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**RESOURCE CONSERVATION AND RECOVERY ACT
MIXED WASTE DISPOSAL FACILITY
Lab Job No.**

Survey No.
Cultural Resource Survey Report

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prepared by

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ABSTRACT

In August and September of 1992, approximately 159 hectares (392 acres) were surveyed at Technical Areas (TA) 14, 67, 15 and 36, Los Alamos National Laboratory, New Mexico. This is the proposed location for the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Mixed Waste Disposal Facility (MWDF). There are 27 archaeological sites located within the survey area, only one of which is not eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. Of these 27 sites six date to the Coalition Period, four date to the Late Coalition Period, six date to the Late Coalition/Early Classic, three date to the Classic Period and six the temporal affiliation could not be determined. Nine of the 27 archaeological sites mentioned above are located within the current project area and will be adversely impacted if the RCRA MWDF is constructed. If this project schedules construction a testing plan will be developed for all sites located within the project area. This testing plan will determine eligibility, the extent of cultural debris and will help develop a mitigation proposal for all eligible sites.

In May and June of 1993 LA's 12650, 89790 and 89791 were tested. All three of these site are one room structures, LA 12650 dates to the Late Coalition/Early Classic Period, LA 89790 dates to the Coalition Period and LA 89791 dates to the Classic Period. Subsurface testing was limited to proposed trench locations and did not effect any structures or features at these sites.

As a result of this survey, this project complies with the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (as amended) and with Executive Order 11593. The New Mexico State Historic Preservation Officer is requested to concur in a determination of adverse effect if all eligible sites located within the current project area are not properly mitigated.

PROVENIENCE AND ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

Location: TA's 14,67,15 and 36, Los Alamos National Laboratory (LANL). La

Landowner: The Department of Energy (DOE).

Legal Description: Township 18 North Range 6 East.
(unplatted Land)

Survey Dimension: 159 hectares (392 acres).

Map: USGS Frijoles Quadrangle 7.5 Minute Series. (Map 1)

Topography: Long, narrow mesa sloping gradually to the south east, approximately 400-100 meters wide by 4200 meters long, defined by broad deep canyons to the north and south with several small side drainages carved in the southern edge of the mesa.

Nearest Drainage: Pajarito Canyon to the north and Three Mile Canyon to the south.

Elevation: 2,140 to 2,268 meters (7,020 to 7,440 feet).

Vegetation: Mature Ponderosa Pine forest at the higher elevations, a Pinyon Juniper woodland with associated mixed grasses and shrubs at the lower elevations and a Ponderosa Pine/Pinyon Juniper transitional zone. (Foxx and Tierney, 1985) and BIO ER report

Soil Types: Cajro Loam, Seaby Loam, Pongna Fine Sandy Loam, Frijoles Very Fine Sandy Loam (Nyhan et al. 1978).

Bedrock: Tshirege Member of the Bandelier Tuff
(Los Alamos National Laboratory, 1982).

Current Land Use: The west central portion of the mesa has been previously disturbed by an old and now abandoned Technical Area (TA 12). The remaining portions are not in current use and are undisturbed.

Potential for Agricultural Use: Excellent.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

During August and September of 1992, an archaeological survey was conducted by Michael Schillaci, Steven Hoagland, Steven Lakatos, Timothy Binzen, Nelson Parish and Michael Hanaford acting as crew chief, at the location described above, to determine if any cultural resources will be impacted by the installation of the RCRA Mixed Waste Disposal Facility. The current project area is located on the central portion of Pajarito Mesa (map 3). The principal goal of this project is to store and/or dispose of mixed waste, which is waste that is classified as both hazardous and low-level radioactive. Based on previous studies, the Pajarito Meas was selected as the preferred site for the MWDF. The conceptual design entails the excavation of disposal pits into the native tuff on Pajarito Mesa. The surface dimensions of the proposed disposal pits are 120 feet by 200 feet by 45 feet deep, excluding the depth required for leachate collection, leak detection and monitoring. Each pit will be covered with a low permeability cover. Access to the project area will be by Redondo Road which is located on the spine of Pajarito Mesa and is oriented east/west. Redondo Road will be improved from R-site Road to the MWDF and may ultimately require extension east of the MWDF to provide access to future disposal sites on the mesa.

SURVEY METHODS

An intensive 100% survey was accomplished by traversing the area on foot at 10 to 12 meter intervals. All sites found within the survey area, if not previously assigned a Laboratory of Anthropology number, were assigned a temporary field number [a Q no.], and were recorded on LANL site forms. All sites were mapped, photographed and tagged, unless otherwise noted, with Los Alamos National Laboratory, abbreviated as LANL, the group number ESH-8 and the temporary site number. This information was tapped into an aluminum cap and secured to rebar driven into the ground. Photographs taken are on file with EM-8, LANL. Three artifacts were collected during this survey.

No State Register or National Register properties are located in or near the surveyed area.

TESTING METHODOLOGY

Sites LA 12650, LA 89790 and LA 89791, which are situated in the vicinity of proposed seismic trenching, were tested in May and June, 1993. Seismic trenches will be excavated and subsequently studied during preliminary project activities to determine whether the proposed RCRA MWDF project area is geologically stable. Trenches will range from about 36 meters

(120 ft) to 335 meters (1100 ft) in length. They will also be approximately 1.2 meters (4 ft) wide and will range from about 1.8 to 6.6 meters (6 to 12 ft) in depth. Cultural resource site testing was conducted by Archaeologists Michael Schillaci, Steve Hoagland, Beverly Larson, and Van Albertson, with Steve Lakatos serving as testing supervisor. Chris Kolar served as security escort and under supervision, excavated the auger holes.

Site testing was conducted to determine whether significant intact cultural remains were present in the vicinity of the proposed seismic trenches. These trenches run through or within very close proximity to Sites LA 12650, LA 89790 and LA 89791. Test pits and auger probes were therefore excavated to determine whether there were any associated features and/or activity areas. At least one test pit was situated along proposed trench locales at the point closest to documented structures and/or features. The auger tests were excavated along the proposed trench center line to determine the areal extent of any cultural remains. When auger probes recovered cultural remains, a test pit was placed in the vicinity for cultural verification and/or for more definitive information. In general, these pit and auger units were excavated in hopes of obtaining additional information regarding cultural activities, to identify site structure attributes (e.g., site space use and residential configuration); and to establish site formation processes including evidence of site re-use (multicomponent sites) and extent of post-occupational disturbances.

The limited testing of LA 12650, LA 89790 and LA 89791 involved the systematic location and brief characterization of cultural debris, preparation of a site map, the excavation of 1 by 1 and/or 1 by 2 test pits, and the excavation of auger holes. Each site was traversed at approximate 4 meter intervals. During this systematic reconnaissance, all observed artifacts and features were pinflagged. Upon completion of this site exploration, site boundaries and potential activity areas were identified. A detailed sketch map was then created by accurately plotting topographic and cultural features, diagnostic artifacts and/or artifact concentrations, site boundaries, contours, and once established, the location of test pits and auger holes.

Two test pits were excavated at each site. Test pit levels were excavated with shovels and trowels in arbitrary 10 cm. levels. Horizontal and vertical control was maintained with a site datum using metric tape measures and line levels or with the southwest corner of the test pit serving as subdatum. Fill was screened through 1/4 in. mesh, and recovered remains bagged by test pit and level. Excavation forms were completed for each level of each unit. Form information included stratigraphic and cultural material descriptions. Upon completion, at least one face from each pit was also profiled and described. Subtle differences between level and profile descriptions stem from the fact that excavation discussions tended to deal with general unit observations where as profiles were location specific. Test pits

were excavated down until they were determined to be devoid of cultural remains.

The auger program entailed the use of a 6 in. bucket-type auger with sufficient extensions to reach bedrock. The augured remains were passed through 1/4" screens so that any cultural debris could be recovered. Information concerning cultural materials, type and color of soils, and hole depth were noted for each auger test.

All recovered cultural material was removed to the laboratory for washing, cataloging and analysis. These collected materials will eventually be submitted to the Museum of New Mexico for curation.

PREVIOUS RESEARCH

Four sites in this area were previously recorded by C. Steen (Steen, 1977) on April 26, 1974, LA's 12650-12653. This information is on file at Los Alamos National Laboratory. A further records check was conducted through the Archaeological Records Management System (ARMS), located in Santa Fe, New Mexico. This search revealed that C. Steen assigned LA numbers to these sites in June of 1975.

CULTURE HISTORY OVERVIEW

Southwestern culture history has recently been summarized by Cordell (1979a, 1984); summaries focusing on the Rio Grande Valley have been prepared by Cordell (1979b) and Stuart and Gauthier (1981). The following outline briefly summarizes each cultural period as it is understood for the central portion of the Pajarito Plateau.

Paleo-Indian Period, 10,000 B.C. to 4,000 B.C.: Characterized by small groups of big game hunters who may have followed game herds up and down the Rio Grande, with trips onto the Pajarito Plateau to procure obsidian and other resources. This period is represented on DOE land by occasional surface finds of diagnostic projectile points made from both local obsidian and exotic unidentified chert.

Archaic Period, 4,000 B.C. to A.D. 600: Characterized by small groups who may have used the Pajarito Plateau for hunting expeditions and for seasonal exploitation of certain wild plants. This period is represented on DOE land as scatters of lithic tools, chipping debris, and diagnostic projectile points. Since little research has been conducted for this period, it is possible that buried habitation sites are also present on DOE land.

Early Developmental Period, A.D. 600 to A.D. 900:
Characterized by settled Anasazi hunter-gatherers living in semi-subterranean pithouses and making pottery. Some possible pithouse locations and associated artifacts have been identified on DOE land but identification is tenuous.

Late Developmental Period, A.D. 900 to A.D. 1100:
Characterized by small groups of Anasazi maize horticulturalists who still relied to a great extent on gathering wild plants. Sites are typically small adobe, sometimes crude masonry, pueblo structures. Very few sites from this period are located on DOE land; most of those recorded are located close to the Rio Grande in the vicinity of Chaquihui Mesa and Lower Water Canyon.

Coalition Period, A.D. 1100 to A.D. 1325: Characterized by Anasazi maize horticulturalists. Early sites are adobe and masonry rectangular structures and later sites are large masonry enclosed plaza roomblocks of over 100 rooms. Most of the ruins recorded on DOE land date to this time period (700 have been recorded). Most researchers attribute the increase in site density to migration (Wendorf and Reed 1955, Cordell 1979b, Hill and Trierweiler 1986), but others see the increase in site numbers a result of local population growth (Steen 1982).

Classic Period, A.D. 1325 to A.D. 1600: Characterized by intensive maize horticulturalists. Anasazi settlements on the Pajarito Plateau are aggregated into three population clusters with outlying 1-2 room fieldhouses. The central site cluster consists of four temporally overlapping sites: Navawi, Otowi, Tsankawi and Tsirege. Otowi and Tsirege are on DOE land. These ruins are ancestral to the Tewa speakers now living at San Ildefonso Pueblo.

Spanish Colonial and Territorial Periods, A.D. 1600 to 1900:
Grazing and seasonal utilization of the Plateau during this time by non-Indian groups is highly probable but has not been thoroughly documented.

Homesteading Period, A.D. 1890 to 1943: This was an outgrowth of the earlier undocumented use of the Plateau for cattle grazing, timbering, and farming activities. Hispanic and Anglo homestead era sites are characterized by wooden cabin and corral structures, rock or cement cisterns, and a scattering of debris associated with household and farming/grazing activities.

Post-1943 Period: The Los Alamos Ranch School, a school for boys founded by Ashley Pond, was located at present day Los Alamos, New Mexico. In the 1940's, during the early stages of the Manhattan project, many of the Ranch School buildings were appropriated for use by the United States Government. The central portion of the Pajarito Plateau is now owned by either the Department of Energy, Los Alamos County, San Ildefonso Pueblo, or by private citizens.

RESEARCH DESIGN

The purpose of this survey is to comply with federal law requiring such a survey be undertaken to determine if any cultural resources would be impacted in any way by the proposed project. A Laboratory-wide archaeological research design is being prepared which will relate all Laboratory archaeological inquiries to larger scientific research questions and goals.

For the purposes of this report a "site" is defined as a location where human activity has occurred. The visible indications of such behavior may include (but not be limited to) bedrock mortars, game traps, petroglyphs, steps and roads, water-catching devices as well as habitations, terraces, shrines, and artifact scatters. For an artifact scatter to be defined as a site, the artifacts present must be indicative of purposeful human use of the area, that is, they must be present in either variety, quantity, or integrity of location to show that the area in which they are located is a loci of cultural activity. In general, all artifact scatters are considered as sites unless they, by their topographical situation, have obviously been transported by natural environmental forces away from clearly defined sites. Artifact scatters that are associated with clearly defined sites will be included in descriptions of the parent site. Artifacts located during survey which do not meet these criteria will be noted and described as isolated occurrences. Isolated artifacts or at times clusters of artifacts such as pot drops (potsherds obviously derived from the same vessel) that are not obviously associated with a nearby site, have been documented as "isolated artifacts" and reported as such in this report. Historic cultural resources dating prior to 1944 have been included as sites in this report. Evidence of human activity, for example old Laboratory roads and recent trash, have been noted in this report when present but have not been considered cultural resources.

