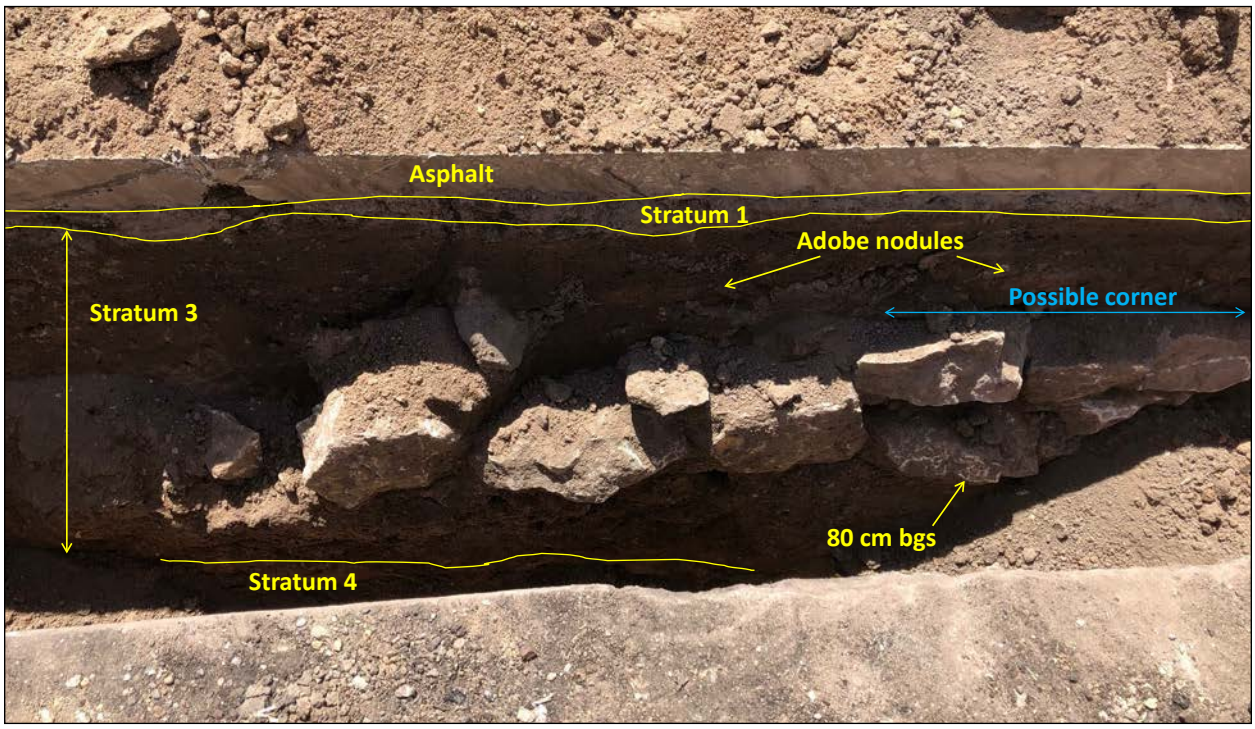

Figure 9.17. Feature 3, west end overview with possible corner, view south.

portant to note that adobe was never directly on top of the limestone nor did it adhere to any exposed stones. Instead, the adobe was separated from the stones by a thin layer of Stratum 3, which generally extended from about 30–42 cm bgs. The adobe was thickest at the east edge of Feature 3 and pinched out to the west. It is very possible that the adobe represented debris from the construction of the 206 McKenzie wall that connected the ends of the "C" structure that first appeared on the 1902 Sanborn map, or of other early twentieth century additions to 206 McKenzie.

Feature 3 may have been built on top of a light refuse area. This was indicated by low artifact counts in the substrate and by an abandoned water line trench that was filled with ash, charcoal, and artifacts (Fig. 9.18). Both of these contexts will be addressed below.

Portions of Feature 3 were left intact by the PNM crew (Fig. 9.19). The two western segments were left undisturbed by routing the conduit on the north side of the foundation or tunneling it beneath the stones. The east end was completely removed.

Artifacts

Artifact counts from Feature 3 totaled 70 and consisted of Euroamerican materials (n = 29), fauna (n = 23), and ceramics (n = 18) (Table 9.2). Most of these were from the fill along the north side (n = 38; 54 percent). The remainder were from the Feature 3 substrate (n = 11; 16 percent) or post-abandonment disturbance contexts (n = 21; 30 percent), which refer to areas where Feature 3 was bisected by utilities installed after the structure was demolished. This distribution owes much to the orientation of Feature 3 in the trench and the ability to isolate some contexts. Since most of the excavated fill was on the north side, more artifacts were available for retrieval there. Artifacts were only categorized as "substrate" or "post-abandonment" if they were directly retrieved from these contexts. All three contexts were within Stratum 3, though post abandonment materials were from reworked strata.

As discussed in Chapter 10, most Euroamerican materials from Feature 3 represent domestic refuse (including personal effects and indulgences) (n = 13) or building materials (n = 13). Three artifacts could not be functionally specified. Beginning manufacturing dates for Euroamerican materials in combined Feature 3 contexts ranged from 1800–1890 (Fig. 9.20). More than half of these had open-ended manufacturing dates; all of these were dish ware and construction materials still produced today. Date ranges for all Euroamerican materials

did not vary greatly among the three Feature 3 contexts, though in the substrate, the latest beginning manufacturing date was 10 years earlier than the north side—1880 and 1890, respectively. The substrate was represented by only three Euroamerican artifacts: fragments of Flow Blue dinnerware (1830–1900), handblown amber glass (1880–current), and sheet metal (1856–1968). Euroamerican functional distributions did not vary greatly among the three Feature 3 contexts noted above, though personal effects and indulgence items were confined to the north side fill and post-abandonment disturbances. Taken together, beginning dates for Feature 3, ranging from 1800–1870, were similar in frequency (average: n = 2, range: n = 1–4). Those with begin dates of 1890 increased to eight, all of which were wire nails.

A number of factors indicate that Euroamerican materials from Feature 3 can only be considered partially representative. Most contexts in and around this feature were historically reworked, which undoubtedly altered the assemblage. The increased number of building materials in the late nineteenth century matches well with the construction of 208 Griffin Street, which was completed in 1883. The same materials could also reflect some of the earliest construction and maintenance projects related to 206 McKenzie that may have occurred in the nineteenth century when the Escudero family resided there, or to the additions made by Cleofas Jaramillo in the 1920s (see Chapter 5).

The beginning manufacturing dates for Feature 3 did not vary greatly from those in Feature 4, the refuse area to the west. The beginning dates for Euroamerican materials was identical for Features 3 and 4: 1800–1919. The beginning dates for Euroamerican materials in both features spiked in the 1880s and 1890s, owing almost exclusively to wire nails.

Feature 3 ceramics were distributed between prehistoric (n = 8), historic (n = 12), and indeterminate (n = 1) wares. As in all areas of Trench 1, including Features 3 and 4, prehistoric wares increased with depth and historic wares decreased; both were in consistently mixed contexts down to the base of the trench. There was a well-defined deposition gap between the late fifteenth century and the late seventeenth or early eighteenth century in all areas of Trench 1. This is addressed further in Chapter 11.

Figure 9.18. Abandoned water line below Feature 3, view south.

Figure 9.19. Feature 3, post-conduit installation 1890.

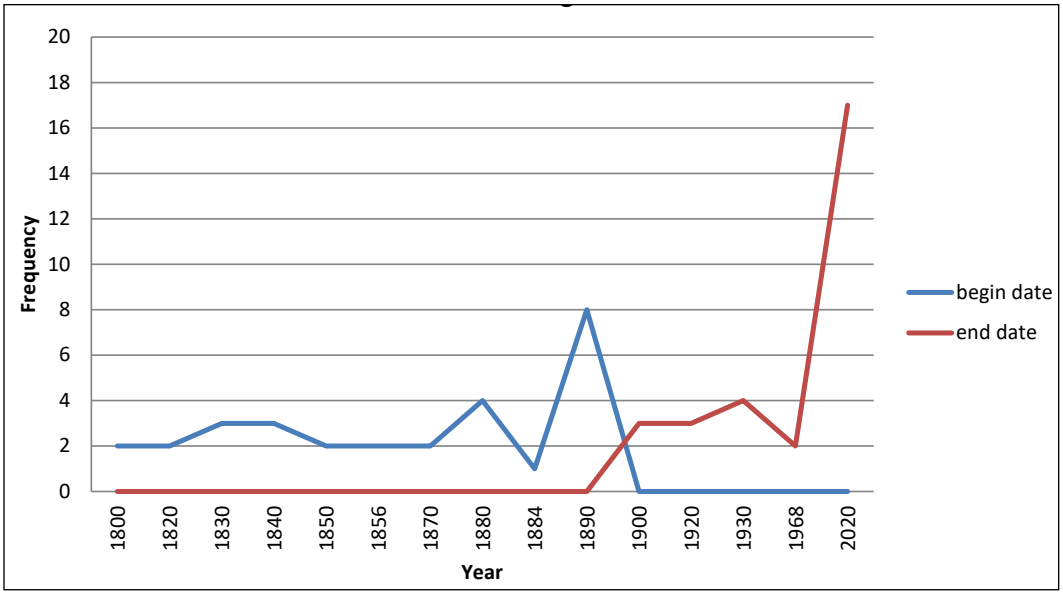

Figure 9.20. Feature 3, Euroamerican artifacts, beginning and end manufacturing dates.

Seventeen fauna were recovered from Feature 3 and were evenly distributed between north side (n = 9), substrate (n = 7), and post-abandonment contexts (n = 7). Cattle and very large mammal accounted for the majority, with caprids present in lower amounts (see Chapter 12). The only duck specimen in the project was recovered from Feature 3. Though the faunal assemblage from Feature 3 is small, some striking contrasts exist between disturbed and intact contexts. The north side fill and post-abandonment contexts, both disturbed, contained mostly cattle and large artiodactyls that probably represent cattle. Caprid remains constituted the remainder, along with the only duck element from the project. The Feature 3 substrate was the only assemblage where caprid remains prevailed over cattle, though the latter were present as well. Butchery data from Feature 3 confirmed the reworked nature of the north side fill and post abandonment disturbances in the mix of tools used for processing, which varied from stone tools to saws. Of note, saw-cuts were slightly less frequent than chop or cut marks in the Feature 3 substrate; the reverse was true for north side fill and post-abandonment contexts.

Table 9.2. Feature 3 artifacts by context.

Context	Euroamerican	Ceramics	Fauna	Total
North side	15	14	9	**38**
Substrate	3	1	7	**11**
Post-abandonment disturbances	11	3	7	**21**
Total	**29**	**18**	**23**	**70**

Interpretation

Interpreting Feature 3 is challenging because it is difficult to link it to a specific structure on any historic map. The use of limestone indicates that it was built some time during the Territorial or early Statehood period, but it does not appear to align with any building on maps from those times—with the exception of Stoner's 1882 map, which shows a wall paralleling the north side of 206 McKenzie Street. This theory can be both supported and refuted by aspects of Feature 3 and the configuration of historic structures on McKenzie Street.

One supporting factor regarding its possible identity as the 1882 wall may be found in the stability of the built environment in this area. The two structures at the east end of the street—206 McKenzie and 208 Griffin—are remarkably similar to their historic configurations, at least in terms of their relationship to one another. Though 206 McKenzie was repeatedly remodeled in the twentieth century, the portions of the building that have fronted the road since at least 1885 remain in place today (see Fig. 5.5). Across the street at 208 Griffin, the adobe structure that sits on the lot today is virtually unchanged from its 1883 form. The stability of these two structures is a strong indication that the location of Feature 3 today reflects its historic

position between these buildings. This does not confirm Feature 3's identity as a wall as opposed to a structure, but it does indicate that whatever its function, its location between these buildings is the same today as it was in the late nineteenth century. This locational stability suggests that Feature 3 either represents a wall not drawn on any historic map, other than the 1882 Stoner map, or that it is the remains of a structure built and demolished between mapping years.

Another important factor to consider relative to Feature 3 is the formal establishment of McKenzie Street, which seems to indicate that any structure in the roadway would have been removed in the early 1900s. Though it does not appear on historic maps until 1902, the arrangement of homes on the 1766 Urrutia and 1846 Gilmer maps suggest that the area that became McKenzie Street was likely used for local travel beginning in the eighteenth century (see Fig. 5.1). Homes were located near its south side in 1766 and in 1846 and again on the 1885 Hartmann map, when McKenzie first appears as an unnamed street. The 1908 Sanborn map indicates this route was "to be opened as street," presumably inferring that it did not run through to Griffin at that time. In 1911, Street Committee Chairman Celso Lopez reported that he "had obtained a right of way and had opened, graded, and rolled McKenzie street from the west side of the Presbyterian church of the city west of the city limits" (*The Santa Fe New Mexican*, July 7, 1911). Presumably, any structures within the roadway were cleared at that time, including Feature 3, if it was still standing in 1911. Both events suggest a time frame of 1846–1911 for Feature 3. Since the structural use of limestone did not occur until 1846 (Viklund and Scheick 1994:16) and the McKenzie Street roadway was cleared in 1911, Feature 3 may fall within this span of years. The earliest newspaper references to addresses on McKenzie Street in *The Santa Fe New Mexican*, on Oct. 29, 1910.

Some factors argue against the interpretation of Feature 3 as a wall. Feature 1 runs east to the edge of Griffin Street, whereas Stoner's wall begins further west, about midway along the house lot. If Stoner's wall is accurately depicted, Feature 3 is too far east to be that wall. The difference is probably not related to changes in the footprint of 206 McKenzie, since its east edge today largely matches its configuration as indicated by historic maps.

Another problem with Feature 3 matching Stoner's map is its location near the north side of the street. In this position, Feature 3 seems more likely to have been a boundary wall for 208 Griffin, but Stoner's map clearly indicates that the wall bordered 206 McKenzie, not only because of its proximity to the structure but because of its enclosure of the adjacent tree-filled area. It is also important to consider changes made to 206 McKenzie in the 1880s as they relate to Feature 3. Between 1882 and 1885, two small annexes were built on the north side of the building, creating the distinctive, C-shaped structure that appeared on several later Sanborn maps (see Figs. 5.5a and 5.6). If these small annexes are projected onto 206 McKenzie on Stoner's map, they would almost certainly overlie Feature 3. This would bring 206 McKenzie nearly to the north side of the street; this is completely unsupported by historic maps and by its intact historic segments.

Another factor that may dispute the identification of Feature 3 as a wall is its construction material. Feature 3 is built with stone. Adobe demolition debris was noticeable in Stratum 5 to the west but it did not appear to be associated with Feature 3. However, it is possible that the adobe could have adhered to the upper tiers of stone removed during demolition and that Feature 3 is the stone foundation to an adobe superstructure. Stoner's wall is depicted without interior structural elements, which seems to suggest adobe. While most walls on Stoner's map are drawn this way, some are not, indicating that the artist did differentiate between types of wall or fence construction. Some walls on Stoner's Santa Fe map are shown only as fences or rails, such as one along Lincoln Avenue that appears to have a stone foundation with wood or metal railings. Closer to the project area on Arny (Griffin) Street is a fenceline of wooden posts and a wall with a stepped top. These fine distinctions on Stoner's map imply that an effort was made to precisely depict walls and fences, and may indicate that the McKenzie wall was built with adobe.

Another possible interpretation of Feature 3 is that it is related to the Marcy Street acequia. On the Gilmer map of 1846, this acequia is shown flowing past an adobe structure presumed here, and by other researchers, to be 206 McKenzie (see Fig. 5.3). Feature 3 may represent a retaining wall for the ditch. The primary factor arguing against this is the absence of alluvial sediments adjacent to Feature 3

or in the Feature 4 area to the west. However, extensive mixing in the refuse area may have rendered any remaining acequia strata unrecognizable. Supporting the acequia theory is the idea that Feature 3 represents the north wall of a lined ditch, in which case acequia-related strata would exist on the south side, where no excavation took place. Feature 3 ran out of Trench 1 at its east end, so its route further west is unknown; if it traced a narrow path, heading out of town in this area, alluvial strata could be confined to areas south of Trench 1.

The acequia interpretation should also be considered relative to the temporal use of stone linings. Efforts to stabilize the river banks in the center of town date to the eighteenth century, but concerns about acequia flooding in the early nineteenth century suggest that most ditches remained unlined at that time (Snow 1988:26). While it is likely that most of the stone linings in many downtown ditches did not occur until the CCC era (Snow 1988:26), it seems plausible that at least a portion of the Marcy Street ditch could have been stabilized in the late nineteenth century. The use of limestone is not useful in curtailing the time period since it spans the entire Territorial period on into the 1930s. However, the way in which it was used in Feature 3 may argue against the acequia interpretation. Feature 3 is composed of thin slabs and many small stones that would seem to provide little structural integrity to a fast-flowing ditch. It could represent an informal stabilization measure applied only to a section of the ditch near the homes at the east end of McKenzie Street.

A final note on Feature 3 concerns modifications made by the PNM crew, which involved preserving and removing some portions. The west end was preserved by running the conduit along the north side of Feature 3. The central portion was preserved by tunneling beneath Feature 3, which could affect integrity. The east end of Feature 3 was completely removed to install the conduit.

Feature 4

Feature 4 is an informal refuse area situated directly west of Feature 3 and appears to be confined to the nineteenth century, when 206 McKenzie and 208 Griffin Street were occupied almost exclusively by single families (see Fig. 8.1). The refuse area was not bounded within the trench, so its dimensions are based on comparatively higher artifact frequencies. Feature 4 measured approximately 8 m long and extended across the width of the trench (67 cm). At its thickest point, it occupied nearly the entire profile of the trench from 16–110 cm bgs. Two profiles were taken in this general area (see Figs. 8.17 and 8.18). These dimensions likely represent a small portion of a larger refuse area, which may extend in all directions. It does not appear, however, to have extended beyond the west end of Feature 3, as artifact counts dropped dramatically in that area. Features 3 and 4 may have coexisted at the east end of McKenzie Street from the early Territorial period to the first or second decade of the twentieth century.

Disturbances

Feature 4 consisted entirely of reworked strata, but it is important to note that the source of the deepest disturbance was not encountered. In fact, Feature 4 was unique in that it was largely clear of active utilities. One historic line was indicated by a well-defined, 5 cm thick lens of highly degraded metal that was level across the trench profile at 30 cm bgs. The shallow depth of the lens suggests that it may have been a disintegrated gas line, as it was not deep enough for water service. Below this possible gas line, to the base of the trench, Coalition period ceramics were mixed with Euroamerican artifacts, indicating deep historic disturbance. However, no abandoned lines or old trench edges were exposed, nor were any existing utilities marked across the trench. Reworked sediments were free of modern debris, suggesting the disturbance was historic and may have occurred in the early 1920s, when city services arrived on McKenzie Street.

Description

Feature 4 is a sparsely populated refuse area that occupied an 8 m long swath extending from Feature 3 west to Profile 4, about midway along the 208 Griffin Street property. The refuse area was not bounded in the trench but was identified by the substantial increase of artifacts compared to surrounding areas. All sediments in Feature 4 had been historically or recently reworked, precluding the identification of discrete deposition episodes. The bulk of Feature 4 consisted of Stratum 3, the lower of the two primary cultural layers on McKenzie

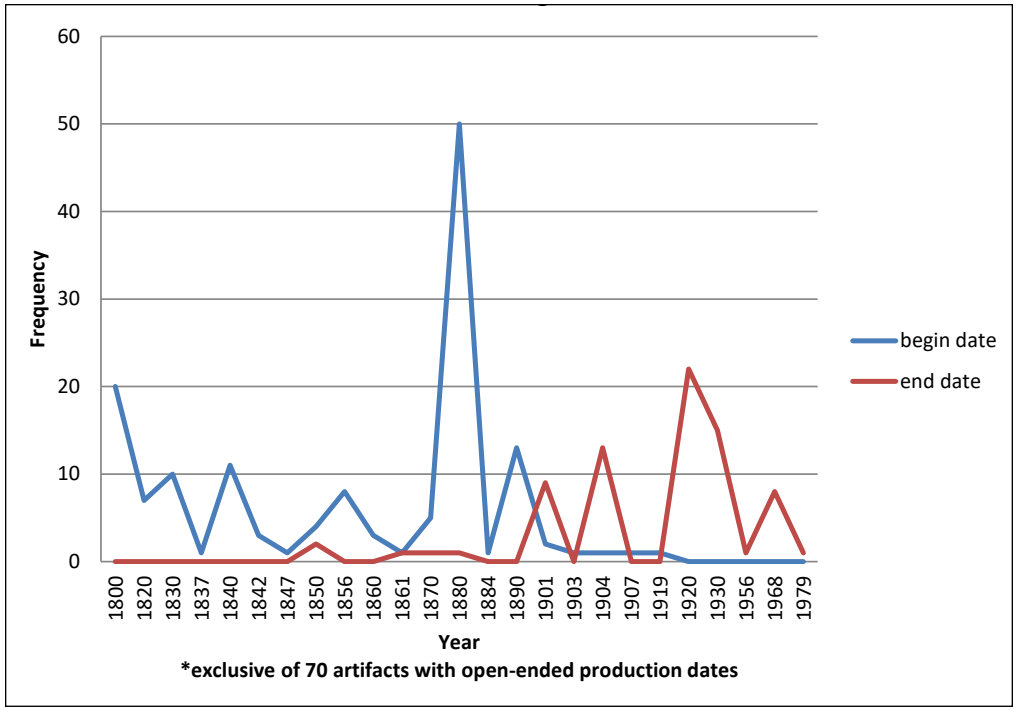

Figure 9.21. Feature 4, Euroamerican artifacts, beginning and end manufacturing dates.

Street. Strata 1, 2, and 4 could also be identified near its west end as discrete redeposited layers; these became increasingly mixed with Stratum 3 with proximity to Feature 3. To the extent that artifacts could be assigned to strata in these churned contexts, most appeared to have originated from a layer of mixed Strata 1 and 3.

Feature 4 was best defined at its west end, where the boundaries of Stratum 3 were clear, extending 50–114 cm bgs. From this point east, it became increasingly mixed with bounding strata, to the point that all layers other than Stratum 3 existed as nodules only. In these more deeply churned areas, Feature 4 extended from 10–120 cm bgs, at least in terms of artifact counts, which were clearly affected by historic disturbance.

Artifacts

Feature 4 yielded the highest artifact counts of the project (n = 329 total). In order of frequency, artifacts consist of fauna (n = 95), native ceramics (n = 89), glass (n = 73), Euroamerican ceramics (n = 38), metal (n = 33), and chipped stone (n = 1). The faunal assemblage contained high percentages of very large mammal including cattle and artiodactyl, and moderate amounts of caprid and medium to small artiodactyl (see Chapter 12). Feature 4 also yielded two species that were rare in the project assemblage: chicken and equid. The latter displayed chop marks. Of particular note in the faunal assemblage is the prevalence of saw-cut cattle bone and an overall resemblance of the Feature 4 taxon distribution to military refuse deposits in nearby Fort Marcy.

Native ceramics were overwhelmingly prehistoric (n = 75, 84 percent), with lesser counts of historic wares (n = 14, 16 percent) and a single indeterminate ware (n = 1). Most prehistoric wares could be assigned to the Coalition period or Coalition-Classic period. All historic wares had broad temporal associations ranging from the sixteenth/seventeenth century to the early twentieth century. Unlike Feature 3, Feature 4 did not yield any Tewa Polychrome (1650–1775), the type with the most restricted date.

As stated elsewhere, mixed prehistoric and historic wares were found in deeply reworked contexts without evidence of modern disturbance. This suggests that the mixing occurred historically. This alone does not confirm historic reworking, since most of the post-Contact ceramics could have been produced as recently as the 1920s, but the mixing with Euroamerican materials does verify a twentieth century disturbance of some kind. Glass, metal, and Euroamerican ceramics were mixed with Coalition period ceramics; though it should be noted that Coalition

period ceramics increased and nineteenth century Euroamerican artifacts decreased with depth.

Beginning manufacturing dates for Euroamerican materials in Feature 4 ranged from 1800–1919; end production dates ranged from 1850–1979, excluding all artifact types that continue to be produced today (Fig. 9.21). Artifacts with beginning production dates peaked in 1880, as might be expected with the arrival of the railroad. Smaller peaks occurred around 1840 and 1856. End production dates peaked in 1920, slightly predating the year that new homes began to appear west of the project area on McKenzie Street. These figures exclude the 70 Euroamerican artifacts from Feature 4 that could not be assigned end production dates, 28 of which were handblown glass bottle fragments and 22 of which were molded ironstone dish ware. Most of the remaining items with open-ended production dates were wire nails.

Possibly, these 28 handblown fragments could be assigned a more definite end date. Jones and Sullivan (1989:39) state that handblown bottles lasted into the 1930s but only for small-run types such as pharmaceutical bottles, cosmetic wares, and demijohns. Jones and Sullivan further state that the quantity of handblown glass would be very small in any post-1920 archaeological assemblage—inferring that numbers would be higher in pre-1920s deposits. This would apply to Feature 4. By WWII, handblowing of commercial containers "was probably close to non-existent" and limited only to odd-shaped containers, perfumery, toiletware, and carboys (Miller and Sullivan 1984:90). This alone does not lock the end date of handblown glass fragments in Feature 4 to ca. 1920, but it is interesting to note that this matches well with the end production dates of most other Euroamerican materials in Feature 4. Factors arguing against this concern the availability of luxury, handblown bottles in the early twentieth century, which may have been limited in Santa Fe despite the increased goods arriving by railroad. Also, a single broken bottle could produce numerous fragments, skewing the counts higher for a particular type of glass.

Overall, the artifact counts in Feature 4 increased abruptly at the point where the trench contacted the north side of McKenzie Street (n = 126). From there, artifacts increased to 157, over a span of a few meters down McKenzie (n = 157), then dropped sharply with proximity to Feature 3 (n = 50). This could indicate that the most intensive use of the refuse area occurred when Feature 3 was standing, but as so little area was exposed on either side of the wall, this cannot be confirmed.

Discussion

In terms of chronology and household use, the refuse in Feature 4 appears to be concentrated in the nineteenth and very early twentieth centuries, when 206 McKenzie was a single-family home occupied first by the Escuderos and later by the Jaramillos. Though the property was known as the Escudero home in the nineteenth century, its constant presence on historic maps beginning with the 1766 Urrutia map indicate a much longer residential history that is only partially represented in the artifact assemblage. This assumes that the adobe on the Urrutia map represents a portion of today's 206 McKenzie as proposed by some researchers or, at least, that it sits at the same location (see Chapter 5). The strongest potential indicator of eighteenth century activity is in the ceramic assemblage, which includes low counts of historic wares with beginning production dates in the mid-1600s. The intersection of McKenzie and Griffin Streets appears to have been a bit of a residential hub as far back as the Urrutia map era, when the Esquivel-Godoi-Garvisu family may have occupied three or four homes in today's Griffin-Grant Triangle neighborhood. Later, prior to the arrival of Kearney's army in 1846, the project area was home of "Don Augustín Duran, Don Felix Garcia, Don Antonio Sena y Baca, James Conklin and one or two others," all of who lived near the Presbyterian Church in 1844 (Webb 1931 cited by Sze and Spears 1988:87, 132). This suggests a robust occupation of the project area in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries and indicates that refuse in the project area could potentially be linked to any one of the families that lived in the area during those years.

Multiple dwelling units did not arrive at 206 McKenzie until about 1920, almost exactly the time that new homes began appearing on the street's west side. McKenzie Street had been formalized—but not paved—for nearly 10 years beginning in 1911, when this new building phase began. The more formal route of McKenzie, along with new home construction west of 206 McKenzie, may have curtailed use of the area for refuse to some degree. The house across the street at 208 Griffin had less intensive occupation beginning about 1885 when it served as an Indian Agency, though whether it functioned as a schoolhouse,

boarding facility, or both is unclear. The 212 McKenzie house became a single-family residence around 1903, or earlier, when it was home for the Budds. Later, it became a business location operated by the Law family, and others, up until the 1970s.

The scope of the current investigation does not allow the exact nature of Feature 4 to be determined, but some general statements can be made. Feature 4 refuse consists primarily of historic refuse, which is defined as all Euroamerican artifacts, historic period ceramics, and the portion of the faunal assemblage that consists of all cattle, caprid, pig, and chicken remains and all saw- or machine-cut bone (n = 209, 63 percent). Prehistoric materials constitute the remaining 120 artifacts, or 37 percent. Prehistoric artifacts consist of pre-contact ceramics, chipped stone, ground stone, and native fauna, all of which are likely associated with LA 1051, as are the contemporaneous burials in the 206 McKenzie courtyard. Similar finds connected to LA 1051 were encountered in Griffin Street a few meters north of the project area (Tatum and Badner 2014), on Johnson and Guadalupe Streets (Wening and Stodder 2019) and at LA 132712 (Schillaci 2003:100).

If Feature 4 had not been reworked, stratigraphy and cultural materials may have resembled those found at LA 132712 at the Guadalupe-Johnson Street intersection (currently the Santa Fe Cooking School), where upper levels yielded mixed prehistoric and historic artifacts and lower levels yielded only prehistoric materials (Deyloff et al. 2001:41, 44, 49). But since Feature 4 is reworked, the prehistoric and historic percentages may not be fully representative of depositional patterns in the project area but it is clear that active use began at least in the Coalition-Classic period and continued into the Spanish Colonial and Mexican periods. More intensive use appears to have begun with the opening of the Santa Fe Trail, continued into the Territorial period, and peaked in the post-railroad era. Deposition appears to have dropped significantly beginning in the 1920s, when the neighborhood expanded west down McKenzie Street.

