

between the Espanola district archaeologist, USFS/DOE liason, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, the SHPO, the DOE, LANL archaeologists and LANL ER staff concerning mitigation of possible adverse effects at these two sites, it was agreed that in the interests of worker safety it would not be possible to test or monitor these sites prior to or during ER project activities. Your office is asked to concur that there is no prudent or feasible way to mitigate these possible adverse effects to LA 86549 given the potential dangers involved and to formally ask the SHPO to concur in this determination. In the event that these two sites are adversely affected by the proposed project activities, a damage assessment will be made and notification will be given to the land owning agency, the Pueblo of San Ildefonso, the SHPO, and the Advisory Council, so that data recovery can be initiated, if feasible.

If you have any questions, please call Stephen Fong of my staff at (505) 665-5534 or Beverly Larson, LANL archaeologist, at (505) 667-2276.

Sincerely,

Jerry L. Bellows
Area Manager

JB:BL:le

Enc: a/s

Cy: A. Tiedman, ADO, MS A120, w/o enc.
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**ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION PROGRAM, OPERABLE UNIT (OU)
1071**

Cultural Resource Survey Report

Survey No. 529

May 12, 1992

prepared by

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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

ABSTRACT

During the summer of 1991 approximately 203.2 hectares (502.2 acres) were surveyed on lands owned by the Department of Energy (DOE), Los Alamos County, San Ildefonso Pueblo, the Government Services Administration (GSA), and the United States Department of Agriculture Forest Service (USDA FS). This is the proposed location for the Environmental Restoration (ER) Program's site characterization of Operable Unit (OU) 1071.

In addition, 189.7 hectares (468.8 acres) of developed land in the town of Los Alamos, New Mexico were visually inspected but were not 100% surveyed on foot. This area includes portions of both OU 1071 and OU 1078 (former TA-1). A cultural resource survey report for the undeveloped areas of OU 1078 has already been submitted to the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO).

Thirty-two archaeological or historical sites are located within the survey area.

Sites Located on DOE, GSA, and Los Alamos County Land:

Nine sites are on DOE land: Laboratory of Anthropology (LA) site numbers LA 86532 through 86535, 86540 through 86543 and 86603. Eleven sites are located on Los Alamos County land: LA 12658, 21492, 86526, 86527, 86536 through 86539, and 86548 through 86550. Seven sites are on GSA land: LA 70025, 70026, 86553 and 86604 through 86607. Twenty-four of the twenty-seven DOE, Los Alamos County, and GSA sites are eligible or potentially eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion "D". Two sites are ineligible for the National Register. One DOE site, LA 86603, has previously been declared ineligible.

Sites Located on USDA FS land:

Three sites are located on USDA FS land: LA 24902, 86551, and 86552. Two of these sites are potentially eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion "D". One site, LA 24902, has been previously declared ineligible.

Sites Located on San Ildefonso Pueblo Land:

Two sites are on San Ildefonso Pueblo land: LA 86554 and 86555. Both San Ildefonso Pueblo sites are potentially eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion "D".

With the exception of LA 86549, 86551 and 86552 which are discussed below, the proposed Environmental Restoration

activities at OU 1071 will not affect the attributes which make the above sites eligible for the inclusion on the National Register.

Three sites might be adversely affected by the proposed Environmental Restoration activities at OU 1071. LA 86549, located on Los Alamos County land, is a possible pre-Anasazi lithic site with a later historic component. LA 86551 and LA 86552 are cavates with possible talus house remains which are located on land owned by the USDA FS. These three sites are situated in former artillery range areas where the possibility of unexploded WWII era ordnance exists. If unexploded ordnance is identified during the cleanup of these artillery areas, the materials might be exploded in place. Any explosions within the boundaries of sites LAs 86549, 86551 and 86552 would have an adverse affect on the cultural resources. Dirt removal activities associated with the cleanup of these artillery ranges could also adversely affect the sites. If any of these three sites are adversely effected by the proposed project activities, a damage assessment will be made, the land-owning agency, the SHPO and the National Advisory Council on Historic Preservation will be notified, and any necessary data recovery will be initiated.

The SHPO is requested to concur in a "Determination of No Effect" for sites LA 12658, 21492, 70025, 70026, 86526, 86527, 86532 through 86534, 86536 through 86541, 86543, 86548 through 86550, 86553, and 86604 through 86607 located on Los Alamos County, Department of Energy (DOE), and DOE-administered Government Service Administration (GSA) land. Furthermore, the SHPO is requested to concur in a "Determination of Ineligibility" for LA 86535 and 86542.

The SHPO and the Advisory Council are asked to concur that it is not prudent or reasonable to mitigate possible adverse effects to LA 86549, LA 86551, and LA 86552. A copy of the report will be sent to the Santa Fe National Forest archaeologist for an official determination and submittal to the SHPO for the two sites under FS jurisdiction.

A copy of this report will also be sent to San Ildefonso Pueblo for submittal to the SHPO for concurrence in a "Determination of No Effect" for sites LA 86554 and 86555 located on San Ildefonso Pueblo land.

As a result of this survey, this project complies with the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (as amended) and with Executive Order 11593.

PROVENIENCE AND ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

Location: TA 0, 1, 19, 26, 73, Los Alamos National Laboratory (LANL), and other locations on the Pajarito Plateau (Maps 1A-1D and 2).

Landowners:

- The Department of Energy (DOE)
- Los Alamos County
- United States Department of Agriculture Forest Service (USDA FS)
- San Ildefonso Pueblo
- Government Service Administration (GSA)
- Private Landowners in the Town of Los Alamos

Legal Description: Township 19 North
Range 6 East
portions of Sections 2, 3, 4, 9, 10,
11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, and 23

Township 19 North
Range 7 East
portions of Sections 4, 15, 18, and 22

Survey Dimension: total area surveyed: 203.2 hectares
(502.2 acres)

64.7 hectares (160 acres) DOE land
19.2 hectares (47.3 acres) GSA land
5.2 hectares (13 acres) San Ildefonso Pueblo land
88.8 hectares (219.5 acres) Los Alamos County land
25.3 hectares (62.4 acres) USDA FS land

visually inspected: 189.7 hectares
(468.8 acres)
Developed land in Los Alamos, New Mexico

Maps: USGS Guaje Mountain, Frijoles, Puye, and White Rock Quads 7.5 Minute Series

Topography: Los Alamos Canyon, Pueblo Canyon, Rendija Canyon, lower Guaje Canyon, upper Bayo Canyon, "Townsite Mesa", North Mesa, Kwage Mesa, and Barranca Mesa

Nearest Drainages: Los Alamos, Pueblo, Rendija, Guaje, and Bayo Canyons

Elevation: 1798.3 to 2286 meters (5900 to 7500 feet)
above sea level

Vegetation: Ponderosa Pine Forest, Pinon-Juniper Woodland,
and Shrub, Grass, and Forb Ecological Zones
(Foxx and Tierney 1985)

Soil Types: predominantly sandy and gravelly loams and
rock outcrops
(Nyhan et al. 1978)

Bedrock: Puye Conglomerate, Basaltic Rock, and Tshirege,
Otowi, and Guaje Members of the Bandelier Tuff
(Los Alamos National Laboratory 1982)

Current Land Use: Most of the canyon slope and canyon
bottom areas are relatively undisturbed.
Mesa top areas have been developed at
LANL and Los Alamos townsite locations.

Potential for Agricultural Use: poor on the canyon slopes,
good on canyon bottom and
mesa top areas

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

During the summer of 1991, an archaeological survey was conducted by Timothy Binzen, Michael Hannaford, Steven Hoagland, Todd Irving, Andrew Jandacek, Ellen McGehee, Kari Manz, Nelson Parish, Michael Schillaci, William Stolpe, and Dean Wallace, Environmental Protection Group (EM-8), Los Alamos National Laboratory (LANL), at the location described above to determine if any cultural remains will be impacted by the Environmental Restoration (ER) Program's site characterization of Operable Unit (OU) 1071 (Maps 1A-1D). Project activities include surface, subsurface, and corehole sampling. Selected soils located within 6 inches of the ground surface will be sampled during the surface sampling phase. Coreholes and subsurface sampling activities will have a minimum depth of approximately 5 feet. Typically, coreholes will be less than 50 feet deep with a diameter of not more than 8 inches. Soils and metal associated with former artillery ranges will be removed. Access to the project area will be by dirt and paved roads on the Pajarito Plateau.

SURVEY METHODS

For most of the project area, an intensive 100% survey was accomplished by traversing the area on foot at 10-12 meter intervals. Upper canyon slopes on the south side of Pueblo Canyon were not 100% surveyed due to the steepness of the slopes and the potentially contaminated nature of old Laboratory/Los Alamos County landfill deposits in the area. Developed land located in downtown Los Alamos and at the Los Alamos County golf

course was visually inspected but not 100% surveyed. Portions of the developed townsite are also located in Operable Unit (OU) 1078, former TA-1. A cultural resource survey report for OU 1078 has already been submitted to the State Historic Preservation Officer (McGehee et al. 1992). However, the developed areas within OU 1078 were not mentioned in the cultural resource survey report and are included in this report (Map 2).

All sites found on DOE, DOE-administered GSA, and Los Alamos County land within the survey area were recorded on LANL site forms. Sites located on Forest Service and San Ildefonso Pueblo land were recorded on Laboratory of Anthropology site forms. Photographs were taken and are on file with EM-8, LANL. No artifacts were collected during this survey.

PREVIOUS RESEARCH

A records search was undertaken to determine which locations, if any, within the survey area had previously been surveyed. Quad maps at the state archaeological records repository, Archeological Records Management System, were examined for all areas mentioned in this report. Furthermore, area archaeological survey maps at the Espanola office of the Santa Fe National Forest were consulted. Survey records on file at EM-8, LANL were also reviewed. One National Landmark property is located near the surveyed area. The Fuller Lodge/Bathtub Row Historic Complex is located in downtown Los Alamos. This area will not be impacted by the project activities.

The small area of Forest Service land located within the project area in Rendija and Cabra Canyons had not been previously surveyed. Portions of the project area on Forest Service land near Guaje Pines Cemetery have been surveyed for the Cemetery Land Exchange (Elliott 1986) and were resurveyed by LANL archaeologists. One site (FS AR 03-10-06-607) and one isolated occurrence (IO#5) were recorded by Elliott in the area where both surveys overlap. Neither of these cultural resources are eligible for the National Register. Portions of DOE, Los Alamos County, and GSA land had been previously surveyed. However, the length of time since these surveys and the incomplete nature of the documentation necessitated a resurvey of these areas.

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. 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 hunter-gatherers living in semi-subterranean pithouses and making simple 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 maize horticulturalists who still rely to a great extent on gathered 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 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. Settlements on the Pajarito Plateau 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 a 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 finds. Lone projectile points, artifacts washed downslope from obvious nearby sites, and pot drops (potsherds obviously derived from the same vessel) have not been recorded as sites but as "isolated artifacts" and have been reported as such in this report. Historic cultural resources dating prior to 1940 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

Thirty-two sites are located in the surveyed area: Laboratory of Anthropology (LA) site numbers LA 12658, LA 21492, LA 24902, LA 70025, LA 70026, LA 86526, LA 86527, LA 86532 through LA 86543, LA 86548 through LA 86555, and LA 86603 through LA 86607 (Maps 1A-1D). Site descriptions follow in numerical order. A chart listing site number, site ownership, cultural affiliation, UTM coordinates, and National Register eligibility is located in Table 1.

LA 12658

Site LA 12658 is a game trapping pit and trail. It is located on a narrow, high, saddle situated between Barranca and Deer Trap Mesas. This mesa top location is situated at an elevation of 2195 meters (7200 feet) in an area dominated by pinon-juniper woodland.

LA 12658, which was recorded by Steen in 1974, is documented as being a 0.8 meter by 2 meter by 2-plus meter deep eagle trapping pit. A trail system which traverses from one mesa to the other is located in the vicinity of the pit. A branch of this trail is very narrow and up to 0.5 meters deep. No artifacts were observed on the site.

Based on the documentation of other game pits on the Pajarito Plateau, this site is of unknown Anasazi origin.

LA 21492

Site LA 21492 is a sparse lithic scatter (less than 100 artifacts) with one ceramic sherd. It is located just off the dirt road on Kwage Mesa. The site area, which is located at 2188 meters (7180 feet), is in an area which supports a pinon-juniper woodland.

The scatter currently measures 30 meters north/south by 26 meters east/west. Lithic materials present include obsidian, basalt, and chert. No diagnostic lithic artifacts were observed. One Santa Fe Black-on-white sherd was noted. Based on the sherd the site probably dates to the Coalition Period. This site was originally recorded in 1979 by the Pajarito Archaeological Research Project (PARP), UCLA. One hundred percent of the artifacts exposed at the time were collected.

LA 24902 (Forest Service AR 03-10-06-607)

Site LA 24902 is a Historic Anasazi sherd and lithic scatter. It is located on a ridge finger situated between Rendija Canyon and an unnamed canyon drainage to the north. The site is situated at an elevation of 2201 meters (7220 feet) in an area dominated by a ponderosa pine/scrub oak association.

The site was recorded by the Jemez Mountains Research Center in 1986. LA 24902 was observed in a heavily disturbed area with a road running through it. No features were noted. Surface artifacts consisting of 31 sherds, a Polvadera obsidian tertiary flake, and a crazed white chert core were collected (Elliott 1986). Observed diagnostic ceramics included 23 Tewa Polychrome bowl sherds, one unidentified highly vitrified decorated sherd, and one highly polished Kapo Black bowl sherd.

Based on the ceramics present, this site of Anasazi origin was probably occupied during A.D. 1700's to 1800's.

LA 70025 (Temporary Site Number B-18)

Site LA 70025 consists of two one-room masonry structures situated on a low ridge finger in western Cabra Canyon. The site is located at an elevation of 2122.4 meters (6960 feet) in an ecological zone of ponderosa pine with small amounts of juniper and scrub oak present.

The two rubble mounds are approximately 7 meters apart and are composed of rough stone tuff blocks, three or four of which appear roughly shaped. The western structure is slightly upslope and is approximately 2 meters square. Due to the extremely dense pine duff cover, more specific measurements could not be obtained. The second structure is approximately three meters square and has building rubble downslope to its south.

The artifacts at the site were found south and downslope of the eastern structure. They include one worked Santa Fe/Wiyo Black-on-white or Biscuit A bowl sherd, three additional sherds from one vessel (including a rim fragment and two body sherds), and one Pedernal chert flake. One of the body sherds has a thick and crackled slip and could be Galisteo or Biscuit.

Based on the artifacts present, LA 70025 was occupied during the Late Coalition or Early Classic Periods, A.D. 1275-1400.

LA 70026 (Temporary Site Number L-54)

Site LA 70026 is a historic log structure of unknown function located in the bottom of Cabra Canyon. The site is situated at an elevation of 2118 meters (6950 feet) in a ponderosa pine

forest ecological zone. LA 70026 was recorded during a survey of Cabra Canyon in 1988 (Larson and McGehee n.d.).

The structure is constructed out of a single tier of logs. These log "footings" indicate one complete enclosure and two smaller possible enclosures. A large rock pile is located inside the main enclosure and could be the result of a tree fall. The main enclosure is approximately 5 meters north/south by 7 meters east/west. The entire site area measures approximately 16 meters north/south by 10 meters east/west.