DESCRIPTION OF CULTURAL RESOURCES IN SURVEYED AREA

A total of 27 sites are located within the survey area: Laboratory of Anthropology (LA) site numbers LAs 12650-12653, LA 89714, LAs 89789-89809, and LA 89815 (Map 1). The current project area (Map), is located on the central portion of Pajarito Mesa and includes nine of the 27 archaeological sites mentioned above. Sites LA 89789 through LA 89796 and LA 89809. Site descriptions follow in numerical order. Appendix 1 lists site number, site type, cultural affiliation, UTMs, and eligibility.

LA 12650 (Temporary Site No. Q-119) contains two components which are located in Technical Area (TA) 15 on the central portion of Pajarito Mesa approximately 10m. south of Redondo

Road. This site can be located on U.S.G.S. 7.5min. Frijoles Quad, Township 19 North Range 6 East, (UTM appendix 1).

This site is situated on a slight southeast facing slope at an elevation of 2,189 meters (7,180 feet). The ecological zone is primarily a Piñon/Juniper Woodland with associated mixed grasses and the occasional Ponderosa Pine. Deposition on and around the site is estimated to be 40-50cm.. LA 12650 was previously recorded by C. Steen on April 26, 1974 and assigned its LA number in June of 1975 (Steen 1977).

LA 12650 consists of a rubble mound (Component A), rock alignments (Component B) and a light associated artifact scatter. A site boundary of 15m. north/south by 20m. east/west was established to include both components and the associated artifacts. Component A is a rubble mound measuring approximately 20cm. high and comprised of large (40 by 20 by 10cm. average) roughly shaped and well shaped (loaf) tuff blocks. Four rock alignments visible on the mound define a small one-room masonry structure which measures approximately 2.7m. north/south by 2.5m. east/west. Two courses of masonry are visible on the northwest corner. Outward collapse is apparent on the north, east and west sides of the structure. The wall fall pattern in these areas gives clear evidence of at least 9 courses of masonry. Although the majority of the rubble is concentrated on the mound, miscellaneous blocks can be found several meters from the mound. The southern portion of the mound is obscured by heavy duff and dense vegetation.

Component B is located 4m. to 6m. to the east of the Component A rubble mound. It consists of 6 to 8 unshaped and roughly-shaped tuff blocks which are much smaller and less well preserved than those associated with Component A. These blocks form a subtle three sided feature measuring 1.6m. north/south by 1m. east/west. The eastern portion of this feature is obscured by duff and a large juniper. The tuff blocks and assumed rectangular shape of this feature suggest that Component B is the partial remains of a one-room field house.

The majority of the artifacts at this site are located to the east and southeast of the Component A rubble mound. A total of ten artifacts were recorded at this site. Ceramics include: 1 plain brown utility ware sherd, 1 corrugated utility sherd and 6 Santa Fe Black-on-white (B/W) decorated sherds. Lithics include: 1 chalcedonic chert flake and 1 interior obsidian flake.

The observed ceramic assemblage dates LA 12650 to the Coalition Period of the Rio Grande Anasazi. The smaller less well shaped tuff construction materials associated with Component B tends to support a Coalition cultural affiliation for this feature. However, the architectural remains (abundant loaf shaped tuff blocks) from Component A resembles sites with associated artifacts from the Classic Period. As a general rule, Classic artifact associated field houses contain more abundant,

better preserved, longer, and better shaped tuff blocks that are often still partially stacked. Conversely, field houses with associated Coalition Period artifacts generally have low rubble piles or rock scatters of shorter, roughly to non-shaped, tuff blocks that are frequently fractured. Overall, assignment of temporal affiliation based on block size and shape as well as degree of weathering and collapse of field houses tends to be similar to assessments based on ceramic assemblages. Therefore, LA 12650 is thought to be a multicomponent site which dates to the Anasazi, Coalition Period (Component B) as well as to the Classic Period (component A).

LA 12650 is recommended for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion D as it is likely to yield important information in prehistory or history. Research potential has not been exhausted, and there is an excellent possibility for subsurface cultural features. A comparison of these deposits to other sites of similar size and temporal affiliation may be helpful in understanding land use and/or site function during the Coalition and Classic Periods.

LA 12651 (Q-121) is located in TA-15 on the central portion of Pajarito Mesa approximately 15m. south of Redondo Road. This site can be located on U.S.G.S. 7.5min. Frijoles Quad, Township 19 North Range 6 East, (UTM appendix 1).

This site is situated on a slight southeast facing slope at an elevation of 2,184 meters (7,165 feet). The ecological zone is primarily a Piñon/Juniper Woodland with associated mixed grasses and an occasional Ponderosa Pine. Deposition on and around the site is estimated to be 40-50cm.. LA 12651 was previously recorded by C. Steen on April 26, 1974 and assigned its LA number in June of 1975 (Steen 1977).

LA 12651 consists of a rubble mound with an associated artifact scatter and a midden with a dense concentration of artifacts. A site boundary of 85m. northwest/southeast by 50m. northeast/southwest was established to include these remains. The mound is approximately 50cm. high, circular in shape, and primarily comprised of small (20 by 15 by 8cm average) unshaped tuff blocks. Several rock alignments (foundation stones?) on the mound suggest this was a 4 to 6 room structure measuring approximately 8.0m. north/south by 8.0m. east/west. The fact that the mound is primarily composed of earthen materials with an abundance of very small fragmented pieces of unshaped tuff suggests that this may have been an adobe structure (Steen 1977: 7; 1982 37,38). There are no courses of masonry visible on the mound and most the rubble appears to be present. Although the majority of the rubble is concentrated on the mound, miscellaneous blocks can be found several meters from the mound. The western portion of the mound is obscured by heavy duff and dense vegetation.

The majority of the artifacts associated with the rubble mound are located to the east and south of the structure in an area 35m. north/south by 30m. east/west. General area artifacts include approximately 600 sherds and 150 lithics. Ceramics include: 55% corrugated utility wares of which some have been oxidized to a reddish color, 10% smeared indented utility wares, 30% Santa Fe B/W and 5% Wiyo B/W. Lithics include: 60% white Pedernal chert, 10% chalcedonic Pedernal chert, 20% obsidian and 10% basalt. All phases of reduction are noted within the assemblage. One unifacially ground rhyolite mano fragment was observed.

The midden is located approximately 35m. east of the rubble mound and is comprised of approximately 600 sherds, 80 lithics and one piece of groundstone localized among an outcrop of rhyolite cobbles. It measures approximately 15m. north/south by 25m. east/west. Ceramics include: 80% corrugated utility ware sherds, 15% Santa Fe B/W and 5% other including Wiyo B/W, St. Johns Black-on-red (B/R) and unidentified utility ware sherds. Lithics present include: 50% white chert, 10% chalcedonic chert, 20% obsidian, 15% basalt and 5% other including a gray/brown petrified wood flake and fine grained rhyolite. Several of the chalcedony and chert flakes are decortication flakes, however most of the other lithics are thinning or secondary flakes. The groundstone is a bifacially ground rhyolite mano fragment.

Based on the ceramic assemblage and assumed adobe construction, this site dates to the Late Coalition Period of the Rio Grande Anasazi.

LA 12651 is recommended for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion D. Research potential has not been exhausted, and there is an excellent possibility for subsurface cultural deposits and features. A comparison of these deposits to other sites of similar size and temporal affiliation may be helpful in understanding land use and/or site function during the Late Coalition Period.

LA 12652 (Q-124) contains two components (A and B) which are located in TA-36 on the east central portion of Pajarito Mesa approximately 15m. south of Redondo Road. This site can be located on U.S.G.S. 7.5min. Frijoles Quad, Township 19 North Range 6 East, (UTM appendix 1).

This site is located on a slight southeast-facing slope at an elevation of 2,166 meters (7,105 feet). The ecological zone is primarily a Piñon/Juniper Woodland with associated mixed grasses and an occasional Gamble Oak. Deposition on and around the site is estimated to be approximately 40-50cm.. LA 12652 was previously recorded by C. Steen on April 26, 1974 and assigned its LA number in June of 1975 (Steen 1977).

Component A consists of three tuff rubble concentrations and a few artifacts. Component B consists of a rectangular room block

foundation or possibly an agricultural feature with a few associated artifacts. These loci are approximately 35m. apart with Component B being west of Component A. A site boundary of 65m. north/south by 80m. east/west was established to include both of the loci and their associated artifacts.

LA 12652 A consists of three eroded rubble scatters formed with unshaped and roughly shaped tuff rocks and blocks. These blocks average 20 by 15 by 10cm. in size. The northern and most visible scatter is squarish in shape. It has two obvious alignments oriented northeast/southwest and northwest/southeast. These alignments, which measure 1.5m. and 2.0m. respectively, connect to form a right angled corner. The two other rubble concentrations are virtually obscured by heavy duff and dense vegetation. Although partially obscured, the size, location, and association of rubble concentrations suggests that they are the remains of a contiguous, northeast to southwest oriented, two to three room structure.

The majority of the artifacts at LA 12652 A are located east of the rubble. Four artifacts were observed at this loci: 1 Santa Fe B/W sherd, 1 white Pedernal chert flake, 1 basalt flake and 1 possible rhyolite mano fragment.

LA 12652 B consists of four rock alignments which join to form a rectangle measuring approximately 7.8m. by 3.3m. and oriented northeast/southwest. These alignments are constructed of unshaped tuff blocks one course high and situated across a shallow drainage. The tuff blocks range from 30 by 20 by 8cm to 50 by 30 by 15cm. and average 35 by 20 by 15cm. This feature is thought to be the foundation of an abobe structure, although it has also been noted that it resembles a grid garden.

The majority of the artifacts associated with LA 12652 B are located 12m. to the west. These include approximately 20 smeared indented corrugated sherds, all of which appear to be from the same vessel (pot drop). One smeared indented corrugated sherd is located several meters downslope to the southeast.

Based on the construction materials and loose association of ceramics, this site dates to the Coalition Period of the Rio Grande Anasazi. The fairly small, poorly shaped tuff blocks associated with Component A supports a Coalition affiliation for this feature. Although the Component B rocks are closer in size to those affiliated with the Classic Period, the lack of shaping and of associated wall rubble suggests that they are foundation stones from a Coalition Period structure.

LA 12652 A and B are recommended for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion D as it is likely to yield important information in prehistory or history. Research potential has not been exhausted, and a good possibility of subsurface cultural deposits still remains. A comparison of these deposits to other sites of similar size and temporal

affiliation may be helpful in understanding land use, site function and agricultural practices during the Late Coalition Period.

LA 12653 ((Q-126) is located in TA-36 on the eastern portion of Pajarito Mesa approximately 50m. north of the mesa edge. This site can be located on U.S.G.S. 7.5min. Frijoles Quad, Township 19 North Range 6 East, (UTM appendix 1).

This site is situated on a slight south southeast facing slope at an elevation of 2,160 meters (7,085 feet). The ecological zone is primarily a Piñon/Juniper Woodland with associated mixed grasses and the occasional Gamble Oak. Deposition on and around the site is estimated to be between 40-50cm.. LA 12653 was previously recorded by C. Steen on April 26, 1974 and assigned its LA number in June of 1975 (Steen 1977).

LA 12653 contains a rubble mound, 8 associated features and a dense artifact scatter. The rubble mound is the remains of a multiroom masonry pueblo with potential for 12 or more rooms. A site boundary of 65m. north/south by 70m. east/west was established to include the structure, features and associated artifacts. The rubble mound is about 1m. high. It is primarily comprised of roughly shaped and unshaped tuff blocks averaging 30cm. by 20cm. by 10cm., although a few loaf shaped blocks were also noted. The mound measures 20m. north/south by 10m. east/west, and contains a few visible rock alignments. The northern portion of the mound is quite a bit higher than the southern portion possibly indicating a second story. The top portion of the mound has been disturbed to provide a level surface for a modern antenna or transmitting device, this may explain why there are so few visible alignments. The higher portion of the mound is semi-rectangular in shape while the lower portion is circular and curves around it. When the mound is viewed from the south it appears to be terraced with three levels visible. Most if not all the rubble appears to be present. Although the majority of the rubble is concentrated on the roomblock miscellaneous blocks can be found several meters from the mound itself. The eastern portion of the mound is obscured by heavy duff and dense vegetation.