Summary and Conclusions

Excavations in the 206 McKenzie parking lot and McKenzie Street roadway encountered four historic features (Features 1, 2, 3, and 4), all of which were in the street portion of the trench. None were found in the parking lot portion of the trench. The Territorial period is indicated by Features 1, 3, and 4. Feature 2 is estimated to date the early Statehood era. Features 1 and 3 may represent a stone wall that bordered 206 McKenzie in the very late 1800s to very early 1900s, Feature 2 may be a 1920s water meter can. Feature 4 is a disturbed refuse area with mixed prehistoric and historic artifacts. Prior to disturbance, Feature 4 likely contained intact Coalition period deposits that were truncated historically, churning those strata with later artifact-bearing historic layers.

Discovery of these four features, along with the May 2020 burial recovery project in the 206 McKenzie courtyard (Stodder et al. 2020), resulted in the expansion of the LA 175277 site boundary from its original configuration as defined by Winters in the 206 McKenzie parking lot (2013). The revised site boundary includes the entire 206 McKenzie lot and most of the roadway adjacent to the property (Figs. A3.1 and A3.2). Four components have been assigned to LA 175277: Coalition to Classic period, Spanish Colonial to Mexican period, Territorial period, and Statehood to WWII. The prehistoric period is represented by Coalition to Classic period ceramics, chipped stone, and ground stone. The Spanish Colonial to Mexican period is primarily indicated by historic maps and historic research from this and previous investigations that specify 206 McKenzie as a colonial era residence. The colonial period may also be represented by historic native ceramics, though virtually all were produced from the mid-1600s to the 1920s and 1930s, precluding firm association with the earlier end of this spectrum.

Features 1, 2, 3, and 4 were only partially exposed during this investigation, and all four likely extend beyond the trench boundary. Intact portions of Features 1 and 3 still exist in the McKenzie Street roadway. These may be encountered in future excavations and could potentially confirm that these features represent a single nineteenth century wall. Portions of Feature 2 may be present beneath the asphalt near the entrance to 206 McKenzie. Feature 4 was not intact within the excavation limits of the current investigation, but it may be bounded and stratified outside the trench boundary. Future archaeological investigations may be able to expand our knowledge of the historic features associated with LA 175277.

10 ⇓ Euroamerican Artifact Analysis

Susan M. Moga

Euroamerican artifacts (n = 358) were collected from Trench 1, which was excavated along McKenzie Street and in the parking lot of 206 McKenzie (Table A4.1). Features 1, 2, 3, and 4 were discovered in the trench, and artifacts collected from each were assigned according to the stratum or strata in which they were found. Numerous artifacts not associated with features were classified by stratum within Trench 1. The two lowest cultural levels, Strata 2 and 3, yielded the majority of the Euroamerican artifacts from the assemblage, though both were redeposited in most contexts. This chapter describes Euroamerican artifacts associated with each of the above-mentioned areas.

The OAS *Historic Artifact Analysis Standardized Variable and Attribute Codes* (Boyer et al. 1994) was the basis for the Euroamerican analysis. This analysis is functionally based with a format consisting of 12 functional categories: Unassignable, Economy and Production, Food, Indulgences, Domestic, Furnishings, Construction and Maintenance, Personal Effects, Entertainment and Education, Transportation, Communications, and Military and Arms. Eight of these categories were present in the PNM McKenzie Street assemblage (Table 10.1).

Other descriptive attributes were also recorded on each artifact and included artifact type; function; material; frequency; beginning, ending, and mid-range dates; manufacturer; brand name; technique; bottle finish; paste and ware; color; decoration; and design. These attributes were entered into a digital database—the Statistical Package for the Social Sciences, or SPSS—for analysis and comparison with other assemblages in New Mexico. Ann Stodder of OAS and volunteer Gary Sanborn radiographed the metal artifacts. These artifacts were extremely affected by rust and corrosion, and this method assisted in the clarification of some underlying details.

The following is a description of the eight functional categories and frequencies present in the PNM McKenzie Street Euroamerican artifact assemblage:

Unassignable category (n = 80): This category includes any artifact that could not be associated with a particular activity. Most of these artifacts usually consist of highly fragmented glass bottles or metal objects. Broken glass bottles can be classified under several categories, including food items, indulgences, domestic artifacts, or personal effects. It the specific function of an item is unknown, it is placed in the unassignable category.

Food items (n = 6): These are containers that once held edible products. Found at historic sites, these items are differentiated by their containers, which can be either glass or metal.

Indulgences (n = 41) consist of luxury items consumed for pleasure and recreation that are not necessary for human existence. These items include alcohol, drugs, tobacco, snuff, and candy.

Domestic artifacts (n = 110) include a wide range of items, from dinnerware, eating utensils, cooking implements, glassware, canning items, storage items, cleaning supplies, sewing items, and childcare paraphernalia.

Furnishings (n = 5) are reusable items found within a historic home or structure.

Construction and Maintenance (n = 92): This category includes tools, hardware, building materials, electric and plumbing supplies, storage and tent items, fencing, and lubricant and solvent containers.

Personal Effects (n = 22) are personal items used by an individual rather than a household.

Entertainment and Education (n = 2) are items related to activities that entertain, provide relaxation, recreation, and education.

Euroamerican Artifact Descriptions by Stratum

Euroamerican artifacts collected during the excavation of Trench 1 along McKenzie Street can be used to date the deposits, potentially reveal the ethnicity of the individuals residing in the vicinity, and interpret various activities that occurred along McKenzie Street.

Trench 1, General Fill

General fill context was assigned to artifacts retrieved from the backdirt of Trench 1 that could not be confidently assigned to a specific stratum. Euroamerican artifacts (n = 25) collected from the backdirt came from the following six categories:

Unassignable: These items (n = 5) consisted of broken glass bottles. Amber glass fragments (n = 4) were probably from beer bottles, but the small size of this items made identification difficult. The glass had been handblown, and the amber glass color dated from 1880 to present. It is possible that one handblown piece of olive-colored glass (n = 1) had once contained an alcoholic beverage: wine, champagne, liquor, or beer. However, food, medicine, and snuff also came in olive-colored glass jars, so the fragment was categorized as unassignable. Olive glass dates from 1880 to the present.

Indulgences: These items (n = 2) consisted of two beer-bottle fragments: one amber and one brown. Both had been handblown and dated from 1880 to present.

Domestic items (n = 13) consisted of 12 fragments of broken dinnerware and one piece of clear glassware. The glassware was from a handblown drinking glass that was dated from 1850 to present. Dinnerware consisted of indeterminate vessels (n = 4) made of molded white ironstone. These pieces were so fragmented that vessel type could not be identified. One of the unidentifiable pieces displayed a cobalt Flow Blue design. Flow Blue dates from 1840–1930 and was applied to both white ware and ironstone vessels. Rim and body fragments from two soup plates (n = 2) were present. Both were molded and white with a clear glaze. One fragment was white ware (1830+) and the other was ironstone (1840–1930). The remaining dinnerware fragments consisted of pieces from a cup, a bowl, a platter, and a serving bowl. These pieces were molded from either white ware or ironstone, and all were white with a clear glaze with no design. One bowl fragment, molded white porcelain with a clear glaze, had one of the earliest dates, as porcelain in New Mexico dates from 1800 (Stelle 2001).

Construction and Maintenance: This category consisted of two artifacts—a section of flat-machined, perforated banding (n = 1) dated from 1888 to present and the cast-iron portion of a gas meter box. This was highly rusted and corroded. Radiographic imaging revealed an irregularly molded interior wall that highly suggested that this item was a gas meter box (Fig. 10.1). The area's first gas and electric franchise, the Public Service Company of New Mexico, was established in Albuquerque in 1882.

Personal Effects (n = 2): This category consisted of two patent medicine bottles. One was an intact, handblown, aqua-colored, glass medicine bottle with a patent finish (Fig. 10.2). The bottle lacked a brand or manufacturer's name and was likely a generic bottle used by pharmacists between 1850 and 1920. It is likely that, at one point, the bottle had a paper label describing its contents (SHA 1967). The second bottle was clear glass with a patent finish. The bottle had been broken and consisted of the neck, the shoulder, and a fraction of one panel, which was embossed with the letters H and T. These letters were traced to Henry Thayer & Company (Fig. 10.3). A medical doctor turned chemist, Henry Thayer established his company in 1847 in Cambridge, England, where he eventually produced more than 800 products using high-quality herbal extracts. Thayer's most popular product was witch hazel extract, which was used as a tonic, an astringent, and a sedative. Thayer's Slippery Elm Lozenges can be found on store shelves today, along with a line of Thayer's Witch Hazel facial toners, which were introduced in 1989 (Bellofatto n.d.).

Entertainment and Education: This category (n = 1) included one unique item, an aqua glass, igloo inkwell (Fig. 10.4), which was manufactured by Carter's Ink Company. The company was founded in 1858 in Boston and went through a few name changes over the years. The entire company was

Table 10.1. Euroamerican artifacts by category.

Provience Group	Function	Category								Total
		Unassignable	Food	Indulgences	Domestic	Furnishings	Construction & Maintenance	Personal Effects	Entertainment & Education	
Trench 1 general fill	Bottle, Indet.	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	**5**
	Beer Bottle	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	**2**
	Bowl	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	**2**
	Cup	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	**2**
	Soup Plate	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	**2**
	Vessel, Indet.	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	**4**
	Serving bowl	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	**1**
	Platter	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	**1**
	Drinking glass	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	**1**
	Perforated banding	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	**1**
	Gas meter box	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	**1**
	Patent Medicine Bottle	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	**2**
	Igloo inkwell	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	**1**
	Total	**5**		**2**	**13**		**2**	**2**	**1**	**25**
Trench 1, Strata 1 & 3	Bottle, Indet.	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	**4**
	Canned Goods, Indet.	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	**1**
	Indulgence Bottle, Indet.	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	**3**
	Beer Bottle	–	–	17	–	–	–	–	–	**17**
	Cup	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	**2**
	Soup Plate	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	**3**
	Vessel, Indet.	–	–	–	7	–	–	–	–	**7**
	Serving bowl	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	**1**
	Plate	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	**2**
	Saucer	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	**1**
	Plate or Saucer	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	**1**
	Cup or bowl	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	**2**
	Jug	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	**1**
	Metal band	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	**2**
	Metal sheet fragment	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	**2**
	Nail, Square	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	**1**
	Window Glass	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	**1**
	Chamber Pot	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	**4**
	Total	**4**	**1**	**20**	**20**		**6**	**4**		**55**
Trench 1, Strata 3 and 3 & 5	Bottle, Indet.	22	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	**22**
	Can, Indet.	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	**2**
	Pottery jug, unident.	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	**1**
	Canned Goods, Indet.	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	**1**
	Pickle Jar	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	**1**
	Sauce bottle, Indeter.	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	**1**
	Food jar	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	**1**
	Beer Bottle	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	**4**
	Liquor Flask	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	**1**
	Vessel, Indet.	–	–	–	11	–	–	–	–	**11**
	Serving bowl	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	**1**
	Plate	–	–	–	7	–	–	–	–	**7**
	Saucer	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	**2**
	Cup or bowl	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	**2**
	Serving dish	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	**1**
	Tureen	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	**1**
	Tumbler	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	**1**
	Wash Tub	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	**2**
	Plate	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	**1**

Table 10.1, continued.

Provience Group	Function	Category								Total
		Unassignable	Food	Indulgences	Domestic	Furnishings	Construction & Maintenance	Personal Effects	Entertainment & Education	
Trench 1, Strata 3 and 3 & 5	Metal sheet fragment	–	–	–	–	–	30	–	–	**30**
	Metal bar fragment	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	**1**
	Hatchet, shingling	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	**1**
	Nail, Square	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	**1**
	Sewer Pipe	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	**1**
	Toiletry Bottle	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	**1**
	Prescription Bottle	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	**1**
	Packing bottle	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	**1**
	Total	**25**	**4**	**5**	**28**		**35**	**3**		**100**
Feature 3	Bottle, Indet.	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	**3**
	Shot glass	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	**1**
	Vessel, Indet.	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	**3**
	Plate	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	**1**
	Cup or bowl	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	**2**
	Platter	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	**1**
	Tureen	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	**1**
	Vessel, Indet.	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	**2**
	Metal band	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	**1**
	Metal sheet fragment	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	**1**
	Nail, round wire	–	–	–	–	–	8	–	–	**8**
	Nail, Square	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	**2**
	Window Glass	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	**1**
	Patent Medicine Bottle	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	**3**
	Total	**3**		**1**	**10**		**13**	**3**		**30**
Feature 4	Bottle, Indet.	37	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	**37**
	Can, Indet.	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	**2**
	Flat glass	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	**2**
	Vessel, Indeter.	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	**1**
	Condiment Jar	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	**1**
	Wine Bottle	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	**1**
	Champagne Bottle	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	**3**
	Beer Bottle	–	–	8	–	–	–	–	–	**8**
	Liquor Bottle, Indet.	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	**1**
	Bowl	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	**3**
	Cup	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	**4**
	Soup Plate	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	**2**
	Vessel, Indet.	–	–	–	18	–	–	–	–	**18**
	Plate	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	**1**
	Cup or bowl	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	**2**
	Tureen	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	**1**
	Tumbler	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	**1**
	Decorative Object	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	**1**
	Crockery	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	**2**
	Wash Tub	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	**1**
	Decorative object	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	**5**
	Plate	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	**1**
	Metal band	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	**1**
	Metal sheet fragment	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	**2**
	Metal bar fragment	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	**4**
	Perforated banding	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	**1**
	Rod w/attachments	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	**1**
	Padlock	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	**1**
	Nail, Roofing	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	**1**
	Nail, round wire	–	–	–	–	–	8	–	–	**8**
	Spike	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	**2**
	Nail, Square	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	–	**7**
	Window Glass	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	–	**7**
	Chamber Pot	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	**2**
	Antacid Bottle	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	**1**

Table 10.1, continued.

Provience Group	Function	Category								Total
		Unassignable	Food	Indulgences	Domestic	Furnishings	Construction & Maintenance	Personal Effects	Entertainment & Education	
Feature 4	Prescription Bottle	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	**2**
	Patent Medicine Bottle	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	**4**
	Key, Skeleton	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	**1**
	Ink Bottle	–	–	–	–	–	–		1	**1**
	Total	**42**	**1**	**13**	**36**	**5**	**36**	**10**	**1**	**144**
Trench 1 parking lot	Bottle, Indet.	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	**1**
	Bowl	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	**1**
	Vessel, Indet.	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	**1**
	Serving bowl	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	**1**
	Total	**1**	–	–	**3**	–	–	–	–	**4**
Total	Bottle, Indet.	72	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	**72**
	Can, Indet.	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	**4**
	Flat glass	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	**2**
	Vessel, Indeter.	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	**1**
	Pottery jug, unident.	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	**1**
	Canned Goods, Indet.	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	**2**
	Condiment Jar	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	**1**
	Pickle Jar	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	**1**
	Sauce bottle, Indeter.	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	**1**
	Food jar	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	**1**
	Indulgence Bottle, Indet.	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	**3**
	Wine Bottle	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	**1**
	Champagne Bottle	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	**3**
	Beer Bottle	–	–	31	–	–	–	–	–	**31**
	Liquor Flask	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	**1**
	Liquor Bottle, Indet.	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	**1**
	Shot glass	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	**1**
	Bowl	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	**6**
	Cup	–	–	–	8	–	–	–	–	**8**
	Soup Plate	–	–	–	7	–	–	–	–	**7**
	Vessel, Indet.	–	–	–	44	–	–	–	–	**44**
	Serving bowl	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	**4**
	Plate	–	–	–	11	–	–	–	–	**11**
	Saucer	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	**3**
	Plate or Saucer	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	**1**
	Cup or bowl	–	–	–	8	–	–	–	–	**8**
	Serving dish	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	**1**
	Platter	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	**2**
	Tureen	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	**3**
	Tumbler	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	**2**
	Vessel, Indet.	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	**2**
	Decorative Object	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	**1**
	Drinking glass	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	**1**
	Crockery	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	**2**
	Jug	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	**1**
	Wash Tub	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	**3**
	Decorative object	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	**5**
	Plate	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	**2**
	Metal band	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	**4**
	Metal sheet fragment	–	–	–	–	–	35	–	–	**35**
	Metal bar fragment	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	**5**
	Perforated banding	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	**2**
	Rod w/attachments	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	**1**
	Padlock	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	**1**
	Hatchet, shingling	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	**1**
	Nail, Roofing	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	**1**
	Nail, round wire	–	–	–	–	–	16	–	–	**16**
	Spike	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	**2**

Table 10.1, continued.

Provience Group	Function	Category								Total
		Unassignable	Food	Indulgences	Domestic	Furnishings	Construction & Maintenance	Personal Effects	Entertainment & Education	
Total	Nail, Square	–	–	–	–	–	11	–	–	**11**
	Window Glass	–	–	–	–	–	9	–	–	**9**
	Sewer Pipe	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	**1**
	Gas meter box	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	**1**
	Chamber Pot	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	**6**
	Toiletry Bottle	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	**1**
	Antacid Bottle	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	**1**
	Prescription Bottle	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	**3**
	Patent Medicine Bottle	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	–	**9**
	Packing bottle	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	**1**
	Key, Skeleton	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	**1**
	Ink Bottle	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	**1**
	Igloo inkwell	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	**1**
Total		**80**	**6**	**41**	**110**	**5**	**92**	**22**	**2**	**358**

destroyed during the Great Boston Fire of 1872. By 1884, under new partners and a new name, the company had built back, becoming the world's largest ink producer. Between 1920 and 1930, the company also manufactured fountain pens, a luxury item still sought after by collectors today. The company eventually expanded to manufacturing mechanical pencils and desk pen sets (Carter's Ink Company n.d.). Carter's igloo inkwells were made earlier in the company's history: between 1865 and the early 1900s.

The Carter name was embossed around the circular base of the igloo inkwell. The entire upper portion of the igloo and its spout were broken and missing. The lower portion of the igloo, just above the base, displayed a horizontal, fluted design that merged into the igloo. The height of the igloo piece could not be determined, as the item was broken. The width of the igloo was 2 inches; the length of the inkwell was about 4 inches. This unusual design was unique in that it could hold a large amount of ink in the igloo portion. It is likely that the igloo design was more of a conversation piece than a functional stationery item (SHA 1967b).

Euroamerican artifacts collected from general fill were associated with an average 1900s household. Beer bottles and probable wine or champagne bottles were present. Daily-use dinnerware of the time was either ironstone, white ware, or a combination of both. There was likely a woman in the household, as some specialty dinnerware items were present; these were more decorative than the daily-use, plain ware. A fragment of Flow Blue and a piece of delicate white porcelain were found. A few hand-blown medicine bottles and an ink well were common household items. A metal fragment from a gas meter box indicated that gas utilities existed in the project area. The first gas mains, installed in late 1880, originated from the newly constructed gas works building on upper Canyon Road (*The Santa Fe New Mexican*, Sept. 24, 1880). *The New Mexican* also reported that the lines were installed with impressive speed (Oct. 1, 1880). It's not clear when gas service arrived on Griffin or McKenzie Streets, but the entire town was described as having access to gas by 1883 (*The Santa Fe New Mexican*, Sept. 10, 1883). The midrange date of the Euroamerican artifacts found in general fill contexts is 1906.

Trench 1, Strata 1 and 3

Stratum 1 consisted of redeposited construction debris mixed with the underlying Stratum 3 cultural layer. Euroamerican artifacts (n = 55) were present in five functional categories.

Unassignable (n = 4) items included a small number of unidentifiable glass bottles in several colors. These included a brown glass bottle with embossing (n = 1) dating from 1880–1904, a green bottle (n = 1) dating from 1880 to present, and two aqua-colored bottles (n = 2) dating from 1880–1920); one aqua-colored bottled was embossed.

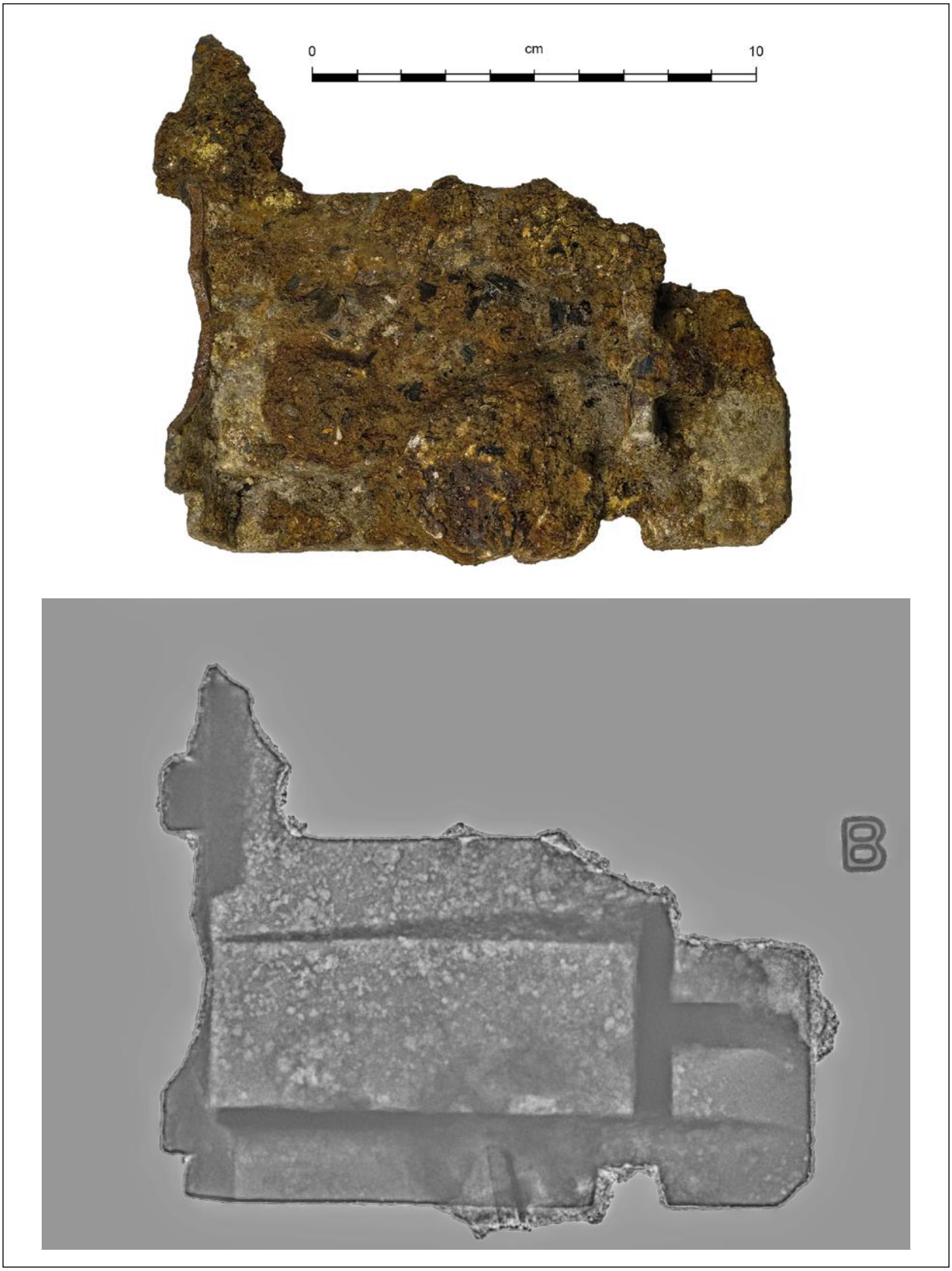

Figure 10.1. Gas meter box fragment with radiographic image.

Food Item (n = 1) consisted of a tinned steel can, which held an unidentified food type. This type of can dates from 1820–1918 (Fig. 10.5).

Indulgences (n = 20): This items included a small variety of bottle types. Most were amber beer bottles (n = 17) with one brown beer bottle (n = 1). Body fragments, an applied mineral finish, and several bases embossed with manufacturer's marks were present. An applied mineral finish had been separately added to the upper neck of the hand-blown beer bottles. This method was used between 1870 and 1890. Shortly afterward, in 1892, the crown cap was patented and became popular with breweries and soda-bottle manufacturers (SHA 1967). The embossed beer bottle bases (n = 1) contained the letters "D.O.C." and represent bottle producer Dominick Cunningham of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

The next item (n = 1) was produced by manufacturer DSGCo, or the De Steiger Glass Company (1879–1896) of La Salle, Illinois. Joseph De Steiger and his three brothers opened the company in 1879. A fire destroyed the plant in 1881. The plant was rebuilt in 1883 and De Steiger brought in German and Swedish immigrants to make bottles for local breweries and the city distillery. Another disaster occurred a few years later in 1885, when a fire destroyed the plant's two glass ovens. After these disasters, the brothers decided to focus instead on creating patents for jar- and bottle-lid fasteners. The De Steiger Glass Company was again destroyed by fire in 1899, this time for good (Toulouse 1971).

An unidentified, handblown, aqua glass indulgence bottle (n = 1) was embossed with the letters "C.C.O & CO" on its base (Fig. 10.6). This mark belonged to Cunninghams & Company (1879–1907) of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. Two brothers and a son formed the Cunninghams Company in 1882. One brother died that same year, and the remaining brother continued to specialize in beer and beverage bottles. The collected bottle could have contained either soda or beer (Toulouse 1971).

Domestic items (n = 20) varied in type and ware. A few pieces of porcelain represented a cup (n = 1) and a cup or bowl (n = 1). Porcelain in New Mexico can be dated from 1800 to present. One brown, salt-glazed, stoneware fragment came from a pottery jug (n = 1). Pottery jugs and bottles were used to hold vinegar, molasses, and whiskey. The

Figure 10.2. Aqua glass patent medicine bottle.

vessel fragment was glazed on both the inside and the outside. The interior glazing of vessels began in 1900 and continues today (Munsey 1970).

White wares (n = 4) included an indeterminate vessel type (n = 1) with a clear glaze, a saucer (n = 1) with molded linear lines, a cup (n = 1) with hand-painted green and brown bands under a clear glaze, and a plate or saucer with hand-painted bands of blue and green under a clear glaze. White ware vessels date from 1830 to the present.

Figure 10.3. Henry Thayer's patent medicine bottle.

Figure 10.4. Carter's Ink aqua glass, igloo inkwell.

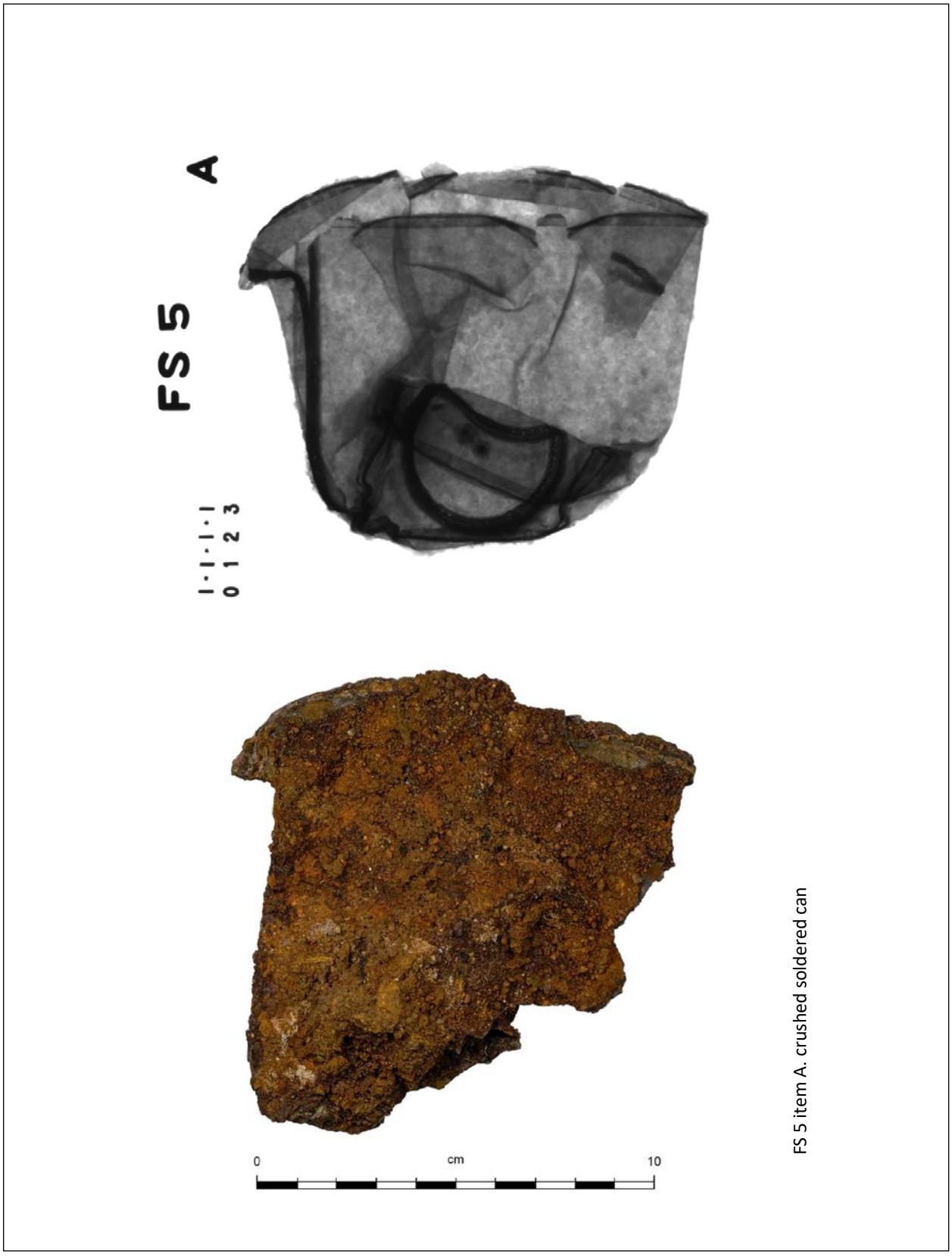

Figure 10.5. Tinned steel can with radiographic image.