The site is apparently historic. There were no artifacts associated with the structure. The Historic Period identification is based on the weathered and deteriorated nature of the logs and the evidence of historic lumbering activities (cut stumps) in the area. The logs had been cut with a hand saw and placed across each other. No notches were noted. No nails or nail holes were seen and the structure appears to have been constructed with minimal effort. LA 70026 could have been an animal pen or a temporary structure associated with the nearby lumbering activities.

Based on the history of land use on the Pajarito Plateau, this site of possible Anglo/Hispanic origin probably dates to the Homestead Era, A.D. 1890-1943; however, it could have been built pre-1890.

LA 86526 (Temporary Site Number Q-29)

Site LA 86526 was recorded as a tuff boulder overhang located on the slope situated beneath the north face of East Mesa. This site is located at an elevation of 2079 meters (6820 feet), in an area dominated by ponderosa pine trees. The approximate five meter diameter boulder has a concave shaped eastern face which forms a small shelter. This overhang, which is partially enclosed by an east side alignment of stacked, non-shaped, tuff rocks, measures 3.5 meters by 1.5 meters.

No artifacts were found to be in association, thus, this shelter is of unknown cultural affinity.

LA 86527 (Temporary Site Number Q-30)

Site LA 86527 is an enclosed rock shelter located below the north face of East Mesa. This area which is dominated by ponderosa pine trees is located at an elevation of 2066 meters (6780 feet). Fourteen non-shaped tuff rocks were used to enclose the concave northern side of a tuff boulder. The subsequent enclosure measured approximately 2 meters by 2 meters.

One pot sherd and one piece of chipped stone were found to be in association. The sherd was a piece from a micaceous, smeared

indented, ceramic vessel. The piece of chipped stone was a white chert interior flake. Based on the presence of the sherd, this site is thought to date to the Late Coalition and/or Classic Anasazi Period (AD 1300 to 1600).

LA 86532 (Temporary Site Number Q-34)

Site LA 86532 is the old Camp Hamilton Boy Scout camp. It is located on the floodplain directly north of the Pueblo Canyon drainage. At an elevation of 1987 meters (6520 feet) above sea level, the vegetation is dominated by juniper, pinon, and ponderosa pine trees. The site contains the foundation and some wall and roof remains of an approximate seven by seven meter log cabin style structure mortared with concrete. The foundation consists of stacked rock slabs. Although deteriorated, portions of standing walls form a three by three meter two-room area. Two window openings remain within the structure; one in the south wall of the south side room and one in the west wall of the northern most room. Roof beams are located on the ground within and near the northeast corner of the structure. A 12 meter long stacked masonry wall built against a dirt bank is located about two to three meters north (upslope) of the cabin. Outhouse remnants are located several meters northwest of the structure.

Historic trash is scattered throughout a 12 meters by 12 meters area around the cabin site. Some observed items include: a car seat; brick, mortar, and wood building materials; a silver knife blade, assorted broken bottle glass, and a 1944 New Mexico license plate from a truck.

The cabin was originally constructed by a Santa Fe resident named Coomer. Mr. Coomer, who leased the land from the Forest Service, conducted guided tours ("Tent Cities of the Rockies") in Pueblo Canyon during the early 1920's. In 1923, S. C. Hamilton bought the lease and improved the cabin. Mr. Hamilton was the father of Ranch School student Samuel Hamilton. Upon renovation, the cabin was used as a base for schoolboy outings. These outings, which were frequently conducted during the winter months, continued for two decades. When the cabin became in a state of disrepair, some of the original timbers were used to construct the National Historic Registry Landmark shelter on Trinity Drive just south of Ashly Pond (Hoard 1981:47).

Based on documented history, this Homestead era site was occupied from the early A.D. 1920's to A.D. 1943.

LA 86533 (Temporary Site Number S-11)

Site LA 86533 is a large lithic scatter extending in a east/west direction. It is located south of East Road on "Town Site Mesa". The site area contains vegetation that is transitional between ponderosa pine forest and pinon-juniper

woodland. LA 86533 is situated at an elevation of 2149 meters (7050 feet) above sea level. Some erosional damage has occurred around the site.

The scatter, which contains thousands of artifacts, is situated within an area measuring 50 meters north/south by 400 meters east/west. The lithic materials were primarily obsidian with some chert also noted. An obsidian point was observed within the site boundaries (Figure 1). Typologically, it is typical of Late Archaic occupations, 1800 B.C. - A.D. 400 (Irwin-Williams 1973). The point displays shallow corner notching with a short stem and a slightly concave base with basal flaking for hafting purposes. It most closely resembles the Armijo assemblage and falls with the range of variation for Late Archaic types within the Oshara Tradition (Irwin-Williams 1973).

There is a second component that is represented by two Santa Fe Black-on-white sherds. Based on the observed projectile point and ceramics, the two occupation dates for this site are Late Archaic, 1800 B.C. to A.D. 400 and Coalition Period, A.D. 1100 to 1325.

LA 86534 (Temporary Site Number S-7)

Site LA 86534 is a low rubble mound with possible midden area. The site is located on "Town Site Mesa" north of East Road. It is situated at an elevation of 2149 meters (7050 feet) in an area with sparse or no vegetation.

Characterized by rough alignments of shaped and unshaped tuff blocks, the site area measures 50 meters north/south by 44 meters east/west. The roomblock(s) measures approximately 18 meters north/south by 16 meters east/west. The midden area, which contains mostly lithics, is located about 10 meters to the northwest of the roomblock and runs in an east/west direction.

Artifacts observed include Santa Fe Black-on-white, indented corrugated, smeared indented corrugated, Saint John's Black-on-Red and Wiyo Black-on-white. Santa Fe Black-on-white is the predominant ceramic. Lithic materials include obsidian and chert. One mano fragment was found in the midden area and one possible floor polisher was also noted. An obsidian point tip was observed. Based on the ceramics and masonry style, the site dates to the Coalition Period, A.D. 1100 to 1325.

LA 86535 (Temporary Site Number S-10)

Site LA 86535 is a Manhattan Era trash area situated on "Town Site Mesa" north of East Road. It is located at an elevation of 2143 meters (7030 feet) in an area with sparse vegetation. Noted were a few pinon and juniper trees.

The trash area measures ten meters north/south by twelve meters east/west. It contains about 35 cans, some of which probably date to the 1940's. Clear, white, amber, and green glass shards were noted along with one mother-of-pearl button and several non-pueblo ceramic types. A 1946 (S) "Wheat" penny was found at the site. This trash area might have been associated with the former main entrance gate to Los Alamos which was located just east of LA 86535. Based on the artifacts and the known history of Los Alamos, this site was utilized during the early years of Los Alamos National Laboratory, circa 1940's to 1950's.

LA 86536 (Temporary Site Number S-9)

Site LA 86536 is a masonry pueblo with approximately 8 to 10 rooms. It is situated south of the airport on a bench directly above and north of a wash. The site is located at an elevation of 2134 meters (7000 feet) in an area that is transitional between ponderosa pine forest and pinon-juniper woodland.

The one- to two-story roomblock has visible wall alignments and is oriented northwest/southeast. The rubble mound measures 20 meters north/south by 20 meters east/west. Masonry is shaped and unshaped tuff blocks. There is a possible kiva on the east end of the site.

The artifact scatter surrounding the mound measures 40 meters north/south by 70 meters east/west. Indented corrugated and smeared indented corrugated utility ware sherds are the predominant pottery types. Santa Fe Black-on-white sherds are also present. One piece of unidentified bone was observed eroding out of the southern site slope.

Lithic debris materials included obsidian, chert, and basalt. One side notched, obsidian, projectile point was observed (Figure 1). Two mano fragments and two metate fragments were also located within the site boundary. Based on the masonry style, ceramics, and projectile point, the site is thought to have been occupied in the Coalition Period, A.D. 1100 to 1325.

LA 86537 (Temporary Site Number S-8)

Site LA 86537 is a sherd and lithic scatter intersected by a trail carved and/or worn into the tuff bedrock. The trail, which extends approximately 190 meters in an east/west direction, is located east of the airport on "Town Site Mesa". The area is covered with vegetation associated with the pinon-juniper woodland. Site elevation is 2127 meters (6980 feet) above sea level.

The artifacts are located in an area measuring 30 meters north/south by 190 meters east/west. Most of the sherds and flakes are located at the eastern end of the intersecting trail. Lithic materials observed are obsidian and chert debitage. Ceramic types include Santa Fe Black-on-white, Saint John's Black-on-Red, indented corrugated, smeared indented corrugated and plain utility ware. Based on these ceramics, the artifact scatter dates to the Coalition Period, A.D. 1100 to 1325. It is unknown as to whether the trail was in use at this time. As it is situated very close to the Camp Hamilton trail head, it is very possible that this trail was used and possibly improved during the Ranch School period, A.D. 1920's to 1943.

LA 86538 (Temporary Site Number S-4)

Site LA 86538 is a rubble mound of unshaped tuff blocks. It is located on "Town Site Mesa" south of a wash leading to the cliff face and north of East Road. Heavy erosional damage has occurred in the site area. The site elevation is 2131 meters (6990 feet) above sea level, and the vegetation is dominated by pinon-juniper woodland.

The one- to two-room fieldhouse measures 2.5 meters north/south by 3 meters east/west. Tuff blocks located three meters west of the mound may be a continuation of this structure, however, extensive erosion has severely damaged this locale. No true alignments are visible. The associated artifact scatter measures 15 meters north/south by 15 meters east/west.

Artifacts observed include Santa Fe Black-on-white, indented corrugated, smeared indented corrugated and micaceous utility ware sherds. Chert was the only lithic material noted. Based on the ceramics the site dates to the Coalition Period, A.D. 1100 to 1325.

LA 86539 (Temporary Site Number S-3)

Site LA 86539 is a sparse lithic scatter (less than 100 artifacts) located on "Town Site Mesa" north of East Road. The site, which is at an elevation of 2131 meters (6990 feet), is situated in an area dominated by pinon-juniper woodland.

The scatter area measures 60 meters north/south by 20 meters east/west. Some erosional damage has occurred as a small wash cuts through the site. There is a higher concentration of artifacts near the center of the scatter area.

Observed lithic materials include obsidian and chert debris, with obsidian being the predominant material (95%). No diagnostic artifacts were noted. Due to this lack of diagnostic artifacts no date can be assigned to this site.

LA 86540 (Temporary Site Number S-12 A-D)

Site LA 86540 is a series of four cavates located on the north side of Los Alamos Canyon. Also noted was a low wall of unshaped tuff blocks. This wall which is located three meters to the south, may be the remains of a talus room(s). The site is situated at an elevation of 2027 meters (6,650 feet), in an area that is transitional between ponderosa pine forest and pinon-juniper woodland.

Cavate A is approximately one meter high and two meters deep. A ceiling smoke vent incorporates a natural crevice three meters above the ground.

Cavate B is a square cave located three meters to the east of Cavate A. It is approximately 2 meters wide by 1.8 high by 2.5 deep. A two meter long bench is located along the rear interior. There are niches in the western and northern walls. The ceiling is smoke sooted. On the eastern wall is a pictograph of a snake (Awanyu, the Plumed Serpent). The figure was painted with a tan clayish paint on a 1 meter high plastered area. A snake petroglyph was also observed in the sooted ceiling plaster of the northwest corner. There is a low tuff block wall located in front (south) of the cave.

Cavate C is located 5 meters to the east of Cavate B. It measures 0.7 meters wide by 1.7 meters high and is 4 meters deep.

Cavate D is located to the east of Cavate C. It is 1.8 meters wide by 1.4 meters high by 3 meters deep. Approximately 60 meters to the east of Cavate D there is another snake (Awanyu) petroglyph.

Due to the lack of diagnostic artifacts, no date can be assigned to this site of Anasazi origin.

LA 86541 (Temporary Site Number S-13)

Site LA 86541 is either a small waffle garden or a two or more room structure. It is located slightly upslope from the Los Alamos Canyon floodplain, south of the drainage. The site is located at an elevation of 2009 meters (6590 feet), in an area which supports transitional vegetation from ponderosa pine forest and pinon-juniper woodland.

The rubble area measures 6 meters north/south by 8 meters east/west. Masonry is of roughly shaped tuff blocks. No artifacts were observed at the site. Based on the masonry, the site was occupied in the Early Coalition Period, A.D. 1100 to 1200.

LA 86542 (Temporary Site Number S-5)

Site LA 86542 is a Manhattan and Modern Era trash area. It is located on "Town Site Mesa" approximately 20 meters south of the Pueblo Canyon rim. The site is situated in an area dominated by pinon-juniper woodland at an elevation of 2112 meters (6930 feet).

The site area measures 15 meters north/south by 12 meters east/west. Artifacts consist of approximately 25 sanitary and crimped seal tin cans which may date to the 1940's and 1950's. Many other modern steel and aluminum cans were also noted. Modern metal, plastic, leather, styrofoam, cellulose, paper, and cardboard items are present in the immediate area. Four Biscuit B sherds from the same vessel and one unidentified Black-on-white sherd are located on the northern edge of the trash scatter. Based on the artifacts, this site has been utilized periodically from the 1940's to the present day. The Anasazi sherds date to the Middle Classic Period, A.D. 1400 to 1500.

LA 86543 (Temporary Site Number S-6)

Site LA 86543 is "bathtub" like feature (possibly a game trapping pit) that was carved into tuff bedrock. It is located near the northern edge of "Town Site Mesa". The site is situated at an elevation of 2103 meters (6900 feet) above sea level. Area vegetation is dominated by pinon-juniper woodland.

The pit measures approximately 0.8 meters north/south by 1.5 meters east/west. Due to a deposit of aeolian materials, an accurate depth was not ascertained. No artifacts were found in association, therefore, the temporal affiliation is unknown. The size, shape, and setting of this feature is very similar to that described by Steen (1977) for eagle trapping pits. If this feature is some sort of game trapping pit, it would probably date to the Anasazi period.

LA 86548 (Temporary Site Number B-13)

Site LA 86548 is a sparse lithic scatter (less than 100 artifacts) located south of the dirt road on west central Kwage Mesa. The elevation is 2185 meters (7170 feet) above sea level, and the vegetation is dominated by pinon-juniper woodland. A two-track jeep trail paralleling the road runs through the center of the oblong scatter.

The scatter is situated in an area measuring 10 meters north/south and 15 meters east/west. Observed debitage includes interior flakes of obsidian, and white chert. Due to the lack

of diagnostic artifacts, the cultural and temporal affiliation of this site is unknown.

LA 86549 A&B (Temporary Site Number M-45 A&B)

Site LA 86549 is a potentially multicomponent rock alignment and obsidian lithic scatter. It is located near the junction of Barranca Mesa and Bayo Canyon. The site is situated at an elevation of 2207 meters (7240 feet) above sea level. Area vegetation is transitional between ponderosa pine forest and pinon-juniper woodland.

Feature A is a one- to two-course high, ten meter long alignment of unshaped tuff rocks and boulders. The alignment runs in a NNE to SSW direction.

Feature B is an obsidian reduction locale apparently eroding out of a cut bank. It is located about 15 to 20 meters south of the alignment on remnants of a ridge finger. This 8 by 40 meter locale is in a heavily disturbed area with Manhattan era trash situated in an excavated pit area. The pit excavation appears to have destroyed the vast majority of the site. The remaining lithics are primarily thinning and/or shaping flakes (latter stages of chipped stone tool manufacturing), with some interior flakes also noted (intermediate stage of reduction). A uniface with a retouched edge was also observed. Several of the lithics appeared to be thinning flakes detached from a blade(s). A concentration of 10 to 15 possibly fire-cracked rocks were noted on top of and eroding out of the cut bank. These could be the remains of a possible feature.