Seven of the associated features are located an average distance of 6m. to the north and east of the rubble mound. Each consists of an eroded pile of tuff approximately 1m. in diameter and range from 2m. to 14m. apart. These features define a space approximately 25m. north/south by 10m. east/west, possibly a small plaza. The eighth feature is located approximately 16m. west of the center of the mound. It consists of a small rock alignment oriented northeast/southwest. It is constructed of unshaped tuff rocks and measures approximately 1.5m. in length.

The majority of the artifacts at this site are located on and around the mound extending 15m. to the north, 40m. to the east,

45m. to the south and 30m. to the west. A total of 10,000 artifacts are estimated to occur within the site boundary. Ceramics are 80-85% utility wares including indented corrugated, smeared indented, obliterated and one sherd of Potsuwi'i Incised. Approximately 15-20% of the assemblage are decorated wares with Santa Fe B/W being pre-dominant followed by Biscuit B and a few unidentified glaze ware body sherds. There are two ground Santa Fe B/W sherds present in the assemblage. Based on the design style and rim shape (i.e. more abundant use of thicker lines, of framing lines, and of flattened rims) the majority of Santa Fe B/W ceramics appear to date to the latter portion of the Coalition Period. Lithics are 45% Pedernal chert, 50% basalt and 5% obsidian with a complete range of flake types noted. Groundstone includes: 1 basalt basin metate fragment, 1 flat basalt mano fragment with bifacial use wear and 1 flat and convex rhyolite mano fragment with bifacial use ware.

Based on the predominance of fairly short (30cm.) tuff block construction materials and the overall ceramic assemblage (i.e. abundant Santa Fe B/W and smeared indented utility ware ceramics), this site is primarily affiliated with the Late Coalition Period of the Rio Grande Anasazi. However, the presence of the Biscuit B, glaze, and Potsuwi'i Incised ceramics in association with a few loaf shaped tuff blocks (45 to 55 cm long), indicate that there is also a Middle Classic reoccupation. Based on the presence of the loaf shaped tuff blocks, there is evidence to suggest that a secondary Classic Phase fieldhouse was constructed on the Coalition Period rubble mound.

LA 12653 is recommended for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion D. Research potential has not been exhausted, and the excellent possibility of subsurface cultural features still remains. A comparison of these deposits to other sites of similar size and temporal affiliation may be helpful in understanding land use and or site function during the Coalition and Middle Classic Periods.

LA 89714 (Q-154) is located in TA-67 on Pajarito Mesa immediately north of Redondo Road. This site can be located on the U.S.G.S. 7.5 min. Frijoles Quad, Township 19 North, Range 6 East, (UTM appendix 1).

This site is located on a two degree north facing slope at an elevation of 2,231 meters (7,320 feet). The ecological zone is transitional between a Piñon/Juniper Woodland and a Ponderosa Pine Forest. The top soil is a fine sandy loam and occurs to an estimated depth of 30-40cm..

LA 89714 is a tuff rubble mound with a few associated artifacts. The mound measures 3m. by 3m. and is about 0.4m. high. The tuff rocks are very fragmented with only one appearing shaped. These rocks average 9cm. by 8cm. by 5cm. with the largest being 45cm. by 15cm. by 8cm.. Four to five Ponderosa

Pine trees growing out of the mound and their associated duff obscure much of this feature. However, two partial, north/south trending, rock alignments were observed on the mound. These parallel alignments are separated by a distance of 1.75m.. The western most alignment is 1.8m. long and the eastern alignment is 1.9m. long. Based on the size, shape and orientation of the rubble this feature is assumed to be the remains of a one room structure.

Nine associated prehistoric artifacts, which were used to determine the site boundary, were noted within a 15m. by 10m. area surrounding the mound. These artifacts included 4 ceramic sherds and 5 chipped stone lithics. The ceramics are identified as 3 Santa Fe B/W bowl sherds and 1 smeared indented utility ware jar sherd. All of the lithics were interior flakes of either chert (3), obsidian or basalt.

Also noted on the site were post World War II structural and artifactual remains. LA 89714 is located within the old Los Alamos National Laboratory, TA 12 Complex. Two abandoned TA 12 bunkers and remnants of one facility are situated within close proximity to the site. Redondo Road is situated 3m. south of the rubble mound and an old blade cut providing access to one of the bunkers is located 3m. to the east.

Based on the ceramics and a lack of loafed shaped tuff blocks, LA 89714 is associated with the Coalition Period of the Rio Grande Anasazi.

LA 89789 (Q-161) is located in TA-67 on Pajarito Mesa immediately south of Redondo Road approximately a quarter of a mile east of the access gate. The construction of Redondo Road just missed the north end of this structure. This site can be located on the U.S.G.S. 7.5 min. Frijoles Quad, Township 19 North, Range 6 East, (UTM appendix 1).

This site is located on a two degree southeast facing slope at an elevation of 2,226 meters (7,300 feet). The ecological zone is a Piñon/Juniper Woodland with associated mixed grasses and an occasional Ponderosa pine. The top soil is a fine sandy loam and occurs to an estimated depth of 30-40cm..

LA 89789 consists of a single room, tuff block structure. The room measures 3m. north/south by 2m. east/west. The structural rubble, which appears to include wall fall as well as the room, is in an area measuring 5.5m. north/south by 4.6m. east/west and is approximately 75cm. high. The masonry is composed primarily of large cut and roughly shaped rectangular tuff blocks. There are no visible alignments except along the eastern edge. The southeast and southwest corners of the structure are also visible. Wall collapse is evident on the east and north sides. A shallow 1 meter by 1 meter depression is located on the south central area of the mound and may indicate pot hunting

activity. A cluster of scrub oak is growing on the northwest part of the mound. The only artifact found to be in association is a smeared indented corrugated jar sherd with sanidine temper. This artifact is located 3m. east of the rubble mound.

Based on the construction materials, i.e. the large rectangular tuff blocks (loaf shaped), this site is affiliated with the Classic Period of the Rio Grande Anasazi. The large number of remaining tuff blocks as reflected in mound height also tends to support this assumption as other Classic one to two room structures with diagnostic artifacts are often mounded over 0.5m. and frequently closer to 1m. in height. The more numerous masonry remains associated with Classic Period field houses may reflect the fact that they were more recently constructed thus the blocks and walls are in a much better state of preservation, that the Classic Period people often scavenged the better and larger Coalition Period blocks for reuse, and/or it may reflect a difference in wall construction materials with Coalition Period peoples primarily building field houses with adobe set on masonry foundations whereas the Classic Period peoples constructed masonry walls.

Due to the potential for subsurface cultural remains, this site is recommended for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion D. Any subsurface artifacts or features may yield important information about the temporal affiliation of this site.

LA 89790 (Q-156) is located in TA-67 on Pajarito Mesa approximately 15.5 meters north of Redondo Road. This site can be located on the U.S.G.S. 7.5 min. Frijoles Quad, Township 19 North, Range 6 East, (UTM appendix 1).

This site is situated on a 3 degree southeast facing slope at an elevation of 2,226 meters (7,300 feet). The ecological zone in which this site is found is a Piñon/Juniper Woodland with associated mixed grasses and an occasional Ponderosa pine. The topsoil is a fine sandy loam and occurs to an estimated depth of 40 to 50cm..

LA 89790 is a 50cm. high structural rubble mound measuring 5m. by 4.7m.. It is comprised of shaped and primarily unshaped tuff blocks. A one foot by two foot hole situated in the center of the mound is approximately 8 inches deep. This hole may be evidence of pot hunting. No alignments are visible on the mound making a room estimate difficult, however a conservative estimate would be 2-3 rooms.

Artifacts were found on top of the mound but no general area scatter was observed. Artifacts include three sherds of Wiyo B/W, two sherds of Santa Fe B/W, six sherds of smeared indented corrugated utility ware and one unknown rim sherd of a

brown/cream slipped bowl with black paste. Lithics found on the site include one basalt thinning flake and one chert flake.

Due to the presence of both Santa Fe B/W and Wiyo B/W this site dates to the Late Coalition Period of the Rio Grande Anasazi.

LA 89790 is recommended for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion D as its research potential has not been exhausted. Subsurface artifacts may yield important information about the transitional period between the Late Coalition and Early Classic Periods on the Pajarito Plateau.

LA 89791 (Q-149) is located in TA-67 on Pajarito Mesa approximately 15 meters north of Redondo Road. This site can be located on the U.S.G.S. 7.5 min. Frijoles Quad, Township 19 North, Range 6 East, (UTM appendix 1).

This site is situated on a 5 degree southeast facing slope at an elevation of 2,226 meters (7,300 feet). The ecological zone is a Piñon/Juniper Woodland with associated mixed grasses and an occasional Ponderosa Pine. The top soil is a fine sandy loam and occurs to an estimated depth of 20 to 30cm..

LA 89791 is a one room structure represented by a 50cm. high rubble mound comprised of semi-shaped and well shaped tuff blocks. Both the north/south and east/west alignments are visible. The structure measures 2.5m. northeast/southwest by 2m. northwest/southeast.

Only two artifacts were found on this site, which when added to the structure, make a 15m. north/south by 20m. east/west site boundary. The artifacts included a Biscuit B sherd and a sherd of smeared/indented utility ware.

Based on the presence of Biscuit B in conjunction with the well mounded longer well shaped tuff blocks, this site is dated to the Classic Period of the Rio Grande Anasazi.

Due to the potential for subsurface artifacts and features, this site is recommended for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion D as its research potential has not been exhausted. A comparison of any subsurface artifacts with those of other small structures on the Pajarito Plateau may yield information helpful in answering questions on settlement and land use patterns during the Classic Period.

LA 89792 (Q-148) is located in TA-67 on Pajarito Mesa south of Redondo Road. This site can be located on The U.S.G.S. 7.5 min. Frijoles Quad, Township 19 North, Range 6 East, (UTM appendix 1).

This site is situated on a 3 degree south facing slope on Pajarito Mesa at an elevation of 2,226 meters (7,300 feet). The ecological zone is a Piñon/Juniper Woodland with associated mixed grasses and an occasional Ponderosa Pine. The top soil is a fine sandy loam and occurs to an estimated depth of 30 to 40cm..

LA 89792 is a one room structure constructed from well shaped and semi-shaped tuff blocks. Wall fall is noted on the north, west, and possibly east sides of the structure. The wall fall pattern gives clear evidence of a minimum of five to six courses of masonry. The south side of the structure is obscured by vegetation. The rubble is scattered within a 6m. north/south by 11m. east/west area, although the structure is thought to be 2m. by 2m. in size.

The overall site boundary was defined as 20m. east/west by 20m. north/south. The two associated artifacts were located approximately 15m. to the southeast of the structure. The artifacts included one sherd of Santa Fe B/W and one sherd of Biscuit.

Based on the presence of Biscuit sherd in conjunction with the abundant use of well shaped loaf size tuff blocks, this site is dated to the Classic Period of the Rio Grande Anasazi.

Due to the potential for subsurface artifacts and features, this site is recommended for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion D. A comparison of any subsurface artifacts with those of other small structures on the Pajarito Plateau may yield information helpful in answering questions on settlement and land use patterns during the Classic Period.

LA 89793 (Q-116) is located in TA-67 on the south central edge of Pajarito Mesa approximately 250m. south of Redondo Road and adjacent to a north/south fire break. This site is located on the U.S.G.S. 7.5 min. Frijoles Quad, Township 19 North Range 6 East, (UTM appendix 1).

This site is situated on a south southeast facing slope at an elevation of 2,000 meters (7,215 feet). The ecological zone is primarily a Piñon/Juniper Woodland with associated grasses and an occasional Ponderosa Pine. The deposition on and around the site is estimated to be 20-30cm. with numerous outcrops of tuff noted.

LA 89793 is a concentration of tuff rock and blocks with a definite east/west alignment forming the southern wall of a possible one to two room structure. Another possible alignment located on the eastern side of the rubble scatter is oriented north/south. The structural rubble is situated in an area measuring 4m. north/south by 5m. east/west, and is mounded up to a height of 0.4m.. The rubble is primarily rough shaped tuff blocks averaging 30cm. by 15cm. by 10cm. in size.

A site boundary of 10m. north/south by 10m. east/west was established to include the furthest extent of associated rubble. There is mechanical disturbance in the form of a graded fire break located approximately 6m. to the west of the scatter however, it does not appear to have affected the site. Rubble is scattered around the site, however there is only enough present to construct walls of two to three courses.

No artifacts were observed on or near the site.

Based on presence of fairly small roughly shaped tuff blocks, this site is assumed to have a Coalition Period temporal affiliation.

LA 89793 is eligible for the National Register of Historic places under criterion D. Further subsurface testing will be required to determine eligibility and more specific temporal affiliation.

LA 89794 (Q-115) is located in TA-67 on the central part of Pajarito Mesa approximately 100m. south of Redondo Rd.. This site can be located on U.S.G.S. 7.5 min. Frijoles Quad, Township 19 North Range 6 East, (UTM appendix 1).