Figure 10.6. Cunninghams & Company indulgence bottle.

Ironstone (n = 13) fragments represented several dinnerware types. One plate fragment (n = 1) had a blue-and-white floral transfer. Another plate fragment (n = 1) was produced at the Central Pottery in Burslem, England, an established pottery when Richard Alcock took over in 1870 (Fig. 10.7). Alcock enlarged, rebuilt, and remodeled the pottery. He died 11 years later in 1881. In 1885, Arthur J. Wilkinson took over production and began making "white graniteware" or ironstone, for the United States market, using highly successful gold lusters. Wilkinson's makers mark consisted of the Royal Arms, with his name directly below (Birks 2003). Other fragments of ironstone included those of a serving bowl (n = 1), a soup plate (n = 3), an unidentified vessels (n = 6), and a cup or bowl (n = 1). Ironstone dinnerware was molded, with a white body and clear glaze, and can be dated between 1840 and the present.

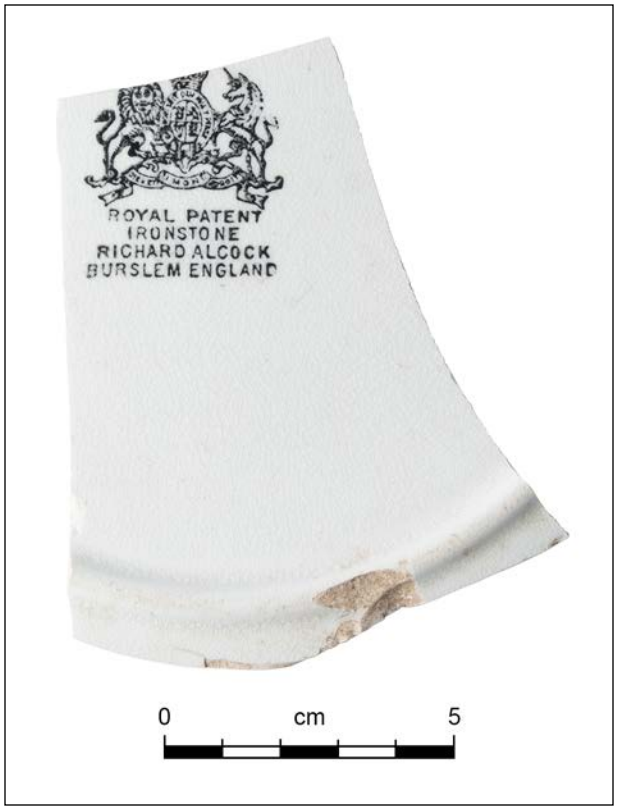

Figure 10.7. Richard Alcock's makers mark.

Personal Effects (n = 4) were small in frequency, but big in uniqueness. The rim and body fragments from an ironstone chamber pot had a white body with a clear glaze. Chamber pots were used in New Mexico from 1800–1850, when flush toilets became fashionable.

Construction and Maintenance items (n = 6) consisted of a piece of aqua window glass (n = 1) dated from 1800–1920, metal band fragments (n = 2) dated from 1856–1968, a metal sheet fragment (n = 1) dated from 1856–1968, and a square nail (n = 1) dated from 1820–1900. The midrange date for Euroamerican artifacts from Strata 1/3 is 1897.

Trench 1, Strata 3 and 3/5

This context consists of two redeposited cultural layers, Strata 3 and 5, indicating disturbed status for artifacts in this context. Euroamerican artifacts (n = 100) were present in seven functional categories.

Unassignable items (n = 15) consisted mostly of broken glass bottles (n = 12) in a variety of colors. The bottle fragments were too small to specifically identify a function and were dated by color: clear (n = 2) dated from 1880–1930, green (n = 3) dated from 1880 to present, amber (n = 3) dated from 1880 to present), brown (n = 1) dated from 1880 to present, and aqua (n = 3) dated 1880–1920. A broken aqua base was alphabetically embossed but this could not be deciphered. An intact aqua glass stopper (n = 1) was unidentifiable but was probably associated with a sauce bottle finish. Other unassignable items were tinned steel cans (n = 2). These could not be identified and may have held solvent or lubricants. The last item, a body fragment from an unknown brown, salt-glazed stoneware vessel (n = 1) could have been an ink jar, a beer or ale bottle, or a medicine bottle. This fragment dates from 1900 to present (SHA 1967).

Food (n = 4) items were rare in this stratum. An aqua glass, pickle-jar finish fragment (n = 1), consisting only of the neck and shoulder, was hand-blown and dated between 1869 and 1920. Shortly after this item was created, clear glass bottles fell into favor with the public. Eventually, the size of the finish was expanded to a wide mouth for easier pickle removal (SHA 1967).

A 3 inch diameter metal lid (n = 1), associated with an unknown type of canned good, dated from 1820–l918.

Half a small, cream-colored, glazed white ware jar (n = 1) was collected. This measured 2 inches in height by 2 inches diameter (Fig. 10.8). A linear indention one quarter inch below the rim probably supported a wire-bale clasp for a ceramic-lid closure. The jar was molded and dates from 1830 to present. The jar exhibited pot lidding on the interior, exterior body, and base. An environmental occurrence, pot lidding is caused by radical temperature changes that cause spherical spalls to separate from the vessel body.

Figure 10.8. Cream-colored ceramic jar.

The last food item was an intact aqua finish from an unidentifiable sauce bottle (n = 1). Glass stoppers with cork sheaths often accompany this bottle type and are most commonly found with Lea & Perrins Worcestershire sauce bottles (SHA 1967; Shurtleff and Aoyagi 2012). As previously mentioned, an unidentified intact aqua glass stopper was collected in this stratum; this fits the sauce bottle finish perfectly (Fig. 10.9). As both items lack embossed brand names, they remain unidentified and have been dated between 1870 and 1944.

Indulgence items (n = 5) consist of two amber bottle bases (n = 2). One base was embossed with the Streator Bottle & Glass Company mark. This company was started as a hometown business in 1881. By 1904, Streator and three other companies had merged to form the American Bottle Company.

During this time, makers marks S17 and S18 were used. The plant closed in 1918 after Prohibition (Toulouse 1971).

Also present were the neck, shoulder, and bases from amber glass beer bottles (n = 2). The bottles were dated to 1870, when handblown beer bottle production began, to 1904, when beer bottles began to be manufactured in factories. The base and body fragments of an amber glass liquor flask (n = 1) dated between 1870 and 1920.

Domestic items (n = 28) consisted of fragmented dinnerware and a few cleaning implements. Serving dishes (n = 2) were distinguished by large size and thick walls. The rim, body, and base of a white ironstone serving dish displayed an exterior-molded geometric design and dated from 1840–1930. The base-and-body fragment from a porcelain serving dish dated from 1800 to present.

A tureen (n = 1) dated from 1840–1930. Used as a serving dish for soups and stews, tureens are usually ceramic.

Several types of dinner plates were also present. A few fragments of ironstone dinner plates (n = 3) were molded and plain, white with a clear glaze. These dated from 1840–1930. One porcelain plate fragment (n = 1) with a clear glaze dated from 1800 to present. A white ware plate base fragment (n = 1) dated from 1830 to present.

A few saucer (n = 2) fragments were also collected. One porcelain base dated from 1800 to present, and one ironstone base and body fragment dated between 1840–1930. Neither base displayed a makers mark.

Three other plate bases were specifically identified by manufacturer. A small base fragment from a white ironstone plate (n = 1) was manufactured by Mellor, Taylor & Company and dated between 1880 and 1904. The business operated at the Top Bridge Works in Burslem, England. The rear of the Top Bridge Pottery was adjacent to the Trent & Mersey Canal. Finished pottery for the American market was loaded directly onto barges for export (Birks 2003). Another ironstone plate had a makers mark from Wheeling Pottery of West Virginia dating between 1879 and 1910. No other pottery in the world put out as many unique designs as Wheeling Pottery (*Wheeling Daily Intelligencer* 1886). The third ironstone plate base fragment (n = 1) had a nearly complete makers mark from Wedgwood &

Figure 10.9. Club sauce bottle finish and glass stopper.

Company. The mark incorporated the Royal Arms with "Royal Stone China" and "Wedgwood & Co." directly below (Fig. 10.10). This mark was used between 1860 and 1890.

It is difficult to distinguish cup and bowl body fragments (n = 2) due to the similar curvature of both objects. These fragments were molded, with a white body and a clear glaze. Both fragments were devoid of design. White ware dates from 1830 to present.

Indeterminate vessel fragments (n = 11) were the largest frequency of domestic artifacts in this category. These fragments could not be specifically typed. The fragments consisted of rim, body, and base pieces made of white ware and ironstone with a clear glaze. Only one porcelain body fragment was present and displayed a molded floral design.

The only piece of domestic glassware collected was the rim and body from a clear glass tumbler (n = 1). Molded with a fluted exterior, tumblers have been manufactured since 1919. Still in use today, tumblers are popular in bars and restaurants because of their durability. Short tumblers are often used as utilitarian items for jams, preserves, and other foodstuffs (Bernas 2008).

The final recorded items in the Domestic Category were handles from a galvanized wash tub (n = 2). The side handle was made of cast iron. One flat handle with parallel linear embossments had been galvanized and was originally attached to one end of the wash tub. The flat handle was stationary and used to tip and empty the tub. The side handle was flexible.

Construction and Maintenance artifacts consisted (n = 35) of a square nail (n = 1) dated from 1820–1900, a corroded copper plate fragment (n = 1) dated from 1856–1968, and a metal bar fragment (n = 1) dated from 1880 to present. More frequent were metal sheet fragments (n = 29) dating from 1856–1968. These were probably scrap pieces. The most unique artifact in this category was a heavily rusted, corroded shingling hatchet head (Fig. 10.11). The iron hammer head and blade were obvious despite the rust, but the axe displayed a notch in the blade between the edge and the wooden handle insert. The notch was used to remove nails and to measure the distance between each shingle. In 1830, Sam Collins of Hartford, Connecticut became the first American to mass produce hatchets. George Underhill of Nashua, New Hampshire started a hatchet factory in 1841 (Barlow 1989).

The final object in this category was a fitting for a 4 inch diameter by half-inch thick, brown, salt-glazed ceramic sewer pipe (n = 1). McKenzie Street did not receive sewer service until 1923 or 1924. Homes on Griffin Street near McKenzie Street probably connected to the sewer line on Griffin Street that was installed in 1919 (*The Santa Fe New Mexican*, Aug. 7, 1919). It is possible that the sewer pipe fragment represents the old 4 inch diameter pipe discarded after the new line was installed; however, this presumes that the earliest line was a 4 inch pipe. The 1919 newspaper reference does not state pipe size, but 1923 sewer plans state that a 6 inch line was to be installed at that time. Ceramic sewer pipe dates from 1800–1960, when ceramic piping was replaced by the newly invented PVC pipe, which is still used today.

Personal Effects (n = 3) was the last category recognized in Strata 3 and 3/5 from Trench 1. A broken aqua glass bottle with the finish, neck, and partial shoulder was handblown. The bottle fragment was part of a druggist packing bottle (n = 1) and had a wide mouth. These specialized containers were used to transport medicine or to store extra supplies in which to replenish the regular sized bottles. Wide mouth packing jars held solids and narrow mouth bottles held liquids. In 1834, both mouth sizes came in half-pint and 2 gallon containers (Griffenhagen & Bogard 1999).

Figure 10.10. Wedgewood & Company's makers mark.

Another aqua bottle was a prescription bottle (n = 1) with a prescription finish. Broken at the upper shoulder, it appeared to be a panel bottle upon which the letter F was embossed. While it is nearly impossible to attach a brand name to a single letter, the bottle was probably associated with Fischer Drug Company of Santa Fe. In a research photograph of a similar Fischer bottle, the word "Fischer" is seen embossed on the upper right portion of the bottle panel in a vertical fashion. The letter F was in the same location on the artifact as on the complete bottle seen in the photograph. If this is a Fischer pharmaceutical bottle, it was manufactured by the Whitall Tatum Company (W.T. Co) of Millville, New Jersey between 1901 and 1938. Whitall Tatum manufactured massive quantities of prescription bottles for hundreds of pharmacies across the country (Lockhart et al. 2006; Toulouse 1971).

An intact, clear glass toiletry bottle (n = 1; Fig.

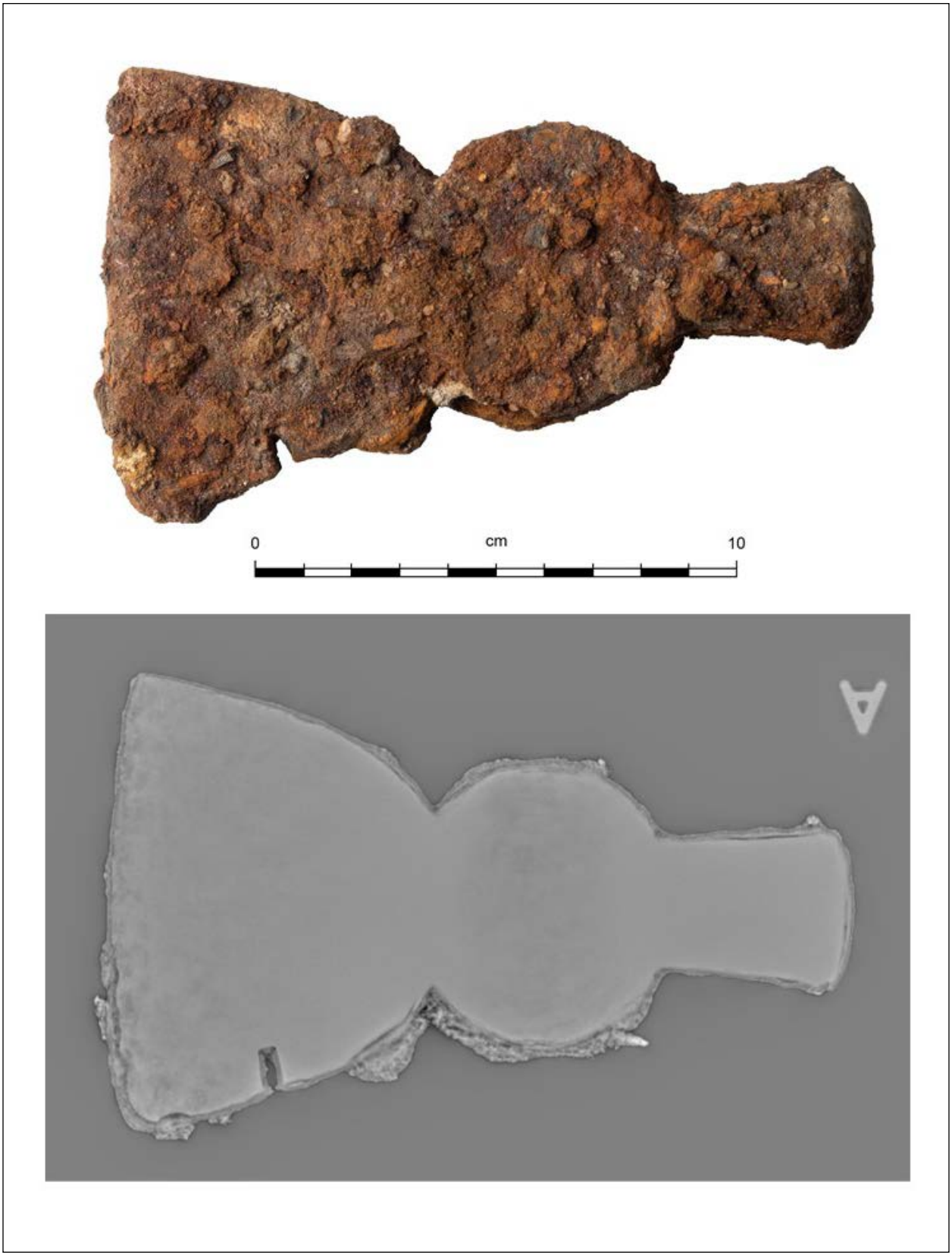

Figure 10.11. Shingling hatchet with radiographic image.

10.12) lacked a brand or manufacturer name but was an exact replica of a toiletry bottle found at Fort Union and dated from 1865–1890. Historic toiletry bottles contained a variety of preparations including hair dye, hair oil, complexion lotions, and dentifrice. Perfume and cologne bottles are among those most frequently recovered at historic sites and the bottles are often quite elaborate. Some toiletry bottles are plain and resemble medicine bottles (Wilson 1981:66). The collected bottle measured 2½ inches in height by 1½ inches wide and had an approximate 2 oz. capacity.

The midrange date for Euroamerican artifacts from Stratum 3 and Strata 3/5 is 1909.

Feature 3, Stratum 3

Feature 3 is a limestone wall foundation built onto Stratum 3 and is estimated to date from the early Territorial period to about 1910. Euroamerican artifacts (n = 29) in this context came from five functional categories, which are discussed below:

Unassignable items (n = 3) included handblown glass bottle fragments. Two fragments were amber colored and one was clear. Amber glass dates from 1880 to present. The clear glass piece dated from 1880–1930 as bubbles were visible in the clear glass matrix up until 1930. After 1930, manufacturing techniques improved and bubbles were eliminated.

Indulgence items (n = 1) consisted of a half portion of a shot glass (Fig. 10.13). The clear glass was handblown into a mold and displayed a fluted exterior. The base had a 1¼ inch diameter. A tiny portion of the rim was intact, revealing a 2¼ inch height. Shot glasses were originally designed to measure liquor for cocktails. Additionally, liquor served in a shot glass could be quickly consumed in one gulp; this became known as a shooter (Glass with a Twist 2019).

Domestic items (n = 9) varied in type and wares. A few unidentifiable (n = 5) vessel fragments included a Flow Blue piece (n = 1) with a cobalt blue floral transfer design dating from 1830–1900. A tiny white ware (n = 1) rim fragment with a hand painted maroon band dated from 1830 to present. This fragment was so small it could have been a

Figure 10.12. Clear glass toiletry bottle.

cup, bowl, saucer rim, or other vessel type. A white ironstone (n = 1) fragment displayed a molded geometric design and was dated between 1840 and 1930. It is possible this fragment was part of a decorative base from an unknown vessel. The last unidentifiable vessel fragments were long, thin pieces of molded, white milk glass (n = 2) with a slight curve, possibly from a decorative vessel. Milk glass dates from 1870 to present.

The remaining vessel types (n = 4) were identifiable. The rim, body, and base fragment of a white ironstone platter (n = 1) dated from 1840–1930. This fragment displayed extreme potlidding. A white porcelain (n = 1) cup or bowl with a clear glaze dated from 1800, in New Mexico, to the present. A white ware plate (n = 1) rim fragment was molded with a clear glaze and dated from 1830 to the present. The last domestic vessel was a white ironstone tureen lid (n = 1). The broken lid (Fig. 10.14) was a very robust piece of ceramic and in its complete form would have been extremely heavy. The lip of the lid was 1 inch wide; the flange, which holds the lid in place on the tureen, was ½ inch high. The remaining lid cover was

¼ inch thick. Ironstone vessels date from 1840–1930. The presence of a large tureen in the assemblage is interesting to consider in view of two particular residents of 206 McKenzie: Cleofas Jaramillo and Hazel Hyde. Both women were founders of landmark non-profit agencies that continue to operate today: Sociedad Folklorica de Nuevo Mexico and the Boys and Girls Club, respectively (Chapter 5). Hazel Hyde, in particular, was noted for frequent fund-raising parties at her McKenzie Street home, some of which have been documented in archival photos. A tureen would not have been out of place at such an event.

Personal Effects (n = 3) were represented here by three patent medicine bottles. All three bottles were handblown. The base and body fragment of one aqua glass bottle had extremely thin body walls; the 1¾ inch circular base displayed a ½ inch circular pontil mark on the center of the base. A pontil mark is a glass scar that remains the bottle base after the pontil rod is removed from the bottle (SHA 1967). The other aqua bottle was a very small, thick glass base fragment, possibly from a bulk druggist bottle. One letter was present on the base fragment, but it was indecipherable. Both aqua bottle fragments dated to between 1850 and 1920. The third medicine bottle was amber glass with only the neck and shoulder of the bottle present. Numerous medicinal brands and poison bottles were packaged in amber bottles. The collected amber bottle was very similar to H. K. Mulford's amber chemist bottles but a lack of embossing meant that the bottle could not be assigned to the company. The bottle dated between 1850 and 1920, the same as the other patent medicine bottles. If the bottle had been intact, it probably would have had a patent finish.

Construction and Maintenance items (n = 11) were represented by five functional types. Only one fragment of light green window glass (n = 1) was available. The use of window glass in began in 1800 (Lorrain 1968). One fragment of sheet metal (n = 1) was flat machined and dated from 1856–1968. A metal band (n = 1) had been flat machined during the same period as sheet metal production. Both wire nails (n = 6), dated from 1890 to present, and square nails (n = 2) dated from 1820–1900 were collected.

The small frequency of Euroamerican artifacts here includes fragments of dinnerware, indulgence items, medicine bottles, and some hardware items. The midrange date for Euroamerican artifacts from Feature 3 is 1911.

Figure 10.13. Fluted shot glass.

Feature 3 appears to have a more restricted date range than the 206 McKenzie residence, which is estimated to have been constructed in the early Territorial period and demolished in 1910 or 1911. The collective midrange date for Feature 3 artifacts hews to the later end of this range, though one of the earlier artifacts, a Flow Blue vessel fragment with an estimated date range of 1830–1900 was recovered from the Feature 3 substrate. The two additional Feature 3 substrate artifacts—a handblown amber glass bottle and a sheet metal fragment with open-ended manufacturing dates—are less useful in defining the dates for this feature,

Feature 4

Feature 4 is a historically disturbed refuse area composed of Strata 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 that appears to be mostly confined to the nineteenth century. Feature 4 contained the highest frequency of Euroamerican artifacts (n = 144) in the assemblage, with eight functional categories. The categories are described below.

Figure 10.14. Ironstone tureen fragment.

Unassignable items (n = 42) consisted mostly of shattered, handblown glass bottles in various colors including amber (n = 21), brown (n = 1), aqua (n = 2), clear (n = 7), green (n = 1), light green (n = 2), olive (n = 1), and solarized purple (n = 2). These bottle colors date from 1880 to the present, with the exception of aqua and solarized purple, which were discontinued in 1920. Handblown bottles were discontinued in 1904 with the introduction of machine made bottles but many handblown bottles remained on the shelves until purchased.

A few additional unassignable items were clear flat glass (n = 2) were flat-machined. The process began in 1880 and continues to present day. A clear glass indeterminate vessel (n = 1) fragment was molded and dated from 1880. Two unidentifiable cans were also collected. One can was manufactured from tinned steel dating from 1901; the other was a sanitary can dating from 1904.

Food items consisted of a condiment jar fragment (n = 1), which could not be specifically identified. The fragment was a wide-mouth patent

finish from a clear glass, handblown jar. This type of wide-mouth condiment jar often contained olives or chow-chow and dated from 1880–1930 (SHA 1967).

Indulgences items (n = 13) included a few types of alcoholic vessels. A kick-up/punt from a champagne bottle (n = 1) made of handblown olive green glass dated from 1842 to the present. Punts were thought to increase the strength of the bottle and maintain the high pressure of champagne. Historically, sediment collected in a thick ring around the punt and the punt prevented sediment from being poured into the glass. Today, modern wines contain very little or no sediment (Johnson 2004).

Both amber (n = 4) and brown glass beer bottle (n = 4) fragments were present. Beer bottles were initially handblown starting in 1870. The handblown process continued until 1904 when factory made beer bottles were introduced (SHA 1967).

A green glass liquor body fragment with a straight brandy finish was unidentified. Rum, schnapps, whiskey, and scotch are a few of the liquor types available in green glass bottles.

Three fragments of green glass champagne bottles (n = 3) were found, one of which retained its champagne finish.

Domestic items (n = 36) included a variety of dinnerware types and wares, some glassware, and a cleaning implement. Rim and body soup plate fragments (n = 2) had been molded from white ironstone and given a clear glaze. A body and foot ring fragment from a white ironstone serving bowl (n = 1) displayed a hand painted, light blue band, under a clear glaze, on the exterior of the foot rim. The blue glaze was probably cobalt blue and faded into the light blue color it is today. A cup or bowl (n = 1) fragment and several unidentifiable ironstone vessel fragments (n = 7) were also collected. Ironstone dates from 1840–1930. A body and gallery fragment from a white ironstone tureen (n = 1) was molded in the hexagonal Gothic Shape with a clear glaze over a white body (Fig. 10.15).

A variety of white ware bowl fragments were present along with unidentified vessel fragments (n = 6). A white ware bowl (n = 1) rim and body fragment displayed a molded banded design on the upper bowl exterior. Another white ware bowl fragment displayed a black-and-white floral transfer under a clear glaze. White ware dates from 1830 and is still manufactured today. The last white ware bowl fragment (n = 1) was the rim, body, and base of an object and had a clear glaze. The base revealed a portion of a Royal Arms makers mark with a horizontal English lion body facing forward with only the lower left side of its face and mane present (Fig. 10.16). The symbol could only be used legitimately by businesses that held a royal warrant. A warrant was granted to people or companies who had supplied goods or services to members of the royal family for five consecutive years. Many potters in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century lacked such a warrant, but used the symbol in their to add a sense of value and importance (Birks 2003).

A few Flow Blue (n = 2) fragments were too small to define a vessel type. Even with the rim and body fragment displaying the distinctive cobalt blue floral pattern (1830–1900), vessel type could not be identified.

Some white porcelain vessel fragments with a clear glaze were collected. These items include a cup or bowl fragment (n = 1), cup fragments (n = 4), and a bowl fragment (n = 1). A plate foot ring and body fragment (n = 1) displayed a hand painted red-and-green floral design under a clear glaze. The colors were severely faded and the floral design was barely distinguishable. A few unidentified porcelain vessels (n = 4) were also collected. In New Mexico porcelain dates from 1800 to present.

Stoneware was represented by two body fragments from separate vessels in two different colors: brown (n = 1) and tan (n = 1). Stoneware crockery is wheel-thrown and salt-glazed. It is usually used for mixing bowls or large vessels for food storage or preservation. Both vessels dated from 1890 to present (Munsey 1970).

Glassware included two items. One was a very delicate, molded, shell-shaped rim and body fragment, possibly from a candy or condiment dish (n = 1). This fragment was dated by its clear glass color to 1880 to present. The other domestic glassware piece was the base and body fragment of a solarized purple tumbler (n = 1). The base measured 2½ inches in diameter and the fluted body was ¼ inch thick. These sturdy vessels were first manufactured by Capstan Glass Company of South Connellsville, Pennsylvania in 1919. Tumblers became very popular in bars and restaurants and eventually a shorter version was made as a utilitarian item for jams and jellies. The body portion of the tumbler

was a molded, horizontal, fluted design handblown into a mold. This distinctive design has survived into the present era (Bernas 2008).

The final domestic item recorded in Feature 4 was an iron handle (n = 1) from a galvanized washtub. A total of three handles were collected from a galvanized wash tub. The remaining two handles were found in Trench 1, Stratum 3 and Stratum 3/5. These were made of cast iron and one flat handle with linear incisions was galvanized and originally attached to one end of the wash tub. The flat handle was stationary and used to tip and empty the tub, while the two side handles had flexible movement.

Furnishings (n = 5) consisted of glass and ceramic decorative objects that could not be specifically identified. A white ware fragment (n = 1) had a silver- or gunpowder-colored glaze on both the interior and exterior. The body exterior had an angular molded design and the interior was curved and bowl-like. The object may have been a vase or plant pot. This small piece could only be dated as white ware, from 1830 to present.

A molded base and body fragment (n = 1) may have been part of a clear glass shallow candy dish that became purple after exposure to the sun. This was associated with another fragment (n = 1) from a separate field specimen and both fit together. Mold seams were present on both fragments and were dated between 1880 and 1920.

Another decorative object (n = 1) was a rim and body fragment molded from clear glass with a molded geometric design on the body and scalloped rim (Fig. 10.17). This could have been a decorative vase, but if turned upside down, could have been a decorative glass lamp shade. This object dated from 1880 to the present.

The final decorative object was a very delicate rim and body fragment (n = 1) from an unknown vessel. The object was molded porcelain with a white body and a clear overglaze. Porcelain in New Mexico can be dated from 1800 to present.