Due to the limited accumulation of fill between some of the boulders, Feature A is hypothesized to be unknown historic. It may date to the Homestead era, 1900 - 1943, or be remains from the Manhattan era, 1940's. Based on the apparent blade technology, the lithic scatter is thought to be pre Anasazi (10,000 B.C. - A.D 600), and possibly PaleoIndian (10,000 B.C. - 4,000 B.C.)

LA 86550 (Temporary Site Number M-46)

Site LA 86550 is a small rubble mound located near the junction of Barranca Mesa and Bayo Canyon. It is situated at an elevation of 2220 meters (7280 feet) above sea level. The vegetation is transitional between ponderosa pine forest and pinon-juniper woodland. A pit excavation appears to extend up to the northern edge of the site.

The mound measures six by six meters with the associated artifact scatter extending out into a twelve by ten meter area. The rubble mound is heavily covered with pine needle duff from

the ten to twelve ponderosa pine trees that have grown through the rubble.

Approximately twenty sherds were noted downslope to the north. They included micaceous obliterated and smeared indented utility ware sherds, Galisteo Black-on-white sherds, two badly weathered Santa Fe/Wiyo or Galisteo Black-on-white bowl sherds (one with indented exterior), two to three Biscuit A sherds and a possible Biscuit B sherd. Three chert flakes were also located downslope to the north and north northwest. Based on the ceramics, this site appears to date to the Late Coalition and Early Classic Periods, A.D. 1275 - 1400.

LA 86551 A-D (Temporary Site Number M-44 1-4)

Site LA 86551 is a series of four cavates with talus house remains located along the base of the north cliff face of Rendija Canyon. The area is a natural amphitheater which was used as a firing range during the Manhattan Project. Area vegetation is transitional between ponderosa pine forest and pinion/juniper woodland. The site elevation is 2164 meters (7100 feet) above sea level.

The cavates are in an approximate 15 meter area running east-west along the cliff base. Viga holes are present in the cliff face above and tuff blocks are located in front (south) of the cavates. The viga holes and apparent rubble suggest the presence of talus rooms. No artifacts were observed to be in direct association.

Cavate A is approximately 2 meters wide, 3 meters long and 2.1 meters high. There is a vent hole located just west of the entrance and a niche excavated into the northwest wall. There is a hole in the back eastern corner and a bench has been cut along the back (northern) end of the cavate.

Cavate B is about 2.5 meters wide by 3 meters deep by 2.3 meters high. A niche was cut into the back (northern) wall. Holes that appear to be the product of erosion are located in the northeastern corner. Three to seven viga holes were noted above this feature.

Cavate C is 3.75 meters wide and 2.25 deep (height not given). There is a niche and a couple of holes in the back northeast corner. A petroglyph shaped as a cross was also observed on the interior eastern wall.

Cavate D is 2.5 meters wide and 2.25 meters deep (height not given). A raised bench was located along the back (northern) wall. The walls appear to have remnants of plastering. A line, cut into the tuff was noted on either side of the exterior cliff face.

Based on the proximity to the LA 86552 cavates, this site is thought to date to the Coalition Period, A.D 1100 to 1325.

LA 86552 A-M (Temporary Site Number M-40 1-13)

Site LA 86552 is a series of thirteen cavates with potential talus house rubble located along the north face of Rendija Canyon. These features are situated along an approximately 150 meter segment of the south facing cliff base. There are thirteen definite cavates and several areas that appear to be heavily damaged by mortar fire and/or subsequent erosion. The project area was used as a firing site during the Manhattan Project years. Site elevation is 2164 meters (7100 feet), and the vegetation is pinon-juniper woodland.

The cavates are numbered in ascending order heading west along the cliff. LA 86552 A&B are the eastern most cavates. They are largely collapsed and eroded. There is, however, remnants of a tan interior ceiling plaster at one locale. These cavates are full of coarse white sand and have some large, recent tuff boulders out front (south). Located downslope to the south were chert flakes, indented and obliterated corrugated utility ware sherds, and a Santa Fe Black-on-white sherd with a drilled repair hole. Also noted was the eroded remains (cross-section) of a hearth.

LA 86552 C, which has almost completely collapsed, is located 15 meters west of Cavate B. It is recognizable only by a smoke stained, concave patch of tuff which would have been the rear of the cave. The front portions of the cavate have eroded downslope to the south.

LA 86552 D is situated 30 meters west of Cavate C. It is three meters wide, three meters deep, and two meters high. It exhibits plaster flooring, an eroded square niche, and a circular plaster floor feature almost concealed by fill. The ceiling is smoke stained. A corncob was noted at the cavate entrance.

LA 86552 E is located 12 meters west of Cavate D. It is a two-room hourglass shaped cavate. The outer room, which has a sloping floor surface, is two meters wide, three meters deep and three meters high. The inner room measures two by two meters and is three meters high. A corncob was noted in the outer room and there were some contemporary graffiti.

LA 86552 F is located three meters west of Cavate E, It is a small (2 by 2 meter) cavate elevated one meter off the ground. Its interior height is 1.5 meters.

LA 86552 G is located six meters west of Cavate F, This feature is elevated 1.5 meters off the ground. It is 2 meters wide, 2 meters deep and has a maximum interior height of 2.5 meters. Cavate G features a niche and a small amount of plaster

flooring. There was also a stack of tuff blocks situated at the entrance.

LA 86552 H is a cavate located four meters west of LA 86552 G. The entrance is elevated two meters off the ground. It measures 3 meters by 3 meters and has a maximum height of 2.5 meters. Cavate H contains extensive smoke staining and numerous contemporary graffiti. There is a stacked tuff wall (perhaps historical) below the opening that facilitates entry.

LA 86552 I is located eight meters west of Cavate H. It is a small cavate (2 by 2 m) elevated two meters off the ground. The maximum interior height is 2 meters. The floor drops off steeply (not vertically) to the ground surface.

LA 86552 J is located six meters west of Cavate I. This cavate has a large opening (1.5 m wide). It measures 3 by 3 meters and has an interior height of 2.5 meters. A small patch of plaster was located on the back (northern) wall.

LA 86552 K & L are a pair of shallow, semicircular cavates located 35 meters west of Feature J. Cavate K is 3 meters wide and 1.5 meters deep, while L is 4 meters wide and 2 meters deep. Maximum height of K is 2 meters. Maximum height of L is 3.5 meters.

LA 86552 M is located six meters west of Cavate L. It is a small and shallow cavate (2 by 0.5 m). The maximum interior height is two meters. This cavate is highly eroded and appears to be more like an overhang than a cave.

Located 20 meters west of Cavate J is a dark, green slimy cavity with a narrow opening. It seemed an unlikely candidate for human occupation in this or any era, thus was not recorded. Located 30 meters west of J are two highly eroded cavates that showed no signs of occupation and therefore were not recorded.

Based on the ceramics, this site is thought to date to the Coalition Period, A.D 1100 to 1325.

LA 86553 (Temporary Site Number M-39)

Site LA 86553 is a wagon trail with associated historic trash. It is located in Rendija Canyon, on the slope north of the "Sportsman's Club Road". The trail ranges in elevation from 2040 to 2080 meters (6840 to 6880 feet) above sea level. The vegetation is consistent with a ponderosa pine forest.

The trail runs in a general east-west direction, and is approximately 200 meters long. Trail width is approximately 2.5 to 3 meters.

The historical artifacts found in association with the trail include sheet metal, miscellaneous sanitary seal and condensed milk cans, and an enamel ware basin. Based on the observed artifacts, the site dates to the latter portion of historic anglo/hispanic homesteading era, 1920 - 1943.

LA 86554 (Temporary Site Number S-1)

Site LA 86554 is a historic can dump. It is located on a terrace south of the drainage in Los Alamos Canyon. The site is situated at an elevation of 1798 meters (5900 feet) in an area dominated by pinon-juniper woodland.

The dump is situated in an area measuring 2.8 meters north/south by 2 meters east/west. Most of the artifacts are evaporated/condensed milk cans. The remaining items were all sanitary seal cans. They included chewing tobacco (early design), and miscellaneous large cans which are similar to modern cans containing fruit. This site most likely dates to the 1920's and/or 1930's, and would be of Anglo/Hispanic origin.

LA 86555 (Temporary Site Number S-2)

Site LA 86555 is a multicomponent site containing an extensive lithic scatter and a small amount of historic trash. Also noted was an apparent mound of basalt rubble which could be the remains of a one room structure. This site is located on a terrace in Los Alamos Canyon. It is situated at an elevation of 1835 meters (6020 feet) in an area dominated by pinon-juniper woodland.

The lithic scatter contains obsidian and chert debris. It measures 60 meters northeast/southwest by 20 meters northwest/southeast. One projectile point base, identified as Archaic in the field, was observed. One rough alignment of basalt blocks was noted in the rubble. The observed historic trash includes Copenhagen chewing tobacco cans and a cigar can.

Based on the point base, the lithic scatter is probably Archaic in origin. Another large Archaic lithic scatter (LA 65020) with an intrusive Anasazi field house is located about 200 meters to the northeast (Moore and Levine 1987). The presence of historic trash suggests that the assumed basalt structure is also historic, dating to the 1920's and/or 1930's. As one room structures and lithics tool debris are also commonly associated with the Anasazi occupation on the Plateau, it is possible that there is also a component dating to this period. There were, however, no diagnostic artifacts located which would support this association.

LA 86554 and LA 86555 are probably related. The historic artifacts suggest reuse of LA 86555 as a camp, with possible reuse or construction of the basalt structure. The can deposit

documented as LA 86554 is likely a trash dump associated with the historic component of LA 86555.

LA 86603 (Temporary Site Number M-47)

Site LA 86603 is an artifact scatter located on the top of "Townsite" Mesa south of the old Manhattan Project guard tower. LA 86603 is located at an elevation of 7000 feet (2133.6 meters) above sea level in a Pinon-Juniper Woodland ecological zone. This site was recorded during a survey for the Utilities Restoration Project, Phase II (McGehee and Schillaci 1992).

The site consists of approximately 100 sherds and lithics distributed in two main concentrations in a 60 meter by 60 meter area. No associated puebloan structural remains were noted. The site is located on bedrock and on heavily disturbed soil. An old Laboratory facility (TA-26) was located on this site in the 1940's and 1950's. This facility was demolished and part of it was pushed downslope onto a bench in the canyon. It is possible that this scatter is associated with a pueblo ruin that was destroyed when TA-26 was first built.

Ceramics noted within the site area include smeared indented, ribbed corrugated, and plain non-micaceous utility wares. Santa Fe Black-on-white was the only decorated ware. A few oxidized black-on-white and utility ware sherds were noted. Lithics located at the site include chert, obsidian, and fine-grained basalt flakes. One possible ground stone artifact was recorded: a rounded stone of basalt.

Based on the ceramics present, this site dates to the Coalition Period, A.D. 1100 to A.D. 1325.

LA 86604 (Temporary Site Number M-48)

Site LA 86604 is a rock structure located on the south terrace of Rendija Creek at an elevation of 2109.2 meters (6920 feet). Vegetation in the area is ponderosa pine forest and pinon-juniper woodland. The site is located within a former WWII artillery range part of which is now the Los Alamos Sportsmen's Club.

LA 86604 is a one-room structure constructed with unshaped tuff rubble. The rubble area measures approximately 3 by 3 meters. A slight mound (0.2 meters high) has been formed by the rubble.

Few artifacts were noted at the site. Lithic materials include one Pedernal chert core recovery flake and one Pedernal chert interior flake. Ceramics noted at the site include two Biscuit A sherds, two highly micaceous plain utility ware sherds, and four smeared indented utility ware sherds (non-micaceous).

Based on the ceramics, this site is assumed to date to the early Classic Period A.D. 1325 to 1450.

LA 86605 (Temporary Site Number M-49)

Site LA 86605 is another rock structure also located on the south terrace of Rendija Creek at an elevation of 2109.2 meters (6920 feet). Vegetation in the area is ponderosa pine forest and pinon-juniper woodland. The site is located to the east of LA 86604 within the same WWII artillery range area.

LA 86605 is a one or more room structure constructed with unshaped and shaped tuff blocks. The four meter by four meter rubble mound is approximately 0.3 meters high. One of the shaped tuff blocks is somewhat longer and wider than the rest (80cm by 35cm).

Approximately twelve to fifteen artifacts were noted. Lithics include interior flakes of Pedernal chert (4) and Jemez obsidian (1). Diagnostic ceramics include approximately eight glaze polychrome sherds and one glazeware sherd with a buff colored interior and patches of red slip on the exterior. Based on the ceramics, this site dates to the Classic Period, A.D. 1350 to 1600.

LA 86606 (Temporary Site Number B-19)

Site LA 86606 consists of the rubble of an apparent one-room structure. Located on the tip of a ridge finger in western Cabra Canyon, the site has an elevation of 2122.4 meters (6960 feet). The surrounding vegetation consists primarily of ponderosa pine with some juniper and scrub oak present.

The masonry is composed of unshaped tuff blocks stacked one to two courses high. The roomblock measures 3 meters north/south by 3.5 meters east/west with rubble eroding downslope to the east. No artifacts were observed; this is largely due to the extremely dense pine duff ground cover. For this reason, no date of occupation can be determined for this site of Anasazi origin.

LA 86607 (Temporary Site Number B-20)

Site LA 86607 consists of an area of rubble which represents a structure of two to four rooms. The site is located on a ridge that forms the south side of Cabra Canyon. It has an elevation of 2145.7 meters (7040 feet) and is in an ecological zone of ponderosa pine and scrub oak.

The masonry consists of unshaped tuff blocks stacked one to two courses high. There are two straight alignments and one curved alignment visible, as well as an apparent corner amid the

0
5
3
1
0
3
7

rubble. The roomblock measures 5 meters north/south by 4 meters east/west, and has been impacted by a contemporary hiking trail which runs through the northern portion of the structure. It is also apparent that some structural rock was removed from the trail.

Artifacts at LA 86607 were scant; some may have been collected by passing hikers. Two indented corrugated utility ware jar sherds with fingerprint marks were observed, in addition to one basalt interior flake. Based on the pottery present, the site was occupied during the Coalition Period, A.D. 1100-1325.

ISOLATED OCCURRENCES (IOs) LOCATED WITHIN THE SURVEY AREA

All isolated occurrences were noted within the survey area and marked on survey maps unless the artifacts were part of a scatter or use area associated with a nearby ruin or ruin complex. Descriptions of IOs follow by geographical area.

Pueblo Canyon IOs (in the vicinity of the sewer plant)

Three IOs were recorded in this area. IO PC#6 is an obsidian biface from a large thinning flake (Figure 1). IO PC#8 is a Biscuit A sherd, an obsidian flake, and an unknown decorated sherd with a cream slip exterior. IO PC#9 is an assemblage of Coalition Period sherds and lithics eroding downslope from a cavate site located outside of the survey area. IO PC#9 extends outside of the TA-0 survey area to the west. Since this part of the survey area is close to the Otowi Pueblo site complex, some of these IOs are undoubtedly related to this occupation.

Airport Area IOs ("Townsite Mesa")

One obsidian point (possible drill) was recorded in this area.