This site is situated on a southeast facing slope next to a shallow draw at an elevation of 2,203 meters (7,225 feet). The ecological zone is primarily a Piñon/Juniper Woodland with associated mixed grasses and an occasional Ponderosa Pine. Deposition on and around the site is estimated to be 30-40cm..

LA 89794 consists of a 11m. north/south by 8m. east/west rubble mound and light artifact scatter. A site boundary of 20m. north/south by 15m. east/west was established to include the structure and associated artifacts. The southern portion of the structural mound is approximately 0.5m. above the present ground surface while the northern portion levels off to the slope. There are no rock alignments visible and the majority of the rubble are small unshaped tuff rocks averaging 15cm. by 10cm. by 8cm.. The small size and limited amount of rubble suggests that this was an adobe structure (Steen 1977: 7; 1982 37,38). A room estimate is difficult due to the lack of alignments and the heavy pine duff, however a conservative estimate would be 2-4 rooms.

The majority of the artifacts are located on the mound. Thirteen artifacts were observed at this site: 1 possible Galisteo B/W sherd, 2 Santa Fe B/W sherds, 2 indeterminate B/W sherds, 2 polychrome glazewares which refit, 2 corrugated sherds, 1 basalt interior flake, 1 obsidian tertiary flake and 2 pieces of white Pedernal chert angular debris.

Based primarily on the room block construction materials and supported by the corresponding Black-on-white ceramics this site

dates to the Late Coalition Period of the Rio Grande Anasazi. The glaze polychrome sherds which date to the late Classic Period are thus assumed to be intrusive.

LA 89794 is recommended for the National Register of Historic places under criterion D as it is likely to yield important information in prehistory or history. Research potential has not been exhausted, and an excellent possibility of subsurface cultural deposits still remains. A comparison of these deposits to other sites of similar size and temporal affiliation may be helpful in understanding land use and or site function during the Late Coalition Period.

LA 89795 (Q-117) is located in TA-67 on the central portion of Pajarito Mesa approximately 100m. south of Redondo Road. This site can be located on U.S.G.S. 7.5 min. Frijoles Quad, Township 19 North Range 6 East, (UTM appendix 1).

This site is situated on a southeast facing slope next to a shallow draw at an elevation of 2,200 meters (7,215 feet). The ecological zone is primarily a Piñon/Juniper Woodland with associated mixed grasses and the occasional Ponderosa Pine. Deposition on and around the site is estimated to be between 30-40cm..

LA 89795 consists of a 10m. by 7m. rubble mound and a dense artifact scatter. A site boundary of 35m. north/south by 40m. east/west was established to include the structure and associated artifacts. The southern portion of the mound is approximately 40cm. above the present ground surface while the northern portion levels off to the slope. The mound is comprised of large (40 by 15 by 10cm. average) shaped tuff blocks with visible rock alignments defining the northeast corner of an apparent room. These alignments are 2 to 3 courses high. A wall fall pattern directly to the west of these alignments gives clear evidence of at least 5 to 6 courses of masonry. Although the majority of the rubble is concentrated on the mound, blocks can be found in the vicinity for several meters. The remaining portion of the mound is obscured by heavy duff and dense vegetation making a room estimate difficult, however, a conservative estimate would be 4-6 rooms.

The majority of the artifacts at this site are located to the east and south of the structure. The artifact population is estimated to be between 200-300 items. Ceramics include: 55% utility wares of which most are obliterated corrugated with a few smeared indented, 20% Biscuit B, 5% Glaze Polychrome, 20% other including Potsuwi'i Incised, Santa Fe B/W, Wiyo B/W, and indeterminate B/W sherds. There are several modified sherds with ground edges present in the assemblage: 1 Santa Fe B/W sherd, 3 highly eroded unidentified sherds which refit and 4 possible Wiyo sherds with some refits. Lithics include: 95% white Pedernal chert including 2 heat treated flakes, 2% brown/yellow

chalcedonic chert, 2% basalt flakes and 1% obsidian. The complete range of lithic reduction is present with the majority of materials being interior flakes. One side notched puebloan point fragment made of a purple and white mottled chert is present in the assemblage. This point measures 17mm. by 11mm. by 3mm..

Based on the abundant well preserved and stacked loaf style masonry blocks associated with the Biscuit B and glaze ware ceramics, this site primarily dates to the Classic Period of the Rio Grande Anasazi. The few Santa Fe B/W and Wiyo B/W sherds may indicate an earlier (Late Coalition Period) occupation or continuous usage of LA 89795 from the Late Coalition through the Classic Period.

LA 89795 is recommended for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion D. Research potential has not been exhausted, and an excellent possibility of subsurface cultural features still remains. A comparison of these deposits to other sites of similar size and temporal affiliation may be helpful in understanding land use and or site function during the transitional Coalition/Classic Period and/or the Classic Period.

LA 89796 (Q-118) is located in TA-67 on the central portion of Pajarito Mesa approximately 50m. south of Redondo Road. This site can be located on the U.S.G.S. 7.5 min. Frijoles Quad, Township 19 North Range 6 East, (UTM appendix 1).

This site is situated on a south southeast facing slope at an elevation of 2,195 meters (7,200 feet). The ecological zone is primarily a Piñon/Juniper Woodland with associated mixed grasses and an occasional Ponderosa Pine. The deposition on and around the site is estimated to be between 20-30cm..

LA 89796 consists of an concentration of unshaped tuff rock, 2 associated artifacts and a pot drop. A site boundary of 30m. north/south by 20m. east/west was established to include all of the associated rubble and artifacts. The tuff rocks are generally unshaped, averaging 30 by 20 by 10cm. in size. The rubble scatter is squarish in shape and measures approximately 8m. north/south by 6m. east/west. There are no clear alignments visible within the rubble scatter, however, the association of artifacts, change in vegetation (tall grass growing through out the scatter and not around it) and the lack of bedrock outcrops in the area indicate that this feature is the remains of a 1 to 2 room masonry structure.

Artifacts observed in direct association with this feature are 1 black and white mottled chert secondary decortication flake and 1 banded dark brown translucent chert interior flake. The pot drop is located approximately 15m. north of the rubble scatter. It consists of approximately 9 Biscuit B sherds.

Due to the non-diagnostic nature of the lithics and the loose association of the pot drop, the temporal affiliation is difficult to assess. The smaller sized rough shaped tuff blocks suggest that this is a Coalition Period structure. Although the Biscuit B ceramics date to the Classic Period, it would not be too surprizing if they were from an intrusive pot drop.

LA 89796 is eligible for the National Register of Historic places under criterion D. Research potential has not been exhausted as there is excellent possibility for subsurface cultural features and remains. Additional research could generate refinement of temporal affiliation as well as aid in understanding land use and/or site function during the Anasazi occupation of the Pajarito Plateau.

LA 89797 (Q-120) is located in TA-15 just off the edge of the south central portion of Pajarito Mesa approximately 125m. south of Redondo Road. This site can be located on the U.S.G.S. 7.5 min. Frijoles Quad, Township 19 North Range 6 East, (UTM appendix 1).

This site is located on a southeast facing cliff face at an elevation of 2,169 meters (7,115 feet). The ecological zone is primarily a Piñon/Juniper Woodland with associated grasses, Gamble Oak, Mountain Mahogany and an occasional Ponderosa Pine. The deposition around the site is estimated to be between 0-25cm..

LA 89797 consists of a cavate with enclosing wall located in the side of a small north/south side drainage of Three Mile Canyon. A site boundary of 10m. north/south by 10m. east/west was established to include the caveat and associated rubble. The dimensions of the caveat are 2.1m. deep by 1.7m. wide by 1.2 meters high, with the opening ranging from 1m. to 1.3m. in diameter. The only cultural evidence is a copious amount of smoke staining on the cavate ceiling. Deposition within the caveat is estimated to be between 0-10cm.. The partial enclosing wall, constructed of approximately a dozen unshaped tuff rocks, is located in the front of and adjacent to the southern portion of the opening. This wall extends approximately 1m. to the north. There are still two courses of masonry visible with no evidence of chinking, mortar or plaster.

No artifacts were observed at this site.

Due to the lack of artifacts the temporal affiliation can not be precisely determined. Based on similar structures with associated artifacts this structure is assumed to have a Coalition and/or Classic Anasazi cultural affiliation.

LA 89797 is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion D. Although the potential for interior remains is limited there is excellent potential for diagnostic

and informative remains to be located southeast (in front) of the cavate.

LA 89798 (A-1) is located in TA-15 on the eastern end of Pajarito Mesa approximately 50 meters south of Redondo Road. This site can be located on the U.S.G.S. 7.5 min. Frijoles Quad, Township 19 North, Range 6 East, (UTM appendix 1).

This site is situated on a 5 degree southeast facing slope on Pajarito Mesa at an elevation of 2,165 meters (7,100 feet). The ecological zone is a Piñon/Juniper Woodland with associated mixed grasses and an occasional Ponderosa Pine. The topsoil is a fine sandy loam occurring to an estimated depth of 30 to 40cm..

LA 89798 consists of a light cluster of roughly shaped tuff blocks that are the remains of an apparent one room field house. This feature is represented by about 14 whole or partial tuff blocks and a dispersed scatter of fragmented tuff rock. The two northern most rocks are upright tuff slabs. The blocks average about 20cm. by 15cm. by 10cm. The rubble is primarily situated in an area measuring 4m. north/south by 3m. east/west. However, alluvial erosion has also transported some rubble down slope to the southeast which extends the rubble into a 10m. diameter area.

Artifacts found in association with this site are one gray/white mottled Pedernal chert secondary decortication flake and one Biscuit B sherd. Potentially associated with LA 89789 are four plain utility ware sherds located 20 to 25 meters southeast.

Based on the limited number of poorly shaped and highly fragmented tuff blocks, this site is affiliated with the Coalition Period of the Rio Grande Anasazi. Conversely, the Biscuit B ceramic indicates a Classic affiliation, however, as only Biscuit B sherd was noted, it could easily be intrusive.

With the potential for additional remains, it may be possible to establish site function and associated resource and land use patterns. Therefore, LA 89798 is eligible for inclusion to the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion D as it is likely to yield important information in prehistory or history.

LA 89799 (Q-122) is located in TA-15 on the east central portion of Pajarito Mesa approximately 25m. north of Redondo Road. This site can be located on U.S.G.S. 7.5 min. Frijoles Quad, Township 19 North Range 6 East, (UTM appendix 1).

This site is situated on a gradual northeast facing slope between Redondo Rd. and an old eroded two track. It is at an elevation of 2,178 meters (7,145 feet). The ecological zone is primarily a Piñon/Juniper Woodland with associated mixed grasses and an occasional Gamble Oak. Deposition on and around the site is estimated to be 40-60cm..

LA 89799 consists of a rubble mound, a small rock alignment (Feature 1) and a light artifact scatter. A site boundary of 35m. north/south by 20m. east/west was established to include the structure, feature and associated artifacts. The rubble mound is approximately 1m. high, measures approximately 6m. north/south by 6m. east/west and is comprised of large (70cm. by 40cm. by 30cm. average) well-shaped tuff blocks. Four clear rock alignments each measuring approximately 3m. long join to form an apparent one room structure. This structure is oriented northeast/southwest with 2 courses of masonry visible on the western alignment. The preservation and size of the mound suggest there are 5 to 6 courses of masonry intact. Although the majority of the rubble is concentrated around the room, miscellaneous blocks can be found several meters from the mound. Portions of the mound are obscured by heavy duff and dense vegetation.

Feature 1 is a rock alignment running two-thirds of the way across a shallow east flowing drainage. It is located approximately 10m. north of the rubble mound. This feature consists of several unshaped tuff and rhyolite cobbles aligned north/south. It is 1 to 2 rocks wide and about 3m. long as the southern third of the alignment appears to have washed out. The rocks are fairly small and highly fractured. The rocks range in size from about 15cm. by 12cm. by 8cm., to pebbles measuring about 4cm. in diameter. Feature 1 resembles a water control feature (Cordell 1979: 104; Steen 1977: 34; 1982: 24,42,43).

The majority of artifacts at this site are located to the northeast of Feature 1. Thirteen artifacts were recorded at this site. Ceramics include: 4 Glaze-on-Red sherds, 1 Biscuit B sherd, 1 smeared indented sherd, and 1 unidentified decorated sherd that is speculated to be Wiyo B/W. Lithics include: 3 white Pedernal chert flakes including 1 piece of angular debris, 1 secondary gray/green chert flake with cortex, 1 secondary decortication basalt flake and 1 interior quartzite flake.

Based on the majority of ceramics in association with the abundant well preserved loaf style tuff blocks, this site dates from the Middle to Late Classic Period of the Rio Grande Anasazi.