Construction and Maintenance items (n = 36) were varied, but small in frequency. All of the small iron fragments were highly rusted and corroded and appeared to be scrap fragments. These fragments included a perforated band (n = 1), a metal band (n = 1), metal bar fragments (n = 4), an iron plate (n

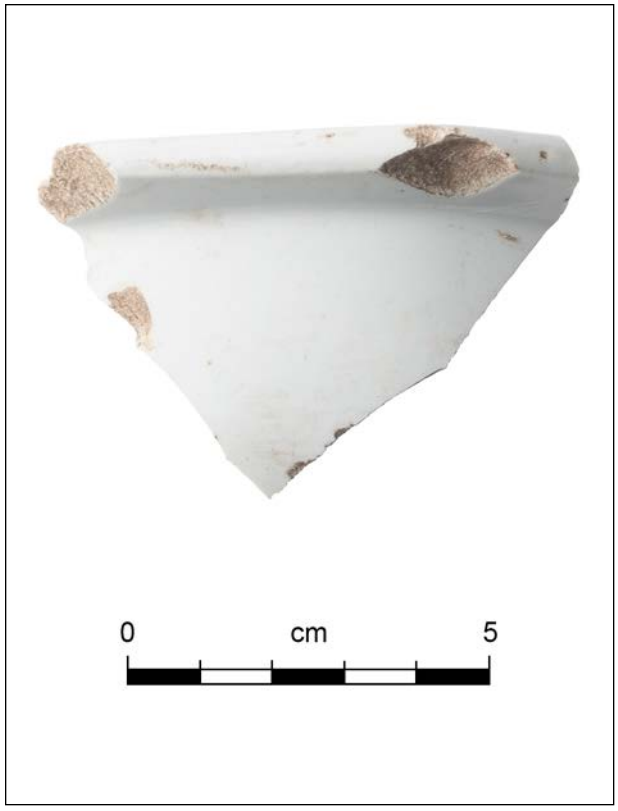

Figure 10.15. Gothic-style ironstone tureen fragment.

Figure 10.16. Royal Arms makers mark.

= 1), metal sheet fragments (n = 2), and a rod with attachments (n = 1). All were flat sheet machined using a process known as the Bessemer process. This was the first industrial process to convert cast iron into steel. The process was patented in 1856 and lasted until 1968, when it was replaced with the basic oxygen process (Gregersen n.d.).

Three types of nails were recovered. These included square nails (n = 7) dated from 1820–1900, round nails (n = 8) dated from 1890 to present, and a roofing nail (n = 1) dated from 1903 to present. Two iron spikes (n = 2) were also collected. Only the head and a partial shank of one spike were present; the other spike measured 6 inches in length. The spikes dated from 1890 to present.

Window glass first appeared in 1800 with three colors: aqua, light green, and clear. Several pieces of aqua window glass (n = 7) were collected from Feature 4. The aqua color was produced until 1920; the remaining colors are still manufactured today.

One artifact in this category was a unique find: a small, intact brass padlock dated from 1861 (Fig. 10.18). The padlock was highly corroded. Radiography exposed a keyhole and an embossed design but no brand name. After researching and comparing hundreds of locks, not a single one matched the collected artifact. Indeed, the only similarity was a dip at the distal end of the lock, though this lock had no perforation. Locks with a distal perforations usually held a chain and were used by the railroads. In Santa Fe, the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad used locks manufactured by Adams and Westlake. These were embossed with "A.T. & S.F.R.R." The presence of a possible railroad lock is interesting to consider in view of the fact that O. A. Budd, chief accountant for the Santa Fe Central Railroad, lived at 208 Griffin Street with his family from 1903–1906 (see Table 5.1). Budd rented the home from John Law, who was a conductor for the DR&G Railway. The lock-and-key system dates back to 4000 BC in Mesopotamia. In the mid-nineteenth century archaeologists discovered the earliest known locking mechanism at the Palace of Khors in Iraq. These early devices were made of wood, but the principal was still similar to today's locks. By the Middle Ages, English craftsman had created the first all-metal warded locks and a single key could unlock every door in a castle or prison. Locks grew more sophisticated by in the Industrial Age, and in 1784, Joseph Bramah patented a high security lock still made in London today. In the United States, Linus Yale Sr., patented a pin-and-tumbler lock in 1843. Yale improved the design in 1861 and this type of lock remains in use today.

Figure 10.17. Decorative glass object.

Another artifact in the Construction and Maintenance category was a handmade object (Fig. 10.19) made from recycled pieces of an iron rod with threaded ends and three short, perforated bands. Two bands were opposite each other on one end of the rod; one band was on the opposite end of the rod with a fourth band apparently broken off. Iron bands and rods were manufactured in 1880. The function of this makeshift piece is unknown but it appears to have functioned as a possible reel for twine or wire.

Personal Effects items (n = 10) were low in frequency, but the variety was unique. The rim and body fragments from two separate ceramic chamber pots (n = 2) were collected. One chamber pot was molded from ironstone with a gold colored glaze and dated between 1840 and 1850. The other chamber pot fragment was white, molded porcelain with a clear glaze and dated from 1800–1850. Chamber pots were in use in New Mexico from 1800–1850. The flush toilet was introduced in 1850.

A cobalt blue antacid bottle fragment displayed partial embossing but was immediately recognizable as the famous Bromo-Seltzer bottle (n = 1).

Figure 10.18. Padlock with radiographic image.

In 1891, Isaac E. Emerson, a chemist, presented his headache remedy Bromo-Seltzer to the national market. This brand of antacid contained acetaminophen, sodium bicarbonate, and citric acid sold in effervescent granules that were mixed into water. It relieved heartburn, acid indigestion, upset stomachs, and hangovers. Bromides are a class of tranquilizers that were eventually removed from the U.S. market by 1975. Initially, Emerson sold his remedy in generic aqua glass bottles. In 1907, he used his own glass company, the Maryland Glass Corporation, to manufacture cobalt blue glass bottles embossed with "Bromo-Seltzer Emerson Drug Co Baltimore MD" on the body and a capital "M" in a circle on the base, representing the Maryland Glass Company. The cobalt bottles were handblown until 1915, when Maryland Glass became the first factory in Baltimore to install automatic equipment. By 1929, the company was manufacturing 72,000,000 bottles a year. Emerson's company made him a millionaire in a very short period of time. In 1956, Maryland Glass merged with Warner-Lambert Pharmaceutical Company, which is now associated with Pfizer (Toulouse 1971).

The finish, neck and, shoulder fragments from two individual clear glass prescription bottles (n = 2) were collected from Feature 4. Both bottles were handblown and had prescription finishes. They dated between 1800 and 1920. By 1920, historic bottle finishes with cork closures were discontinued and replaced with factory made bottles (SHA 1967). Neither bottle had embossing, to verify the brand, or a makers mark on the base.

Aqua glass patent bottles (n = 3) and one light green glass panel patent bottle (n = 1) had only their bases and small body portions available. The broken bases revealed the bottle shapes as circular, oval, and rectangular. Without a brand or manufacturer name it is not known what the bottle function was, other than for medicinal purposes. All of the aqua patent bottles were handblown and none displayed embossing. Patent bottles have been dated between 1850 and 1920. The light green glass panel fragment was embossed and came from a large panel bottle. A portion of the panel was embossed with the words "Dr. Miles Restorative Nervine" (Fig. 10.20). Dr. Franklin L. Miles of Elkhart, Indiana was an ear and eye specialist with an interest in the connection of the nervous system to overall health. He founded Miles Laboratories in 1884, and by 1890 his Nervine tonic, promoted to treat head-

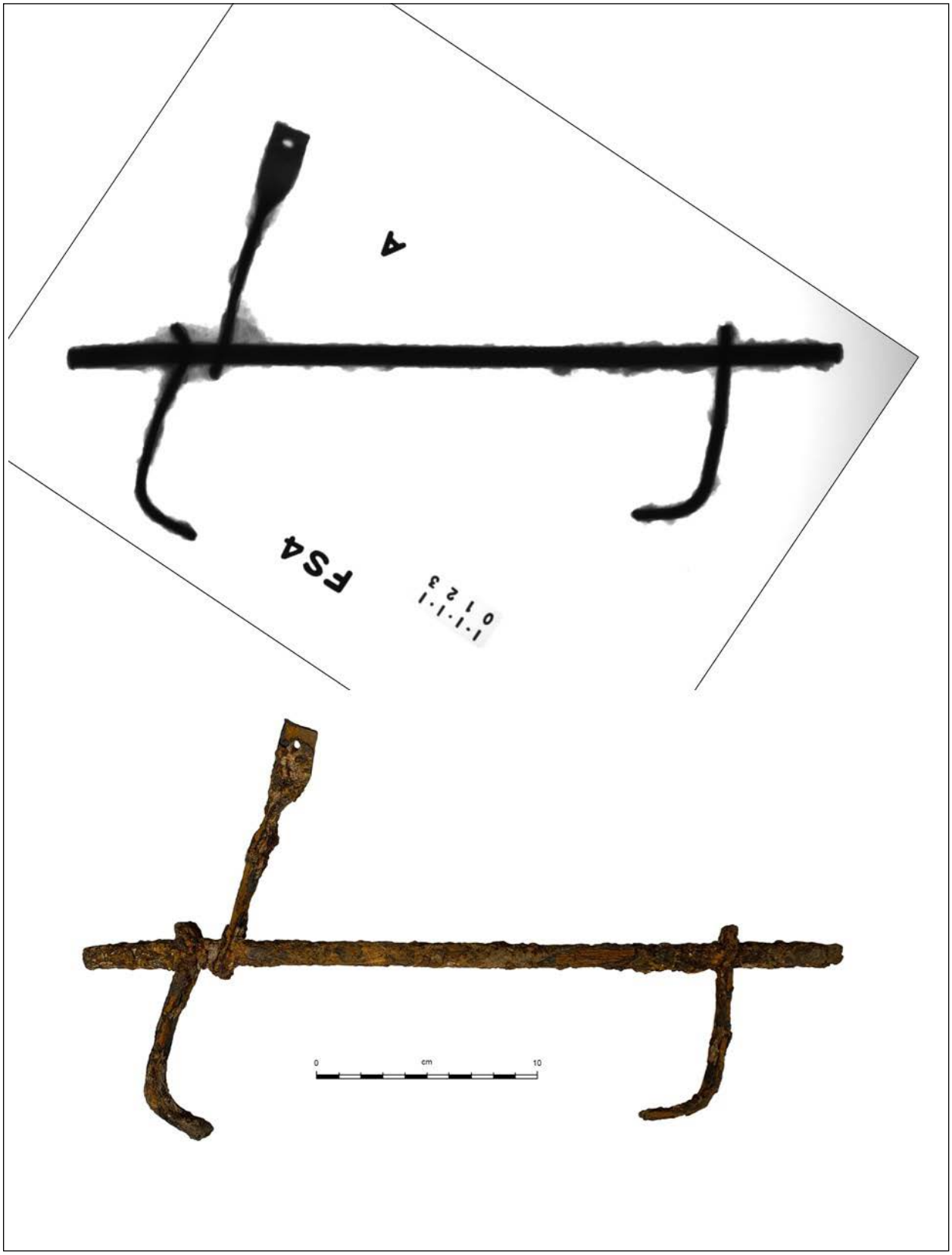

Figure 10.19. Possible twine spool with radiographic image.

aches, sleeplessness, hysteria, epilepsy, and other nervous ailments, had become so successful that he developed a mail order business that operated until the late 1960s. The tonic was bromide sedative syrup, a prequel to today's tranquilizers. Bromide was once used as a sedative and anticonvulsant to treat epilepsy. A small amount of chloroform and an extract of opium were added to the tonic. Over the years, the company changed names and ownership, and by 1979, Bayer AG had purchased Miles Laboratories and moved the headquarters to Pittsburgh (Fike 1987; Griffin 2013).

The final Personal Effects item was a brass skeleton key (n = 1) . The key (Fig. 10.21) was intact, with a slight bend in the shaft and was completely corroded green. The key had a solid cylindrical shaft, an open oval shaped head, and a rectangular bit near the distal end of the shaft. Three decorative curvilinear lines were at the proximal end of the shaft and two thicker lines were located just above the bit on the distal end of the key. The key measured 3½ inches long by ¾ inches diameter. Wooden locks and keys have been in existence for more than 6,000 years. In ancient Rome, keys evolved into iron and brass, making them stronger than the wooden variety, especially during forceful enemy attacks. In New Mexico, skeleton keys were cast and made between 1800 and 1861. Skeleton keys are also known as passkeys because they are designed to open numerous locks. Linus Yale introduced the modern flat key in 1861, and it became an instant success. Flat keys were easier to manufacture and duplicate (Southern Accents Architectural Antiques 2017).

Entertainment and Education (n = 1) items included only one artifact. This was a partial shoulder fragment from a wheel-thrown reddish-brown, salt-glazed stoneware ink bottle. This round-stand style ink bottle type is approximately 2 inches in height, with a 2½ inch diameter base and a 3 ounce capacity. The shoulder below the ring finish was flat and broad and did not come to a conical peak like the typical cone-stand style ink bottles. This type of ink bottle was dated between 1850 and 1880 (SHA 1967; Wilson 1981).

Feature 4 contained a variety of artifacts (n = 144) from eight functional categories with a mean date of 1907. The refuse appeared to be from a single domestic household since the frequencies of disposed item types were not excessive. Since Feature 4 was disturbed, and is probably only partially representative, this is theory inconclusive. Plural households in an undisturbed context would have higher frequencies of some of the same objects. Common objects associated with daily life included fragments from chamber pots, dinnerware, and indulgence items including champagne, beer, wine, and liquor bottles; portions of decorative furnishings; a partial ink bottle; a house key; a metal wash tub handle; a sampling of window glass pieces; and some hardware items including nails, spikes, and various metal odds and ends. The hardware items were not varied or frequent enough to assume a commercial endeavor existed in the vicinity or was involved in the disposal of refuse within Feature 4.

Figure 10.20. Dr. Miles Restorative Nervine bottle panel fragment.

Trench 1, Parking Lot

This context represents the portion of Trench 1 crossing the parking lot. Only four artifacts from two categories were recovered in this vicinity.

Unassignable items (n = 1) included a bottle fragment from an amber, handblown, unidentifiable bottle. The body fragment was ¼ inch thick and dated from 1880 to present.

Figure 10.21. Brass skeleton key.

Domestic (n = 3) items consisted of dinnerware fragments from three different wares. A rim and body fragment from a molded porcelain bowl (n = 1) with a clear glaze dated from 1800 to the present. The body fragment from an unidentified vessel (n = 1) was molded white ware with a clear glaze and dated from 1830 to present. The last domestic item was a molded body and foot ring fragment from an ironstone serving bowl (n = 1). The fragment displayed a hand-painted blue band under a clear glaze. Ironstone dates from 1840–1930.

The artifacts collected from the parking lot trench have a mean date of 1905.

Summary and Conclusions

The Euroamerican artifacts (n = 358) recovered from designated areas within Trench 1 along 206 McKenzie Street displayed a variety of unique items (Fig. 10.22; Table 10.3). Many of these items came from Stratum 3, the cultural layer, with lesser amounts from the redeposited soils.

The highest frequency of Euroamerican artifacts came from the Domestic (n = 110) category with a variety of broken dinnerware manufactured from molded white wares, ironstone, porcelain, and a few pieces of wheel-thrown, salt-glazed crockery. Most of the ceramics were plain white with a clear glaze; several were hand painted under a clear glaze or had a floral transfer print under a clear glaze. A few very small pieces of decorative cobalt Flow Blue fragments were also present. This type of decorative dinnerware usually indicates the presence of women who admired the bright colors and flair in their dining rooms.

The Construction and Maintenance category (n = 92) had the second highest number of artifacts in the Euroamerican assemblage. The most prestigious artifact recovered was the vintage shingling hatchet head. The handle on this tool may have broken during roof repairs, and the hatchet head may have been left behind by a roofer. It is possible that the hatchet was used as an axe or hammer in a domestic setting. The hatchet was found in Stratum 3, which contained most of the items from the construction category. Construction items do not appear to be associated with building or demolition, but rather with home projects or repairs. This assumes that the artifacts retrieved from the limited PNM excavations

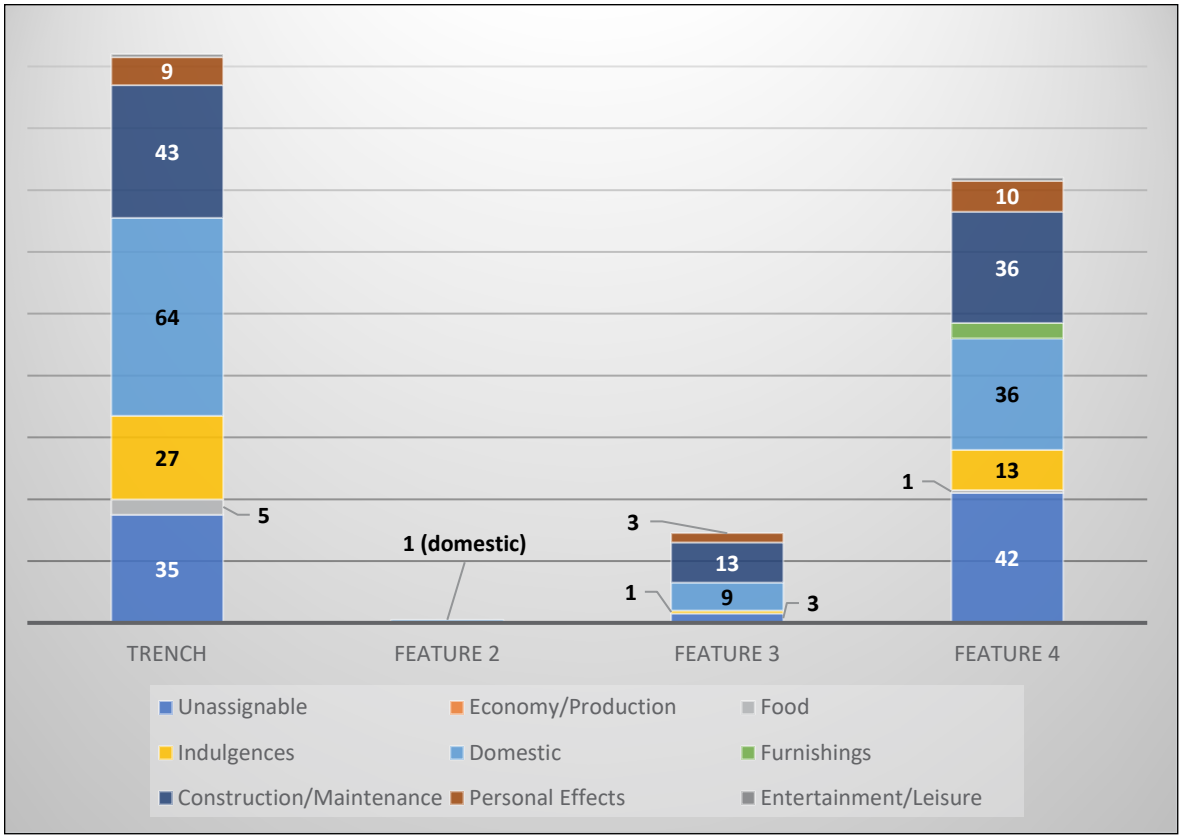

Figure 10.22. Euroamerican artifacts functional distribution by context..

are representative of the full spectrum of activities at the site, which may not be the case. These items included fragments of metal sheets, metal bars and bands, and round and square nails. If these items were associated with structure dismantling, window glass frequencies would have been much higher. But, since only specific samples of window glass were collected, the true frequency of window glass present at the site is not known.

Unassignable (n = 80) items are always high in frequency, especially when collected from a trash deposit. These are usually broken bottles of various colors in such small pieces that function cannot be identified.

Lesser amounts of Euroamerican artifacts were collected from the remaining categories. Some of these categories contained unique items like the glass igloo ink well, chamber pots, the large metal wash tub, the tureen, the brass skeleton key, and the variety of medicinal and prescription bottles.

Euroamerican artifacts collected from Trench 1 at 206 McKenzie Street represent an average domestic household that used Feature 4 as a residential trash dump for a period of time. It does not appear to have been used by multiple households, but some people produce more trash than others. This assumes that materials retrieved from the trench are representative of portions of Feature 4 that are outside the trench, which may not be the case. Trench 1 almost certainly represents only a slice of a larger refuse area, skewing artifact frequencies and/or functional proportions. Trench 1 may have cut across the edge of Feature 4 in an area where artifact counts were comparatively low or where some types of materials were more likely to be deposited. Also, the extensive historic disturbance in Feature 4 may have relocated or removed artifacts. All of these factors suggest that materials retrieved from Feature 4 may not be entirely representative of activities in the east McKenzie Street area. It is very probable that only adults contributed to the trash dump, not because of their taste for champagne, liquor, and beer, but because there was no evidence that children were present at the site.

The midrange date for the McKenzie Street Euroamerican artifacts assemblage is 1906. This would place the Euroamerican artifacts near the end of the Territorial Period (1846–1912). Although there are

Table 10.2. Euroamerican artifacts functional distribution by context.

	Trench	Feature 2	Feature 3	Feature 4	Total
Unassignable	35	–	3	42	80
Economy/Production	–	–	–	–	–
Food	5	–	–	1	6
Indulgences	27	–	1	13	41
Domestic	64	1	9	36	110
Furnishings	–	–	–	5	5
Construction/Maintenance	43	–	13	36	92
Personal Effects	9	–	3	10	22
Entertainment/Leisure	1	–	–	1	2
Total	**184**	**1**	**29**	**144**	**358**

gaps in the ownership history of 206 McKenzie, it appears to have been used as a single-family residence from the early Territorial period to about 1920. From the 1920s to 1953, the property housed multiple families or individuals in separate apartments; this was followed by commercial use that continues today. This suggests that the bulk of the Euroamerican assemblage is associated with the period of time when the structure served as a single-family residence—at least as far as 206 McKenzie is concerned. A portion of the refuse may derive from 208 Griffin Street, which was originally built as an "Indian Agency." The building at 208 Griffin Street was transformed into a single-family residence around 1903 and became commercial space in 1977. As the east end of McKenzie Street was either open land or an informal route up until 1911, the area may have been an ideal location for refuse disposal for residents of one or both structures, at least until the street was formally established.

11 ⸸ Ceramic Analysis

Susan Stinson

A total of 151 sherds were non-systematically collected from backdirt and feature contexts during monitoring of the mechanical excavation of utility trenches at the east end of McKenzie Street in downtown Santa Fe. All sherds, each representing a unique vessel, were analyzed as described below. The deposits here were disturbed and all contained a mixture of ceramics dating to vastly different time periods. Pottery was present from both the Coalition period (AD 1175–1325) and later historic period.

Ceramic data has been reported for each discrete feature rather than for stratigraphic subdivisions within each feature due to the mixed nature of the deposits and the largely opportunistic collection method (Table A1.1). A small number of ceramics were retrieved from intact contexts in Feature 3 that are specified below. The assemblage has been divided into ceramics from Trench 1 (general fill), Feature 3, and Feature 4. No ceramics were recovered from Features 1 or 2. Limited conclusions were formed using the entire, relatively small assemblage.

Ceramic Analysis Methodology

The analysis of ceramics collected during the McKenzie Street utility monitoring project utilized a typological and attribute-based approach to examine questions of chronology, technology, demography, and general activities at the site. Information about ceramic ware, type, vessel form, temper designation, surface treatment, and evidence of modification was recorded for each sherd.

Detailed attribute analysis recorded metric attributes, technological definitions, and form data. Form data was collected from all rim sherds (plain and decorated), worked sherds, and partial or complete vessels. Metric attributes, such as orifice diameter, aperture diameter, neck height, and body thickness, were recorded when possible. These distinctions, along with overall vessel form, allow inferences about functional use.

Vessel form and function inform on subsistence, seasonality, and mobility. Jars are used for cooking and wet and dry storage, while bowls are primarily used for serving. Differing proportions of vessels forms (bowl-to-jar ratios) represent the proportion of activities within a site. More specific vessel form data and characteristics provide more nuanced information about vessel function.

All counts listed here are based on vessels counts rather than sherd counts. Conjoining or matching sherds are identified between features or deposits so that the minimum number of vessels (MNV) can be identified when appropriate (Rice 1987:291–292). This principle is also applied to matching rims and body sherds (even if not conjoining), as defined by stylistic and metric attributes. These are listed as a single vessel. However, it is easier to identify multiple pieces of a decorated vessel than it is to identify a plain utility ware vessel. Therefore, it is possible that undecorated vessels are over-represented in the assemblage.

Ware and type data may provide insight into social organization, economy, and age of associated deposits. For example, the technological information inherent in ware designations (temper, paste color and characteristics, vessel construction, slip color, paint type, polishing, and firing conditions) can inform on production locations and the distance and directionality of exchange networks.

Ware designation represents a technological definition in which temper, paste color and texture, vessel construction (coil and scrape, interior or exterior placement of coils, paddle, and anvil), slip color and application, polishing, paint type (carbon, mineral, or glaze), and firing condition (reducing, neutral, oxidizing) are inherent (Colton 1953:51). These technological choices are linked to regions or even production locations that allow for a discussion of local versus nonlocal ceramic manufacture. Wares can be further subdivided into types. A type is defined as "a group of pottery vessels which are alike in every characteristic except form"

(Colton and Hargrave 1937:2), or as Kidder and Amsden (1931:21) stated, a type is "defined by usage as the totality of characteristics which make a given ceramic group different from all others." Typology is implemented through a hierarchical taxonomy of vessel design in which pottery vessels are either grouped together or split based on the presence or absence of surface treatments, elements, and elaborations, in addition to attributes such as line width and spacing, quantity of paint, and rim shape (Hays-Gilpin and van Hartesveldt 1998:53). Decorative aspects of a vessel change more quickly than technological ones, therefore types are often associated with specific time periods. Therefore, ceramic type data from the vessels directly connected with Burial 1 are useful in estimating associated time ranges for the grave.

In the northern Rio Grande, ceramic typology developed through the early work of Kidder (Kidder 1915; Kidder and Kidder 1917; Kidder and Amsden 1931; and Kidder and Shepard 1936) and Mera (1932, 1934, 1935). Types were

> based largely on intuitively derived sorting categories rather than on statistically derived attribute clusters. As a result, there has been little or no standardization of the criteria on which divisions between groupings are based…For example, both Santa Fe Black-on-white pottery, which was produced throughout much of the northern Rio Grande for over two hundred years, and Pindi Black-on-white, whose production was limited to a single river drainage and possibly a single site, for only a few decades, have both been considered types despite the fact that they clearly represent hierarchically different units of analysis (Habicht-Mauche 1993:9).

Habicht-Mauche's work at Arroyo Hondo Pueblo (1993) has adjusted this earlier classification scheme to a type-variety system with systematized and standardized criteria. Under her classification system, Pindi Black-on-white is now considered a variety of Santa Fe Black-on-white, rather than a separate type. The earlier typing system renders variability within the type invisible. Therefore, the analyses completed here attempts to document some of that variability for use in answering broader questions.

Trench 1, General Fill

Outside the recorded boundaries of designated features (Features 3 and 4), ceramics were opportunistically collected from backdirt during the mechanical trenching of Trench 1. These sherds have been grouped together for analytical purposes (Table 11.1). The single exception to this is the Feature 3 substrate, where artifacts were retrieved from intact contexts. The strata in all other Trench 1 contexts were reworked, possibly during historic times, and contain a mixture of prehistoric and historic cultural materials. A total of 41 sherds, representing 41 distinct vessels, were recovered, and analyzed from these deposits. Wares and types, particularly those diagnostic for time period associations, are discussed below in more detail.

Prehistoric Wares and Types

The prehistoric wares recovered from Trench 1 fill are characterized by locally produced white wares of the Tewa tradition, such as Santa Fe Black-on-white, the Pindi variety of Santa Fe Black-on-white, and various utility gray wares. These are all associated with the Coalition period (AD 1175–1325) and are identical to types found in adjacent archaeological contexts, such as the internal courtyard at 206 McKenzie Street to the south (Stodder et al. 2021).

Santa Fe Black-on-white is a carbon-painted pottery type found over a large portion of the northern Rio Grande region that appears to have been produced throughout the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries. Dendrochronological dates place its production between AD 1175 and 1350 (Smiley et al. 1953; Breternitz 1966). This type has been observed at sites in the "eastern foothills of the Sangre de Cristo Mountains between Springer and the Pecos River to the lower drainages of the Puerco west of San Ysidro, and from Tijeras Canyon north to the Chama River" (Habicht-Mauche 1993:19; Mera 1935; Stubbs and Stallings 1953).

The gray to light gray paste of the Santa Fe Black-on-white type is quite uniform with fine nonplastic inclusions of either tuff/ash or fine sand mixed with tuff/ash (Kidder and Amsden 1931). This consistency in production materials and firing conditions indicates that the type may have been produced in a limited number of locations. In contrast, there is a great deal of design variability. Bowls are the predominant form, al-

Table 11.1. Trench 1 ceramic types in non-feature contexts.

Period	Tradition	Type	Number of Vessels	Period Subtotal
Prehistoric	Northern Rio Grande White Ware (Tewa)	Unpainted Undifferentiated White	1	14
		Indet. Organic Coalition Paste	1	
		Santa Fe Black-on-white	5	
		Santa Fe B/W or Pindi	2	
	Prehistoric Utility Ware	Plain Gray	2	
		Smeared Indented Corrugated	3	
Historic	Northen Rio Grande Historic Ware	Tewa Polychrome	1	25
		Black-on-cream Undifferentiated	4	
		Powhoge Polychrome	4	
	Historic Plain Ware	Tewa Buff Undifferentiated	1	
		Tewa Polished Gray	5	
		Tewa Polished Black	7	
		Tewa Polished Red	2	
		Tewa Unpolished Buff	1	
Indeterminate	Indeterminate Tradition	Unpainted Undifferentiated White	2	2
Total			**41**	

though jars have appeared infrequently. Vessels with slipped, unslipped, and self-slipped surfaces have all been recorded. Banded geometric designs, containing both hatched and solid elements, are present on bowl interiors and jar exteriors.