Kwage Mesa IOs (Western End)

Twenty-one IOs were recorded on the western end of Kwage Mesa.

- KMW#1 - Pedernal chert biface
- KMW#2 - Chert reduction flake
- KMW#3 - Obsidian point (Figure 1)
- KMW#4 - Chert reduction flake
- KMW#5 - One chert flake and one obsidian flake
- KMW#6 - Three Santa Fe Black-on-white sherds
- KMW#7 - Obsidian biface (Figure 1)
- KMW#8 - 1950's - 1960's shed or cabin
- KMW#9 - Six obsidian reduction flakes
- KMW#10 - Chert decortication flake
- KMW#11 - Pet grave with cross
- KMW#12 - Basalt point (possibly Archaic) (Figure 1)

- KMW#13 - Three obsidian thinning flakes
- KMW#14 - One chert flake and one obsidian flake
- KMW#15 - Chert core fragment
- KMW#16 - Obsidian interior flake
- KMW#17 - Obsidian interior flake
- KMW#18 - Chert interior flake
- KMW#19 - Obsidian interior flake
- KMW#20 - Small chert fragment
- KMW#21 - Obsidian interior flake

North Mesa IOs (Ball field area)

Eleven IOs were noted within the survey area. Most of the ball field area has been developed and no sites were recorded. A listing of the IOs follow.

- NM#1 - obsidian
- NM#2 - Two plainware sherds
- NM#3 - Basalt core
- NM#4 - Obsidian thinning flake
- NM#5 - Obsidian cortex reduction flake
- NM#6 - Obsidian cortex reduction flake
- NM#7 - Obsidian flake
- NM#8 - Obsidian flake
- NM#9 - One chert flake and one obsidian flake
- NM#10 - Pot break: nine Santa Fe Black-on-white sherds
- NM#11 - One chert flake and one obsidian flake

Mortandad Canyon IOs

No artifacts were noted within the immediate survey area in Mortandad Canyon. Smearred indented utility ware, Santa Fe Black-on-white, Biscuit A, and micaceous utility ware sherds were noted outside of the project area. Obsidian, chert, and basalt flakes were also noted. These materials were eroding downslope from cavates located outside and north of the survey area.

EVALUATION OF CULTURAL RESOURCES

National Register Eligible Sites:

Evaluation of Pre-Anasazi Period Sites

LA 86549 (Feature B) is a possible Paleo-Indian/Archaic Period lithic scatter. Components of LA 86533 and 86555 are Archaic Period lithic scatters. Very little is known about the Paleo-Indian and Archaic Periods in the upper Rio Grande region. Furthermore, only one documented Paleo-Indian point fragment has been found on LANL/DOE land (Steen 1977). With further documentation of Paleo-Indian and Archaic Period sites, questions regarding the seasonality of site use, the degree of sedentism,

the annual collecting range, the number of distinct cultural groups, the dates for the introduction of cultigens, and the role of storage in the development of agricultural subsistence could be addressed.

Evaluation of Coalition Period Sites

LA 21492, 86534, 86536, 86537, 86538, 86551, 86552, 86607, and a component of 86533 all date to the Coalition Period. With the further study of Coalition Period sites, regional questions relating to the level of environmental stress and/or population pressure during this time, and the economic and social responses to these stressors could be addressed. LA 86551 and 86552 are cavate sites which probably date to the Coalition period. Not much is known about the association between cavate sites and mesa top sites. With further study, questions relating to the temporal and functional aspects of cavate sites could be addressed.

Evaluation of Coalition-Classic Period Sites

LA 70025, 86527, 86541, 86550, 86604, and 86605 are sites dating from the Coalition to Classic Periods. With further study of Coalition-Classic Period sites, regional questions relating to the level of environmental stress and/or population pressure during this time, and the economic and social responses to these stressors could be addressed. More specifically, the study of field houses can be used to test the hypothesized relationship between resource depletion, population aggregation and changes in agricultural strategies, i.e. that the observed increase in "field houses" during the Late Coalition to Classic is indicative of larger agricultural catchments.

Evaluation of Homestead Era Sites

LA 70026, 86532, 86553, 86554, and a component of 86555 are Homestead Era sites. Based on the artifacts observed at the sites they were occupied between the 1890's and 1943. Although few architectural structures remain at these sites, the study of the remaining features and artifacts could contribute to our understanding of the economic, social and settlement patterns of a pre-WWII Anglo and Hispanic homesteads on the Pajarito Plateau. LA 86554 and 86555 could be the remains of a work camp. LA 70026 might be an animal pen or temporary shelter. Further research at these sites could better determine their function.

Evaluation of Sites with Unknown Temporal Associations

LA 12568, 86526, 86539, 86540, 86543, 86548, 86606, and components of 86537 and 86549 are sites that could not be

assigned to a specific cultural affiliation. LA 86526, 86539, and 86548 could not even be placed within the broad temporal categories of Unknown Anasazi or Unknown Historic. Further research at these sites could better determine their temporal associations. LA 12568 and 86543, if identified as eagle trapping pits, could possibly qualify for protection under the American Indian Religious Freedom Act.

In view of the research potential of the 28 sites described above, they are eligible or potentially eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion "D".

Sites Not Eligible for the National Register:

Two sites located within the survey area are ineligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places: LA 86535 and 86542. These sites were utilized during the Manhattan Era (post-1943) and are therefore not of sufficient age to be eligible for the Register. Furthermore, the nature of the activities carried out at these sites is not historically significant. These sites have also been sufficiently recorded to insure that any research potential has been exhausted.

Two sites, LA 24902 and 86603, have been previously declared ineligible. LA 24902 (FS AR 03-10-06-607) is a sherd and lithic scatter which has been collected (Mike Bremer, Espanola Ranger District Archaeologist, personal communication). LA 86603 is a sherd and lithic scatter located on heavily disturbed soils and on bedrock. LA 86603 was declared ineligible for the National Register in correspondence from the SHPO to the DOE Area Manager on April 8, 1992.

RECOMMENDATION

With the exception of LA 86549, 86551 and 86552, the proposed site characterization activities at OU 1071 will not adversely affect the attributes which make the sites located within the project area eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. Two sites, LA 86604 and 86605, located at the Los Alamos Sportsman's Club in Rendija Canyon should be monitored in the event that any soil sampling is done near the firing range berms. The Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) is requested to concur in a "Determination of No Effect" to LA 12658, 21492, 70025, 70026, 86526, 86527, 86532 through 86534, 86536 through 86541, 86543, 86548 through 86555, and 86604 through 86607. Furthermore, the SHPO is requested to concur in a "Determination of Ineligibility" for LA 86535 and 86542. LA 24902 and 86603 have already been declared ineligible.

LA 86549, 86551 and 86552 might be adversely affected by the proposed site characterization activities at OU 1071 in the event that any unexploded ordinance is detected within the site boundaries. Given the possibility that an unexploded ordinance could be detonated during an archaeological test excavation of these sites, it is not prudent to test these sites or to propose any mitigation measures for ER sampling activities in these sites. The SHPO and Advisory Council are requested to concur that there is no safe way to mitigate any possible adverse effects to these three sites and that the ER project's activities are in the public's best interest. Cleanup of possible environmental and public safety hazards, as required by current legislation, precludes avoidance of these sites by the ER project's activities. In the event that these three sites are adversely affected by the proposed project activities, a damage assessment will be made and notification will be given to the land owning agency, the SHPO, and the Advisory Council so that a data recovery phase can be initiated.

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.

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.