LA 89799 is recommended for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion D. Research potential has not been exhausted, and the excellent possibility of subsurface cultural features still remains. A comparison of these deposits to other sites of similar size and temporal affiliation may be helpful in understanding land use and or site function during the Classic Period.

LA 89800 (Q-123) is located in TA-15 on the east central part of Pajarito Mesa approximately 20m. north of Redondo Road and 100m. south of the mesa edge. This site can be located on

U.S.G.S. 7.5 min. Frijoles Quad, Township 19 North Range 6 East,
(UTM appendix 1).

This site is situated on a gradual northeast slope at an elevation of 2,171 meters (7,120 feet). The ecological zone is primarily a Piñon/Juniper Woodland with associated mixed grasses and an occasional Gamble Oak. Deposition on and around the site is estimated to be 40-60cm..

LA 89800 consists of a rubble mound and a light artifact scatter. A site boundary of 35m. north/south by 40m. east/west was established to include the structure and associated artifacts. The rubble mound is approximately 40cm. high. It is comprised of fairly small (30 by 20 by 15cm. average) well shaped tuff blocks situated in an area measuring approximately 6m. north/south by 7m. east/west. Four rock alignments measuring approximately 3m. to 6m. long join to form an apparent two room structure oriented northeast/southwest. The western room has two courses of masonry visible; the eastern room is highly eroded. The majority of the rubble is concentrated on and directly adjacent to the alignments; little is located within the apparent rooms or scattered around the site. Alluvial erosion is noted on and near the structure making these alignments more visible.

Twelve artifacts were found to be in direct association with this structure. They include: 1 Biscuit B sherd, 2 Santa Fe B/W sherds, 1 indeterminate B/W sherd, 3 smeared indented sherds, 1 obliterated utility ware sherd, 1 white Pedernal chert core with 60% cortex, and 2 white Pedernal chert flakes including 1 with cortex. One rhyolite mano fragment with unifacial use wear was observed to the east of the structure. The core and two Pedernal chert flakes were located within the eastern room. The core appears to be a broken hammerstone. The remainder of the artifacts were scattered within the site boundary.

Based on the presence of well shaped tuff blocks and supported by the associated Biscuit B sherd, this site is affiliated with the Early to Mid Classic Period. Although the blocks are generally shorter than the loaf shaped blocks frequently associated with the Classic Period, the quality of shaping and the fairly good state of preservation still support this temporal assessment. Also suggestive of a Classic affiliation is the stacked courses of masonry in association with enough blocks to form a fairly high and distinct mound.

The two Santa Fe B/W sherds and the smeared indented sherds suggest that there may have been an earlier Late Coalition affiliation or possibly that this site is transitional from the Coalition to the Classic. The shorter block size combined with good shaping and preservation may also indicate that LA 89800 is transitional between the Coalition and Classic Periods.

LA 89800 is recommended for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion D. Research potential has not been

exhausted, and the possibility of subsurface cultural deposits still remains. A comparison of this site to other sites of similar size and temporal affiliation like LA 89803, may be helpful in understanding land use and or site function during the Late Coalition/Early Classic Periods of the Rio Grande Anasazi.

LA 89801 (Q-133) is located in TA 36 on the eastern end of Pajarito Mesa. This site can be located on the U.S.G.S. 7.5 min. Frijoles Quad, Township 19 North, Range 6 East, (UTM appendix 1).

This site is located on the southern edge of Pajarito Mesa at an elevation of 2,195 meters (7,200 feet). The ecological zone is a Piñon/Juniper Woodland with associated mixed grasses and occasional Ponderosa Pine. The top soil, a fine sandy loam, occurs to an estimated depth of 0 to 20cm..

LA 89801 consists of four manos, one basalt (A) and three rhyolite (B-D), found in direct association with a sherd and lithic. Six additional sherds have been loosely associated with this site. Manos B-D are concentrated in a 1m. by 1m. area on the southern edge of Pajarito Mesa. Mano A, located approximately 1m. down slope from the other three, is a nearly complete, bifacially ground, two-hand mano. It is 25cm. long by 11.5cm. wide with a maximum thickness of 1.4cm. which tapers to only a few millimeters where the edge becomes fractured. The overall shape is semi-rectangular with the ends being rounded. Both faces are slightly convex. All intact edges appear to be shaped. Mano B is an almost complete, bifacially ground, two-hand mano. It measures 26.5cm. long by 12cm. wide with the thickness tapering from a maximum of 3.6cm. to approximately 1.5cm. where the edge becomes slightly fractured. The overall shape is semi-rectangular with one rounded and one fractured end. One face is slightly convex and the other is flat with all intact edges appearing to be shaped. Use wear is most evident on approximately two thirds of the convex side. Mano C is broken into two pieces which refit. It is a bifacially ground, two-hand mano measuring 27cm. long by 12.2cm. wide and with a maximum thickness of 3.1cm.. The over all shape is semi-rectangular with rounded ends. One face is convex and the other is flat. All intact edges appear to be shaped. Use wear is most evident on the convex face. Mano D is a complete, bifacially ground, two-hand mano. It is 27.8cm. long by 11.9cm. wide with a maximum thickness of 3.6cm.. The overall shape is semi-rectangular with rounded edges. Both faces are convex. Use wear is apparent, however, it is not as extreme as on the previous three. All intact edges appear to be shaped.

One highly eroded sherd and one secondary basalt flake were found in association with these manos. Although no decoration remains, the ceramic paste suggests that the sherd is from a Santa Fe B/W vessel. There are also six sherds of Santa Fe B/W (probably from the same vessel), located approximately 20 meters to the north of the manos.

Based on the direct and loose association of Santa Fe B/W ceramics, this site dates to the Anasazi Coalition Period.

This site is located on the edge of Pajarito Mesa. These manos are situated on bedrock with no potential for sub-surface features. A detailed examination of the surrounding area and cliff face did not yield any features, structures or shelters. The research potential of LA 89801 has been exhausted. This site, therefore, is not eligible for inclusion to the National Register of Historic Places.

LA 89802 (Q-125) is located in TA-36 on the southeast portion of Pajarito Mesa approximately 25m. south of Redondo Road. This site can be located on the U.S.G.S. 7.5 min. Frijoles Quad, Township 19 North Range 6 East, (UTM appendix 1).

This site is situated on a southeast facing slope at an elevation of 2,163 meters (7,095 feet). The ecological zone is primarily a Piñon/Juniper Woodland with associated mixed grasses and an occasional Gamble Oak. The deposition on and around the site is estimated to be 30-40cm..

LA 89802 consists of three concentrations of tuff rock and a light artifact scatter. A site boundary of 40m. north/south by 25m. east/west was established to include the three scatters and associated artifacts. The northern tuff scatter, which measures approximately 4m. north/south by 5m. east/west, has a definite north/south rock alignment joined by a perpendicular east/west rock alignment. The scatter located approximately 2m. to the south measures approximately 3m. north/south by 3m. east/west and has a possible east/west rock alignment, however the majority of this pile is obscured by dense vegetation. The third and southern most scatter is located approximately two meters further south. It does not have any visible alignments and is completely obscured by dense duff and vegetation. Additional tuff rocks not associated with the concentrations are situated within a 15m north/south by 8m. east/west portion of the site. The tuff rock appears unshaped or roughly shaped into small blocks. The tuff, which has frequently fractured into numerous small pieces, ranges in size from 35cm. by 20cm. by 12cm. to fragmented chunks measuring about 5cm. in diameter. The average block is measures about 25cm. by 15cm. by 6cm..

The extensive duff and vegetation makes it very difficult to interpret the characteristics of the masonry features associated with LA 89802. However, the three documented concentrations are likely the intermittent remains of a north/south oriented three room structure. The limited amount of masonry suggests that the roomblock was adobe set on a one to two course high foundation of tuff blocks.

The majority of the artifacts at this site are located east and southeast of the rubble scatter. Approximately 45 artifacts were observed and recorded at this site. The artifact scatter grades into the scatter associated with LA 12653 which is located approximately 35m. to the east southeast. Ceramics include: 1 Santa Fe B/W sherd with ground edges, 2 possible Wiyo B/W sherds, 2 Biscuit B sherds, 15 smeared indented sherds, 2 obliterated sherds, 5 indented corrugated sherds and 3 unidentified decorated sherds with black paste and sanidine or quartz temper. Lithics include: 11 chert interior flakes, of which all but three are thought to be Pedernal cherts, and 5 interior basalt flakes. Two of the Pedernal chert flakes have utilized edges with 30° and 50° angles. Groundstone includes 1 basalt metate fragment, 1 polished basalt rock fragment and 1 rhyolitic tuff, unifacial, mano fragment with a flat grinding surface.

Based on the proximity and similar artifact assemblage to LA 12653 this site is affiliated primarily with the Late Coalition Period of the Rio Grande Anasazi. This assessment is supported by the amount, size, shape and poor condition of the tuff masonry. However, as with LA 12653, the Biscuit B sherds suggest a later limited Middle Classic reuse of the site area.

LA 89802 is recommended for the National Register of Historic places under criterion D. Research potential has not been exhausted, and an possibility of subsurface cultural deposits still remains. A comparison of these deposits to other sites of similar size and temporal affiliation may be helpful in understanding land use and or site function during the Late Coalition and Middle Classic Periods.

LA 89803 (Q-127) is located in TA 15 on the eastern end of Pajarito Mesa approximately 85 meters east of LA 12653. This site can be located on the U.S.G.S. 7.5 min. Frijoles Quad, Township 19 North Range 6 East, (UTM appendix 1).

This site is situated on a southeast facing slope at an elevation of 2,195 meters (7,200 feet). The ecological zone is primarily a Piñon/Juniper Woodland with associated mixed grasses and an occasional Ponderosa Pine. The top soil is a fine sandy loam and occurs to an estimated depth of 30 to 40cm..

LA 89803 is a two room structure represented by a small (6m. by 6m.) rubble mound. The mound ranges in height from approximately 10cm. along the east side to about 50cm. at the western end. This structure is oriented east/west and is constructed from well shaped tuff blocks averaging 30cm. by 20cm. by 15cm.. Two courses of masonry are visible on all four sides of this structure with three courses visible at the southwest corner. Although the majority of tuff blocks are concentrated on the mound itself, miscellaneous blocks can be found several meters from the structure.

There is a light scatter of about 75 artifacts occurring within a 50m. diameter area centered around the site, however, the majority are concentrated adjacent to the east/southeast portion of the structure. Decorated ceramics are dominated by Biscuit B sherds, however, some Santa Fe B/W and Potsuwi'i Incised sherds were also noted. Also observed is a sherd that tends to grade from a Wiyo B/W to a Biscuit B. The utility ware sherds range from corrugated to indented corrugated to smeared indented corrugated. One of the utility wares had micaceous temper. The lithics are primarily basalt (45%) and Pedernal chert (45%) with some obsidian (5%), rhyolite and siltstone also noted.

Based on the larger percentage of Biscuit B and associated ceramics, by the well shaped and preserved tuff blocks, and by the mounded and stacked wall remains, this site dates to the Middle Classic Period of the Rio Grande Anasazi. However, the Santa Fe B/W, Wiyo B/W and corrugated ceramics suggest in combination with the smaller block sizes may indicate a Coalition or transitional Coalition to Classic Period use of this locale.

LA 89803 is recommended for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion D. A comparison of subsurface artifacts occurring at this site with other one to two room structures in the area may yield information useful in answering questions on prehistoric land use patterns during the Coalition and Classic Periods.

LA 89804 (Q-129) is located in TA-67 on the eastern end of Pajarito Mesa. This site can be located on the U.S.G.S. 7.5 min. Frijoles Quad, Township 19 North Range 6 East, (UTM appendix 1).

This site is situated on a three degree south facing slope of Pajarito Mesa at an elevation of 2165 meters (7,100 feet). The ecological zone is a Piñon/Juniper Woodland with associated mixed grasses and an occasional Ponderosa Pine. The top soil is a fine sandy loam occurring to an estimated depth of 30 to 40cm..

LA 89804 consists of an anomalous pile or scatter of unshaped and shaped tuff rocks situated in a 9m. north/south by 7m. east/west area. The tuff stones range in size from 15cm. by 12cm. by 5 cm. to pebbles as small as 2cm. in diameter. There are no visible alignments in this random looking rock concentration that is eroding down to the southeast. Based on the lack of similar bedrock outcroppings in the area and do to the association of cultural artifacts, this scatter is assessed as being the remains of a 6m. by 6m. structural feature. This assumed rubble scatter may represent the foundation and/or tuff debris included in a 1 to 4 room adobe structure.

The associated light artifact scatter is situated in an area measuring 15m. north/south by 20m. east/west. Artifacts include 23 utility ware sherds, five sherds of Santa Fe B/W, and one

sherds of Potsuwi'i Incised. All of the utility ware sherds have sandine temper which based on surface design break down as 2 indented corrugated, 11 smeared indented corrugated, and 10 obliterated wares. All of the chipped stone lithics are Pedernal cherts which include 3 being angular debris, 2 decortication flakes, and 9 interior flakes. One basalt groundstone fragment with a concave face is also present.