Pindi Black-on-white was originally classified as a type by Stubbs and Stallings (1953) in their monograph on the excavations at Pindi Pueblo, located on the north bank of the Santa Fe River near the Village of Agua Fria. However, Shepard first identified a pumice-tempered variety of Santa Fe Black-on-white at Pecos Pueblo (Kidder and Shepard 1936). Stubbs and Stallings describe the type as evolving from Santa Fe Black-on-white with the use of distinctive crushed pumice temper (large, soft, white inclusions) in a gray to soft tan paste (Stubbs and Stallings 1953:72). The variety is limited to bowls and dippers with designs that include less use of hatched elements. The date range associated with Pindi at Pindi Pueblo is AD 1300–1350, and it is found at Arroyo Hondo from AD 1300–1425, although Habicht-Mauche (1993:22) indicates that this variety was probably not produced after 1370. The geographic range is a relatively small area limited to a "crescent area around the southern tip of the Sangre de Cristo Mountains from Pecos Pueblo to Pindi Pueblo" (Stubbs and Stallings 1953:72). Given the restrictions in Pindi's temporal and spatial distribution, it should be classified as a localized variety of Santa Fe Black-on-white produced primarily during the first half of the fourteenth century.

Northern Rio Grande utility wares, such as gray wares, have been discussed by a number of researchers including Kidder (Kidder and Shepard 1936), Mera (1935), Lang (1975), Colton (1953), and Habicht-Mauche (1993), although much of this work is generalized because of the lack of stylistic attributes in utility wares when compared to decorated ceramics. Habicht-Mauche (1993:14) employs the type name Tesuque Gray to "cover a wide range of variation in paste composition and surface treatments that proliferated throughout the northern Rio Grande valley during the late Coalition and early Classic periods (ca. AD 1250–1500)." There is a wide range of surface treatment within this larger category of Tesuque Gray including smeared indented corrugated, smeared corrugated, smeared ribbed, ribbed, and smeared banded. In addition, vessels may exhibit more than one surface treatment on the same jar. Both plain gray and smeared indented corrugated gray ware are present in these deposits.

Historic Wares and Types

Historic ceramics in this assemblage include Tewa Polychrome, Powhoge Polychrome, Tewa Buff, Tewa Polished Gray, Tewa Polished Black, and Tewa Polished Red. Several sherds in this assemblage were characterized as Black-on-cream undifferentiated, as they exhibit designs of black organic paint on a cream-colored slip with surface, paste, and temper qualities representative of historic wares. Often, these sherds are too small to determine if they represent a portion of a polychrome

vessel missing a red slip, but it is likely that this is indeed the type of vessel these sherds are from.

Tewa Polychrome, with a production range of AD 1650–1775 (Mera 1932, 1939), is the earliest of the historic polychromes identified in this assemblage. Tewa Polychrome is the dominant decorated type produced in the northern Rio Grande region during the early AD 1700s and increased in frequency just before the Pueblo Revolt of 1680. One structure in the immediate project vicinity appears on Jose de Urrutia's map of Santa Fe (1766). Portions of the structure may be incorporated into present-day 206 McKenzie Street (Viklund and Huntley 2005:Fig. 3; McIntosh 2007: Fig. 1) (see Figs. 5.1 and 5.2). It is possible that McKenzie Street and its immediate vicinity were used as a refuse area for those living nearby during historic times.

As a ceramic type, Tewa Polychrome is narrowly defined by a dark red slip covering most of the vessel and a white or buff slip encircling the vessel in a thinner band (Wilson 2011a). Designs of black, organic paint are placed exclusively on this white slipped band. Typical forms include shouldered bowls, hemispherical bowls, soup plates, and jars. Fine tuff non-plastic inclusions are found within a tan to brown compact paste (Wilson 2011a), indicating local production within the Santa Fe basin and surrounding areas.

Powhoge Polychrome is similar to Ogapogeh Polychrome. Throughout the northern Rio Grande region, Powhoge Polychrome is the most common decorated pottery type produced during the late eighteenth century and most of the nineteenth century (Dick 1968; Harlow 1973; Frank and Harlow 1990). Its distinct combination of traits may reflect profound changes taking place during the late eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, as large quantities of pottery were produced for the needs of the rapidly increasing Hispanic population (Frank 1991, 2000; Wilson 2007). These vessels exhibit black, organic painted designs overlain on a gray or buff- to cream-colored slip, which covers the majority of the interior of shallow bowls and the upper portion of jar and deep bowl exteriors. A polychrome effect is achieved by adding a band of red slip below the rim and another band below the painted designs on lower sections of deep bowls and jars. Bold geometric forms comprise the designs in panels.

In contrast to the polychromes, the buff, gray, black, and red wares are labeled as historic plain wares because they typically are not slipped and have no painted decoration on interior or exterior surfaces. They are frequently well polished and may be found in a variety of forms.

Tewa Polished Buff is an unslipped type with polished interior and exterior surfaces of a buff, tan, or brown color. Tewa Polished Buff was produced from AD 1775–1920 (Wilson 2011a) and may exhibit a variety of added inclusions such as fine tuff, sand, or crushed granite. Similar to Tewa Buff, Tewa Gray is unslipped with a polished gray surface. Its gray paste likely originates from clay sources in the Santa Fe area previously employed in the production of prehistoric gray wares.

Tewa Polished Red ceramics typically have at least one surface that is unpainted, but red slipped (Wilson 2011a). Tewa Polished Red was produced over a long period of time, from AD 1620–1930. Mera (1939) first described this type as Posuge Red. It has fine tuff temper and is similar in paste characteristics to other historic plain wares. The one concern is that this type may be overrepresented in assemblages because certain historic polychromes also have areas of polished red slip. The small size of sherds increases the likelihood that a single sherd only represents a section of the vessel lacking white slip or black, organic paint.

Tewa Polished Black (AD 1650–1920) has smudged and polished black surfaces placed over a red slip, which may or may not be visible (Wilson 2011a). High iron levels in the slip allow for a high degree of polish to be achieved on the surface. Also referred to as Kapo Black, this type is distinct from Santa Clara Black, which was primarily produced for the tourist market, and in specific forms, during the late nineteenth century and early twentieth century (Harlow 1973).

All of these historic types are common during seventeenth through nineteenth centuries, and all were locally produced in the greater northern Rio Grande region. The presence of these historic types in the McKenzie Street assemblage is expected for downtown Santa Fe and is indicative of the use of this area for habitation or refuse deposition.

Feature 3

A small quantity (n = 21) of ceramics was recovered from sediments immediately surrounding the foundation stones of a freestanding wall running east–west through the middle of the current McKenzie

Table 11.2a. Feature 3 ceramic types.

Period	Tradition	Type	Number of Vessels	Period Subtotal
Prehistoric	N. Rio Grande White Ware (Tewa)	Santa Fe Black-on-white	4	8
	Prehistoric Utility Ware	Plain Gray	3	
		Smeared Indented Corrugated	1	
Historic	N. Rio Grande Historic Ware	Black-on-cream, nfs	3	12
	Historic Plain Ware	Tewa Polished Gray	4	
		Tewa Polished Red	3	
		Tewa Unpolished Buff	2	
Indeterminate	Indeterminate Tradition	Indeterminate Organic Paint	1	1
Total			**21**	

Table 11.2b. Feature 3 ceramics by subgroup.

Period	Tradition	Pottery Type	Subgroup				
			North Side Fill	Substrate	Post-abandonment Disturbances	Total	Period Subtotal
Prehistoric	Northern Rio Grande White Ware (Tewa)	Santa Fe Black-on-white	3	–	1	**4**	**8**
	Prehistoric Utility Ware	Plain Gray Body	3	–	–	**3**	
		Smeared Indented Corrugated	1	–	–	**1**	
Historic	Northern Rio Grande Historic Ware	Black-on-cream, nfs	2	–	1	**3**	**12**
	Historic plain ware	Tewa Polished Gray	4	–	–	**4**	
		Tewa Polished Red	1	–	2	**3**	
		Tewa Unpolished Buff	1	1	–	**2**	
Indeterminate	Indeterminate	Indeterminate Organic Paint	1	–	–	**1**	**1**
Total			**16**	**1**	**4**	**21**	

Street alignment (Tables 11.2a–11.2b). There was considerable disturbance, originating in both the historic and modern periods, in this area. Prehistoric cultural materials from refuse deposits were mixed with historic period materials through processes associated with the historic period construction of the Feature 3 wall and modern utility installation.

The types represented in this portion of the assemblage mirror those seen in both the general Trench 1 sediments and the Feature 4 deposits. Prehistoric types are diagnostic of a Coalition period occupation in the area and include Santa Fe Black-on-white and plain gray ware. The assemblage is too small to form any conclusions about the lack of other decorated wares. Plain ware dominates the historic wares, and Tewa Polished Gray, Tewa Polished Red, and Tewa Unpolished Buff represent the specific types within this ware designation. No polychromes are identified. However, there are several black-on-cream undifferentiated sherds that could comprise a portion of a polychrome vessel that does not exhibit red slip.

Feature 3 artifacts were cataloged in three contexts: north side fill (n = 16), post-abandonment disturbances (n = 4), and substrate (n = 1). Only the latter was intact, yielding a single Tewa Unpolished Buff jar sherd, with production dates ranging from 1775–1920. The north side of Feature 3 was difficult to assess in terms of intact status during fieldwork. Since the lower tiers of the wall were undisturbed, it is possible that the adjacent fill was also largely intact, but the small assemblage of sherds from that context shows that this area was disrupted to the same degree as Feature 4 (see Table 11.2b). North side fill and post-abandonment contexts yield a mix of prehistoric and historic ceramics that mirror the overall project pattern of Coalition to Classic period deposition followed by a gap from the late fifteenth to late seventeenth centuries, after which the area again served as a refuse location.

Table 11.3. Frequency of ceramic types from the deposits of Feature 4.

Period	Tradition	Type	Number of Vessels	Period Subtotal
Prehistoric	Northern Rio Grande White Ware (Tewa)	Unpainted White ware, nfs	4	**75**
		Santa Fe Black-on-white	10	
		Biscuit A, Abiquiu Black-on-white	1	
		Santa Fe B/W or Pindi	3	
	Prehistoric Utility Ware	Plain Gray	8	
		Indented Corrugated	1	
		Smeared Indented Corrugated	48	
Historic	Historic Plain Ware	Tewa Buff, nfs	2	**13**
		Tewa Polished Gray	4	
		Tewa Polished Black	2	
	Northern Rio Grande Historic Ware	Tewa Polychrome	1	
		Black-on-cream, nfs	4	
Indeterminate	Indeterminate Tradition	Indeterminate Utility Ware	1	**1**
Total			**89**	

Feature 4

The largest number (n = 89) of sherds was recovered from sediments associated with Feature 4, an informal refuse area containing both prehistoric and historic cultural materials. Again, this portion of the assemblage is nearly identical to the ceramics analyzed for the general Trench 1 fill and for Feature 3. There is a high degree of ceramic ware and type uniformity between all features within the larger McKenzie Street assemblage, although this is most likely a product of the extremely small size of the assemblage. Prehistoric and historic sediments have been mixed and reworked in the area of Feature 4, as they have been throughout most of the project area. Prehistoric ceramics comprise the majority of those analyzed for this feature.

All prehistoric types in Feature 4 (Table 11.3) are associated with the Coalition period (Santa Fe Black-on-white, Santa Fe Black-on-white Pindi variety, and gray ware utility jars), with the exception of a single Biscuit A, Abiquiu Black-on-white sherd, which was produced from AD 1350–1450, during the very early Classic period. No other Classic period ceramics were encountered in the entire assemblage during monitoring. Utility wares comprise 76 percent of the prehistoric ceramics, while white wares constitute 24 percent. This is comparable to proportions seen at other Coalition period sites in the area, such as LA 1051.

Abiquiu Black-on-white has standardized decorative elements, in terms of width of decorative bands, methods used for framing and subdividing the bands, and techniques for filling in panels (Kidder and Amsden 1931). Exterior bowl surfaces are undecorated and unpolished, but often exhibit horizontal striations created during the smoothing process. Interior surfaces are slipped and tend to be polished. This type is characterized by pastes similar to Bandelier Black-on-white, although the exteriors are not usually polished, slipped, or painted. The earliest biscuit wares express characteristics similar to Wiyo Black-on-white; however, the biscuit ware pastes are softer (Habicht-Mauche 1993). Biscuit ware jar sherds are very rare yet are present in extremely small quantities from stratigraphic deposits at Pecos Pueblo (Kidder and Amsden 1931). Therefore, bowls are the predominant form. They tend to be large, and at Pecos, whole bowls were divided into two main size groups (Kidder and Amsden 1931). Mera (1934) described the distribution area most dominated by biscuit ware forms as the junction of the Rio Grande and the Rio Chama Valley. This can be most simply stated as reflecting occupations in Chama Valley, Tewa Basin, and Pajarito Plateau (Curewitz 2008). Assemblages with fairly high frequencies of Abiquiu Black-on-white also occur throughout the Pecos and Santa Fe valleys, although biscuit wares do not appear to have been locally produced in these areas.

Historic wares in Feature 4 are limited to plain wares and a single sherd of Tewa Polychrome. Similar to Feature 3, there are several black-on-cream undifferentiated sherds, which may represent a polychrome vessel; however, the sherds were too small to identify design elements or styles that would allow type identification.

Summary of Ceramic Analysis

Few statistical trends are apparent in this ceramic assemblage because of its small size, non-systematic collection, and disturbed context, with the exception of the Feature 3 substrate. However, general stratigraphic associations with broad time periods can be correlated. The lower, deeper levels contain Coalition period refuse. The upper, more recent levels are characterized by historic period deposits. Mixing is evident between these levels and prehistoric period ceramics are found in association with historic period cultural materials. There are no obvious prehistoric, Classic period ceramics, other than the single Abiquiu Black-on-white sherd, present among those analyzed here. This indicates a post-Coalition period gap in time during the accumulation of refuse in this area, which had resumed, during the historic period, by at least the late seventeenth or early eighteenth century. The small number of Tewa Polychrome sherds indicates use of the area early in the historic period with deposition occurring between AD 1650 and 1775. All other historic wares were produced during broad time ranges that do not allow for more specific associations.

Both decorated and utility wares within the assemblage were manufactured using local raw materials and in technological styles common for the region during the Coalition period. The same is true for the historic period ceramics. However, the sample size of this assemblage may not be large enough to capture any non-locally produced pottery transported to the area during either time period.

In terms of production methods, there is substantial homogeneity in construction materials and surface appearance in the prehistoric gray ware utility vessels. The medium to dark gray, coarse paste and added inclusions of crushed granitic rock are remarkably uniform, suggesting that these utility wares were produced by a limited number of potters using raw materials from consistent sources.

The Santa Fe Black-on-white ceramics (both Santa Fe and Pindi varieties) are technologically uniform when compared to the ceramics from surrounding Coalition period deposits in the downtown Santa Fe area. As a result, the refuse associated with Feature 4 can be tied to cultural deposits recently located within the parking area and in an internal courtyard at 206 McKenzie Street, as well as at the nearby archaeological site LA 1051, or Ogapogeh.

Historic period ceramics are typical of seventeenth through early twentieth century local production and distribution in the northern Rio Grande region and the Santa Fe area. They represent wares used by both indigenous and Spanish settlers. Plain wares were designed for utilitarian use.

Coalition Period Associations in the Neighborhood

The cultural deposits at the east end of McKenzie Street and those at 206 McKenzie Street have been designated as multi-component archaeological site LA 175277. However, there are Coalition period deposits covering a large spatial area of western downtown Santa Fe. For example, nearby archaeological site LA 1051, or Ogapogeh, is a large settlement spanning an extended time range that included the Developmental, Coalition, and Classic periods. This habitation and multi-use site are located less than 100 m directly east (Lentz 2011) of McKenzie Street. It is probable that, based on proximity and chronology, the Coalition period cultural deposits described here, along with similar deposits at 206 McKenzie Street, are more appropriately connected with the LA 1051 Coalition period complex. The ceramic types associated with cultural deposits in the 206 McKenzie internal courtyard space and those analyzed as part of this monitoring project support this conclusion.

These recent excavations at 206 McKenzie Street also uncovered an area of cultural refuse mixed with naturally deposited aeolian and fluvial sediments. The stratigraphic sequence here is much the same as that in Trench 1 just to the north. In the courtyard, historic period refuse from the AD 1600s–1900s was underlain by prehistoric Coalition period refuse and naturally deposited sediments. The range of ceramic types for both periods is identical to those of Trench 1 and supports a spatial connection between the cultural materials deposited on both sides of the courtyard wall at 206 McKenzie Street. The presence of these deposits in proximity to the larger habitation site to the east supports a connection between the McKenzie Street cultural deposits of LA 175277 and LA 1051.

Despite the small total number of sherds comprising this largely non-systematically collected

assemblage, the percentages of utility wares and white wares is nearly identical to that found by Wilson (2011b:211) in Coalition period deposits at LA 1051. Wilson reported 75 percent gray ware and 25 percent white ware in ceramics from two middle Coalition period pithouses at LA 1051. In comparison, the ceramic assemblage from the 206 McKenzie courtyard exhibits 75.3 percent utility wares and 24.7 percent white wares (Stodder et al. 2021). Santa Fe Black-on-white represents the dominant white ware type for each locus within the 206 McKenzie Street courtyard, just as it does for the McKenzie Street monitoring assemblage.

The overwhelming presence of Santa Fe Black-on-white among the decorated wares of the courtyard ceramics and those from the current investigation, along with a lack of non-local ceramic types, supports the presence of a large network of economic and social relationships during the Coalition period, without specialized production and exchange of ceramics (Habicht-Mauche 1993; Wilson 2011b). In addition, there is widespread homogeneity in material culture at that time, and in particular,

> Santa Fe Black-on-white was the dominant decorated ceramic type on sites ranging from the Taos Valley to below Albuquerque and from the Jemez Mountains to the eastern flank of the Sangre de Cristos. The type is characterized by a broad, regional uniformity of style, contrasting with a high degree of local compositional and technological variability. Warren (1976) has identified at least 35 distinct temper varieties for Santa Fe B/W, indicating that throughout the northern Rio Grande, potters were producing these ceramic vessels using locally available resources while at the same time adhering to widely accepted regional canons of ceramic style. The widespread distribution of these temper varieties further indicates that relations between local groups were extensive and largely reciprocal (Habicht-Mauche 1993:88–89).

There is a gradual shift toward greater production and use of Pindi Black-on-white, a local variant of Santa Fe Black-on-white, within the Santa Fe area during the late Coalition period. Pindi was found in small quantities at LA 1051 and was associated with one feature in particular. This is notable given the inclusion of Pindi Black-on-white bowls in both the 206 McKenzie courtyard and the deposits in the PNM trenches in the roadway. The type is distinct because of its uniform temper, which consists of large, angular white tuff fragments, and may represent a move to more specialized, local production of white ware variants in the northern Rio Grande region.

In general, Coalition period household ceramic production contrasts with the introduction of ceramic technologies to this region of the Southwest during the subsequent Classic period. Glaze wares become more dominant, along with biscuit wares on the Pajarito Plateau. Production becomes more intensive with evidence of specialization and regional economic exchange. These changes are not evident in the ceramic assemblage from either the courtyard at 206 McKenzie Street or the PNM trench assemblage, which conforms in all ways with the earlier Coalition period for the prehistoric portion of the assemblage.

12 ⇓ Faunal Analysis

Caitlin S. Ainsworth

Excavations on McKenzie Street focused on one trench and vault. Excavation of Trench 1 produced material from three features as well as general fill. Records for LA 175277, a previously documented multi-component site, were updated to incorporate the three new features. Faunal material was recovered from two of the three features, as well as the trench fill. All of the 234 recovered specimens were analyzed and recorded using the following procedures.

Methods

Faunal remains were analyzed using comparative collections at OAS in conjunction with published guidelines for distinguishing between like taxa (Balkwill and Cumbaa 1992; Brown and Gustafson 1979; Tomek and Bocheński 2009; Zeder and Lapham 2010; Zeder and Pilaar 2010). All data were recorded in Excel using the analytical categories and procedures described below. Together these data provide information on past human-animal interactions, human diets, trade, and post-depositional impacts to the remains.

Analytic Categories

The data categories here were all recorded using a standardized OAS coding system. In addition, a non-standardized verbal comments section was used to capture additional relevant information about each specimen's characteristics and the identification process.

Provenience-Related Variables: The faunal sample was selected and analyzed by Field Specimen (FS) number. The FS number links the material to excavation records, which provide details of context and recovery methods. Specimens within each FS were assigned sequential lot numbers. Lot numbers were issued individually to each specimen, except in the case of refittable fragments, which together count as only a single lot and specimen. Since specimens were entered individually, the combination of FS and lot numbers provide each specimen with a unique identifier.

Taxon: Taxonomic designations follow the classification system found on animaldiversity.org (the online database created and maintained by the University of Michigan's Museum of Zoology). Specimens were identified to the most specific taxon possible while still maintaining a high degree of certainty. Identifications were always made with appropriate comparative materials. To be considered "identified" a specimen had to be assigned to at least the taxonomic level of class (mammalia, aves, etc.) as well as body-size class and skeletal element. For unidentified specimens, every effort was made to record as much relevant information as possible. Class and general element category (i.e., long bone, flat bone, etc.) were determined whenever possible. Body-size class was estimated for long bone fragments based on cortical thickness. Specimens were never assigned to a more specific taxonomic level than class when element could not be determined.

Element Characteristics: Skeletal element (i.e., humerus, femur, rib) was recorded for all identified specimens. Skull fragments representing more than one cranial element were recorded as "cranium." For fragmentary remains, the portion of the element represented by the specimen was recorded using standardized OAS portion descriptions. Paired skeletal elements were identified to side whenever possible.

Completeness: Fragmentation of archaeological remains can result from numerous actions and processes both anthropogenic and non-anthropogenic (Lyman 1994). During analysis, each specimen was assigned to one of five completeness categories based on what percentage of the total element was represented by that specimen. The completeness categories used were less than 10 percent, 10–50

percent, 51–75 percent, 76–95 percent, and complete (more than 95 percent). Unidentified specimens were always coded as less than 10 percent complete.

Surface Modifications: The frequency and type of surface modifications present in an assemblage speak to its taphonomic history. Reconstructing this history is important for identifying potential biases in the archaeofaunal record (Lyman 1994). All specimens, both identified and unidentified, were assessed for the following types of modification: pitting, sun bleaching, weathering, root etching, polish, greasiness, precipitate coating, fossilization, adhering tissue, digestive corrosion, gnawing or puncture marks from carnivores, rodent gnawing, and staining.

Burning: Faunal remains can be modified by incidental heat exposure due to wildfire or proximity to a hearth, or through intentional anthropogenic processes such as food preparation or trash burning (Lyman 1994). Recording focused on describing the color of the thermally altered bone, the location of the burning, and whether it was uniform, localized, or formed a gradient. Together these descriptive characteristics can be used to make inferences about how and why the bone was thermally altered.

Age at Death: Fusion state was assessed when applicable and recorded as unfused, just fusing, fully fused, or unobservable. Other indicators of age—tooth wear, porosity, and small size—were also recorded when appropriate. Based on these characteristics, specimens were initially assigned to one of four categories: fetal/neonatal, immature, juvenile, and adult. Specimens were characterized as immature if they were porous and less than two-thirds of adult size, whereas the term "juvenile" refers to specimens of adult size that have one or more unfused epiphyses. The term "sub-adult" refers collectively to all fetal/neonatal, immature, and juvenile specimens. Specimens were only classified as adult if fusion or tooth wear could be assessed. It is important to note that the timing of fusion varies greatly between taxa and among skeletal elements. These differences have important implications for understanding and explaining the presence of sub-adult elements in an archaeofauna. For example, in artiodactyls, the proximal radius is among the first elements to fuse. In sheep, fusion may be complete in animals as young as three months. Vertebral centra, on the other hand, may remain unfused until the individual is nearly five years old. Because of these facts, the presence of unfused caprid radii in an assemblage may have a very different meaning, in terms of animal management, than the presence of unfused vertebrae. Therefore, when possible, specimens were given more specific age ranges using published studies of specific taxa (Lemoine et al. 2014; Schmid 1972; Zeder 2006). This allows for a more fine-grained reconstruction of age at death distributions and, in turn, past animal management and use.

Butchering and Processing: In historical faunal analysis, the types and frequency of processing marks are used to determine how meat was acquired and prepared. Analysis focused on describing both the type of mark and the mark's location on the bone. Possible categories of processing marks include chops, cuts, saw marks, impact breaks, spiral breaks, marrow breakage, and snap fractures. Chop marks remove a V-shaped wedge of bone and are typically produced by heavy, hand-held tools such as cleavers (Akins 2011:235). Cuts marks are thinner and finer than chop marks and are produced by a slicing action. Cuts can be complete—shearing through bone—or incomplete and can occur individually or as multiples. Multiple fine, parallel cuts may be indicative of defleshing. Saw marks are produced by a toothed metal blade and can be complete or incomplete. Specimens that were sawed through on both ends to form a steak, chop, or roast, are referred to as "market cuts" and are characteristic of professionally butchered meat intended for retail sale. In historic archaeofaunas from New Mexico, saw marks and market cuts are often used as a proxy for commercial purchase of meat, while chops and cuts indicate home butchery. Butchery methods can also be influenced by other factors including time period and ethnicity (Akins 2011:235–236; 2020). These and other explanatory factors should be considered during interpretation. In addition to recording the general type of mark, efforts were also made to differentiate between different types of saw marks. Particular attention was paid to the striae left behind as well as other characteristics of the sawn surface as these data can be used to infer the type of saw used—circular or straight—and whether the saw was hand-powered or electric

(Symes et al. 2010). Hand-powered saws leave deep, irregular striae, which crosscut each other, and an undulating bone surface; such sawing frequently terminates in snap fractures. Electric saws leave fine striae and a smoothly polished surface; use of electric saws is often characterized by "false starts" (i.e., incomplete saw marks near where the bone has been sawn through).

Quantification

Frequency, relative abundance, and other quantitative measures are the primary basis of comparisons within and between faunal assemblages. Measures used in this chapter, and the details of how they were calculated, are listed below.

Abundance: The frequency of different animals or attributes can be calculated in a number of ways including the total Number of Specimens (NSP) and the Number of Identified Specimens (NISP). In many instances, NISP or measures derived from NISP such as MNI, are preferred since taxonomic identifications form the primary basis of most zooarchaeological analysis and interpretation. However, definitions of the term "identified" can vary greatly between analysts (Driver 1992). Furthermore, there are some analyses, particularly those related to assemblage taphonomy, for which it is more logical to look at the entire assemblage and use NSP. Therefore, in order to maximize the information potential and comparability of this assemblage, frequencies and relative abundance were presented using both NSP and NISP whenever possible.

Fragmentation: Quantitative measures of fragmentation are important for assessing the comparability of different assemblages. Here, I used two measures: percent identified and percent fragmentary. The first is calculated as [percent identified = (NISP/NSP) x 100], with higher values indicating lower fragmentation. The second measure is calculated as [percent fragmentary = (Sum of all fragmentary specimens)/ total NSP] and higher values indicate greater fragmentation.

Diversity: Assemblage diversity can be measured in a number of different ways depending on the nature of the research questions (Magurran 2004). Here, I rely on NTAXA, a measure of assemblage richness. Richness refers to the number of types in a set. NTAXA represents the number of different taxa present in an assemblage at some specific level of identification (order, family, genus, etc.).

Caprid Index: Indices are commonly used in zooarchaeological analysis to compare the relative abundance of two species or types of animals (Broughton 1994; Driver and Woiderski 2008; Conrad et al. 2015). For the present study, in order to facilitate regional comparisons, caprid index values were calculated for contexts from this site and other comparative assemblages. The caprid index is calculated using the equation [(Sum of all Caprid NISP)/ (Sum of all Caprid and Cattle NISP)]. The resulting values are constrained between one and zero with higher values indicating greater reliance on caprids (sheep and goats).

Assemblage Summary

The 206 McKenzie Street project recovered 233 specimens of faunal bone as well as a single bone tool.

Faunal Remains

In total, 201 specimens were identifiable to taxon (Table 12.1). Of these, cattle remains were the most abundant (27.4 percent of NISP), followed by other cattle-sized specimens (large artiodactyl and very large mammal, 19.9 percent of NISP each). The second most abundant category of animal remains was from caprids (either sheep or goat; 13.9 percent of NISP), and other caprid-sized specimens identified as small artiodactyl (12.4 percent of NISP) or large mammal (1.5 percent of NISP). Other mammalian taxa were present in only small amounts and include pig (1.5 percent of NISP), equid (either horse or donkey; 1.0 percent of NISP), horse (0.5 percent of NISP), and medium artiodactyl (0.5 percent of NISP). Identified bird remains in this assemblage include turkey (0.5 percent of NISP), chicken (0.5 percent of NISP), and duck (0.5 percent of NISP).

The rate of identification in this assemblage was quite high (percent identified = 86.3 percent of NSP), despite severe fragmentation (percent fragmentary = 96.1 percent of NSP), suggesting these two measures are not strongly correlated in this assemblage (Table 12.2). This is likely due to the

Table 12.1. Taxa and abundance of taxa for the PNM McKenzie project faunal assemblage.