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I.O. KMW #3



I.O. KMW #7



I.O. KMW #12



I.O. PC #6



LA 86533

1.6 cm



LA 86536

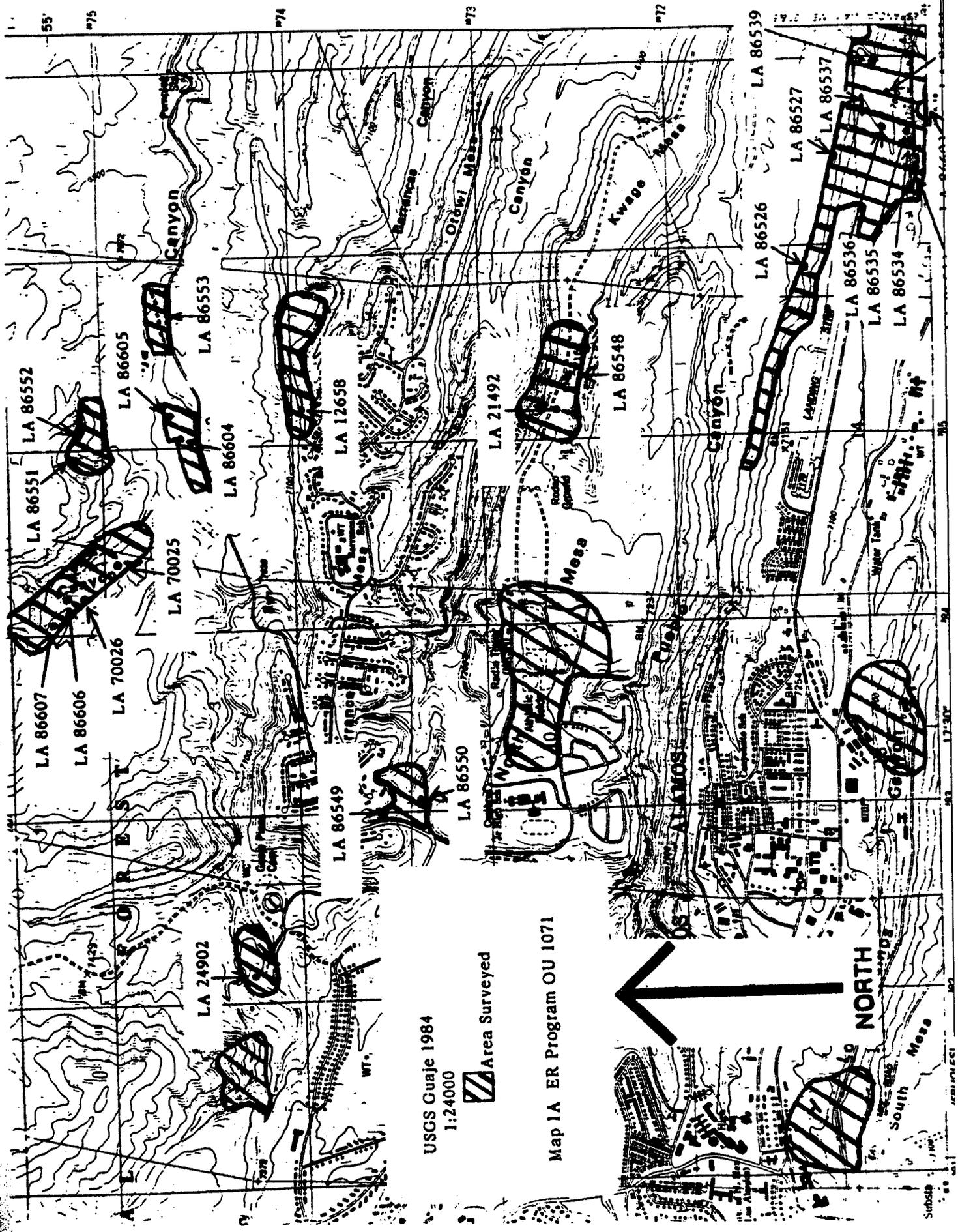
.7 cm



LA 86534

2 cm

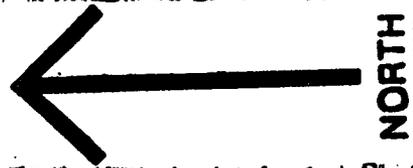
Figure 1



USGS Guaje 1984
1:24000

 Area Surveyed

Map 1A ER Program OU 1071

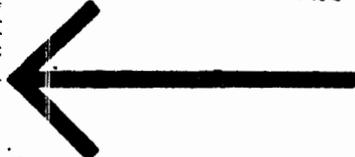


NORTH

USGS Puye 1952
Photorevised 1977

1:24000
Area Surveyed

Map IB ER Program OU 1071



NORTH

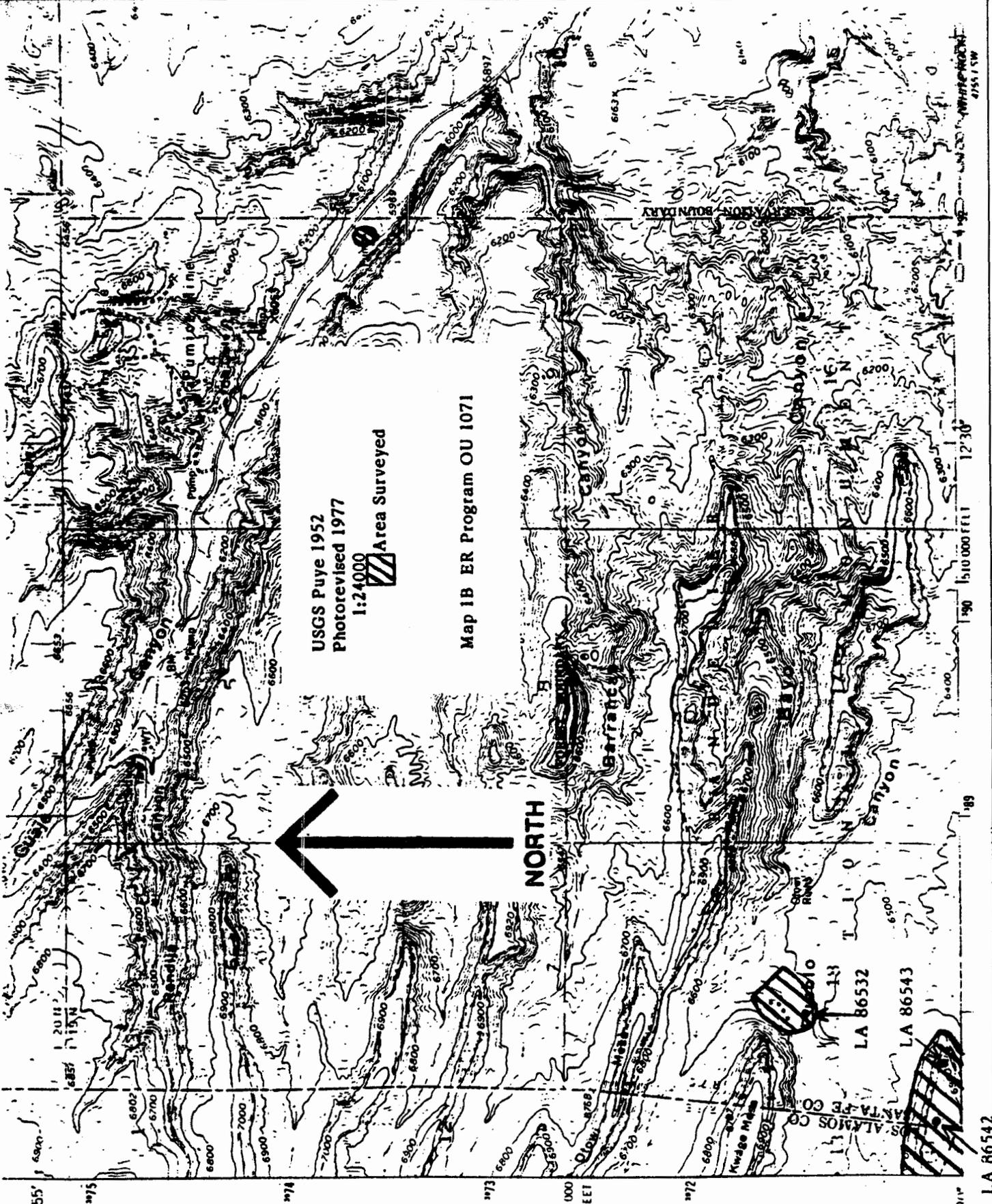
1 780 000
FEET

31 000 000
FEET

LA 86542

LA 86532

LA 86543

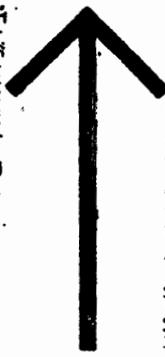


FRIJOLAS QUADRANGLE
NEW MEXICO
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)
3/4 FRIJOLAS 15' QUADRANGLE

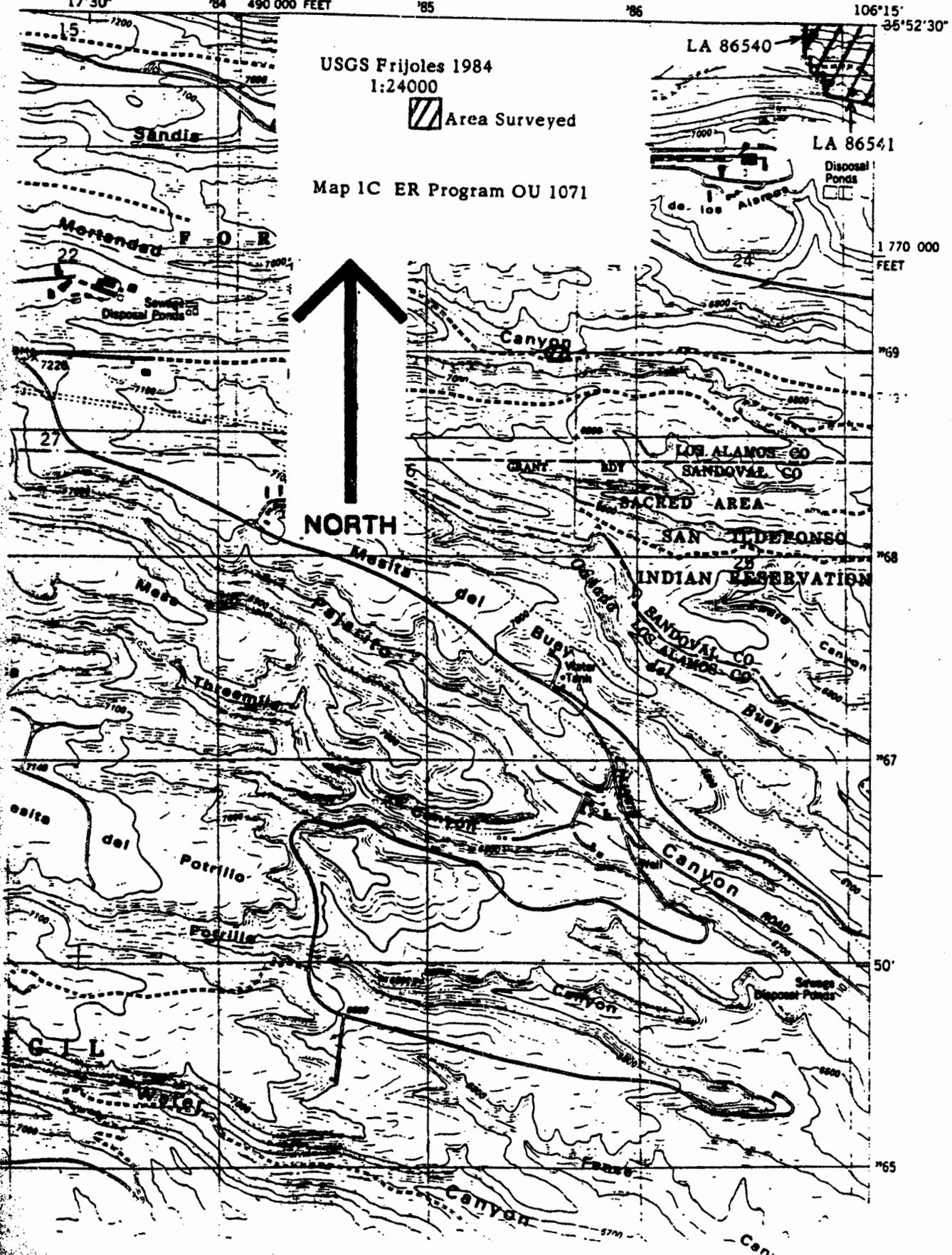
4751 NW
(PUE)

USGS Frijoles 1984
1:24000
Area Surveyed

Map IC ER Program OU 1071



NORTH



1 770 000
FEET

769

768

767

766

765

764

763

762

761

760

759

758

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754

753

752

751

750

749

748

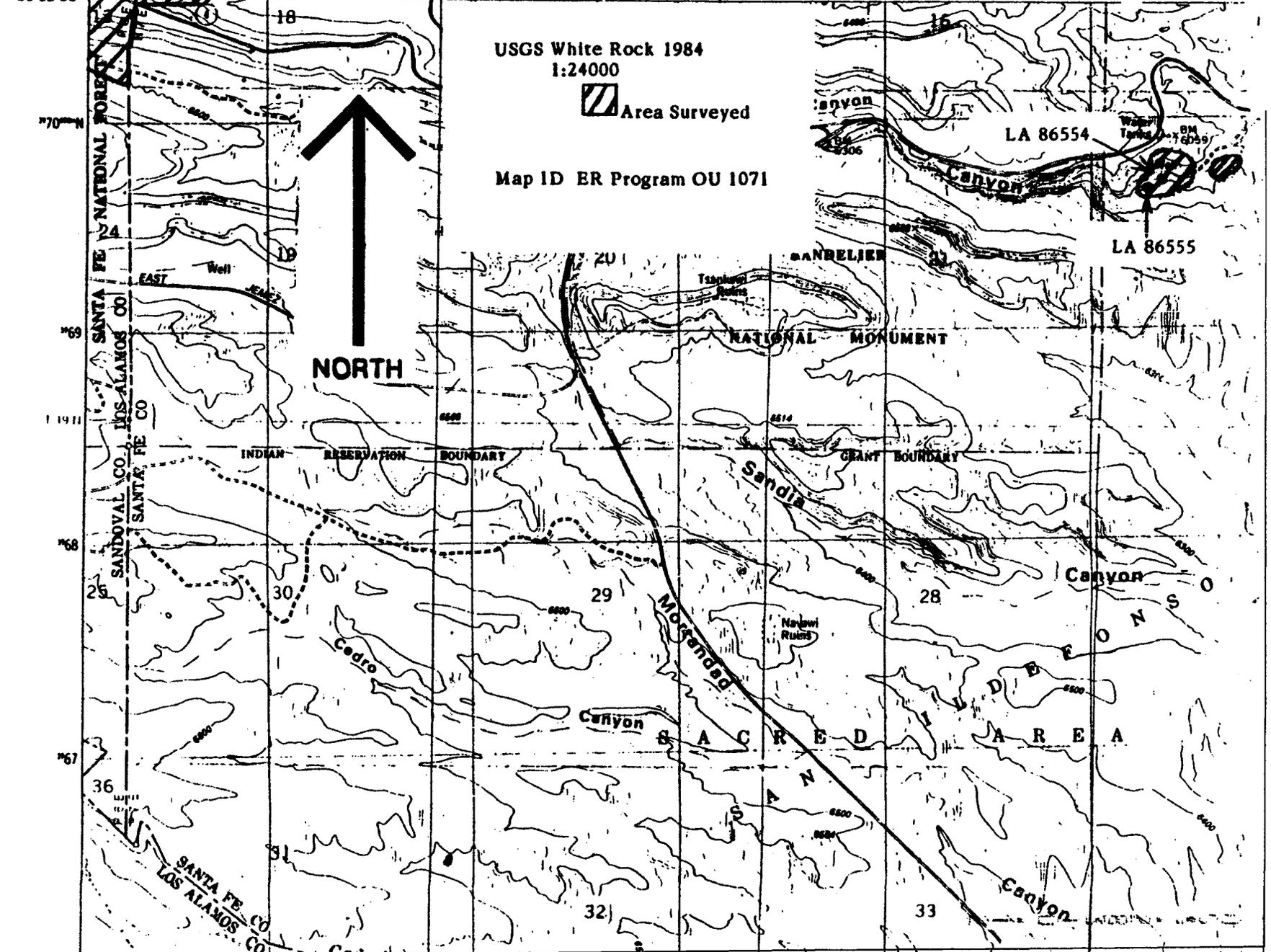
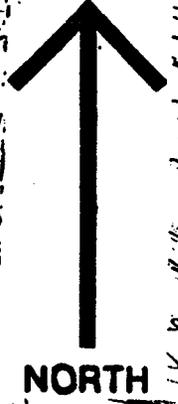
747

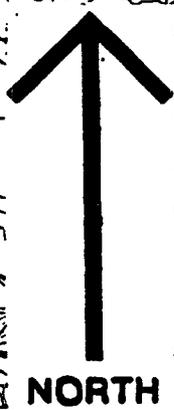
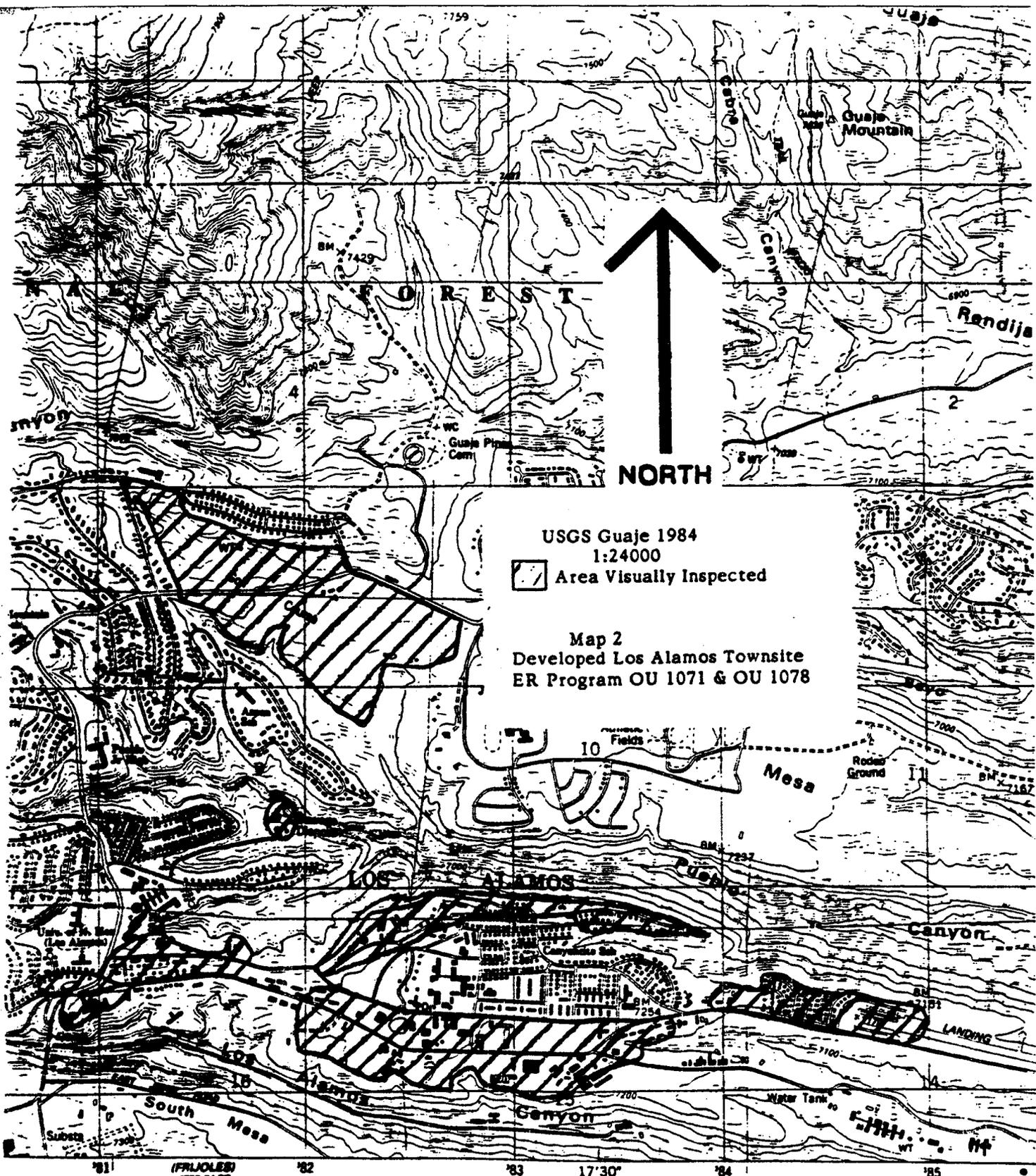
746

USGS White Rock 1984
1:24000

 Area Surveyed

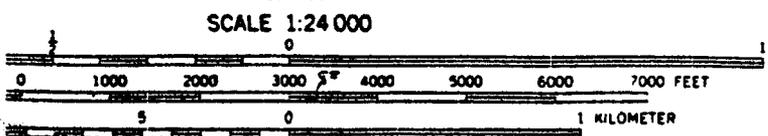
Map ID ER Program OU 1071





USGS Guaje 1984
 1:24000
 [Hatched Box] Area Visually Inspected

Map 2
 Developed Los Alamos Townsite
 ER Program OU 1071 & OU 1078



CONTOUR INTERVAL 20 FEET
 NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929

Primary high
 hard surface
 Secondary high
 hard surface

TABLE 1

| Site # | Site Ownership | Cultural Affiliation | UTMs | Eligible |
|-------------------------------------|----------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------|----------|
| LA 12658 | LAC | Unknown Anasazi | Z 13 E 385210 N 3973960 | P.E. |
| LA 21492 | LAC | Coalition | Z 13 E 385170 N 3972600 | P.E. |
| LA 24902/ FS AR 03- 10-06-607 | USDA FS | Anasazi 1700's - 1800's | Z 13 E 382140 N 3974270 | No |
| LA 70025 | GSA | Coalition to Classic | Z 13 E 384360 N 3974940 | Yes |
| LA 70026 | GSA | Homestead | Z 13 E 384180 N 3975110 | P.E. |
| LA 86526 | LAC | Unknown | Z 13 E 385890 N 3971300 | P.E. |
| LA 86527 | LAC | Late Coal. to Classic | Z 13 E 386500 N 3971140 | P.E. |
| LA 86532 | DOE | Homestead | Z 13 E 387990 N 3971390 | Yes |
| LA 86533 | DOE | Archaic & Coalition | Z 13 E 386383 N 3970668 | Yes |
| LA 86534 | DOE | Coalition | Z 13 E 386560 N 3970709 | Yes |
| LA 86535 | DOE | Manhattan /Modern | Z 13 E 386617 N 3970742 | No |
| LA 86536 | LAC | Coalition | Z 13 E 386576 N 3970858 | Yes |
| LA 86537 | LAC | Coalition/ Historic? | Z 13 E 386706 N 3970975 | P.E. |
| LA 86538 | LAC | Coalition | Z 13 E 386805 N 3970812 | Yes |
| LA 86539 | LAC | Unknown | Z 13 E 386978 N 3970900 | P.E. |
| LA 86540 | DOE | Unknown Anasazi | Z 13 E 386860 N 3970508 | Yes |
| LA 86541 | DOE | Coalition to Classic | Z 13 E 387043 N 3970273 | Yes |
| LA 86542 | DOE | Manhattan /Modern | Z 13 E 387448 N 3970744 | No |
| LA 86543 | DOE | Unknown Anasazi | Z 13 E 387723 N 3970696 | P.E. |
| LA 86548 | LAC | Unknown | Z 13 E 385340 N 3972550 | P.E. |
| LA 86549 | LAC | Unknown Historic & PreAnasazi | Z 13 E 383020 N 3973500 | Yes |

LABORATORY OF ANTHROPOLOGY, MUSEUM OF NEW MEXICO
 ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE SURVEY FORM

LA No. LA 86551A-D Site Name _____ Other Inst. # M-44(1-4) I.O. _____

MNM Proj. # _____ UTM: Zone 13 E _____ N _____

Legal Desc. T 19 N S R 6 E W Sec. 2

SW 1/4 of the NE 1/4 of the NW 1/4

Unplatted _____ Grant _____ Owner & Address USDA-FS Santa Fe National Forest

*Map Reference: Guaje Mountain Date: 1984 Scale: 1:24,000

County Los Alamos State New Mexico Nearest Named Drainage 320 Meters Rendija Canyon

Locational Desc.: Recognized Landmarks Natural amphitheater in Rendija Canyon above Sportsman's Club.