Based on the presence of Santa Fe B/W ceramics and the assumed adobe construction, this site dates to the Coalition Period of the Rio Grande Anasazi. However, the Potsuwi'i Incised sherds suggests at least a limited use of the area during the Middle Classic Period.

LA 89804 is potentially eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places Under Criterion D. Subsurface testing is required to determine if this site is eligible.

LA 89805 (Q-128) is located in TA-15 on the eastern end of Pajarito Mesa. This site can be located on the U.S.G.S. 7.5 min. Frijoles Quad, Township 19 North, Range 6 East, (UTM appendix 1).

This site is situated on a northeast facing slope at an elevation of 2165 meters (7,100 feet). The ecological zone is primarily a Piñon/Juniper Woodland with associated mixed grasses and an occasional Ponderosa Pine. The top soil is a fine sandy loam and occurs to an estimated depth of 30 to 40cm..

LA 89805 is comprised of a masonry structure, two potentially associated features (A and B), and approximately 500 artifacts situated in an area measuring 62m. north/south by 80m. east/west. The structure is represented by a 5m. by 5m. by 0.4 to 0.5cm. high rubble mound formed with large cut tuff blocks. Rock alignments form the remains of a one to two room structure with the 3m. by 2m. western room being well delineated. Directly associated with this structure are approximately 100 artifacts suggesting a prolonged occupation of this site. Ceramics include: obliterated and smeared indented corrugated utility wares, Santa Fe B/W, Biscuit B or C ceramics, and Glaze E sherds. Lithics include: 80% white Pedernal chert, 10% obsidian, 5% basalt and 5% quartzite and siltstone. Groundstone includes: one ground quartzite cobble fragment, one tuff mano fragment, and one siltstone axe fragment with a hafting element present.

Feature A, located approximately 35m. east of the 1 to 2 room masonry structure, consists of a 2m. north/south by 1.5m. east/west pile of unshaped tuff rocks. The tuff is primarily gravel sized with 10 to 12 chunks ranging up to small cobbles. There appears to be an alignment that runs from this pile to the north for 1 to 1.5m.. This small alignment is constructed of rocks averaging 15cm. by 7cm. by 10cm.. Based on its location and shape, this feature may be related to agricultural use (Steen 1977: 34; 1982: 24,42,43). Several artifacts were found in

association with this feature. Ceramics include: four sherds of Santa Fe B/W and two sherds of smeared indented corrugated utility ware. Lithics include: two chert flakes. These artifacts could have eroded downslope from the 1 to 2 room structure.

Feature B, located approximately 45m. northeast of the 1 to 2 room structure, consists of a 2m. north/south by 3m. east/west dispersed pile of rhyolite cobbles and broken cobbles. These cobbles are weathered and average in size from 20cm. by 7cm. by 5cm to small gravels (i.e. 2cm. dia.). No visible alignments were found. This feature is located at the head of a small drainage. Leading up to this pile is an old road cut; its possible that this feature is associated with this road and not prehistoric. Three artifacts were found in association with this feature, two sherds of Santa Fe B/W and one bifacially ground, sandstone, one hand mano fragment.

Although the roomblock has both Coalition and Classic ceramics in association, this structure is apparently affiliated with the Middle to Late Classic Period. This assessment is based on the later ceramics and the abundant, large, and well shaped cut blocks. The associated Santa Fe B/W ceramics may indicate that this Classic structure was constructed on an earlier Coalition feature or activity area. Based on the associated ceramics, which could have eroded down from the roomblock, Feature A is thought to be affiliated with the Coalition Period. Ceramically, Feature B also appears to be affiliated with the Coalition Period, however, it could also be materials exposed during the historic road blading. Therefore, LA 89805 is assessed as being a multicomponent site affiliated with the Coalition, Classic and potentially the historic periods on the Pajarito Plateau.

LA 89805 is recommended for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion D as its research potential has not been exhausted. A comparison of subsurface artifacts with other one to two room structures in the area may yield information useful in answering questions on prehistoric land use patterns during the Coalition and Classic Periods.

LA 89806 (Q-131) is located at the eastern end Pajarito Mesa in TA 36. This site can be located on the U.S.G.S. 7.5 min. Frijoles Quad, Township 19 North, Range 6 East, (UTM appendix 1).

This site is situated on a southeast facing slope at an elevation of 2,134 meters (7,000 feet). The ecological zone is a Piñon/Juniper Woodland with associated mixed grasses and an occasional Gamble Oak. The top soil is a fine sandy loam and occurs to an estimated depth of 30 to 40cm..

LA 89806 is represented by two features and associated artifacts situated in an area measuring 33m. north/south by 43m. east/west. Feature A consists of an anomalous cluster of rocks

measuring approximately 0.5m. high and 1.5m. north/south by 2.5m. east/west. The 25 to 30 rocks in this cluster range in size from 30cm. by 10cm. to 5cm. by 3cm.. Feature A is situated on the southern edge of a bulldozer cut. Associated artifacts include two sherds and a piece of ground stone. This feature appears to be a fragmented rock alignment oriented northeast/southwest across a small drainage. It is therefore assumed to be the remnants of a water control feature (check dam).

Feature B is a semi-circular cluster of tuff rocks which opens to the northwest. The cluster is constructed of one course high unshaped tuff rubble. It measures approximately 45cm. north/south by 70cm. east/west. The rocks range in size from 20cm. by 10cm. by 10cm. down to small gravel sized pieces (i.e. 1cm. dia.). Several artifacts were found in association with this feature including an axe fragment. The function of this feature is unknown, however, the size and shape suggests a hearth.

Ceramic artifacts associated with this site are nine sherds of Biscuit B and four corrugated utility ware sherds. Lithics include four obsidian flakes, two basalt flakes, and five gray/white Pedernal chert flakes. Noted groundstone included one metate fragment and a shaped axe fragment.

Based on the presence of the Biscuit B ceramics, this site dates to the Middle Classic Period of the Rio Grande Anasazi.

LA 89806 is eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion D. The potential for macrobotanical samples, faunal remains and pollen samples could yield important information on climate, available resources and the overall understanding of prehistoric communities on the Pajarito Plateau.

LA 89807 (Q-130) is located in TA-67 on Pajarito Mesa. This site can be located on the U.S.G.S. 7.5 min. Frijoles Quad, Township 18 North, Range 6 East, (UTM appendix 1).

This site is situated on the south facing cliff on the eastern end of Pajarito Mesa at an elevation of 2,134 meters (7,000 feet). The ecological zone is a Pinyon/Juniper woodland with associated mixed grasses and an occasional Gamble Oak. The top soil is a fine sandy loam and occurs to an estimated depth of 0 to 30cm..

LA 89807 consists of two cavates (A and B) and an associated garden plot. Cavate A has been carved into tuff located at the base of the cliff forming the upper north side of Three Mile Canyon. This cavate is 1.8m. wide, 1.5m. deep and 0.9m. high. It has an opening with a width of 1.8m. and a high of 0.8m.. Extending from the northeast wall of Cavate A is a small (0.5m. wide and high by 1m. long) tunnel which opens into a chamber

which is about 1m. in height, width and depth. Smoke blackening was observed on the roof of both chambers as well as the connecting tunnel. A niche has been carved into the north cavate wall approximately 0.6m. west of the tunnel. The niche is 1.05m. wide, 0.7m. high, and 1.4m. deep. The niche tapers toward the rear.

Cavate B is located 3m. to the northeast and approximately 2 meters above Caveat A. This cavate, which angles to the northwest, is about 3m long, 1.3m. wide, and 0.9m. high. It has a 0.7m. high opening that ranges in width from 0.6 to 1.15m.. There are small niches carved into the east and north walls, and smoke blackening on the roof.

Approximately 40cm. of fill was observed in the two cavates. No artifacts were found to be in association.

Situated on a canyon bench approximately 50m to the south southeast of these cavates, are three rock alignments averaging 2.5m. long and one course high. These alignments, constructed of modified tuff rocks, are situated perpendicular and parallel to a small drainage and may represent garden plots (Steen 1977: 34; 1982: 24,42,43). There is approximately 40cm. of deposition situated upslope from these alignments. Three artifacts are found in association with this feature; one obsidian interior flake, one corrugated utility ware sherd, and downslope a short distance is a Santa Fe B/W rim sherd.

Based on similar cavates with associated artifacts, this portion of the site is assumed to have a Coalition or Classic Anasazi cultural affiliation. Although only two ceramics were observed in vicinity of rock alignments, they suggest a Coalition Period affiliation for this feature.

Due to the potential for subsurface artifacts and features within the cavates and within the area of the possible garden plots the research potential for this site has not been exhausted and is therefore recommended for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion D.

LA 89808 (Q-132) is located in TA-36 on the eastern-most end of Pajarito Mesa. This site can be located on the U.S.G.S. 7.5 min. Quad, Township 19 North, Range 6 East, (UTM appendix 1).

This site is situated on 45 degree east-facing slope on the eastern-most end of Pajarito Mesa at an elevation of 2,134 meters (7,100 feet). The ecological zone is primarily a Piñon/Juniper Woodland with associated mixed grasses and occasional Gamble Oak. The top soil is a fine sandy loam and occurs to an estimated depth of 0 to 30cm..

LA 89808 consists of a trail and a potential garden plot. A well worn trail is located along the eastern slope of Pajarito

Mesa. The trail, which is about 15cm wide and a maximum of 40cm. deep, runs up the cliff to the south. There are a few steps carved into the trail which indicate that this is a cultural modified feature. The top of the trail is marked by a carin of unshaped tuff blocks that measure approximately 1m. in diameter and four or five blocks high.

Just upslope (west) of the trail on a cliff edge is a 0.3 to 0.5 meter high tuff alignment which trends north/south. The alignment is 7m. long with rocks piled two courses high in some places. This alignment, which appears to be natural, encloses a small bench on the eastern edge of Pajarito Mesa. This alignment may define a small garden plot (Steen 1977: 34; 1982: 24,42,43). There is a breach in the southern portion of this tuff alignment which is facilitating the downslope erosion of fill and alignment enclosing rocks. Fill still trapped behind (west) the rock alignment ranges from 0 to 15cm. in depth.

No artifacts were found in association with this site, thus the cultural affiliation is unknown. However, Steen (1977:30) notes that trails are prominent features on the Pajarito Plateau and that most of these that can be seen today are short stretches where ancient paths crossed exposed rock surfaces. He further notes that trails are most frequently encountered on mesa rims at points where Pajaritans passed to and from the canyon bottoms. It is therefore assumed that this trail dates to at least the Coalition and Classic Anasazi Periods which is when there is intensive use of the Pajarito Plateau. Steen also notes (1977:34) that check dams and terracing seem to belong to the later period of Anasazi occupation of the Pajarito Plateau; that is from Wiyo Black-on-white times (A.D. 1300s) into the glaze paint pottery period (A.D. 1500s). Based on this, if the enclosed bench was used as a garden plot, it would likely date to the Late Coalition and/or Classic Periods.

Except for the possible garden plot it is doubtful that there exists any potential for subsurface cultural deposits. Therefore, research potential for LA 89808 is limited to this possible agricultural feature. Sub-surface botanical remains such as pollen would be helpful in understanding pre-historic agricultural practices on the Pajarito Plateau. This site is Potentially eligible for inclusion to the National Register under criterion D.

LA 89809 (A-2) is located in TA-67 on the central section of Pajarito Mesa. This site can be located on the U.S.G.S. 7.5 min. Frijoles Quad, Township 19 North, Range 6 East, (UTM appendix 1).

This site is situated on a gentle north-facing slope at an elevation of 2,213 meters (7,260 feet). The ecological zone is primarily a Piñon/Juniper Woodland with associated mixed grasses. Several species of wild flowers, including Indian paintbrush were

noted. The topsoil appears to be an aeolian sandy loam. Depth of this strata is estimated to be about 40cm..

LA 89809 consists of a 4m. by 4m. cluster of rough shaped tuff blocks. The blocks average 20 by 15 by 8cm. in size. A partial north/south alignment is associated with another partial perpendicular east/west alignment. Both alignments are considerably obscured by rubble. These alignments appear to represent the remains of a one-room fieldhouse. In no case are the remaining walls of the fieldhouse more than one course high.

Artifacts are extremely scarce, consisting of one plain corrugated jar sherd with coarse sandstone or sand temper and one decortication flake detached from a polished basalt rock. Ceramics of this type are indicative of an Anasazi cultural affiliation, however the associated period could range from Early Coalition through to the Late Classic. However, the few small roughly shaped and highly eroded tuff blocks suggest that this is a Coalition Period fieldhouse

LA 89809 is recommended for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion D as its research potential has not been exhausted. Recovery of sub-surface artifacts should refine the temporal placement of this site and a comparison of these artifacts with artifacts occurring with other small fieldhouses in the area may yield information useful in answering questions on prehistoric land use patterns.