Taxon	Trench 1			Feature 3			Below Feature 3			Feature 4			Assemblage Total		
Scientific Name (Common Name)	**NISP**	**%NISP**	**%NSP**	**NISP**	**%NISP**	**%NSP**	**NISP**	**%NISP**	**%NSP**	**NISP**	**%NISP**	**%NSP**	**NISP**	**%NISP**	**%NSP**
Very large mammal	20	19.6	17.5	1	6.7	5.9	0	0.0	0.0	19	24.7	20.0	40	19.9	17.2
Large artiodactyl	16	15.7	14.0	6	40.0	35.3	0	0.0	0.0	18	23.4	18.9	40	19.9	17.2
Bos taurus (cattle)	27	26.5	23.7	2	13.3	11.8	2	28.6	28.6	24	31.2	25.3	55	27.4	23.6
Equus sp. (horse or donkey)	1	1.0	0.9	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	1	1.3	1.1	2	1.0	0.9
Equus caballus (Horse)	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	1	1.3	1.1	1	0.5	0.4
Large mammal	0	0.0	0.0	1	6.7	5.9	2	28.6	28.6	0	0.0	0.0	3	1.5	1.3
Medium artiodactyl	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	1	1.3	1.1	1	0.5	0.4
Small artiodactyl	18	17.6	15.8	1	6.7	5.9	3	42.9	42.857	3	3.9	3.2	25	12.4	10.7
Caprinae (sheep or goat)	16	15.7	14.0	3	20.0	17.6	0	0.0	0.0	9	11.7	9.4737	28	13.9	12.0
Sus scrofa (pig)	3	2.9	2.6	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	3	1.5	1.3
Meleagris gallopavo (common turkey)	1	1.0	0.9	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	1	0.5	0.4
Gallus gallus (chicken)	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	1	1.3	1.1	1	0.5	0.4
Anas sp. (duck)	0	0.0	0.0	1	6.7	5.9	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	1	0.5	0.4
Total NISP and %identified	**102**	**100.0**	**89.5**	**15**	**100.0**	**88.2**	**7**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**77**	**100.0**	**81.1**	**201**	**100.0**	**86.3**
NTAXA (families)	**4**			**2**			**1**			**3**			**5**		
Unidentified Specimens	**NUSP**	**%NISP**	**%NSP**	**NUSP**	**%NISP**	**%NSP**	**NUSP**	**%NISP**	**%NSP**	**NUSP**	**%NISP**	**%NSP**	**NUSP**	**%NISP**	**%NSP**
Unidentified Mammal	3	–	2.6	0	–	0.0	0	–	0.0	1	–	1.1	4	–	1.7
Unidentified Very Large Mammal	7	–	6.1	0	–	0.0	0	–	0.0	3	–	3.2	10	–	4.3
Unidentified Large to Very Large Mammal	1	–	0.9	2	–	11.8	0	–	0.0	13	–	13.7	16	–	6.9
Unidentified Large Mammal	1	–	0.9	0	–	0.0	0	–	0.0	1	–	1.1	2	–	0.9
TOTAL NSP	**114**	–	**100.0**	**17**	–	**100.0**	**7**	–	**100.0**	**95**	–	**100.0**	**233**	–	**100.0**

NISP is the number of identified specimens, NUSP is the number of unidentified specimens, and NSP is the total number of specimens (NISP+NUSP). %identified was calculated as (NISP/NSP)x100.

Figure 12.1. Bone toothbrush handle from Trench 1.

dominance of animals in the very large size class, as these retain identifiable characteristics, better than smaller animal specimens, when fragmented. The most common surface modifications in this assemblage were metal/rust staining and root etching (6.5 percent of NISP each). This was followed by evidence of severe weathering, in the form of cracking and exfoliation (2.5 percent of NISP), carnivore gnawing (1.5 percent of NISP), minor weathering in the form of exterior roughening and small cracks (1.5 percent of NISP), and staining of various colors, which were present on a total of five specimens (2.5 percent of NISP).

In total, 39 identified specimens were ageable based on fusion state, size, and tooth wear (Table 12.3). One of these specimens had the small size and porous texture indicative of an immature specimen (0.5 percent of NISP). The remaining ageable specimens were almost equally split between the juvenile category and the mature category (10.0 percent of NISP and 9.0 percent of NISP, respectively). Butchery marks were present on 106 identified specimens in this assemblage (52.7 percent of NISP). Marks from metal saws were most common and were present on 38.3 percent of identified specimens. Chops and/or cuts were found on 13.4 percent of identified specimens and an additional two specimens (1.0 percent of NISP) had both cuts and saw marks.

Bone Toothbrush Handle

This project recovered a single bone artifact—a fragment of a bone toothbrush handle from Trench 1 (Fig. 12.1). Bone was the most commonly used material for toothbrushes throughout the nineteenth and into early twentieth centuries (Mattick 2010). They were typically constructed from a single piece of cattle femur or ilium, often with boar hair for the bristles. The absence of the brush head made it impossible to definitively assign this specimen to a specific brush type or maker, but the subtle convex cranking, pinched shaft, and slight point to the handle base make it most similar to the Pasadena variant of the Louisiana type as defined by Mattick (2010). More diagnostic was the lettering found on the handle. The letters were faded due to abrasive action but were partially decipherable as an "I" or an "L", another indistinct letter, and the word "WAL-

Table 12.2. Degree of fragmentation and frequency of surface modification by provenience.

Fragmentation	Trench 1				Feature 3				Below Feature 3				Feature 4				Assemblage Total			
	NSP	%NSP	NISP	%NISP	NSP	%NSP	NISP	%NISP	NSP	%NSP	NISP	%NISP	NSP	%NSP	NISP	%NISP	NSP	%NSP	NISP	%NISP
<10%	59	51.8	47	46.1	15	88.2	13	86.7	4	57.1	4	57.1	70	73.7	52	67.5	148	63.5	116	57.7
10-50%	38	33.3	38	37.3	2	11.8	2	13.3	3	42.9	3	42.9	19	20.0	19	24.7	62	26.6	62	30.8
50-75%	6	5.3	6	5.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	2.1	2	2.6	8	3.4	8	4.0
75-95%	4	3.5	4	3.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	2.1	2	2.6	6	2.6	6	3.0
Total fragmentary (%fragmentary)	107	93.9	95	93.1	17	100	15	100	7	100	7	100	93	97.9	0	0.0	224	96.1	192	95.5
Complete	7	6.1	7	6.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	2.1	2	2.6	9	3.9	9	4.5
SURFACE MODIFICATIONS																				
Metal /rust staining	7	6.1	7	6.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	6	6.3	6	7.8	13	5.6	13	6.5
Root Etched	6	5.3	6	5.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	7	7.4	7	9.1	13	5.6	13	6.5
Carnivore Gnawing	3	2.6	3	2.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	1.3	3	1.5
Roughening and minor cracking	1	0.9	1	1.0	2	11.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	2.1	2	2.6	5	2.1	3	1.5
Severe cracking and exfoliation	3	2.6	2	2.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	14.3	1	14.3	2	2.1	2	2.6	6	2.6	5	2.5
Green staining	1	0.9	1	1.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	1.1	1	1.3	2	0.9	2	1.0
Red staining	1	0.9	1	1.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.4	1	0.5
Black staining	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	11.8	2	13.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.9	2	1.0

Table 12.3. Age-at-death and butchery data.

Age	Trench 1				Feature 3				Below Feature 3				Feature 4				Assemblage Totals			
	NSP	%NSP	NISP	%NISP	NSP	%NSP	NISP	%NISP	NSP	%NSP	NISP	%NISP	NSP	%NSP	NISP	%NISP	NSP	%NSP	NISP	%NISP
Immature	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	1.1	1	1.3	1	0.4	1	0.5
Juvenile	12	10.5	12	11.8	1	5.9	1	6.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	7	7.4	7	9.1	20	8.6	20	10.0
Mature	16	14.0	16	15.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	14.3	1	14.3	1	1.1	1	1.3	18	7.7	18	9.0
Processing																				
Chop(s)	5	4.4	5	4.9	1	5.9	1	6.7	2	28.6	2	28.6	1	1.1	1	1.3	9	3.9	9	4.5
Chop(s) and cut	1	0.9	1	1.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.4	1	0.5
Chop(s) and cut through	1	0.9	1	1.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.4	1	0.5
Cut through	3	2.6	3	2.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	1.1	1	1.3	4	1.7	4	2.0
Cut(s)	5	4.4	5	4.9	1	5.9	1	6.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	3.2	3	3.9	9	3.9	9	4.5
Multiple fine, parallel cuts	3	2.6	3	2.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	1.3	3	1.5
Sawn	22	19.3	19	19	3	17.6	3	20.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	17	17.9	16	20.8	42	18.0	38	18.9
Sawn twice	4	3.5	4	3.9	1	5.9	1	6.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	2.1	2	2.6	7	3.0	7	3.5
Market cuts (steaks, chops, and roasts)	15	13.2	15	14.7	1	5.9	1	6.7	1	14.3	1	14.3	15	15.8	15	19.5	32	13.7	32	15.9
Market cut with cut(s)	1	0.9	1	1.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	1.1	1	1.3	2	0.9	2	1.0

All percentages were calculated out of the total faunal count (NSP) or total number of identified specimens (NISP) for each specified context.

HALLA". Examination under strong magnification showed that the letters were evenly spaced, deeply and neatly cut into the bone in a stylized serif font. Together these facts indicate that the letters are likely a maker's mark hammered into the surface of the bone with a steel stamp. This process was not developed until at least 1840 (Mattick 2010:13), indicating that this specimen dates to the mid- to late nineteenth century.

Data by Provenience

Faunal remains were recovered from four distinct contexts within Trench 1, each of which is discussed in detail below.

Trench 1, General Fill

The non-feature fill from Trench 1 produced the largest sample of material from this project. Six discrete strata were identified within this trench. However, due to the disturbed nature of these deposits, it was necessary to aggregate these materials under the category of trench fill. In addition to the bone toothbrush fragment described above, 114 specimens of faunal bone were recovered from the trench fill; 102 were identified to taxon (see Table 12.1). The majority of the specimens from this context were from mammals in the very large size category. These included cattle (26.5 percent of NISP), large artiodactyl (15.7 percent of NISP), very large mammal (19.6 percent of NISP), and equid (1.0 percent of NISP) remains. The latter is of particular interest as this was one of only two contexts with equid remains. Although less common than cattle and cattle-sized remains, caprid and small artiodactyl specimens were well represented in this context (15.7 percent of NISP and 17.6 percent of NISP, respectively). The remaining specimens were from pig (2.9 percent of NISP) and turkey (1.0 percent of NISP). This was the only context from this project with turkey remains.

Faunal material from the fill of Trench 1 was the least fragmentary of any context (percent fragmentary = 93.9 percent of NSP) and had the second highest rate of identification (percent identified = 89.5 percent of NSP) (see Table 12.2). Surface modifications on these specimens were, in order of decreasing frequency, metal/rust staining (6.9 percent of NISP), root etching (5.9 percent of NISP), carnivore gnawing (2.9 percent of NISP), severe weathering (2.0 percent of NISP), minor weathering (1.0 percent of NISP), and other staining (n = 2, 2 percent of NISP).

For those specimens that could be assigned to an age class, skeletally mature specimens (15.7 percent of NISP) were slightly more common than juvenile specimens (11.8 percent of NISP) (see Table 12.3). The most common butchery marks were from saws, including those found on specimens prepared as market cuts (37.0 percent of NISP). Cut and chop marks together were found on 17.6 percent of NISP. A single specimen had saw marks as well as cut marks (1.0 percent of NISP).

Feature 3

Feature 3 consisted of a structural foundation made of limestone. Dating the feature proved challenging. Feature 3 may appear on only one historic map, J. J. Stoner's Birds Eye View of the City of Santa Fe (1882), and the manufacture dates for associated artifacts spanned a fairly wide range. However, the feature was tentatively assigned a primary date range of 1846–1910. Installation of multiple gas and water lines may have previously disturbed the feature, though none were exposed during excavation. The disturbance likely introduced later materials, an issue that will be further explored later in this chapter.

Seventeen specimens were recovered from Feature 3. Fifteen were identified (see Table 12.1). Large artiodactyl specimens, likely cattle, were the most abundant taxon in this context (40.0 percent of NISP). Other similarly sized specimens were identified as cattle (13.3 percent of NISP) and very large mammal (6.7 percent of NISP). Caprids made up 20.0 percent of NISP from this context. Small artiodactyl and large mammal remains were also present (6.7 percent of NISP each). This context also yielded the only duck specimen from this project (6.7 percent of NISP).

Feature 3 had one of the highest rates of fragmentation (percent fragmentary = 100.0 percent of NSP) and the second lowest rate of identification (percent identified = 88.2 percent of NSP) (see Table 12.2). The only non-anthropogenic surface modification was black staining (13.3 percent of NISP). A single specimen was assignable to an age class—a large artiodactyl thoracic vertebra with unfused

central epiphyses (juvenile specimens = 6.7 percent of NISP) (see Table 12.3). In terms of butchery data, saw marks were the most common (33.4 percent of NISP), but cut and chop marks were also present (13.4 percent of NISP).

Below Feature 3

Deposits below Feature 3 represent the only intact material excavated during this project. Seven faunal specimens were recovered from this context, and all were identified (see Table 12.1). Although this sample is extremely small, there are several patterns of interest that set this context apart from others in this project. This is the only context in which caprid-sized specimens outnumbered cattle-sized specimens. Cattle accounted for 28.6 percent of NISP, while small artiodactyls accounted for 42.9 percent of NISP, and large mammal remains represented an additional 28.6 percent of NISP.

In this context, all specimens were fragmented to some degree (percent fragmentary = 100.0 percent of NSP), although this did not inhibit identification (percent identified = 100.0 percent of NSP) (see Table 12.2). Surface modifications were limited to signs of severe weathering (extreme cracking and exfoliation) on a single specimen (14.3 percent of NISP). Only one specimen could be assigned to an age category—a fully fused distal cattle humerus (mature specimens = 14.3 percent of NISP) (see Table 12.3). Finally, this is the only context in which cut and chop marks (28.6 percent of NISP), were more common than saw marks (14.3 percent of NISP).

Feature 4

Feature 4 was an informal refuse area believed to be roughly contemporaneous with Feature 3. This context yielded the second largest faunal sample for this project. A total of 95 specimens were recovered from Feature 4, and 77 were identified (see Table 12.1). As in the majority of the contexts from this project, specimens in the very large size category were the most abundant in the Feature 4 assemblage. Identified very large specimens included cattle (31.2 percent of NISP), large artiodactyl (23.4 percent of NISP), very large mammal (24.7 percent of NISP), equid (1.3 percent of NISP), and horse (1.3 percent of NISP). Specimens in the large size category included caprid (11.7 percent of NISP), medium artiodactyl (1.3 percent of NISP), and small artiodactyl remains (3.9 percent of NISP). Additionally, a single chicken bone was present in this sample (1.3 percent of NISP). This was one of only two contexts that yielded equid remains, and the only sample that included chicken bone.

The degree of fragmentation in this context was lower than in either Feature 3 or below Feature 3 (Feature 4 percent fragmentary = 97.4 percent of NSP) (see Table 12.2). Yet the rate of identification for Feature 4 was the lowest of any context in this project (percent identified = 81.1 percent of NSP). This reaffirms the unusual lack of correlation between fragmentation and identifiability for material from this project. The most common surface modification in this assemblage was root etching (9.1 percent of NISP), followed by metal/rust staining (7.8 percent of NISP), minor weathering (2.6 percent of NISP), severe weathering (2.6 percent of NISP), and other staining (1.3 percent of NISP).

Nine specimens from this context could be assigned to an age category. Of these, the majority were assigned to the juvenile category (9.1 percent of NISP), while one was categorized as immature (1.3 percent of NISP), and another as skeletally mature (1.3 percent of NISP). As in the majority of contexts for this project, butchery marks primarily consisted of those made by saws (42.9 percent of NISP). Cut and chops together were found on only five specimens (6.5 percent of NISP). Additionally, one specimen had both saw and cut marks (1.3 percent of NISP). Closer examination of the butchery marks produced several unusual observations. One specimen of very large mammal bone had numerous shallow, overlapping cuts consistent with the use of a stone tool. This context also yielded a horse bone with chop marks. The significance of these two unusual specimens is further discussed later in this chapter.

Discussion

The disturbed nature of many of the deposits from this project creates challenges in interpretation. However, consultation of historical records and analysis of the Euroamerican artifacts present suggest that the majority of the recovered material is from residential refuse deposits, and primarily falls within the nineteenth century, with most restricted

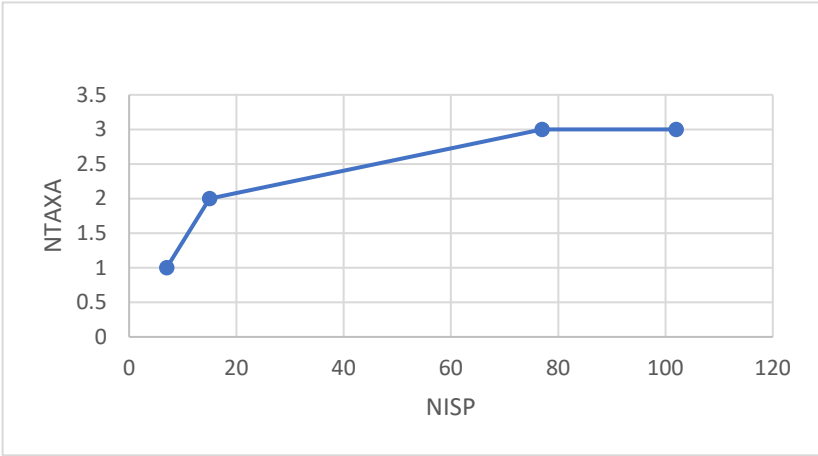

Figure 12.2. The NISP to NTAXA relationship for deposits from this project. The graph forms a redundancy curve indicating that the different deposits represent sub-samples of the same population.

to the late Santa Fe Trail and Territorial periods. Here, three lines of evidence—assemblage richness, caprid index values, and detailed examination of butchery marks—have been used to determine how well the faunal deposits reflect or differ from patterns seen in other aspects of the historical and artifactual record.

Assemblage Richness

Comparisons of assemblage richness—measured as the number of different taxa (NTAXA)—are suitable for addressing archaeological research questions regarding such topics as environmental exploitation, specialization, connectivity and trade, social status, and ritual life. However, richness is also a known function of sample size (Grayson and Delpech 1998). Therefore, it is necessary to include measures of sample size in any assessment of assemblage richness.

Among the faunal material from this project, there is a clear relationship between richness (NTAXA) and sample size (NISP). When measured at the order level, the material from below Feature 3 (the smallest assemblage) has an NTAXA value of one, Feature 3 has a value of two, Feature 4 has a value of three, and the largest context (the fill of Trench 1) also has a value of three. When these values are plotted, they produce a line that curves as if approaching an asymptote (Fig. 12.2). The shape of this line suggests that, in terms of diversity, the different contexts from this project represent different sized samples of the same total population (see Grayson 1984:131–167 for a complete discussion of this type of relationship between NISP and NTAXA). Because of this fact, measures of richness are not useful, in this situation, for evaluating differences between the different contexts from this project. This discussion will instead rely on the other measures discussed below for that purpose. However, it is still possible to make useful comparisons of richness among the total faunal assemblage for this project (NSP = 233, NISP = 201, NTAXA = 5) and other mid- to late nineteenth and early twentieth century assemblages in the area.

Table 12.4 presents comparative data from other sites and projects in the Santa Fe area aggregated by taxonomic order. Previous research using these data found that the military deposits from Fort Marcy (LA 1051) had the highest taxonomic richness relative to size, followed by civilian households, and lastly civilian institutions, with each of these site groupings characterized by a unique line of fit (Ainsworth 2020: Fig. 1). The material from this project does not lie exactly on any of these three previously characterized lines of fit, suggesting a slightly different NISP to NTAXA relationship for these deposits. However, some general similarities to, and differences from, these comparative sites are still evident. The material from this project has much higher richness than any of the deposits from the civilian institutions (schools and hospitals). It is also more diverse (relative to size) than the civilian household deposits but not quite as diverse as the material from Fort Marcy. Interpreting this difference is challenging, but several possible explanations come to mind. That these deposits are more diverse than other household assemblages could

Table 12.4. Faunal data aggregated by taxonomic order for PNM McKenzie and other Santa Fe assemblages.

Description of Deposit		Officers' privy	NCO privy	Enlisted privy	NCO cesspit	Hospital refuse	Girls' school	Girls' school	Domestic refuse	Domestic refuse	Domestic refuse	Domestic refuse	This project (total)
Date		Mean: 1851	Mean: 1877	Mean: 1881	Mean: 1901	1880-1910	ca. 1846–1880	Late 19th Centur	Late 19th Century	Late 19th Century	Early 20th Century	Early 20th Century	ca. 1846–1880
Order	**Common Name**	**NISP**	**NISP**	**NISP**	**NISP**	**NISP**	**NISP**	**NISP**	**NISP**	**NISP**	**NISP**	**NISP**	**NISP**
Rodentia	Rodents	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	17	7	0
Lagomorpha	Rabbits & hares	7	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	30	0
Carnivora	Carnivores	5	2	5	0	0	27	0	3	0	16	15	0
Artiodactyla	Even-toed grazers	611	189	458	198	303	527	39	1030	123	1648	1030	152
Perissodactyla	Horses & donkeys	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	0	0	1	0	3
Anseriformes	Ducks, geese, & swans	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	13	0	1
Columbiformes	Doves & pigeons	0	9	5	33	0	0	0	0	0	4	1	0
Falconiformes	Birds of prey	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Passeriformes	Perching birds	0	0	26	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Galliformes	Ground-dwelling birds	214	96	41	82	11	5	0	107	37	103	95	2
Cypriniformes	Suckers & carps	10	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0
Perciformes	Bass, crappie, perch, etc.	99	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0
Siluriformes	Catfishes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Venerida	Clams etc.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0
Ostreoida	Oysters	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total		**952**	**299**	**539**	**315**	**315**	**562**	**40**	**1148**	**160**	**1807**	**1182**	**158**
NTAXA (Orders)		10	6	7	6	3	5	2	5	2	10	8	4

be indicative of higher socioeconomic status, as dietary diversity is often a form of luxury (van der Veen 2003). Additionally, the high diversity values for the material from this project speak to the wide range of activities engaged in by the deposit's creators. These activities include the consumption of domestic animals, the hunting of wild game, and reliance on beasts of burden. The behavioral variety represented in these deposits is something also observed in assemblages from the nearby military fort and other households in the Santa Fe area. In contrast, civilian institutional assemblages are characterized almost exclusively by dietary refuse and the consumption of domestic species. The results of this analysis are therefore consistent with archival research and results of the Euroamerican analysis and affirm that these deposits represent domestic refuse. Finally, given that the size-to-diversity relationship in this assemblage is most similar to what was seen at the nearby site of Fort Marcy (though not exactly the same), it suggests a possible relationship to the occupants of that site. This possibility is further explored later in this chapter.

Caprid Index Values

The relative abundance of caprid versus cattle remains in historic New Mexico assemblages is a particularly important line of evidence for exploring change over time as well as understanding differences among similarly dated sites due to variation in resource access and consumer choices. In making these comparisons, the caprid index offers several advantages over raw counts or percentages of cattle and caprid bones. First, the index is less sensitive to differences in assemblage size. Second, by constraining the values between one and zero, with higher values representing a greater reliance on sheep and goats, it allows for easier and more appropriate inter-assemblage comparisons of sheep/goat reliance. However, issues such as extremely small sample size (as in this project) and differential fragmentation between taxa (as in Ainsworth 2020) can complicate interpretation of this measure. To account for these potential problems, I calculated caprid index values two different ways. First, they were calculated in the traditional manner, using only specimens identified to the subfamily level or below (i.e., just cattle and caprid specimens). Second, and only when the necessary raw data was available to do so, they were calculated by using all sheep-sized identified specimens (i.e., all identified large mammal, small artiodactyl, and caprid specimens) and all cattle-sized identified specimens (i.e., all identified very large mammal, large artiodactyl, and cattle specimens). In tables, this latter value is always presented in parentheses. Together, these values present a maximum range of likely caprid index values for a given deposit.

Table 12.5 presents caprid index values for the deposits from this project as well as other sites in the Santa Fe area and beyond. Examination of these values reveals several patterns of interest. At the regional level, it is clear that prior to the arrival of the railroad in 1881, the majority of New Mexico's historic period residents primarily relied on caprids for the meat portion of their diet. The one major exception to this pattern is seen in military refuse deposits. American military facilities had access to trade networks that were not available to the local civilian populations, allowing them to obtain large quantities of beef even when the rest of the local populace was largely reliant on caprids for meat. It is only with the coming of the railroad, and the corresponding rise of New Mexico's cattle ranching industry, that it became common for domestic assemblages to have more cattle than caprid remains. Given these well documented patterns, the dominance of cattle and cattle-sized remains in all contexts from this project—except below Feature 3—is surprising, as one would reasonably expect domestic refuse deposits from the mid-nineteenth century to contain far more caprid remains.

There are two possible explanations for the unusually low caprid index values for the McKenzie project fauna. First, given the close proximity and estimated similar date of these deposits to those from Fort Marcy, there may be a relationship between the two assemblages. This would be the case if either refuse from the fort was directly incorporated into these deposits or if the residents of this area had a social relationship to the fort that afforded them access to the military's unique supply lines. Alternatively, the low caprid index values may be related to the prior disturbance of these deposits. As noted in this chapter and elsewhere, the majority of the material recovered during this project comes from severely disturbed deposits. If much of the faunal material from this project actually dates to post-1881, it would explain the reliance on cattle

Table 12.5. Comparative faunal data from historic sties in New Mexico, by period.

Deposits from this project							
Site Name/ Feature (Dates)	**LA Number**	**Total NSP**	**Cattle NISP**	**Caprid NISP**	**Caprid Index Value**	**Deposit Type**	**Reference**
McKenzie Street, Feature 3	175277	17	2	3	**0.60 (0.36)**	domestic refuse	-
McKenzie Street, Below Feature 3	175277	7	2		**0.71**	domestic refuse	-
McKenzie Street, Feature 4	175277	95	24	9	**0.27 (0.16)**	domestic refuse	-
McKenzie Street, Trench 1	175277	114	27	16	**0.37 (0.35)**	domestic refuse	-
Pre-railroad Assemblages							
Santa Fe Railyard (Mexican–Santa Fe Trail)	146407	741	28	137	**0.83**	acequias w/ refuse	Starkovich 2014
Girls' School, Strata 3, 18, & 19 (primarily ca. 1846–1880)	144329	2,702	24 (224)	154 (712)	**0.87 (0.76)**	urban midden	Ainsworth 2021
East San Francisco Street	127276	2,927	286	520	**0.65**	domestic refuse	Cordero 2002
Fort Marcy (mean 1877)	1051	387	71	86	**0.55**	NCOs privy	Akins 2011
Fort Marcy (mean 1848)	1051	2,311	832	397	**0.32**	military refuse	Akins 2011
Fort Marcy (mean 1881)	1051	641	315	126	**0.29**	enlisted privy	Akins 2011
Fort Marcy (mean 1851)	1051	1,235	445	84	**0.16**	officers privy	Akins 2011
Post-railroad Assemblages							
Sisters of Charity Complex, Feature 2 (1880–1910)	161535	613	63	235	0.79	urban midden	Akins 2020
Santa Fe Railyard (Early Railroad Period)	146410	752	79	215	0.73	acequia and channel	Starkovich 2014
Capitol Complex, Hispanic Households (19th century)	158037	1175	298	601	0.67	urban domestic refuse	Akins 2014
Santa Fe Railryard (Early Railroad Period)	149909	376	13	25	0.66	acequia	Starkovich 2014
Santa Fe Railyard (20th century)	146412	483	59	112	0.65	urban trash pit	Starkovich 2014
Santa Fe Railyard (Early Railroad Period)	120957	454	71	119	0.63	acequias	Starkovich 2014
Girls' School, Stratum 2 (post 1880)	144329	140	2 (19)	10 (30)	0.83 (0.61)	urban midden	Ainsworth 2021

Table 12.5, continued.

Site Name/ Feature (Dates)	LA Number	Total NSP	Cattle NISP	Caprid NISP	Caprid Index Value	Deposit Type	Reference
Capitol Complex, Hispanic Households (20th century)	158037	2494	864	964	0.53	urban domestic refuse	Akins 2014
Girls' School, Stratum 15.1 (ca. 1893–1931)	144329	105	9 (23)	5 (17)	0.36 (0.43)	urban midden	Ainsworth 2021
Capitol Complex, Anglo Households (20th century)	158037	1861	657	556	0.46	urban domestic refuse	Akins 2014
Santa Fe Railyard (Early Railroad Period)	146402	221	45	26	0.37	privy, building	Starkovich 2014
Lensic Theater, Features 2 and 3	126709	510	94	45	0.32	urban refuse	Duncan 2001
Santa Fe Railyard (20th century)	146413	573	158	70	0.31	urban trash pit	Starkovich 2014
Fort Marcy (mean 1901)	1051	496	116	45	0.28	NCO privy	Akins 2011
Santa Fe Railyard (20th century)	146415	284	147	51	0.26	urban architecture	Starkovich 2014

Modified from Akins (2020) and Ainsworth (2021). Caprid Index = (Sum of all Caprid NISP)/ (Sum of all Caprid NISP + Sum of all Cattle NISP). Index values in parentheses were calculated using all identified caprid-sized and cattle-sized specimens.

over caprids suggested by these deposits. Because butchery practices also are known to change predictably over time, I next turn to analysis of the butchery marks in this assemblage in order to better understand their age and taphonomic history.