Site Type: A series of four (4) cavates and talus house rubble.

Site Size: Length _____ Width _____ Elevation (# of Feet) 2164 met
7100

Topographic Setting (Location & Access): Approximately 15 meters along cliff base in roughly east/west direction. North face of Rendija Canyon in explosives area - historic DOD activity area;

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> arroyo/wash | <input type="checkbox"/> flood plain/ | <input type="checkbox"/> plain/flat |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> base of cliff | <input type="checkbox"/> valley bottom | <input type="checkbox"/> playa |
| <input type="checkbox"/> bench | <input type="checkbox"/> hill top | <input type="checkbox"/> ridge |
| <input type="checkbox"/> blowout | <input type="checkbox"/> hill slope | <input type="checkbox"/> saddle |
| <input type="checkbox"/> canyon rim | <input type="checkbox"/> low rise | <input type="checkbox"/> base talus slope |
| <input type="checkbox"/> cave | <input type="checkbox"/> mesa | <input type="checkbox"/> terrace |
| <input type="checkbox"/> cliff/scarp | <input type="checkbox"/> mountain | other (specify) _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> constricted cyn | <input type="checkbox"/> mt. front/foothill | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> dune | <input type="checkbox"/> open canyon floor | _____ |

Local Vegetation Salt brush and yellow flowering bush (possibly Pericomb) in immediate site area. Pinon, Juniper and grasses on cliff slope, Ponderosa Pine in canyon bottom

Ecological Zone: forest _____ woodland X scrubland X grassland _____
 desertscrub _____ marshland _____ other (specify) _____

*Form must be accompanied by photocopy portion of USGS map showing T., R., scale and quad name.

Soil Type: rocky___ gravelly___ sandy_X clayey___ other___

Local Outcrops: sandstone___ shale___ limestone___ basalt___ tuff_X
other (specify) _____

Nature and Depth of Fill: See attached cavate maps

Arch. Status: Amount and Type of Work Past and Present _____
not known - sites not previously recorded

National and/or State Register Status:

- On State Register
- On National and State Register
- Recommended for National by State, on State Register
- Recommended for National and State Register
- In District, National and State
- In District, National
- In District, State
- Recommended and rejected
- Insufficiently evaluated, potential unknown
- Not nominated

In Recorder's opinion, eligible for Register
Condition of Site: intact___ grazed___ eroded_X mech. disturbance_X
vandalized_X other mortar impact

Mitigation: avoid_X monitor___ test___ excavate___ not required___

Surveyed for Environmental Restoration Program

Record Form: Suzv. Forms_X Excav. Forms___ Sketch Map_X Photos_X

Loc. of Forms, Maps, Photos LANL, EM-8

Surface and/or Subsurface Collections: yes___ no_X Strategy___

Location of Collected Artifacts --

Previous Collections?___ When___ Repository___

Is there another site close by? Yes LA or Field Identif.# LA 86552 (A-M)

Artifact Density: 0, 10's, 100's, 1000's.

Area is heavily vegetated;
Time Diagnostic Artifacts:

0
1
2
3
4
5
6

No. of Temporal Components 1

(Earliest to Latest)

Temporal Component (1)

Features Cavate rooms (4) and talus house remains. Viga holes in cliff wall.

Rooms vary in size (see attached maps) and degree of erosion.

Culture Anasazi Period Coalition Phase _____

Site Function: Habitation Best Date 1100-1325

Method of Date: Artifacts observed nearby at cavates LA 86552 (A-M)

Temporal Component (2)

Features _____

Culture _____ Period _____ Phase _____

Site Function _____ Best Date _____

Method of Date _____

Temporal Component (3)

Features _____

Culture _____ Period _____

Phase _____

Site Function _____ Best Date _____

Method of Date _____

Additional Temporal Components

Published Reference: (Survey Report)

Date 1992

Institution Los Alamos National Laboratory EM-8

Author and Title ER Prog ON 1071 Cultural Resource Survey Report
McGehee et al.

Remarks: SEE ADDITIONAL PAGES

Multiple horizontal lines for additional remarks.

Field Recorder F. McGehee, M. Hannaford Date 9-20-91

Lab Recorder _____ Date _____

COMMENTS

A series of 4 cavates and talus house rubble along north face of
Rendiya Canyon. The project area was used as a firing site during the
Manhattan project years. The cavates are numbered in ascending order
heading east along the cliff. These description correspond to the
plan maps of the cavates. "Height" is maximum "ceiling" height. The
complex is located high above Rendiya Canyon at the base of the tuff
cliff. Small classic-coalition field houses are located below in the
canyon bottom at a distance of approximately 500 meters. Associated
artifacts include: (from M-40, LA 86552) Santa Fe Black-on-white
sherds, Obliterated corrugated and Indented corrugated sherds, and
chalcedony flakes.

Cavate A is approximately 2 meters wide, 3 long and 2.1 meters high.
There is a vent hole located just west of the entrance and a niche
excavated into the northwest wall. There is a hole in the back
eastern corner and a bench has been cut along the back (northern) end
of the cavate.

Cavate B is about 2.5 by 3 by 2.3 meters high. A niche was cut into
the back (northern) wall. Holes that appear to be the product of
erosion are located in the northeastern corner. Three to seven via
holes were also noted between cavates B and C.

Cavate C is 3.75 meters wide and 2.25 deep (height not given). There
is a niche and a couple of holes in the back northeast corner. A
petroglyph shaped as a cross, was also observed on the interior
eastern wall.

Cavate D is 2.5 meters wide and 2.25 meters deep (height not given).
A raised bench was located along the back (northern) wall. The walls
appear to have remnants of plastering. A line, cut into the tuff was
noted on either side of the exterior cliff face.

PHOTOS

PHOTOS TAKEN X YES NO DATE: 9-20-91

ROLL: 123 FRAME: 6 DIRECTION: NW DESCRIPTION: LA 86551 A

ROLL: 123 FRAME: 7 DIRECTION: NW DESCRIPTION: LA 86551 B

ROLL: 123 FRAME: 8 DIRECTION: NW DESCRIPTION: LA 86551 C

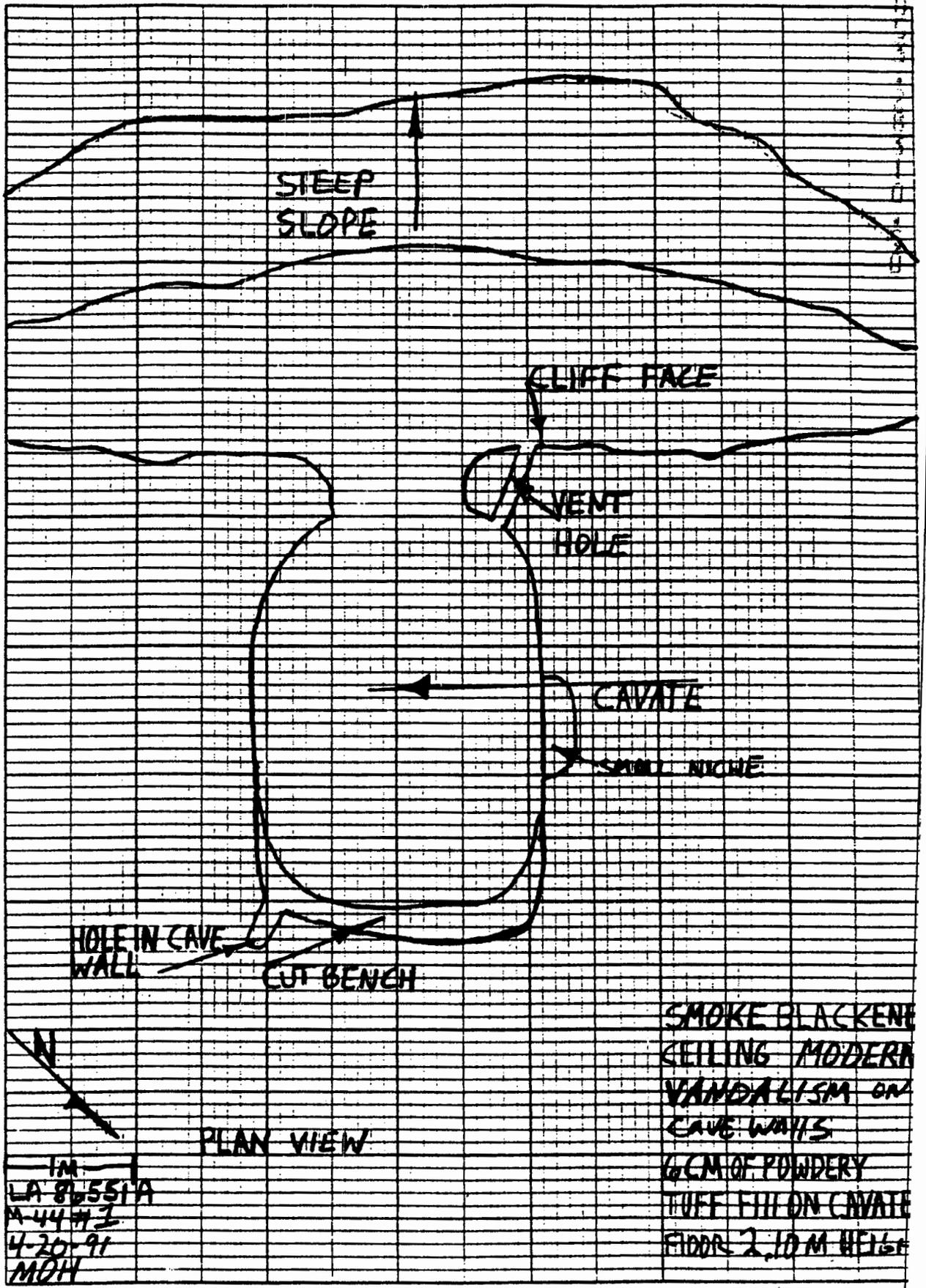
ROLL: 123 FRAME: 9 DIRECTION: N DESCRIPTION: LA 86551 B & C

ROLL: 123 FRAME: 10 DIRECTION: NW DESCRIPTION: LA 86551 D

ROLL: 123 FRAME: 11 DIRECTION: NW DESCRIPTION: Viga holes above
 cavates B & C

46 0780

K&E 10 X 10 TO THE INCH .7 X 10 INCHES
KEUFFEL & ESSER CO. MADE IN U.S.A.



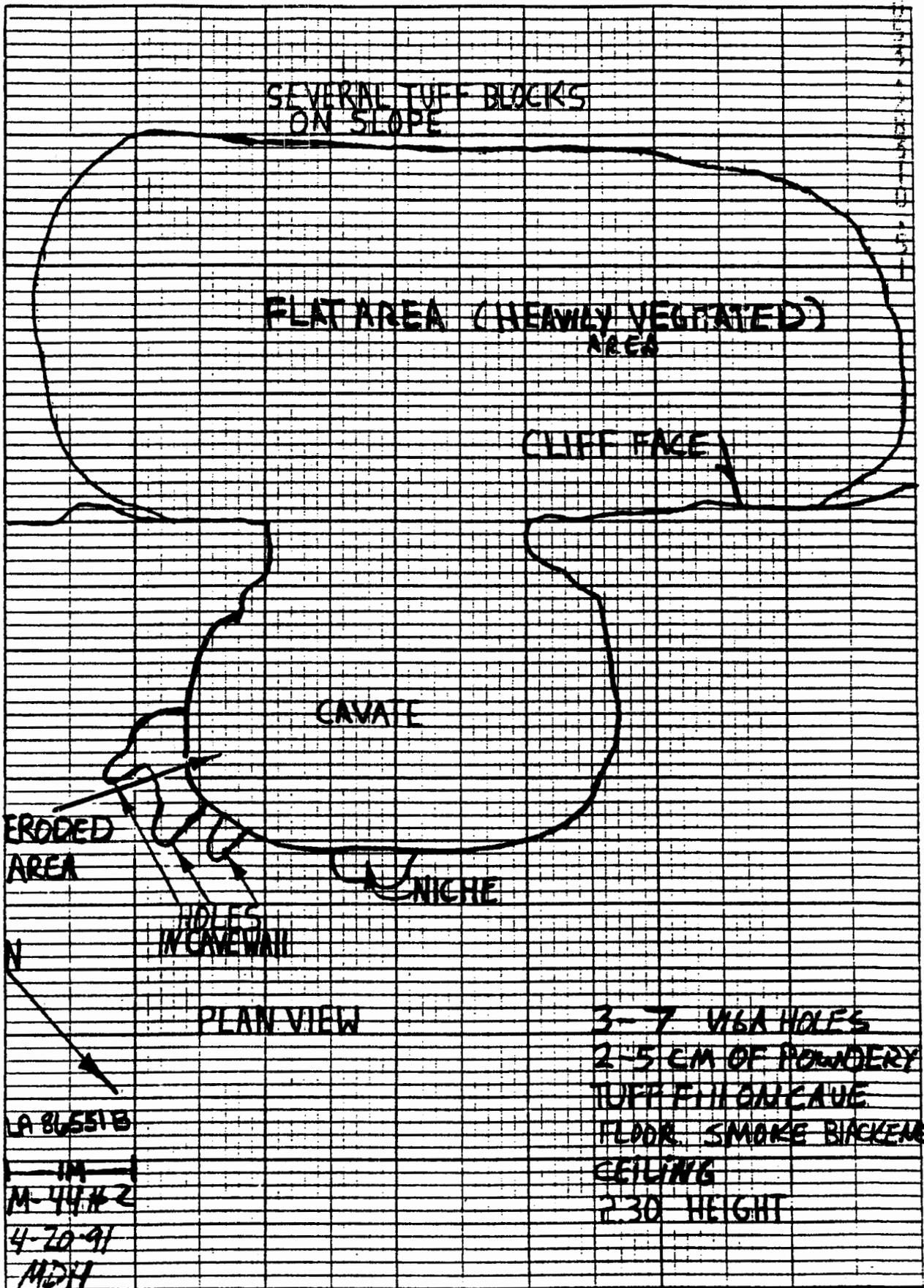
PLAN VIEW

1M
 LA 86551A
 N-4471
 4-20-91
 MOH

SMOKE BLACKENED
 CEILING MODERN
 VANDALISM ON
 CAVE WALLS
 16CM OF POWDERY
 TUFF FILL ON CAVATE
 FLOOR 2.10 M HEIGHT

46 0780

K&E 10 X 10 TO THE INCH / A 10 INCHES
KEMPFL & LESSER CO. MADE IN U.S.A.