LA 89815 is located directly south of Redondo Road in the TA-67 portion of Pajarito Mesa. This site is located on the U.S.G.S. 7.5 min. Frijoles Quad, Township 19 North, Range 6 East, (UTM appendix 1).

This site is located on the flat central portion of Pajarito Mesa at an elevation of 2,234 meters (7,330 feet) above sea level. The ecological zone is transitional between a Piñon/Juniper Woodland and a Ponderosa Pine Forest. The top soil is a fine sandy loam and occurs to an estimated depth of 30-40cm..

LA 89815 is a large bell shaped pit of unknown cultural affiliation. This 3.3m. deep pit has been excavated down into the tuff bedrock. The pit expands from 1.7m. north/south by 0.9m. east/west at the opening, to ?? m. north/south by ?? m. east/west at the bottom. The upper ?? m. of the tuff bedrock appears to be fairly compact thus more resistant to weathering than the bedrock below. Therefore, the upper section of bedrock is thought to approximate the opening as originally excavated. The lower bedrock appears to be much softer thus less resistant to weathering. Weathering appears to be a major factor in forming the current bell shape of this feature as the lower walls appear to be subject to collapsing outward, down into the pit.

Based on the loose debris in the bottom of the pit, this feature is thought to have originally been excavated to a greater depth.

No artifacts were found to be association with this feature. Despite the more durable nature of the upper pit bedrock, there remains no evidence as to how, or with what, this feature was excavated. One clue may be derived from the close proximity of an abandoned LANL facility. LA 89815 is located adjacent to Redondo Road which provided access to the old TA 12 Facility. The TA 12 Complex is situated approximately 122 meters (400 ft) down Redondo Road to the west. It is unknown whether the pit is in some way associated with this facility, however, it seems fairly likely. The apparent low mounding of excavated materials situated around the pit, especially to the south, southeast and southwest, also suggests that this feature is historic. Although this 0.2 to 0.3 high mounded area is overgrown with native grasses and Forbes, it is thought to be very unlikely that prehistoric peoples would have left this obvious construction debris adjacent to the pit. This is thought to be especially true if this feature was constructed for use as an Anasazi game pit.

With a cursory examination, the size and location of the pit tends to support the hypothesis that this feature was used by prehistoric peoples for the trapping of game being driven through the area. Steen notes (1977:29-30) that deer pits were dug on low saddles between canyons, and that eagle traps were located on the edges of high mesas or on very rugged points. Based on the location of LA 89815 it does not appear to be an eagle trap. The pit is located in the approximate center of one of the more narrow upper portions of Pajarito Mesa which could indicate use as a deer pit. Granted, the portion of mesa containing LA 89815 does have a fairly narrow mesa top, however, the surrounding slopes are not so steep as to restrict the escape of game. Therefore, this portion of mesa is really no narrower than most of the rest of the Pajarito Mesa and wider than a sizable stretch of mesa top located further to the east.

As described by Steen (1977:24-30), deer and eagle traps are alike in manner of construction and size; they differed only in the locations chosen for them. "The pits were dug into tuff, at places where it had no soil covering. They were about 2m. long by about 1m. wide and were a little less than 2m. deep" (Steen 1977:29). The length and width of LA 89815 approximates Steen's description. However, this feature is significantly deeper (3.3m.), and was probably even deeper prior to the slumping of the lower pit walls. Also, this pit was excavated into the top center of Pajarito Mesa where bedrock is covered by at least 30 to 40cm. of soil.

Deer pits "were probable hidden with a covering of light brush and given wing walls of juniper and pifion branches, so that a deer could be driven from a canyon up a slope to the saddle and forced to the pit where, hopefully, it would step on the cover,

fall through, and break a leg or its neck" Steen 1977:29). Unless the excavation materials were incorporated into wing walls, prehistoric peoples would probably not leave spoil piles around as the pit would be much more difficult to camouflage. There are no visible remnants of brush wing walls in the vicinity.

As far as temporal affiliation, Steen notes (1977:30) that "both deer and eagle traps were probably dug and used after the abandonment of the Pajarito as a site for villages", i.e. the Classic Period or later. However, it is felt that LA 89815 is a historic feature, possibly associated with the abandoned TA 12 Facility.

TESTING DATA

SITE DESCRIPTION

LA 12650 is located on the central portion of Pajarito Mesa on a slight southeast facing slope. This Late Coalition Period site consists of a low rubble mound (approximately 20cm. high), comprised of large roughly shaped and well shaped tuff blocks, a rock alignment (feature 1) and a light artifact scatter. A site boundary of 15m. north/south by 20m. east/west was established to include these remains.

Four rock alignments define a small one-room masonry structure which measures approximately 2.7m. north/south by 2.5m. east/west. Two courses of masonry are visible on the northwest corner. Outward collapse is apparent on the north, east and west sides of the structure. The wall fall pattern in these areas gives clear evidence of at least 9 courses of masonry. Feature 1 is located approximately 4m. to the east of the rubble mound. It consists of 6 to 8 unshaped and roughly-shaped tuff blocks forming a subtle three sided feature measuring 1.6m. north/south by 1m. east/west. Deposition on and around the site is estimated to be between 40-50cm..

The majority of the artifacts at this site are located to the east and southeast of the rubble mound. A total of ten artifacts were recorded. Ceramics include: 1 plain brown utility ware sherd, 1 corrugated utility ware sherd and 6 Santa Fe B/W decorated wares. Lithics include: 1 chalcedonic chert flake and 1 interior obsidian flake.

LA 12650 TESTING RESULTS:

Two 1 by 2 meter test pits were excavated within the site boundary of LA 12650: test pit 1 grids E96 N194, E96 N195 and test pit 2 grids E104 N204, E104 N205 (map 4). Both test pits were excavated in arbitrary 10cm. levels. The southern unit in test pit 1 was excavated to a maximum depth of 43cm. below present ground surface (PGS) and the northern unit in test pit 2

was excavated to a maximum depth of 47cm. below present ground surface (PGS). These test pit locations were selected so they are adjacent to the proposed trench and closest to the structure and feature. These pits were excavated to investigate if any subsurface cultural deposits would be disturbed by the proposed trench.

Test pit 1 (fig. 1), is located 2.5m. south of the structure with the proposed trench center line bisecting the southern unit. Strat I consists of a fine, loose, light tan, aeolian sandy loam. Inclusions of small rootlets, grass tufts and few charcoal flecks are noted. This post-abandonment level is at a depth from surface to 3-6cm. below PGS or 28-36cm. below datum (bd). Strat II consists of a loose, moist, light brown sandy loam with clay. Inclusions of small tuff pebbles, larger tuff rocks (probably associated with the structure), charcoal flecks, burned daub and artifacts are present. This strat is noted as the occupational or cultural horizon. It is at a depth of 3-19cm. below PGS or 41-53cm. bd. Culturally sterile Strat III consists of a loose, moist, tanish orange sandy loam with clay. Inclusions of small pieces of tuff and roots are present. No charcoal flecks or artifacts were noted within this strat. It is at a depth of 6-28cm. below PGS or 43-66cm. bd. Strat IV consists of a moist, moderately consolidated, brown, sandy clay loam. Inclusions of large roots and tuff pebbles and sand are noted. This strat is sterile sub-soil and is at a depth of 28-43cm. PGS or 61-80cm. bd. There are no indications of a use compacted surface present in the stratigraphy.

The cultural item recovered from E 96 N194 Level II, 40-50cm. bd is one unidentifiable ceramic with gray paste and quartz or sand temper. No indication of surface treatment is noted due to erosion. E96 N195 Level I, 31-40cm. bd yielded one small Pedernal Chert flake fragment. Level I extends into Strat II on the north side of this unit.

Test pit 2 (fig. 2), is located 2.5m. north northeast of feature 1 and 1.5m. south of a graded fire road (Redondo Road). The northern unit is 80cm. south of the proposed trench center line. The fill in Strat I is very similar to that in test pit 1, a fine, loose, light tan, aeolian sandy loam. One noted difference is that the deposition appears to have occurred more evenly and is thicker in this excavation. Strat I is surface to 5-13cm. below PGS or 32-45cm. bd. Strat II consists of a loose, moist, medium brown sandy loam with clay. Inclusions of small tuff pebbles, numerous charcoal flecks, burned daub, few small pieces of oxidized adobe and artifacts are noted. This strat is the occupational or cultural horizon. There are noticeable differences between test 1 and test pit 2 Strat II. Although this strat is the cultural horizon in both excavations Strat II test pit 2 is thicker, very well defined with noted rodent activity. Strat II is 5-25 cm. below PGS or 41-52cm. bd. Strat III consists of a moist, moderately consolidated, brown, sandy loam with clay. Inclusions consist of roots and tuff pebbles.

This strat is sterile sub-soil. Strat III is 13-41cm. below PGS or 48-79cm. bd. Based on test pit 1, test pit 2 was terminated prior to encountering Strat IV.

All cultural materials recovered from test pit 2 came from Strat II. E104 N204 level II artifacts include three smeared indented utility ware body sherds, one indeterminate white ware bowl body sherd (medium gray paste, tuff temper, slipped on both sides with no paint present), one dark brown to black, translucent, medial Pedernal chert flake fragment and one fine grained olivine basalt groundstone fragment with two ground facets. One facet is concave the other is very small and appears to be flat. This material is reminiscent of materials used for groundstone axes or hoes in this area. Level III artifacts include two small indeterminate utility ware body sherds. E104 N205 Level II include five smeared indented jar body sherds.

The two proposed trench locations were augured at this site. One is located 9m. north of the structure and is oriented west northwest/east southeast the other starts 3.5m. south of the structure and is oriented west northwest/east southeast. The northern trench location was augured to bedrock (table 1), at two meter intervals for 26m. then every 4m. to a distance of 34m.. The southern trench location was augured to bedrock (table 1), at two meter intervals for a distance 18m. the every 4m. to a distance of 26m.. Auguring commenced in E85 N215 with auger hole N1 and terminated in E118 N202 with auger hole N16. The southern trench location was augured commencing in E94 N195 with auger hole S1 and terminating in E119 N186 with auger hole S12. Cultural materials recovered consisted of one smeared indented sherd recovered from auger hole N10 (grid E102 N207) at a maximum depth of 63cm. below ground surface. Based on test pit 2 this artifact probably fell in the hole and originated from StratII. One Pedernal chert flake fragment, with noted retouch along the dorsal side was recovered from auger hole S12 (grid E115 N187) at a maximum depth of 40cm. below ground surface. Again, this artifact probable originated from Strat II based on test pit 1 and test pit 2.

SITE DESCRIPTION:

LA 89790 is located on Pajarito Mesa on a southeast facing slope. This Late Coalition site is a two to three room structure constructed primarily of shaped and unshaped tuff blocks. This rubble mound is 0.5 meter high with no visible alignments. On the center of this mound is a 30cm. by 60cm. hole approximately 20cm. deep. This may be evidence of pot hunting. The topsoil is a fine sandy loam and is estimated to be 40-50cm. in depth.

There is no identifiable midden associated with this site. The few observed artifacts were found on top of the mound. They include three sherds of Wiyo, two of Santa Fe Black-on-white, six

sherds of black smeared indented corrugated utility ware, and one unknown bowl rim sherd with brown/cream slipped interior and black paste. Lithics found on the site include one basalt thinning flake and one chert flake.

LA 89790 TESTING RESULTS:

Two 1 by 1 meter test pits were excavated at LA 89791: test pit 1, 1 by 1 E102 N199, and test pit 2, 1 by 1 E107 N201 (map 5). Both test pits were excavated in arbitrary 10cm. levels. Test Pit 1 was excavated to a maximum depth of 46cm. below present ground surface (PGS) or 66cm. below datum (bd) and Test Pit 2 was excavated to a maximum depth of 40cm. below present ground surface (PGS or 66cm. below datum (bd)). Based on the excavations at LA 12650 and LA 89791 it was decided to excavate two 1 by 1 meter units instead of one 1 by 2 meter unit to increase the likelihood of recovering cultural deposits from this site. Test pit 1 was placed adjacent to the proposed trench and closest to the structure while Test pit 2, located approximately 5m. east northeast, was positioned where it was assumed cultural deposits would be encountered.