Butchery Mark Analysis

Prior to the arrival of the Spanish, the peoples of New Mexico relied on stone and bone tools for animal processing. With the first colonists in the area came metal tools such as knives, cleavers, and saws. However, for much of New Mexico's colonial history, saws remained relatively rare and were primarily used by professional butchers and members of the military for processing domestic animals. Following the arrival of the railroad however, and New Mexico's increasing industrialization, saw-butchery became more widespread. Finally, the opening of the first power station in Santa Fe in 1891, cleared the way for the use of the first electric saws. Because these patterns in animal butchery and tool use are well documented, butchery data from a specific assemblage can act as a coarse-grained temporal marker.

Butchery data by tool type is presented in Table 12.6 and reveals several patterns of interest. First, the extensive disturbance of all deposits—except below Feature 3—is evident in these data. Marks from a wide variety of tool types, from stone tools to electric saws, are present, particularly in Feature 4. Stone tools would be most expected on early colonial and pre-contact era specimens. Likewise, butchered horse bone, like the specimen identified in Feature 4, are more common in early contexts (Akins 2015). Conversely, the marks from electric saws on other specimens indicate the presence of material from the turn of the nineteenth or early twentieth centuries. However, when these temporal outliers are removed, it is clear that the most common marks are from hand saws or other indeterminate saws. How does this pattern compare to what is seen in other assemblages from nearby sites? Figure 12.3 presents the relative frequency of cut and chops marks versus saw marks for contexts from this project and from two nearby sites with similar dates: LA 144329, a girls' school, and LA 1051, Fort Marcy. For this analysis, only cattle specimens were used, as butchery patterns often vary by taxon (Akins 2020) and cattle bones were the most abundant taxon for this project. Any specimens with stone marks or marks from an electric saw were excluded from this analysis. The results of this com-

Table 12.6. Butchery mark data presented by tool type.

Tool Type(s) Used for Processing	Trench 1				Feature 3				Below Feature 3				Feature 4				Assemblage Totals			
	NSP	%NSP	NISP	%NISP	NSP	%NSP	NISP	%NISP	NSP	%NSP	NISP	%NISP	NSP	%NSP	NISP	%NISP	NSP	%NSP	NISP	%NISP
Lithic tool	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	2.5	1	2.6	1	0.9	1	0.9
Metal knife or cleaver	18	30.0	18	31.6	2	28.6	2	28.6	2	66.7	2	66.7	4	10.0	4	10.3	26	23.6	26	24.5
Indeterminate metal saw	30	50.0	27	47.4	5	71.4	5	71.4	1	33.3	1	33.3	32	80.0	31	79.5	68	61.8	64	60.4
Hand-powered metal saw	8	13.3	8	14.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	2.5	1	2.6	9	8.2	9	8.5
Electric saw	3	5.0	3	5.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	5.0	2	5.1	5	4.5	5	4.7
Hand-powered metal saw and knife or cleaver	1	1.7	1	1.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.9	1	0.9
Total	**60**	**100**	**57**	**100**	**7**	**100**	**7**	**100**	**3**	**100**	**3**	**100**	**40**	**100**	**39**	**100**	**110**	**100**	**106**	**100**

Percentages are calculated out of the total number of butchered specimens.

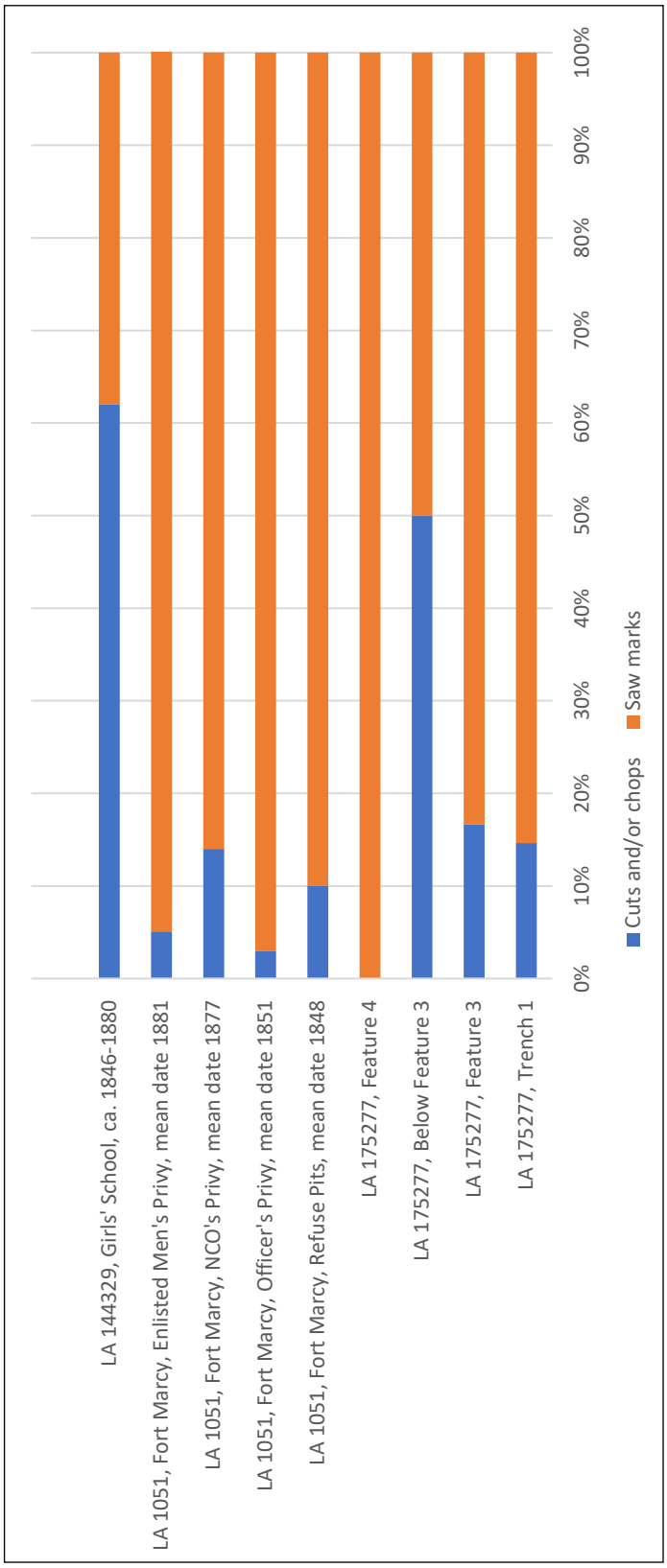

Figure 12.3. Type and frequency of butchery marks on cattle specimens from LA 175277 and other sites.

parison show that, once again, the material from this project is similar to that from Fort Marcy and dramatically different from the nearby school. This further suggests a relationship of some kind between the assemblage from this project and the fort.

Conclusion

The LA 175277 project at 206 McKenzie Street recovered 233 specimens of faunal bone—201 of which were identifiable—and a single bone tool. The majority of these specimens came from heavily churned deposits. These past disturbances were evident in the faunal assemblage. In particular, detailed analysis of the butchery marks identified marks from stone tools, metal knives, hand-powered metal saws, and electric saws, indicating a wide temporal range for this material. Deposits from below Feature 3 represent the only intact material from this project. Although the faunal sample from that context is small, it stands out for several reasons. Material from below Feature 3 was the only sample in which caprids and caprid-sized specimens outnumbered cattle and cattle-sized specimens. It was also the only context in which cut and chop marks were more common than saw marks. Despite the disturbances to the other contexts, some overall comparison and interpretation are still possible for this assemblage. High richness, low caprid index values, and the prevalence of sawed bone make material from this project stand out as different from nearby civilian institutions and other Santa Fe household assemblages. Instead, the material from this project is most similar to that from the nearby Fort Marcy. This suggests a possible relationship—social and/or depositional—between these two areas. The exact nature of this relationship may be explored further in future projects.

13 ⇓ Ground Stone Analysis

Two ground stone artifacts, both manos, were recovered from Trench 1. One is whole; the other is fragmentary. The whole mano (12.8 by 10.7 by 7.3 cm; 746 gr) is an unmodified cobble of micaceous, hematitic tan quartzite that has been lightly abraded on one side. The cobble has a natural triangular cross-section shape that may have facilitated manipulation, as with a wedge-shaped mano that has formed through wear. Wear is evidenced by deep striae that run diagonally to the long axis of the stone. The use occurs on a minimally abrasive cortical surface. The mano is not rejuvenated.

Battering wear is present on one corner of the dorsal side. The cobble is heavily scorched over the entire dorsal surface and around the entire circumference. Scorching is noticeably absent on the ventral surface where the use-wear appears, indicating that the mano was resting on the use surface when it was exposed to fire.

The second mano (11.5 by 13.4 by 4.2 cm; 739 gr) is a formal tool produced from well indurated, coarse-grained micaceous schist. It is the end fragment of a bifacially worn, two-hand form. The tool is roughly flaked and ground to shape around the entire perimeter. Both use surfaces are lightly worn, but the biaxial contours suggest that each side was manipulated differently. The ventral surface is biaxially flat and abraded on the high spots only, leaving multiple unground areas. The unground areas do not appear to be the result of rejuvenation, but this is difficult to confirm as schist fractures naturally along flat planes, leaving rough edges that could resemble intentional pitting created to restore the abrasive quality of the use surface. Interestingly, the ventral side exhibits striations that are parallel to the length of the tool. This contrasts with the width-oriented striations typical of two-hand manos. This could indicate that the tool continued to be used after breakage, but there is no abrasion on the broken edge to confirm this.

The dorsal surface is convex across the width, indicating a rocking reciprocal stroke, confirmed by striations oriented parallel to the width, reflecting the more common manipulation of two-hand manos. With the exception of the broken edge, the entire tool surface retains hematite pigment stains. The ventral side has the heaviest deposits, while the dorsal is lighter. Hematite grains are lodged into the interstices on both surfaces, suggesting this mano was used to process red paint. Since the broken edge exhibits no staining, the paint processing occurred before it broke and did not occur after. As with the cobble mano, this tool is charcoal stained as well, but only lightly on the dorsal surface.

Both tools are probably associated with nearby LA 1051, a Developmental to Classic period site east of the project area. Though the site boundaries are currently restricted to the City Hall property, prehistoric use of the general area has been documented in other archaeological investigations, the most proximate of which is the OAS project in the courtyard at 206 McKenzie, where four Coalition to Classic period burials were recently recovered (Stodder et al. 2021). The ground stone tools from the current undertaking could be contemporaneous with any one of the LA 1051 time periods, though two-hand manos are more common in Classic period assemblages. The presence of pigment on the two-hand form also suggests an association with LA 1051, where pigment-daubed cobbles were ubiquitous at the site, along with hematite-stained tools (Lentz et al. 2011:315–329). One of the courtyard burials contained a mano that had been thickly coated on one side with red paint following its use as a tool (Wening 2021). Its role as an AFO could not be confirmed in that context, but the presence of a pigmented tool in Coalition to Classic period deposits just meters from the PNM trench on McKenzie provides additional evidence of the common presence of hematite paint in the project area, some of which may have involved ritual activity.

14 ⇓ Chipped Stone Analysis

A single flake of white quartzite was recovered from Trench 1 fill at the north side of McKenzie Street (3.2 by 1.9 by 0.4 cm: 2.6 gr). It is a proximal fragment with a complete cortical platform. The dorsal side is devoid of cortex. No use wear is evident. The flake was found in disturbed contexts in Trench 1 near the north side of McKenzie Street. Trench 1 contained mixed Coalition and Territorial period artifacts. As with the prehistoric ceramics in Trench 1, the flake is most likely associated with Coalition to Classic period activities at nearby LA 1051.

15 ⇓ Summary and Conclusions

Excavations in the 206 McKenzie parking lot and McKenzie Street roadway encountered four historic features (Features 1–4), all of which were in the street portion of the trench. None were found in the parking lot portion of the trench. The Territorial period is indicated by Features 1, 3, and 4. Feature 2 is estimated to date the early Statehood era. Features 1 and 3 may represent a stone wall that bordered 206 McKenzie in the very late 1800s to very early 1900s, Feature 2 may be a 1920s water meter can, and Feature 4 is a disturbed refuse area with mixed prehistoric and historic artifacts. Prior to disturbance, Feature 4 likely contained intact Coalition period deposits that were truncated historically, churning those strata with later artifact-bearing historic layers.

Discovery of these four features, along with the May 2020 burial recovery project in the 206 McKenzie courtyard (Stodder et al. 2021), resulted in the expansion of the LA 175277 site boundary from its original configuration as defined by Winters in the 206 McKenzie parking lot (2013). The revised site boundary includes the entire 206 McKenzie lot and most of the roadway adjacent to the property (Figs. A.1–A.2). Four components are assigned to LA 175277: Coalition-Classic period, Spanish Colonial-Mexican period, Territorial period, and Statehood–WWII. The prehistoric period is represented by Coalition to Classic period ceramics, chipped stone, and ground stone. The Spanish Colonial and Mexican periods are primarily indicated by historic maps and historic research from this and previous investigations that specify 206 McKenzie as a colonial era residence. The colonial period may also be represented by historic native ceramics, though virtually all were produced from the mid-1600s to the 1920s and 1930s precluding firm association with the earlier end of this spectrum.

Features 1–4 were only partially exposed during this investigation, and all four likely extend beyond the trench boundary. Intact portions of Features 1 and 3 still exist in the McKenzie Street roadway and may be encountered in future excavations that could potentially confirm that they represent a single nineteenth century wall. Portions of Feature 2 may be present beneath the asphalt near the entrance to 206 McKenzie. Feature 4 was not intact within the excavation limits of the current investigation, but it may be bounded and stratified outside the trench boundary. Future archaeological investigations may be able to expand our knowledge of these historic features associated with LA 175277.

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Appendix 1: Ceramic Data

Table A1.1. Ceramic data.

Context	Temper	Pottery Type	Form	Weight (gr)	Count	Body Thickness (mm)	Rim Length (% complete)	Orifice diameter (cm)	Aperture diameter (cm)	Neck height (mm)
Trench 1, all contexts	Granite w/o abundant mica	Plain Gray Body	Jar body	45	1					
	Granite w/o abundant mica	Smeared Indented Corrugated	Jar body	8	1					
	Granite with mica	Plain Gray Body	Jar body	5	1					
	Granite w/o abundant mica	Smeared Indented Corrugated	Jar body	19	2					
	Oblate shale and sand	Unpainted White, nfs	Jar body	25	1					
	Oblate shale and sand	Santa Fe Black-on-white	Bowl body	12	1					
	Granite w/o abundant mica	Unpainted White, nfs	Indet.	2	1					
	Fine tuff and sand	Unpainted White, nfs	Indet.	2	1					
	Fine tuff and sand	Indet. Organic Coalition paste	Bowl body	3	1					
	Fine tuff and sand	Santa Fe Black-on-white	Bowl body	13	1					
	Granite w/o abundant mica	Santa Fe Black-on-white	Bowl body	56	1					
	Large tuff fragments Vitric tuff	Santa Fe/Pindi variety	Bowl body	4	1					
	Fine tuff or ash	Santa Fe Black-on-white	Bowl body	11	2					
	Large tuff fragments Vitric tuff	Santa Fe/Pindi variety	Bowl body	3	1					
	Fine tuff and sand	Tewa Polished Black	Jar rim	72	3	5	8	6	5	14
	Fine tuff and sand	Tewa Polished Black	Bowl body	4	1					
	Fine tuff and sand	Tewa Polished Gray	Jar body	35	1					
	Granite w/oabundant mica	Tewa Polished Gray	Jar body	25	1					
	Fine tuff or ash	Tewa Polished Black	Bowl body	6	1					
	Fine tuff or ash	Tewa Polished Black	Bowl rim	8	1	6	2	14		
	Granite w/o abundant mica	Tewa Polished Red	Bowl body	9	1					
	Granite w/o abundant mica	Tewa Unpolished Buff	Jar body	34	1					
	Granite w/o abundant mica	Tewa Polished Gray	Jar body	9	1					
	Fine tuff and sand	Tewa Polished Gray	Jar body	63	2					
	Fine tuff and sand	Tewa Polished Black	Bowl rim	16	1	6	4	15		

Table A1.1, continued.

Context	Temper	Pottery Type	Form	Weight (gr)	Count	Body Thickness (mm)	Rim Length (% complete)	Orifice diameter (cm)	Aperture diameter (cm)	Neck height (mm)
Trench 1, all contexts	Fine tuff and sand	Tewa Polished Red	Jar body	7	1					
	Sand	Tewa Buff nfs	Bowl body	1	1					
	Fine tuff and sand	Powhoge Polychrome'	Jar body	14	1					
	Fine tuff and sand	Tewa Polychrome type	Bowl body	10	1					
	Granite w/oabundant mica	Black-on-cream nfs	Jar body	9	1					
	Fine tuff and sand	Powhoge Polychrome	Bowl rim	27	1	7	7	8		
	Fine tuff and sand	Black-on-cream nfs	Jar body	29	2					
	Fine tuff and sand	Powhoge Polychrome	Bowl rim	13	1	9	5	7		
	Fine tuff and sand	Powhoge Polychrome	Soup plate	39	1	12				
	Fine tuff or ash	Black-on-cream nfs	Jar body	14	1					
	Subtotal				41					
Feature 3	Fine tuff and sand	Plain Gray Body	Jar body	8	1					
	Granite with mica	Plain Gray Body	Jar body	8	1					
	Fine tuff or ash	Plain Gray Body	Jar body, indet.handle	12	1					
	Large tuff fragments Vitric tuff	Smeared Indented Corrugated	Jar body	6	1					
	Fine tuff and sand	Santa Fe Black-on-white	Bowl rim	3	1					
	Fine tuff or ash	Santa Fe Black-on-white	Bowl body	20	2					
	Fine tuff or ash	Tewa Polished Gray	Bowl rim	20	1	6	5	13		
	Fine tuff or ash	Tewa Polished Gray	Bowl body	3	1					
	Fine tuff or ash	Tewa Polished Gray	Bowl rim	6	1	6	6	0		
	Fine tuff or ash	Tewa Polished Gray	Soup plate	10	1	8	3	10		
	Fine tuff and sand	Tewa Polished Red	Jar body	7	1					
	Fine tuff and sand	Tewa Unpolished Buff	Bowl rim	4	1	5	3	7		
	Fine tuff or ash	Indet. Organic Paint	Jar body	16	1					
	Fine tuff or ash	Black-on-cream nfs	Jar body	20	2					
	Fine tuff or ash	Tewa Unpolished Buff	Jar body	5	1					
	Fine tuff or ash	Santa Fe Black-on-white	Bowl body	10	1					
	Fine tuff and sand	Tewa Polished Red	Jar body	25	2					
	Fine tuff and sand	Black-on-cream nfs	Jar body	18	1					
	Subtotal				**21**					
Feature 4	Granite without abundant mica	Smeared Indented Corrugated	Jar body	14	2					
	Granite without abundant mica	Smeared Indented Corrugated	Jar rim	55	7	5	5	9	8	

Table A1.1, continued.

Context	Temper	Pottery Type	Form	Weight (gr)	Count	Body Thickness (mm)	Rim Length (% complete)	Orifice diameter (cm)	Aperture diameter (cm)	Neck height (mm)
Feature 4	Mostly tuff with some phenocysts	Smeared Indented Corrugated	Jar body	22	1					
	Fine tuff or ash	Plain Gray Body	Jar body	8	1					
	Sand	Indet. Utility Ware	Jar body	2	1					
	Tuff, Mica and sand	Plain Gray Rim	Jar rim	14	2	7	3	10		
	Granite with mica	Plain Gray Body	Jar body	14	2					
	Granite without abundant mica	Plain Gray Body	Jar body	3	1					
	Tuff, Mica and sand	Plain Gray Body	Jar body	2	1					
	Fine tuff and sand	Indented Corrugated	Jar body	5	1					
	Granite with mica	Smeared Indented Corrugated	Jar body	79	10					
	Granite with mica	Smeared Indented Corrugated	Jar rim	2	1					
	Granite without abundant mica	Smeared Indented Corrugated	Jar rim	11	1	5	4	15	14	12
	Granite without abundant mica	Smeared Indented Corrugated	Jar body	56	16					
	Sand and mica	Smeared Indented Corrugated	Jar body	13	2					
	Sand	Smeared Indented Corrugated	Jar body	23	3					
	Fine tuff and sand	Smeared Indented Corrugated	Jar body	48	5					
	Granite with mica	Plain Gray Body	Jar body	3	1					
	Large tuff predominate with anthill sand	Santa Fe/Pindi variety	Bowl body	8	1					
	Large tuff fragments Vitric tuff	Unpainted nfs White	Bowl body	5	2					
	Fine tuff or ash	Unpainted nfs White	Bowl rim	4	1	6	2	15		
	Sand	Unpainted nfs White	Bowl body	4	1					
	Fine tuff or ash	Santa Fe Black-on-white	Bowl body	13	3					
	Fine tuff and sand	Santa Fe Black-on-white	Bowl body	54	7					
	Large tuff fragments Vitric tuff	Santa Fe/Pindi variety	Bowl body	25	2					
	Fine tuff or ash	Biscuit A Abiquiu Black-on-white	Bowl rim	6	1	8	2	12		
	Fine tuff or ash	Tewa Buff nfs	Jar body	3	1					

Table A1.1, continued.

Context	Temper	Pottery Type	Form	Weight (gr)	Count	Body Thickness (mm)	Rim Length (% complete)	Orifice diameter (cm)	Aperture diameter (cm)	Neck height (mm)
Feature 4	Tuff, Mica and sand	Tewa Polished Gray	Jar body	7	1					
	Fine tuff or ash	Tewa Polished Gray	Jar body	6	1					
	Fine tuff or ash	Tewa Buff nfs	Bowl body	6	1					
	Fine tuff or ash	Tewa Buff nfs	Bowl body	3	1					
	Fine tuff or ash	Tewa Polished Gray	Bowl body	14	1					
	Sand and mica	Tewa Polished Gray	Jar body	13	1					
	Granite with mica	Tewa Polished Black	Bowl body	5	1					
	Fine tuff and sand	Tewa Polychrome type	Bowl body	10	1					
	Fine tuff and sand	Black-on-cream nfs	Jar body	10	1					
	Tuff, Mica and sand	Black-on-cream nfs	Jar body	8	1					
	Fine tuff or ash	Black-on-cream nfs	Bowl body	4	1					
	Fine tuff or ash	Black-on-cream nfs	Bowl body	3	1					
	Subtotal				**89**					
Total					**151**					

Appendix 4: Euroamerican Artifacts

Table A4.1. Euroamerican artifacts recovered from the PNM McKenzie excavations.

Category	Function	Material	N	Beg. Date	End Date	Mid. Date	Manufacturer	Brand Name	Paste	Ware	Color	Decor.	Design
Trench, Stratum 2													
Domestic	Serving bowl	Ceramic	1	1840	1930	1885	–	–	Refined Earthenware	Ironstone	Blue	Handpainted under clear glaze	Banded
Domestic	Vessel, Indet.	Ceramic	1	1830	2020	1925	–	–	Refined Earthenware	White ware	White	Glaze, Clear	None
Domestic	Bowl	Ceramic	1	1800	2020	1910	–	–	Porcelain	Porcelain	White	Glaze, Clear	None
Unassignable	Bottle, Indet.	Glass	1	1880	2020	1900	–	–	–	–	Amber	None	None
Total			**4**										
Trench, Stratum 3													
Domestic	Serving bowl	Ceramic	1	1800	2020	1910	–	–	Porcelain	Porcelain	White	Glaze, Clear	None
Domestic	Saucer	Ceramic	1	1800	2020	1910	–	–	Porcelain	Porcelain	White	Glaze, Clear	None
Domestic	Saucer	Ceramic	1	1840	1930	1885	–	–	Refined Earthenware	Ironstone	White	Glaze, Clear	None
Domestic	Vessel, Indet.	Ceramic	1	1830	2020	1925	–	–	Refined Earthenware	White ware	White	Glaze, Clear	None
Domestic	Vessel, Indet.	Ceramic	1	1840	1930	1885	–	–	Refined Earthenware	Ironstone	White	Glaze, Clear	None
Domestic	Cup or bowl	Ceramic	1	1830	2020	1925	–	–	Refined Earthenware	White ware	White	Glaze, Clear	None
Domestic	Vessel, Indet.	Ceramic	1	1830	2020	1925	–	–	Refined Earthenware	White ware	White	Glaze, Clear	None
Domestic	Plate	Ceramic	1	1879	1910	1895	Wheeling Pottery Co.	–	Refined Earthenware	White ware	White	Glaze, Clear	None
Indulgences	Beer Bottle	Glass	1	1904	1918	1911	Streator Bottle and Glass Co.	–	–	–	Amber	Embossed	Alphabetical
Indulgences	Beer Bottle	Glass	1	1870	1904	1887	–	–	–	–	Brown	None	None
Unassignable	Bottle, Indet.	Glass	1	1880	2020	1900	–	–	–	–	Amber	None	None
Total			**11**										
Trench, Strata 1 & 3 Redeposited													
Domestic	Plate	Ceramic	1	1870	1881	1888	Richard Alcock Pottery	–	Refined Earthenware	Ironstone	White	Glaze, Clear	None
Personal Effects	Chamber Pot	Ceramic	4	1800	1850	1825	–	–	Refined Earthenware	Ironstone	White	Glaze, Clear	None
Domestic	Jug	Ceramic	1	1900	2020	1960	–	–	Stoneware	Stoneware	Brown	Glaze, Salt	None
Domestic	Plate	Ceramic	1	1840	1930	1885	–	–	Refined Earthenware	Ironstone	Blue & White	Transfer under glaze	Floral

Table A4.1, continued.

Category	Function	Material	N	Beg. Date	End Date	Mid. Date	Manufacturer	Brand Name	Paste	Ware	Color	Decor.	Design
Domestic	Plate or Saucer	Ceramic	1	1830	2020	1925	–	–	Refined Earthenware	White ware	Blue & Green	Hand painted under clear glaze	Banded
Domestic	Cup	Ceramic	1	1830	2020	1925	–	–	Refined Earthenware	White ware	Green & Brown	Hand painted under clear glaze	Banded
Domestic	Cup	Ceramic	1	1800	2020	1910	–	–	Porcelain	Porcelain	White	Glaze, Clear	None
Domestic	Serving bowl	Ceramic	1	1840	1930	1885	–	–	Refined Earthenware	Ironstone	White	Molded	Curvilinear lines
Domestic	Saucer	Ceramic	1	1830	2020	1925	–	–	Refined Earthenware	White ware	White	Molded	Curvilinear lines
Domestic	Soup Plate	Ceramic	3	1840	1930	1885	–	–	Refined Earthenware	Ironstone	White	Glaze, Clear	None
Domestic	Vessel, Indet.	Ceramic	2	1840	1930	1885	–	–	Refined Earthenware	Ironstone	White	Glaze, Clear	None
Domestic	Vessel, Indet.	Ceramic	2	1840	1930	1885	–	–	Refined Earthenware	Ironstone	White	Glaze, Clear	None
Domestic	Cup or bowl	Ceramic	1	1800	2020	1910	–	–	Porcelain	Porcelain	White	Glaze, Clear	None
Domestic	Vessel, Indet.	Ceramic	2	1840	1930	1885	–	–	Refined Earthenware	Ironstone	White	Glaze, Clear	None
Domestic	Vessel, Indet.	Ceramic	1	1830	2020	1925	–	–	Refined Earthenware	White ware	White	Glaze, Clear	None
Domestic	Cup or bowl	Ceramic	1	1840	1930	1885	–	–	Refined Earthenware	Ironstone	White	Glaze, Clear	None
Indulgences	Beer Bottle	Glass	1	1880	1931	1906	DOC Dominic Cunningham	–	–	–	Amber	Embossed	Alphabetical
Indulgences	Beer Bottle	Glass	1	1879	1896	1888	DeSteiger Glass Co.	–	–	–	Amber	Embossed	Alphabetical
Indulgences	Beer Bottle	Glass	1	1870	1904	1887	–	–	–	–	Amber	None	None
Indulgences	Beer Bottle	Glass	1	1870	1890	1880	–	–	–	–	Amber	None	None
Indulgences	Beer Bottle	Glass	11	1870	1904	1887	–	–	–	–	Amber	None	None
Indulgences	Beer Bottle	Glass	1	1870	1904	1887	–	–	–	–	Amber	Embossed	Alphabetical
Indulgences	Beer Bottle	Glass	1	1870	1904	1887	–	–	–	–	Amber	None	None
Unassignable	Bottle, Indet.	Glass	1	1880	1904	1892	–	–	–	–	Brown	Embossed	Geometric
Indulgences	Indulgence Bottle, Indet.	Glass	1	1880	1904	1892	–	–	–	–	Brown	Embossed	Alphabetical
Unassignable	Bottle, Indet.	Glass	1	1880	2020	1950	–	–	–	–	Green	None	None
Construction/ Maintenance	Window Glass	Glass	1	1800	1920	1860	–	–	–	–	Aqua	None	None

Table A4.1, continued.