SEVERAL TUFF BLOCKS
ON SLOPE

FLAT AREA (HEAVILY VEGETATED)
AREA

CLIFF FACE

CAVATE

ERODED
AREA

NICHE

HOLES
IN CAVE WALL

N

PLAN VIEW

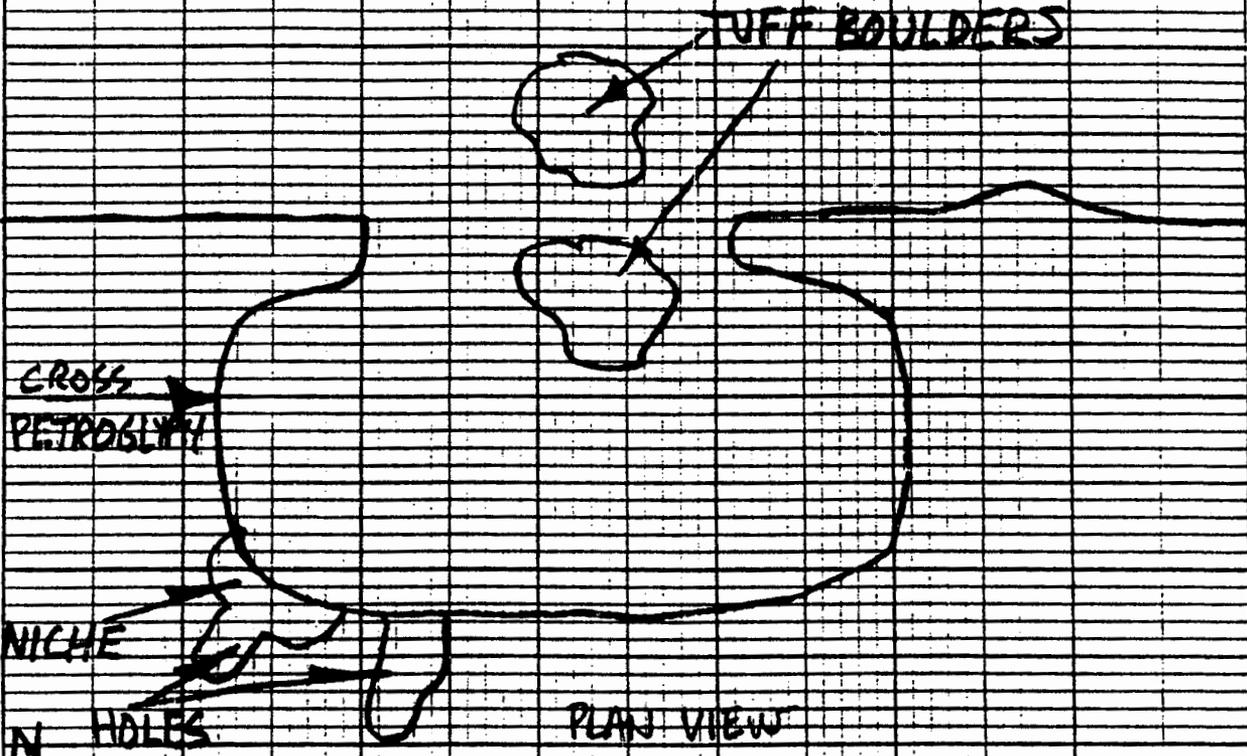
3-7 VIBR HOLES
 2-5 CM OF POWDERY
 TUFF FILL ON CAVE
 FLOOR. SMOKE BLACKENED
 CEILING
 2.30 HEIGHT

LA 86551B

M-44#2
 4-20-91
 MDH

46 0780

K&E 10 X 10 TO THE INCHES
HEUFFEL & ESSER CO. MADE IN U.S.A.



LA 865510
 1m
 M-44 #3
 9-20-91
 MDH

SMOKE BLACKENED
 CEILING. PETROGLYPHS
 ON CEILING.
 MODERN KARINDALISM
 4.8 CM. POWDERY TUFF FILL.

LABORATORY OF ANTHROPOLOGY, MUSEUM OF NEW MEXICO
 ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE SURVEY FORM

LA No. LA 86552(A-M) Site Name _____ Other Inst. # M-40(1-13) o. _____

MNM Proj. # _____ UTM: Zone J 3 E _____ N _____

Legal Desc. T 19 (N/S) R 6 (E/W) Sec. 2

SW & SE 1/4 of the NE 1/4 of the NH 1/4

Unplatted _____ Grant _____ Owner & Address USDA-FS Santa Fe National Forest

*Map Reference: Guaje Mountain Date: 1984 Scale: 1:24,000

259 meters

County Los Alamos State New Mexico Nearest Named Drainage Rendija Canon

Locational Desc.: Recognized Landmarks Above shooting range in Rendija Canon,
in a natural amphitheater.

Site Type: A series of thirteen (13) cavates and talus house rubble.

Site Size: Length _____ Width _____ Elevation (# of Feet) 7100

2164 met

Topographic Setting (Location & Access): Approximately 150 meters along cliff
base in a roughly east/west direction. Situated on the south facing cliff base.

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> arroyo/wash | <input type="checkbox"/> flood plain/ | <input type="checkbox"/> plain/flat |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> base of cliff | <input type="checkbox"/> valley bottom | <input type="checkbox"/> playa |
| <input type="checkbox"/> bench | <input type="checkbox"/> hill top | <input type="checkbox"/> ridge |
| <input type="checkbox"/> blowout | <input type="checkbox"/> hill slope | <input type="checkbox"/> saddle |
| <input type="checkbox"/> canyon rim | <input type="checkbox"/> low rise | <input type="checkbox"/> base talus slope |
| <input type="checkbox"/> cave | <input type="checkbox"/> mesa | <input type="checkbox"/> terrace |
| <input type="checkbox"/> cliff/scarp | <input type="checkbox"/> mountain | other (specify) _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> constricted cyn | <input type="checkbox"/> mt. front/foothill | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> dune | <input type="checkbox"/> open canyon floor | _____ |

Local Vegetation Pinon, Juniper, grasses, salt brush

Ecological Zone: forest _____ woodland X scrubland X grassland _____
 desertscrub _____ marshland _____ other (specify) _____

*Form must be accompanied by photocopy portion of USGS map showing T., R., scale and quad name.

Soil Type: rocky___ gravelly___ sandy X clayey___ other___

Local Outcrops: sandstone___ shale___ limestone___ basalt___ tuff X
 other (specify) _____

Nature and Depth of Fill: Coarse white sand

Arch. Status: Amount and Type of Work Past and Present Unexcavated

Apparently heavy mortar damage, heavy erosion, and graffiti

National and/or State Register Status:

- On State Register
- On National and State Register
- Recommended for National by State, on State Register
- Recommended for National and State Register
- In District, National and State
- In District, National
- In District, State
- Recommended and rejected
- Insufficiently evaluated, potential unknown
- Not nominated
- In Recorder's opinion, eligible for Register

Condition of Site: intact___ grazed___ eroded X mech. disturbance X
 vandalized X other Heavy mortar fire damage

Mitigation: avoid X monitor___ test___ excavate___ not required___

Surveyed for Environmental Restoration Program

Record Form: Surv. Forms X Excav. Forms___ Sketch Map X Photos X

Loc. of Forms, Maps, Photos LANL, EM-8

Surface and/or Subsurface Collections: yes___ no X Strategy___

Location of Collected Artifacts --

Previous Collections?___ When___ Repository___

Is there another site close by? Yes LA or Field Identif.# LA 86551

Artifact Density: 0, 10's, 100's, 1000's.

Time Diagnostic Artifacts: Obliterated corrugated, Indented corrugated, Santa Fe
 Black-on-white, chalcedony

0510
0-1-1960
05

No. of Temporal Components 1

(Earliest to Latest)

Temporal Component (1)

Features Cavates

Culture Anasazi Period Coalition Phase _____

Site Function: Habitation Best Date 1100 - 1325

Method of Date: Based on ceramics

Temporal Component (2)

Features _____

Culture _____ Period _____ Phase _____

Site Function _____ Best Date _____

Method of Date _____

Temporal Component (3)

Features _____

Culture _____ Period _____

Phase _____

Site Function _____ Best Date _____

Method of Date _____

Additional Temporal Components

Published Reference: (Survey Report)

Date 1992

Institution Los Alamos National Laboratory , EM-8

Author and Title ER Prog OU 1071 Cultural Resource Survey Report
McGehee et al.

Remarks: SEE ADDITIONAL PAGES

Multiple horizontal lines for additional notes or data entry.

Field Recorder T. Binzen, K. Manz, E. McGehee, N. Parish Date 8-6-91, 9-20-91

Lab Recorder _____ Date _____

0
1
2
3
4
5
6
7

COMMENTS

A series of 13 cavates and talus house rubble along south facing cliff base. The project area was used as a firing site during the Manhattan project years. The cavates are numbered in ascending order heading west along the cliff. These description correspond to the plan maps of the cavates. "Height" is maximum "ceiling" height.

LA 86552 A&B are the eastern most cavates. They are largely collapsed and eroded. There is, however, remnants of a tan interior ceiling plaster at one locale. These cavates are full of coarse white sand and have some large, recent tuff boulders out front (south). Located downslope to the south were chalcedony flakes, indented and obliterated corrugated utility ware sherds, and a Santa Fe Black-on-white sherd with a drilled repair hole. Also noted was the eroded remains (cross-section) of a hearth.

Cavate C, which has almost completely collapsed, is located 15 meters west of Cavate B. It is recognizable only by a smoke stained, concave patch of tuff which would have been the rear of the cave. The front portions of the cavate have eroded downslope to the south.

LA 86552 D is situated 30 meters west of Cavate C., It is three meters wide, three deep, and two meters high. It features plaster flooring, an eroded square niche, and a circular plaster floor feature almost concealed by fill. The ceiling is smoke stained. A corncob was noted at the cavate entrance.

LA 86552 E is located 12 meters west of Cavate D. It is a two-room hourglass shaped cavate. The outer room, which has a sloping floor surface, is two meters wide, three deep and three meters high. The inner room measures two by two meters and is three meters high. A corncob was noted in the outer room and there were some contemporary petroglyphs.

LA 86552 F is located 3 meters west of Cavate E. It is a small (2 by 2 meter) cavate elevated 1 meter off the ground. Its interior height is 1.5 meters.

LA 86552 G is located 6 meters west of Cavate F. This feature is elevated 1.5 meters off the ground. It is two meters wide, two meters deep and has a maximum interior height of 2.5 meters. Cavate G features a niche and a small amount of plaster flooring. There was also a stack of tuff blocks situated at the entrance.

LA 86552 H is a cavate located four meters west of LA 86552 G. The entrance is elevated two meters off the ground. It measures 3 meters by 3 meters and has a maximum height of 2.5 meters. Cavate H contains an extensive smoke staining and numerous contemporary petroglyphs. There is stacked tuff wall (perhaps historical) below the opening that facilitates entry.

LA 86552 I is located 8 meters west of Cavate H. It is a small cavate (2 by 2 m) elevated 2 meters off the ground. The maximum interior height is 2 meters. The floor drops off steeply (not vertically) to the ground surface.

LA 86552 J is located six meters west of Cavate I. This cavate has a large opening (1.5 m wide). It measures three by three meters and has an interior height of 2.5 meters. A small patch of wall was located on the back (northern) wall.

LA 86552 K & L are a pair of shallow, semicircular cavates located 35 meters west of Feature J. Cavate K is 3 meters wide and 1.5 meters deep, while L is 4 meters wide and 2 meters deep. Maximum height of K is 2 meters, while L, is 3.5 meters.

LA 86552 M is located six meters west of Cavate L. It is a small and shallow cavate (2 by 0.5 m). The maximum interior height is 2 meters. This cavate is highly eroded and appears to be more like a overhang than a cave.

Located 20 meters west of Cavate J is a dark, slimy cavity with a narrow opening. It seemed an unlikely candidate for human occupation in this or any era, thus was not recorded. Located 30 meters west of J are two highly eroded cavates that showed no signs of occupation, thus were not recorded.

PHOTOS

12. PHOTOS TAKEN YES NO DATE: 9-20-91

ROLL: 118 FRAME: 3 DIRECTION: E DESCRIPTION: M-40 A&B

ROLL: 118 FRAME: 4 DIRECTION: N DESCRIPTION: M-40 A&B

ROLL: 118 FRAME: 5 DIRECTION: NE DESCRIPTION: M-40 A&B

ROLL: 118 FRAME: 6 DIRECTION: N DESCRIPTION: M-40 C

ROLL: 118 FRAME: 7 DIRECTION: NE DESCRIPTION: M-40 C

ROLL: 121 FRAME: 35 DIRECTION: NE DESCRIPTION: M-40 D

ROLL: 121 FRAME: 36 DIRECTION: SE DESCRIPTION: M-40 D

ROLL: 121 FRAME: 37 DIRECTION: N DESCRIPTION: M-40 D

ROLL: 121 FRAME: 38 DIRECTION: NW DESCRIPTION: Rendija Canyon

ROLL: 123 FRAME: 2 DIRECTION: NE DESCRIPTION: M-40 E

ROLL: 123 FRAME: 3 DIRECTION: NE DESCRIPTION: M-40 E

ROLL: 123 FRAME: 4 DIRECTION: NE DESCRIPTION: M-40 F

ROLL: 123 FRAME: 5 DIRECTION: N DESCRIPTION: M-40 G

ROLL: 123 FRAME: 6 DIRECTION: N DESCRIPTION: M-40 H

ROLL: 123 FRAME: 13 DIRECTION: NE DESCRIPTION: M-40 I

ROLL: 123 FRAME: 14 DIRECTION: NE DESCRIPTION: M-40 J

ROLL: 123 FRAME: 15 DIRECTION: NE DESCRIPTION: Slimy seep hole btw.
cavates J & K