Test pit #1 (fig. 3), is located approximately 9m. south of the structure with the proposed trench center line located 0.5m. to the south. Strat I consists of a fine, loose, light brown aeolian sandy loam. Inclusions of small semi-rounded pumice and tuff pebbles, several small "Apache tears" (obsidian pebbles), rootlets, organic matter and 4 to 6 small charcoal flecks are present. It occurs from surface to 4cm. below PGS or 16-20cm. bd. Strat II consists of a brown, moderately consolidated sandy loam with clay. Inclusions of small semi-rounded pumice and tuff pebbles, roots, brown organic matter and few small charcoal flecks are present. It occurs at a depth of 4 to 28cm. below PGS. Strat III consists of a brown consolidated silty clay. Inclusions of small semi-rounded pumice and tuff pebbles and roots are present. It occurs at a depth from 28 to 46cm. below PGS. There is no defined cultural strat noted within this test pit. Based on the presents of recent fire activity in the area, no associated cultural materials i.e.. artifacts and the lack of a defined cultural horizon which was noted at both LA 12650 and LA 89791, the charcoal flecks in Strats I and II are not presumed to be cultural. Upon completion of Level 5 (56cm. to 66cm. bd) an auger test was begun in the center of the test pit. Bedrock was reached at 1.3m. below PGS. Test pit #1 was then abandoned.

Test pit #2 (fig. 4), is located approximately 10m. southeast of the structure with the center line of the proposed trench located approximately 1.2m. to the south. Strat 1 consists of a loose light brown aeolian sand. Inclusions of small angular tuff pebbles and rootlets are noted. It occurs from surface to 11cm. below PGS or 21-32cm. bd. Strat II consists of a soft, moist brown silty loam. Inclusions of small angular tuff pebbles, dark brown flecks of organic matter and rootlets are noted. It occurs

6-30cm. below PGS or 30-54cm. bd. Strat III consists of a moist, moderately consolidated, orangish brown, silty loam. Inclusions of small angular tuff pebbles, dark brown flecks of organic matter and roots are noted. It occurs from 28-40cm. below PGS or 51-61cm. bd. No cultural deposits or artifacts were recovered from this test pit. Upon completion of Level 4 (51cm. to 61cm. bd) an auger test was begun in the center of the test pit. Bedrock was reached at 0.76cm. below PGS or 97cm. bd. Test pit 2 was then abandoned. No cultural deposits or artifacts were recovered from Test pit 2.

The proposed trench alignment (10m. south of the structure), was also tested using systematic auger holes. Auguring commenced in grid E100 N198 with auger hole S1 and proceeded east northeast in 2 meter intervals for 30m. terminating in grid E130 N206 with auger hole S16. All holes were excavated to bedrock or to an impassible barrier like a root (table 2). Auger hole S6 produced a few charcoal flecks at 30cm. below PGS, however, based on the test excavations these deposits do not appear to be cultural.

SITE DESCRIPTION

LA 89791 is located on Pajarito Mesa on a southeast facing slope. This Classic Period site is a one to two room structure consisting of a low rubble mound comprised of semi-shaped and well shaped tuff blocks. Both the north/south and east/west alignments are visible. The structure measures 2.5m. northeast/southwest by 2m. northwest/southeast. The top soil is a fine sandy loam and occurs at an estimated depth of 20 to 30cm..

Only two artifacts were found on this site, one sherd of Biscuit B and one sherd of smeared/indented utility ware.

LA 89791 TESTING RESULTS

One 1 by 2 meter test pit and one 1 by 1 meter test pit were excavated near or within the site boundary of LA 89791: test pit 1, 1 by 2 E102 N215, E102 N216 and test pit 2, 1 by 1 E116.5 N217 (map 6). Both test pits were excavated in arbitrary 10cm. levels. The northern unit in test pit 1 was excavated to a maximum depth of 40cm. below present ground surface (PGS) and test pit 2 was excavated to a maximum depth of 35cm.. below present ground surface (PGS).

Test pit 1 is located 9.0m. north of the structure with the proposed trench center line located 35cm.. to the north (fig. 5). Strat I consists of dense organic material i.e.. pine needles. It occurs from surface to 8cm. below PGS or 29-35cm. below datum (bd). Strat II is a lense of loose, black, carbonized, decomposing organic material. It occurs from at a depth of 7-

9cm. below PGS or 34-36cm. bd. Sterile Strat III consists of a loose, moist, light brown sandy loam with clay. Inclusions of small pieces of tuff and roots are present. It is at a depth of 5-23cm. below PGS or 34-49cm. bd. Strat IV consists of a moist, moderately consolidated, brown, sandy clay loam. Inclusions of large roots and tuff pebbles and sand are noted. This strat is sterile sub-soil and occurs at a depth of 15-40cm. PGS or 44-67cm. bd. There are no indications of a use compacted surface present in the stratigraphy and no cultural remains were recovered.

Test pit 2 is located 18.5m. northeast of the structure with the proposed trench center line bisecting the unit. This unit was positioned and excavated to determine the source of charcoal flecks and possible burned daub recovered from auger holes N15 and N18 respectively (fig. 6). Strat I consists of a fine, loose, light tan, aeolian sandy loam. Inclusions of small tuff pebbles, small hair roots and decomposing organic material are present. Strat I occurs from surface to 4cm. below PGS. Strat II consists of a semi-consolidated, moist, light brown sandy loam with clay. Inclusions of numerous small tuff pebbles, charcoal flecks, artifacts and roots were noted. This strat is the occupational or cultural horizon and occurs 4-15cm. below PGS. Strat III consists of a moist, consolidated, brown, sandy clay loam. Inclusions consist of roots and tuff pebbles. This strat is sterile sub-soil and occurs 14-35cm. below PGS. Rodent disturbance is noted within Strats II and III.

Cultural materials recovered from Test Pit 2 Level I, (0.95-1.0m. bd or surface to 5 cm. below PGS) include two Tsankawi B/c bowl body sherds. Level II artifacts, (1.0m.-1.10m. bd or 5-15cm. below PGS) contained two Tsankawi B/c bowl body sherds and two Biscuit B sherds including one rim. Each of the Tsankawi B/C sherds from level I refit with a sherd from level II, however all four sherds do not refit into one piece. Although the Biscuit B sherds do not refit, they appear to be from the same vessel.

The proposed trench alignment (11m. north of the structure), was also tested using systematic auger holes. All holes augured to bedrock at two meter intervals (table 3). Trench Auguring commenced in E89 N217 with auger hole N1 and terminated in E119 N217 with auger hole N16. Cultural materials consisted of charcoal flecks recovered from auger N15 at a maximum depth of 24cm. below ground surface. Based on the presence of these flecks, additional auger holes (N17 through N22) were excavated a 2 by 3 meter area around N15. Auger hole N18 yielded one piece of possible burned daub at a maximum depth of 15cm. below PGS. Auger holes N23 through N27 were then excavated at 2m. intervals from N18, to determine the northern extent of these deposits. Auger hole N23 yielded a few charcoal flecks at a maximum depth of 17cm. below PGS. No other cultural deposits were recovered north of this hole. Based on the preliminary findings of the auger testing Test Pit 2 was established to try and locate the source of the charcoal and possible daub.

ISOLATED OCCURRENCES (IOs) LOCATED WITHIN THE SURVEY AREA

Three isolated occurrences were noted within the survey area (map 2). Descriptions and UTM coordinates of IOs follow.

IO# 1 consists of a vintage 5 shot Black Powder Pistol (photos 1-2), serial number 66105. Based on the design and serial number this artifact was determined to be a Manhattan 36 Caliber Model Revolver: series IV. These weapons were produced by the Manhattan Firearms Co. Newark, New Jersey between the years of 1859 and 1864 (reference). It was collected from the south rim of the southeastern portion of Pajarito Mesa UTM Z 13 E 383830 N 3967670 and is now located at the Laboratory of Anthropology in Santa Fe, New Mexico ?

IO# 2 is a pot drop: consisting of 7-10 Biscuit B sherds, 1cm. thick, hard tan paste, fine temper, thick white slip and vegetal paint. It is located on the southeast portion of Pajarito Mesa UTM Z 13 E 384120 N 396747.

SUMMARY and RECOMMENDATION

An archaeological survey was conducted on Pajarito Mesa for the RESOURCE CONSERVATION AND RECOVERY ACT (RCRA) MIXED WASTE DISPOSAL FACILITY (MWDF). The survey area is located between 2,140 to 2,268 meters (7,020 to 7,440 feet). A total of 159 hectares (392 acres) were surveyed with 25 archaeological sites located and recorded, LA numbers 12650-12653 and LA numbers 89789-89809. LA numbers 12650 to 12653 were previously recorded by C. Steen (Steen, 1977) and re-recorded as part of this project. Of these 25 sites 18 are eligible, 6 are potentially eligible and 1 is not eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places under criterion D. Each of the eligible sites are significant to the history and/or pre-history of the Pajarito Plateau and Northern New Mexico in general. Potentially eligible sites are sites which the survey data recovered was not sufficient enough to determine eligibility. Aspects such as the sub-surface testing for intact cultural deposits is essential for determining eligibility and the significants of these sites. The one in-eligible site has been recorded and photographed to an extent that the research potential has been exhausted. The research potential and significants of individual sites is discussed in the Description of Cultural Resources section of this document.

Sites LA 89789 through LA 89796 and LA 89809 are within the current (July 1993) project area. Prior to the construction of the RCRA MWDF it is recommended that a testing proposal be drafted for these nine sites. The testing program should recover

eligibility data on the potentially eligible sites and determine the depth fill and extent of cultural debris for the eligible sites. Based on this data it is recommended that a mitigation proposal be submitted for review and all eligible archaeological sites be mitigated as to counter the destructive effects of the construction

Pajarito Mesa offers a variety of potential research questions such as the apparent shifting populations during the Late Coalition/Early Classic Periods, the spatial relationships and site function of temporally similar sites on this mesa as well as the rest of the lab properties and collecting data which will help to better define the prehistoric chronology of the Pajarito Plateau.

As a result of this archaeological survey, this project complies with the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (as amended) and with Executive Order 11593. The New Mexico State Historic Preservation Officer is requested to concur in a "Determination of No Effect".

In compliance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990, the American Indian Religious Freedom Act of 1978, and in following the directive provided in Federal Register Bulletin 38, a copy of this report is also being forwarded to San Ildefonso Pueblo for review of possible effects this project may have on sacred and traditional places. Any comments received will be taken into consideration and incorporated into the project documentation called for by the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969.

APPENDIX 1

TAs - 14, 15, 67 and 36 Site Summary Information

SITE NUMBER	SITE TYPE	CULTURAL AFFILIATION	UTM COORDINATES	ELIGIBLE
LA 12650	FH	Anasazi	Z 13 E 38313 N 3968000	Yes
LA 12651	SP	Anasazi	Z 13 E 383320 N 3967980	Yes
LA 12652A	FH	Anasazi	Z 13 E 383870 N 3967700	Yes
LA 12652B	WC	Anasazi	Z 13 E 383840 N 3967710	Yes
LA 12653	SP	Anasazi	Z 13 E 384050 N 3967560	Yes
LA 89789	FH	Anasazi	Z 13 E 380670 N 3968320	Yes
LA 89790	FH	Anasazi	Z 13 E 382150 N 3968210	Yes
LA 89791	FH	Anasazi	Z 13 E 382280 N 3968220	Yes
LA 89792	FH	Anasazi	Z 13 E 382240 N 3968180	PE
LA 89793	FH	Anasazi	Z 13 E 382340 N 3967970	Yes
LA 89794	SP	Anasazi	Z 13 E 382470 N 3968090	Yes
LA 89795	SP	Anasazi	Z 13 E 382550 N 3968070	Yes
LA 89796	FH	Anasazi	Z 13 E 382810 N 3968065	PE
LA 89797	CP	Anasazi	Z 13 E 383020 N 3967930	PE
LA 89798	RR	Anasazi	Z 13 E 383220 N 3967980	PE
LA 89799	FH	Anasazi	Z 13 E 383510 N 3967970	Yes
LA 89800	FH	Anasazi	Z 13 E 383670 N 3967820	Yes
LA 89801	AS	Anasazi	Z 13 E 383960 N 3967540	No
LA 89802	IR	Anasazi	Z 13 E 383990 N 3967650	Yes
LA 89803	FH	Anasazi	Z 13 E 384160 N 3967480	Yes
LA 89804	FH	Anasazi	Z 13 E 384170 N 3967520	PE
LA 89805	FH, IR	Anasazi	Z 13 E 384200 N 3967620	Yes
LA 89806	IR, RR	Anasazi	Z 13 E 384280 N 3967590	Yes

LA 89807	CP	Anasazi	Z 13 E 384290 N 3967480	Yes
LA 89808	IR, TS	Anasazi	Z 13 E 384360 N 3967560	PE
LA 89809	FH	Anasazi	Z 13 E 382360 N 3968250	Yes

Codes for Site Types: AS = Artifact Scatter, CP = Cavate(s) or Cavate Pueblo, FH = Fieldhouse, IR = Indeterminate Rubble, RR = Rock Ring, SP = Single Roomblock Pueblo, TS = Trail or Steps, WC = Water or Soil Control Device,

PE= Potentially Eligible

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