Category	Function	Material	N	Beg. Date	End Date	Mid. Date	Manufacturer	Brand Name	Paste	Ware	Color	Decor.	Design
Unassignable	Bottle, Indet.	Glass	1	1880	1920	1900	–	–	–	–	Aqua	None	None
Unassignable	Bottle, Indet.	Glass	1	1880	1920	1900	–	–	–	–	Aqua	Embossed	Alphabetical
Indulgences	Indulgence Bottle, Indet.	Glass	2	1879	1907	1893	Cunninghams & Co.	–	–	–	Aqua	Embossed	Alphabetical
Food	Canned Goods, Indet.	Iron	1	1820	1918	1869	–	–	–	–	Brown	None	None
Construction/ Maintenance	Metal band	Iron	1	1856	1968	1912	–	–	–	–	Brown	None	None
Construction/ Maintenance	Metal sheet fragment	Iron	2	1856	1968	1912	–	–	–	–	Brown	None	None
Construction/ Maintenance	Nail, Square	Iron	1	1820	1900	1860	–	–	–	–	Brown	None	None
Construction/ Maintenance	Metal band	Iron	1	1856	1968	1912	–	–	–	–	Brown	None	None
Total			**55**										
Trench, Strata 3 & 5 Redeposited													
Construction/ Maintenance	Sewer Pipe	Clay, sand	1	1880	1960	1920	–	–	Unrefined Earthenware	Glazed coarse earthenware	Brown	Glaze, Salt	None
Unassignable	Vessel, unident.	Ceramic	1	1900	2020	1960	–	–	Stoneware	Stoneware	Reddish brown	Glaze, Salt	None
Food	Food jar	Ceramic	1	1830	2020	1925	–	–	Refined Earthenware	White ware	Cream	Glaze, Colored	None
Domestic	Serving dish	Ceramic	1	1840	1930	1885	–	–	Refined Earthenware	Ironstone	White	Molded	Geometric
Domestic	Plate	Ceramic	1	1840	1930	1885	–	–	Refined Earthenware	Ironstone	White	Molded	Floral
Domestic	Tureen	Ceramic	1	1840	1930	1885	–	–	Refined Earthenware	Ironstone	White	Molded	Geometric
Domestic	Vessel, Indet.	Ceramic	1	1840	1930	1885	–	–	Refined Earthenware	Ironstone	White	Glaze, Clear	None
Domestic	Plate	Ceramic	1	1840	1930	1885	–	–	Refined Earthenware	Ironstone	White	Glaze, Clear	None
Domestic	Plate	Ceramic	1	1840	1930	1885	–	–	Refined Earthenware	Ironstone	White	Glaze, Clear	None
Domestic	Cup or bowl	Ceramic	1	1830	2020	1925	–	–	Refined Earthenware	White ware	White	Molded	Floral
Domestic	Vessel, Indet.	Ceramic	1	1800	2020	1910	–	–	Porcelain	Porcelain	White	Molded	Floral

Table A4.1, continued.

Category	Function	Material	N	Beg. Date	End Date	Mid. Date	Manufacturer	Brand Name	Paste	Ware	Color	Decor.	Design
Domestic	Vessel, Indet.	Ceramic	2	1840	1930	1885	–	–	Refined Earthenware	Ironstone	White	Glaze, Clear	None
Domestic	Plate	Ceramic	1	1800	2020	1910	–	–	Porcelain	Porcelain	White	Glaze, Clear	None
Domestic	Vessel, Indet.	Ceramic	4	1840	1930	1885	–	–	Refined Earthenware	Ironstone	White	Glaze, Clear	None
Domestic	Plate	Ceramic	1	1880	1904	1892	Mellor, Taylor & Co.	–	Refined Earthenware	White ware	White	Glaze, Clear	None
Domestic	Plate	Ceramic	1	1860	1890	1875	Wedgwood & Co.	–	Refined Earthenware	Ironstone	White	Glaze, Clear	None
Domestic	Tumbler	Glass	1	1919	2020	1970	–	–	–	–	Clear	Molded	Fluted
Unassignable	Bottle, Indet.	Glass	2	1880	2020	1950	–	–	–	–	Clear	None	None
Unassignable	Bottle, Indet.	Glass	3	1880	2020	1950	–	–	–	–	Green	None	None
Unassignable	Bottle, Indet.	Glass	9	1880	2020	1950	–	–	–	–	Amber	None	None
Unassignable	Bottle, Indet.	Glass	1	1880	2020	1950	–	–	–	–	Brown	Molded	Geometric
Unassignable	Bottle, Indet.	Glass	2	1880	2020	1950	–	–	–	–	Amber	None	None
Unassignable	Bottle, Indet.	Glass	1	1880	1920	1900	–	–	–	–	Aqua	Embossed	Alphabetical
Unassignable	Bottle, Indet.	Glass	1	1880	1920	1900	–	–	–	–	Aqua	None	None
Food	Pickle Jar	Glass	1	1869	1920	1895	–	–	–	–	Aqua	None	None
Unassignable	Bottle, Indet.	Glass	1	1880	1920	1900					Aqua	None	None
Unassignable	Bottle, Indet.	Glass	1	1880	1920	1900	–	–	–	–	Aqua	None	None
Personal Effects	Packing bottle	Glass	1	1834	1904	1869	–	–	–	–	Aqua	None	None
Personal Effects	Prescription Bottle	Glass	1	1880	1920	1900	–	–	–	–	Aqua	Embossed	Alphabetical
Food	Sauce bottle, Indeter.	Glass	1	1870	1944	1907	–	–	–	–	Aqua	None	None
Personal Effects	Toiletry Bottle	Glass	1	1865	1890	1878	–	–	–	–	Clear	None	None
Indulgences	Beer Bottle	Glass	1	1870	1904	1887	–	–	–	–	Amber	None	None
Indulgences	Beer Bottle	Glass	1	1870	1904	1887	–	–	–	–	Brown	None	None
Indulgences	Liquor Flask	Glass	1	1870	1920	1895	–	–	–	–	Amber	None	None
Construction/ Maintenance	Hatchet, shingling	Iron	1	1830	2020	1925	–	–	–	–	Brown	None	None
Food	Canned Goods, Indet.	Iron	1	1820	1918	1869	–	–	–	–	Brown	None	None
Unassignable	Can, Indet.	Tinned Steel	1	1901	2020	1961	–	–	–	–	Brown	None	None
Construction/ Maintenance	Metal sheet fragment	Iron	1	1856	1968	1912	–	–	–	–	Brown	None	None

Table A4.1, continued.

Category	Function	Material	N	Beg. Date	End Date	Mid. Date	Manufacturer	Brand Name	Paste	Ware	Color	Decor.	Design
Domestic	Wash Tub	Iron	1	1837	2020	1929	–	–	–	–	Brown	None	None
Domestic	Wash Tub	Galv. Steel	1	1837	2020	1929	–	–	–	–	Green	Pressed	Linear lines
Construction/ Maintenance	Nail, Square	Iron	1	1820	1900	1860	–	–	–	–	Brown	None	None
Unassignable	Can, Indet.	Tinned Steel	1	1901	2020	1961	–	–	–	–	Brown	None	None
Construction/ Maintenance	Metal sheet fragment	Iron	1	1856	1968	1912	–	–	–	–	Brown	None	None
Construction/ Maintenance	Plate	Copper	1	1856	1968	1912	–	–	–	–	Green	None	None
Construction/ Maintenance	Metal bar fragment	Iron	1	1880	2020	1950	–	–	–	–	Brown	None	None
Construction/ Maintenance	Metal sheet fragment	Iron	28	1856	1968	1912	–	–	–	–	Brown	None	None
Total			**89**										
Trench, General Fill													
Domestic	Vessel, Indet.	Ceramic	1	1840	1930	1885	–	–	Refined Earthenware	Flow Blue	Blue, cobalt	Transfer under glaze	Floral
Domestic	Cup	Ceramic	2	1840	1930	1885	–	–	Refined Earthenware	Ironstone	White	Glaze, Clear	None
Domestic	Soup Plate	Ceramic	1	1830	2020	1925	–	–	Refined Earthenware	White ware	White	Glaze, Clear	None
Domestic	Soup Plate	Ceramic	1	1840	1930	1885	–	–	Refined Earthenware	Ironstone	White	Glaze, Clear	None
Domestic	Platter	Ceramic	1	1840	1930	1885	–	–	Refined Earthenware	Ironstone	White	Glaze, Clear	None
Domestic	Vessel, Indet.	Ceramic	1	1840	1930	1885	–	–	Refined Earthenware	Ironstone	White	Glaze, Clear	None
Domestic	Vessel, Indet.	Ceramic	1	1840	1930	1885	–	–	Refined Earthenware	Ironstone	White	Glaze, Clear	None
Domestic	Bowl	Ceramic	1	1800	2020	1910	–	–	Porcelain	Porcelain	White	Glaze, Clear	None
Domestic	Serving bowl	Ceramic	1	1830	2020	1925	–	–	Refined Earthenware	White ware	White	Glaze, Clear	None
Domestic	Bowl	Ceramic	1	1840	1930	1885	–	–	Refined Earthenware	Ironstone	White	Glaze, Clear	None
Domestic	Vessel, Indet.	Ceramic	1	1840	1930	1885	–	–	Refined Earthenware	Ironstone	White	Glaze, Clear	None

Table A4.1, continued.

Category	Function	Material	N	Beg. Date	End Date	Mid. Date	Manufacturer	Brand Name	Paste	Ware	Color	Decor.	Design
Entertainment/ Leisure	Igloo inkwell	Glass	1	1865	1900	1883	Carter's Ink	Carter's Ink	–	–	Aqua	Embossed	Alphabetical
Personal Effects	Patent Medicine Bottle	Glass	1	1850	1920	1885	–	–	–	–	Aqua	None	None
Domestic	Drinking glass	Glass	1	1850	2020	1935	–	–	–	–	Clear	None	None
Unassignable	Bottle, Indet.	Glass	1	1880	2020	1950	–	–	–	–	Olive	None	None
Personal Effects	Patent Medicine Bottle	Glass	1	1847	1900	1874	Henry Thayer & Co.	Henry Thayer & Co.	–	–	Clear	Embossed	Alphabetical
Indulgences	Beer Bottle	Glass	1	1897	1904	1900	–	–	–	–	Brown	None	None
Indulgences	Beer Bottle	Glass	1	1897	1904	1900	–	–	–	–	Amber	None	None
Unassignable	Bottle, Indet.	Glass	4	1880	2020	1950	–	–	–	–	Amber	None	None
Construction/ Maintenance	Perforated banding	Iron	1	1888	2020	1954	–	–	–	–	Brown	None	None
Construction/ Maintenance	Gas meter box	Iron	1	1882	2020	1951	–	–	–	–	Brown	None	None
Total			**25**										
Feature 2, Stratum 2													
Domestic	Cup or bowl	Ceramic	1	1800	2020	1910	–	–	Porcelain	Porcelain	White	Glaze, Clear	None
Total			**1**										
Feature 3, Stratum 3													
Domestic	Vessel, Indet.	Ceramic	1	1830	1900	1865	–	–	Refined Earthenware	Flow Blue	Blue, cobalt	Flow Blue w/transfer	Floral
Unassignable	Bottle, Indet.	Glass	1	1880	2020	1900	–	–	–	–	Amber	None	None
Construction/ Maintenance	Metal sheet fragment	Iron	1	1856	1968	1912	–	–	–	–	Brown	None	None
Domestic	Vessel, Indet.	Ceramic	1	1830	2020	1925	–	–	Refined Earthenware	White ware	Maroon	Hand Painted	Banded
Domestic	Platter	Ceramic	1	1840	1930	1885	–	–	Refined Earthenware	Ironstone	White	Glaze, Clear	None
Domestic	Plate	Ceramic	1	1830	2020	1925	–	–	–	–	White	Glaze, Clear	None
Unassignable	Bottle, Indet.	Glass	1	1880	2020	1900	–	–	–	–	Amber	None	None
Unassignable	Bottle, Indet.	Glass	1	1880	1930	1905	–	–	–	–	Clear	None	None
Personal Effects	Patent Medicine Bottle	Glass	1	1880	1920	1900	–	–	–	–	Aqua	None	None
Indulgences	Shot glass	Glass	1	1884	2020	1952	–	–	–	–	Clear	Molded	Fluted

Table A4.1, continued.

Category	Function	Material	N	Beg. Date	End Date	Mid. Date	Manufacturer	Brand Name	Paste	Ware	Color	Decor.	Design
Construction/ Maintenance	Metal band	Iron	1	1856	1968	1912	–	–	–	–	Brown	None	None
Construction/ Maintenance	Nail, round wire	Iron	1	1890	2020	1955	–	–	–	–	Brown	None	None
Construction/ Maintenance	Nail, Square	Iron	1	1820	1900	1860	–	–	–	–	Brown	None	None
Construction/ Maintenance	Nail, Square	Iron	1	1820	1900	1860	–	–	–	–	Brown	None	None
Construction/ Maintenance	Nail, round wire	Iron	4	1890	2020	1955	–	–	–	–	Brown	None	None
Total			**18**										
Feature 3, Post Abandonment Disturbance													
Domestic	Cup or bowl	Ceramic	1	1800	2020	1910	–	–	Porcelain	Porcelain	White	Glaze, Clear	None
Domestic	Vessel, Indet.	Ceramic	1	1840	1930	1885	–	–	Refined Earthenware	Ironstone	White	Molded	Geometric
Domestic	Tureen	Ceramic	1	1840	1930	1885	–	–	Refined Earthenware	Ironstone	White	Molded	Geometric
Construction/ Maintenance	Window Glass	Glass	1	1800	2020	1910	–	–	–	–	Green, Light	None	None
Personal Effects	Patent Medicine Bottle	Glass	1	1850	1920	1885	–	–	–	–	Aqua	Embossed	Alphabetical
Domestic	Vessel, Indet.	Glass	2	1870	2020	1945	–	–	–	–	White Milk Glass	None	None
Personal Effects	Patent Medicine Bottle	Glass	1	1850	1920	1885	–	–	–	–	Amber	None	None
Construction/ Maintenance	Nail, round wire	Iron	1	1890	2020	1955	–	–	–	–	Brown	None	None
Construction/ Maintenance	Nail, round wire	Iron	2	1890	2020	1955	–	–	–	–	Brown	None	None
Total			**11**										
Feature 4, Strata 1 & 3 Redeposited													
Personal Effects	Chamber Pot	Ceramic	1	1840	1850	1845	–	–	Refined Earthenware	Ironstone	Gold	Glaze, Clear	None
Personal Effects	Chamber Pot	Ceramic	1	1800	1850	1825	–	–	Porcelain	Porcelain	White	Glaze, Clear	None

Table A4.1, continued.

Category	Function	Material	N	Beg. Date	End Date	Mid. Date	Manufacturer	Brand Name	Paste	Ware	Color	Decor.	Design
Domestic	Soup Plate	Ceramic	1	1840	1930	1885	–	–	Refined Earthenware	Ironstone	White	Glaze, Clear	None
Domestic	Soup Plate	Ceramic	1	1840	1930	1885	–	–	Refined Earthenware	Ironstone	White	Glaze, Clear	None
Domestic	Vessel, Indet.	Ceramic	1	1840	1930	1885	–	–	Refined Earthenware	Ironstone	White	Glaze, Clear	None
Domestic	Bowl	Ceramic	1	1830	2020	1925	–	–	Refined Earthenware	White ware	White	Molded	Banded
Domestic	Vessel, Indet.	Ceramic	2	1840	1930	1885	–	–	Refined Earthenware	Ironstone	White	Glaze, Clear	None
Domestic	Cup or bowl	Ceramic	1	1800	2020	1910	–	–	Porcelain	Porcelain	White	Glaze, Clear	None
Entertainment/ Leisure	Ink Bottle	Ceramic	1	1850	1880	1865	–	–	Stoneware	Stoneware	Reddish brown	Glaze, Salt	None
Domestic	Vessel, Indet.	Ceramic	1	1830	1900	1865	–	–	Refined Earthenware	Flow Blue	Blue, cobalt	Transfer under glaze	Floral
Domestic	Vessel, Indet.	Ceramic	1	1830	1900	1865	–	–	Refined Earthenware	Flow Blue	Blue, cobalt	Transfer under glaze	Floral
Domestic	Cup	Ceramic	4	1800	2020	1910	–	–	Porcelain	Porcelain	White	Glaze, Clear	Curvilinear lines
Furnishings	Decorative object	Ceramic	1	1800	2020	1910	–	–	Porcelain	Porcelain	White	Glaze, Clear	None
Construction/ Maintenance	Window Glass	Glass	2	1800	1920	1860	–	–	–	–	Aqua	None	None
Unassignable	Bottle, Indet.	Glass	6	1880	2020	1950	–	–	–	–	Amber	None	None
Indulgences	Champagne Bottle	Glass	1	1842	2020	1931	–	–	–	–	Green	None	None
Indulgences	Champagne Bottle	Glass	1	1842	2020	1931	–	–	–	–	Green	None	None
Unassignable	Bottle, Indet.	Glass	1	1880	2020	1950	–	–	–	–	Brown	None	None
Unassignable	Bottle, Indet.	Glass	1	1880	1920	1900	–	–	–	–	Aqua	None	None
Unassignable	Flat glass	Glass	1	1880	2020	1950	–	–	–	–	Clear	None	None
Unassignable	Bottle, Indet.	Glass	1	1880	2020	1950	–	–	–	–	Amber	None	None
Furnishings	Decorative object	Glass	1	1880	1920	1900	–	–	–	–	Solarized Purple	None	None
Construction/ Maintenance	Nail, Square	Iron	1	1820	1900	1860	–	–	–	–	Brown	None	None
Construction/ Maintenance	Metal sheet fragment	Iron	1	1856	1968	1912	–	–	–	–	Brown	None	None

Table A4.1, continued.

Category	Function	Material	N	Beg. Date	End Date	Mid. Date	Manufacturer	Brand Name	Paste	Ware	Color	Decor.	Design
Construction/ Maintenance	Padlock	Iron	1	1861	2020	1941	–	–	–	–	Brown	None	None
Domestic	Vessel, Indet.	Ceramic	1	1800	2020	1910	–	–	Porcelain	Porcelain	White	Glaze, Clear	None
Domestic	Vessel, Indet.	Ceramic	1	1830	2020	1925	–	–	Refined Earthenware	White ware	White	Glaze, Clear	None
Domestic	Vessel, Indet.	Ceramic	1	1830	2020	1925	–	–	Refined Earthenware	White ware	White	Glaze, Clear	None
Construction/ Maintenance	Window Glass	Glass	1	1800	1920	1860	–	–	–	–	Aqua	None	None
Furnishings	Decorative object	Glass	1	1880	2020	1900	–	–	–	–	Clear	Molded	Geometric
Unassignable	Flat glass	Glass	1	1880	1904	1892	–	–	–	–	Clear	None	None
Unassignable	Vessel, Indeter.	Glass	1	1880	1904	1892	–	–	–	–	Clear	None	None
Unassignable	Bottle, Indet.	Glass	1	1880	1904	1892	–	–	–	–	Green	None	None
Indulgences	Beer Bottle	Glass	4	1870	1904	1887	–	–	–	–	Amber	None	None
Indulgences	Beer Bottle	Glass	1	1870	1904	1887	–	–	–	–	Amber	None	None
Indulgences	Wine Bottle	Glass	1	1880	1904	1887	–	–	–	–	Olive	None	None
Indulgences	Liquor Bottle, Indet.	Glass	1	1890	1920	1905	–	–	–	–	Green	None	None
Personal Effects	Patent Medicine Bottle	Glass	1	1850	1920	1885	–	–	–	–	Aqua	None	None
Personal Effects	Patent Medicine Bottle	Glass	1	1850	1920	1885	–	–	–	–	Aqua	None	None
Personal Effects	Patent Medicine Bottle	Glass	1	1850	1920	1885	–	–	–	–	Aqua	None	None
Construction/ Maintenance	Nail, round wire	Iron	1	1890	2020	1955	–	–	–	–	Brown	None	None
Construction/ Maintenance	Nail, Roofing	Iron	1	1903	2020	1962	–	–	–	–	Brown	None	None
Total			**55**										
Feature 4, Strata 2, 3, & 4 Redeposited													
Domestic	Crockery	Ceramic	1	1890	2020	1955	–	–	Stoneware	Stoneware	Brown	Glaze, Salt	None
Domestic	Crockery	Ceramic	1	1890	2020	1955	–	–	Stoneware	Stoneware	Tan	Glaze, Salt	None

Table A4.1, continued.

Category	Function	Material	N	Beg. Date	End Date	Mid. Date	Manufacturer	Brand Name	Paste	Ware	Color	Decor.	Design
Domestic	Vessel, Indet.	Ceramic	1	1800	2020	1910	–	–	Porcelain	Porcelain	White	Glaze, Clear	None
Domestic	Bowl	Ceramic	1	1880	2020	1950	Royal Arms, Unidentified	–	Refined Earthenware	White ware	White	Glaze, Clear	None
Domestic	Vessel, Indet.	Ceramic	4	1840	1930	1885	–	–	Refined Earthenware	Ironstone	White	Glaze, Clear	None
Domestic	Vessel, Indet.	Ceramic	1	1830	2020	1925	–	–	Refined Earthenware	White ware	White	Glaze, Clear	None
Domestic	Plate	Ceramic	1	1800	2020	1910	–	–	Porcelain	Porcelain	Red & Green	Hand painted under clear glaze	Floral
Domestic	Vessel, Indet.	Ceramic	1	1800	2020	1910	–	–	Porcelain	Porcelain	White	Glaze, Clear	None
Personal Effects	Antacid Bottle	Glass	1	1907	1956	1932	Maryland Glass Corp.	Bromo Seltzer	–	–	Blue, cobalt	Embossed	Alphabetical
Construction/ Maintenance	Window Glass	Glass	2	1800	1920	1860	–	–	–	–	Aqua	None	None
Furnishings	Decorative object	Glass	1	1880	1920	1900	–	–	–	–	Solarized Purple	None	None
Indulgences	Beer Bottle	Glass	3	1860	1920	1890	–	–	–	–	Brown	None	None
Personal Effects	Prescription Bottle	Glass	1	1880	1920	1900	–	–	–	–	Clear	None	None
Unassignable	Bottle, Indet.	Glass	1	1880	1920	1900	–	–	–	–	Aqua	None	None
Unassignable	Bottle, Indet.	Glass	3	1880	2020	1950	–	–	–	–	Amber	None	None
Unassignable	Bottle, Indet.	Glass	4	1880	1904	1892	–	–	–	–	Clear	None	None
Personal Effects	Patent Medicine Bottle	Glass	1	1884	1979	1932	–	Dr. Miles Restorative Nervine	–	–	Green, Light	Embossed	Alphabetical
Construction/ Maintenance	Rod w/attachments	Iron	1	1880	2020	1900	–	–	–	–	Brown	None	None
Construction/ Maintenance	Metal bar fragment	Iron	1	1856	1968	1912	–	–	–	–	Brown	None	None
Construction/ Maintenance	Spike	Iron	1	1890	2020	1955	–	–	–	–	Brown	None	None
Construction/ Maintenance	Metal bar fragment	Iron	1	1856	1968	1912	–	–	–	–	Brown	None	None
Construction/ Maintenance	Nail, round wire	Iron	1	1890	2020	1955	–	–	–	–	Brown	None	None

Table A4.1, continued.

Category	Function	Material	N	Beg. Date	End Date	Mid. Date	Manufacturer	Brand Name	Paste	Ware	Color	Decor.	Design
Construction/ Maintenance	Nail, round wire	Iron	1	1890	2020	1955	–	–	–	–	Brown	None	None
Construction/ Maintenance	Metal bar fragment	Iron	1	1856	1968	1912	–	–	–	–	Brown	None	None
Construction/ Maintenance	Spike	Iron	1	1890	2020	1955	–	–	–	–	Brown	None	None
Construction/ Maintenance	Metal bar fragment	Iron	1	1856	1968	1912	–	–	–	–	Brown	None	None
Construction/ Maintenance	Metal band	Iron	1	1856	1968	1912	–	–	–	–	Brown	None	None
Construction/ Maintenance	Nail, round wire	Iron	1	1890	2020	1955	–	–	–	–	Brown	None	None
Construction/ Maintenance	Nail, round wire	Iron	1	1890	2020	1955	–	–	–	–	Brown	None	None
Total			**40**										
Feature 4, Stratum 3													
Domestic	Tureen	Ceramic	1	1847	1870	1859	–	Gothic Ironstone	Refined Earthenware	Ironstone	White	Molded	Angular
Domestic	Vessel, Indet.	Ceramic	1	1800	2020	1925	–	–	Porcelain	Porcelain	White	Glaze, Clear	None
Domestic	Vessel, Indet.	Ceramic	1	1830	2020	1925	–	–	Refined Earthenware	White ware	White	Glaze, Clear	None
Domestic	Vessel, Indet.	Ceramic	1	1830	2020	1925	–	–	Refined Earthenware	White ware	White	Glaze, Clear	None
Construction/ Maintenance	Window Glass	Glass	1	1800	1920	1860	–	–	–	–	Aqua	None	None
Unassignable	Bottle, Indet.	Glass	1	1880	2020	1900	–	–	–	–	Amber	None	None
Unassignable	Bottle, Indet.	Glass	1	1880	1930	1905	–	–	–	–	Clear	None	None
Unassignable	Bottle, Indet.	Glass	2	1880	1920	1900	–	–	–	–	Solarized Purple	None	None
Domestic	Tumbler	Glass	1	1919	2020	1970	–	–	–	–	Solarized Purple	Molded	Fluted
Unassignable	Bottle, Indet.	Glass	2	1880	2020	1900	–	–	–	–	Green, Light	None	None
Unassignable	Bottle, Indet.	Glass	5	1880	2020	1900	–	–	–	–	Amber	None	None
Construction/ Maintenance	Metal sheet fragment	Tinned Steel	1	1901	2020	1961	–	–	–	–	White	None	None

Table A4.1, continued.

Category	Function	Material	N	Beg. Date	End Date	Mid. Date	Manufacturer	Brand Name	Paste	Ware	Color	Decor.	Design
Construction/ Maintenance	Perforated banding	Iron	1	1856	1968	1912	–	–	–	–	Brown	None	None
Total			**19**										
Feature 4, Strata 3, 4, & 5 Redeposited													
Furnishings	Decorative object	Ceramic	1	1830	2020	1925	–	–	Refined Earthenware	White ware	Silver	Glaze, Colored	Angular
Domestic	Bowl	Ceramic	1	1830	2020	1925	–	–	Refined Earthenware	White ware	Black & White	Transfer under glaze	Floral
Construction/ Maintenance	Window Glass	Glass	1	1800	1920	1860	–	–	–	–	Aqua	None	None
Unassignable	Bottle, Indet.	Glass	1	1880	2020	1900	–	–	–	–	Green, Light	None	None
Domestic	Condiment Dish	Glass	1	1880	1930	1905	–	–	–	–	Clear	Molded	Shell
Unassignable	Bottle, Indet.	Glass	2	1880	1930	1905	–	–	–	–	Clear	None	None
Unassignable	Bottle, Indet.	Glass	1	1880	2020	1900	–	–	–	–	Olive	None	None
Unassignable	Bottle, Indet.	Glass	3	1880	2020	1900	–	–	–	–	Amber	None	None
Indulgences	Champagne Bottle	Glass	1	1842	2020	1931	–	–	–	–	Olive	None	None
Food	Condiment Jar	Glass	1	1880	1930	1905	–	–	–	–	Clear	None	None
Personal Effects	Prescription Bottle	Glass	1	1880	1920	1900	–	–	–	–	Clear	None	None
Unassignable	Can, Indet.	Iron	1	1904	2020	1962	–	–	–	–	Brown	None	None
Domestic	Wash Tub	Iron	1	1837	2020	1929	–	–	–	–	Brown	None	None
Unassignable	Can, Indet.	Tinned Steel	1	1901	2020	1961	–	–	–	–	Brown	None	None
Personal Effects	Key, Skeleton	Brass	1	1800	1861	1831	–	–	–	–	Green	Molded	Curvilinear lines
Construction/ Maintenance	Nail, round wire	Iron	1	1890	2020	1955	–	–	–	–	Brown	None	None
Construction/ Maintenance	Nail, Square	Iron	1	1820	1900	1860	–	–	–	–	Brown	None	None
Construction/ Maintenance	Nail, Square	Iron	1	1820	1900	1860	–	–	–	–	Brown	None	None
Construction/ Maintenance	Nail, round wire	Iron	1	1890	2020	1955	–	–	–	–	Brown	None	None

Table A4.1, continued.

Category	Function	Material	N	Beg. Date	End Date	Mid. Date	Manufacturer	Brand Name	Paste	Ware	Color	Decor.	Design
Construction/ Maintenance	Nail, Square	Iron	2	1820	1900	1860	–	–	–	–	Brown	None	None
Total			**24**										
Feature 4, Strata 3 & 5 Redeposited													
Domestic	Cup or bowl	Ceramic	1	1840	1930	1885	–	–	Refined Earthenware	Ironstone	White	Glaze, Clear	None
Unassignable	Bottle, Indet.	Glass	1	1880	2020	1900	–	–	–	–	Amber	None	None
Construction/ Maintenance	Plate	Iron	1	1856	1968	1912	–	–	–	–	Brown	None	None
Construction/ Maintenance	Nail, round wire	Iron	1	1890	2020	1955	–	–	–	–	Brown	None	None
Construction/ Maintenance	Nail, Square	Iron	1	1820	1900	1860	–	–	–	–	Brown	None	None
Construction/ Maintenance	Nail, Square	Iron	1	1820	1900	1860	–	–	–	–	Brown	None	None
Total			**6**										
Grand Total			**358**			**1906**							