ROLL: 123 FRAME: 16 DIRECTION: NE DESCRIPTION: M-40 K

ROLL: 123 FRAME: 17 DIRECTION: NE DESCRIPTION: M-40 L

ROLL: 123 FRAME: 18 DIRECTION: NE DESCRIPTION: M-40 M

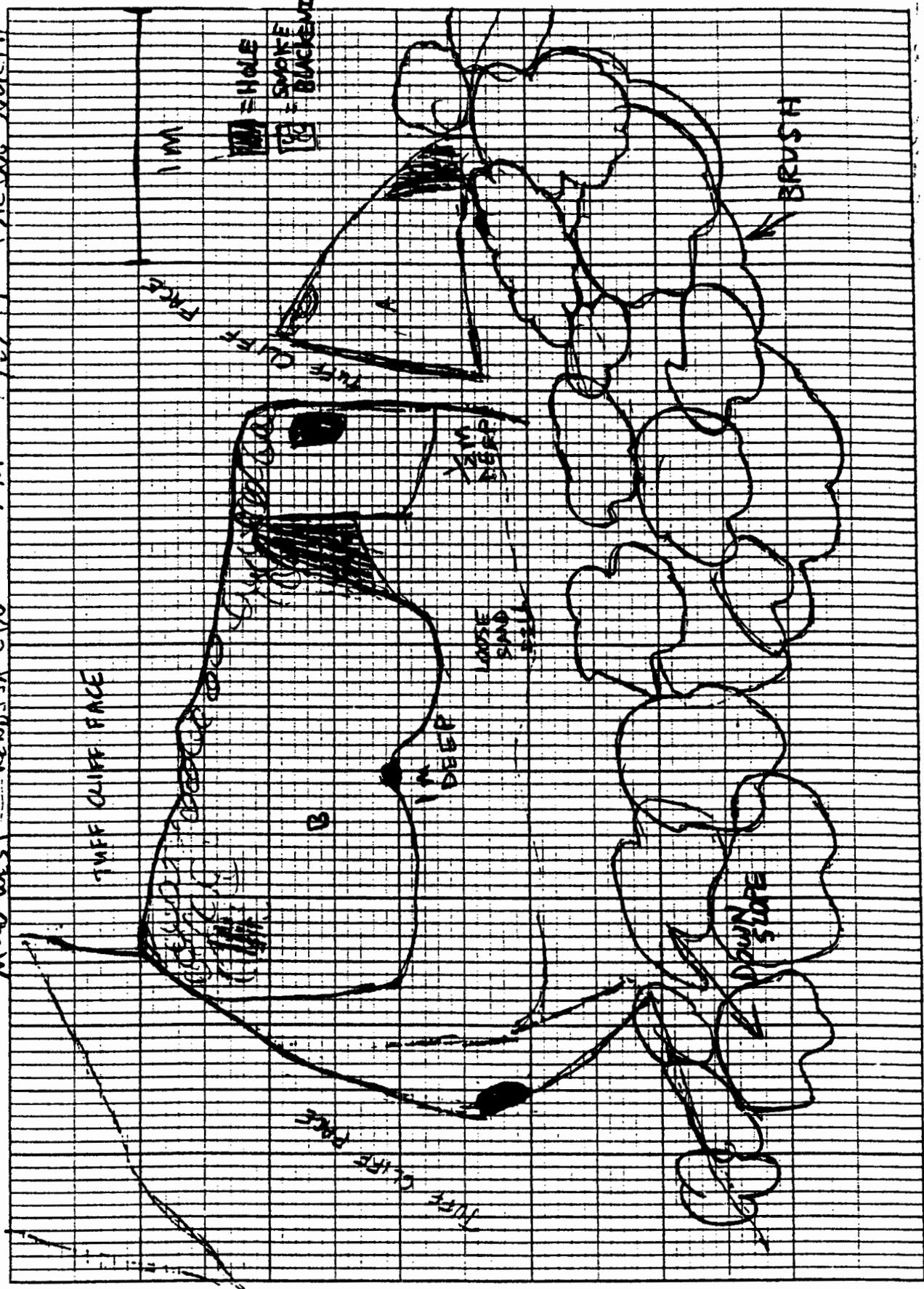
ROLL: 123 FRAME: 19 DIRECTION: NE DESCRIPTION: M-40 possible eroded
cavate btw. cavates L & M

ROLL: 123 FRAME: 20 DIRECTION: NE DESCRIPTION: M-40 two possible
eroded cavates btw. cavates J & K

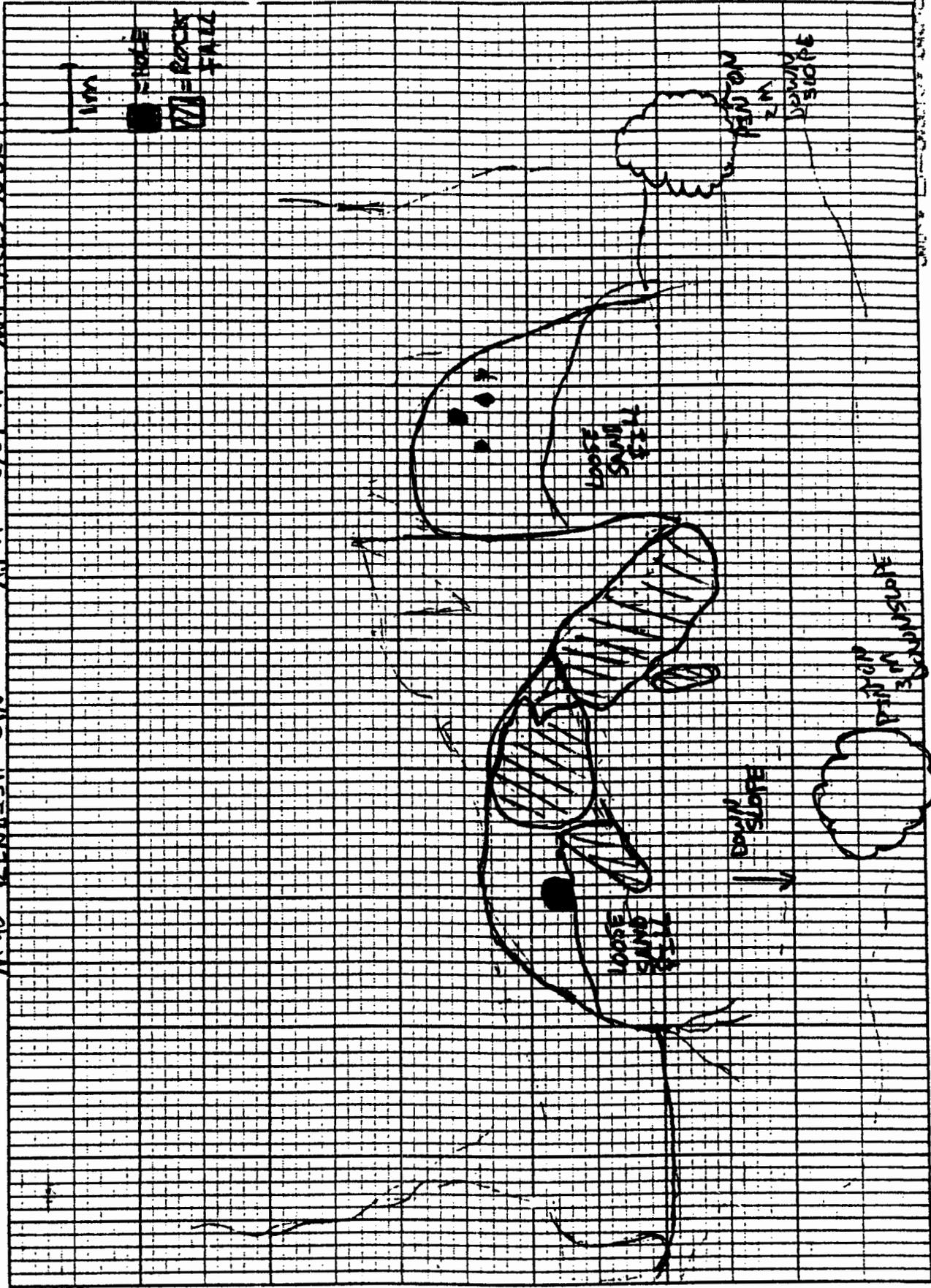
KOE 10 X 10 TO THE INCHES / X 10 INCHES
A ESSER CO. NEW JERSEY
LA 86552 A & B
M-40 182

46 0780

M-40 WEST RENDISSA CYN AMP 1/2 1/1 SACING NORTH

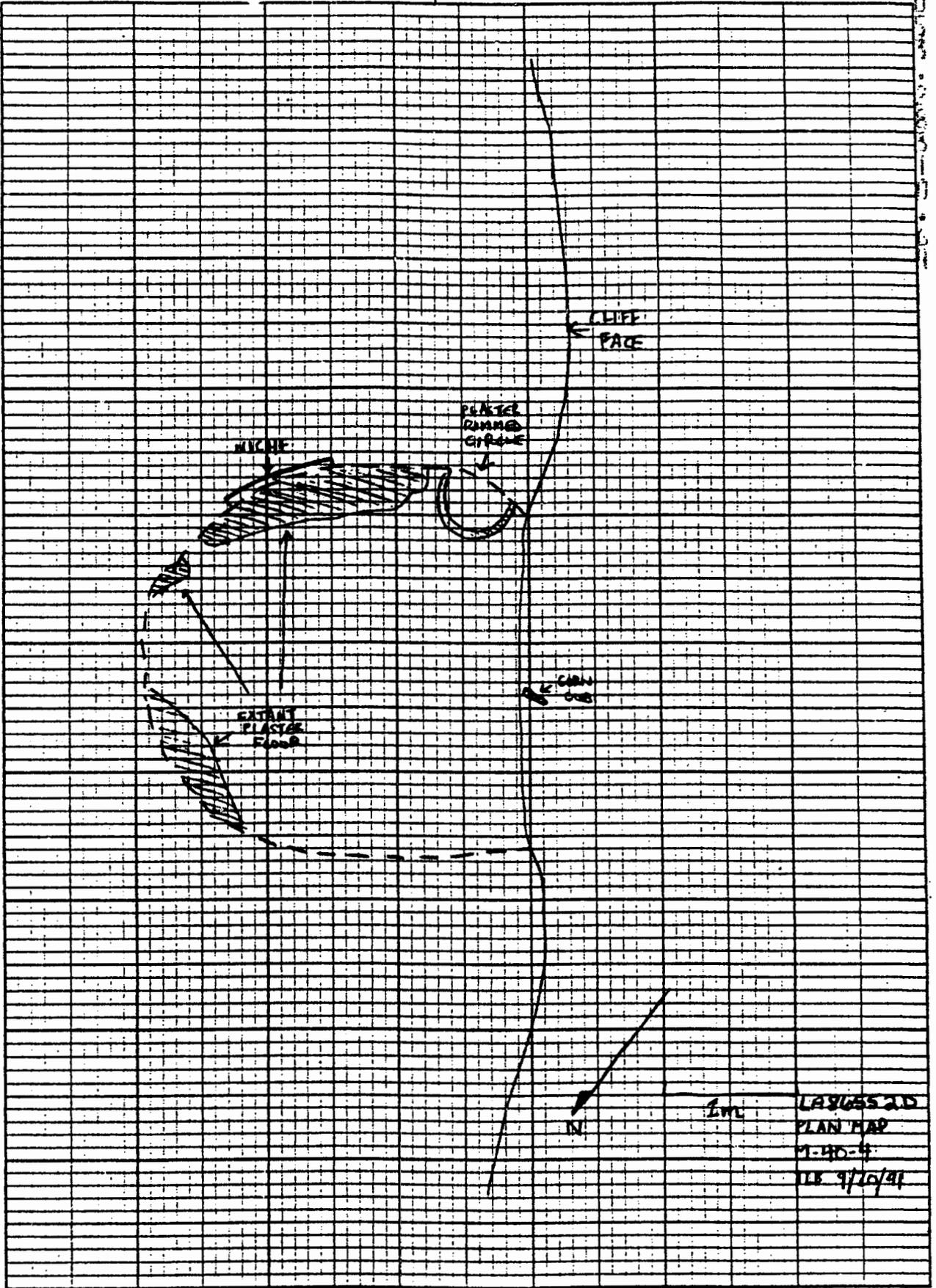


M-40 DEMISSA CYN A.N.P 8/6/91 MAP FACES NORTH



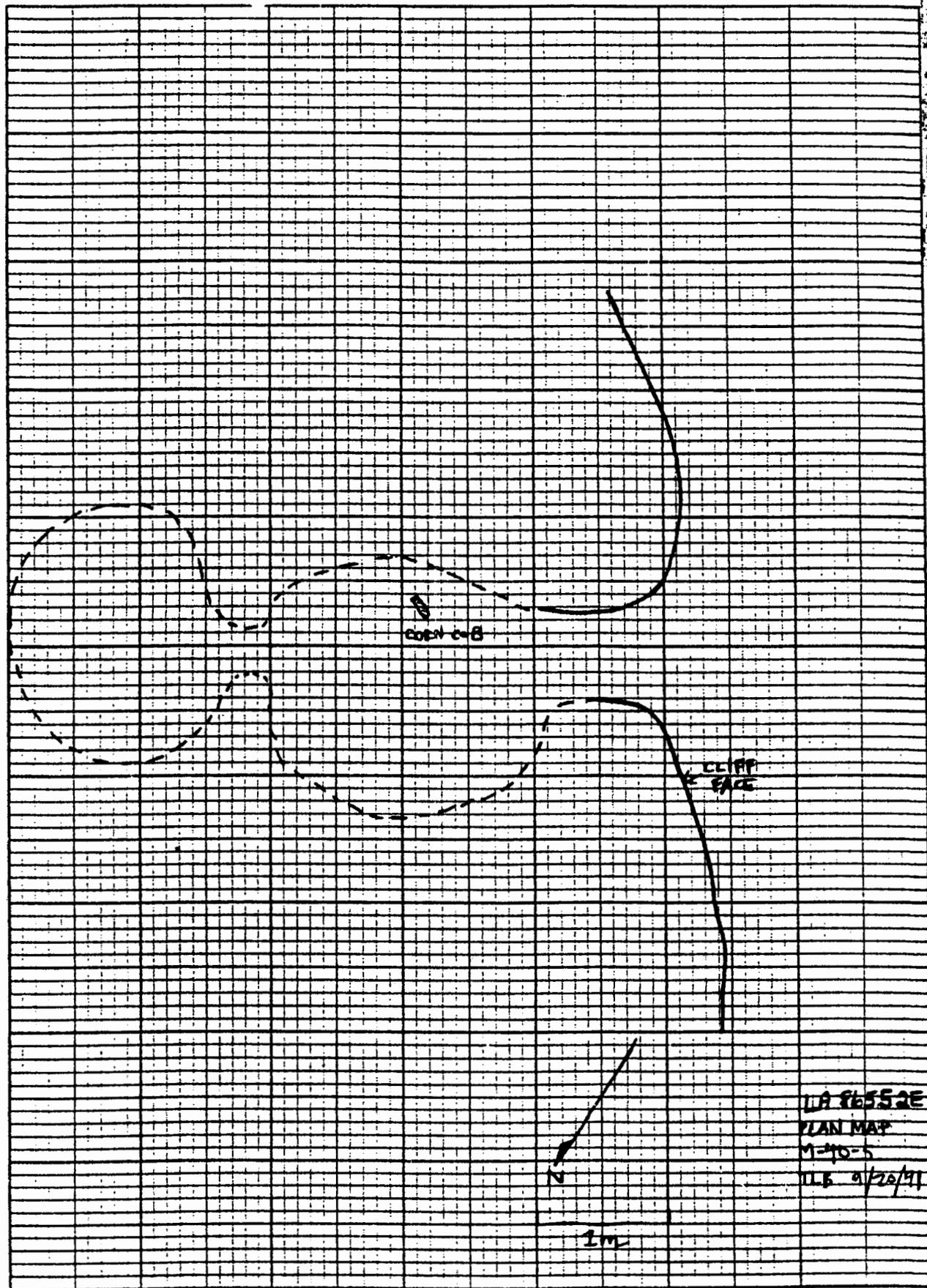
46 0780

K&E 10 X 10 TO THE INCH 8 7 X 10 INCHES
HEUFFEL & ESSER CO. MADE IN U.S.A.



46 0780

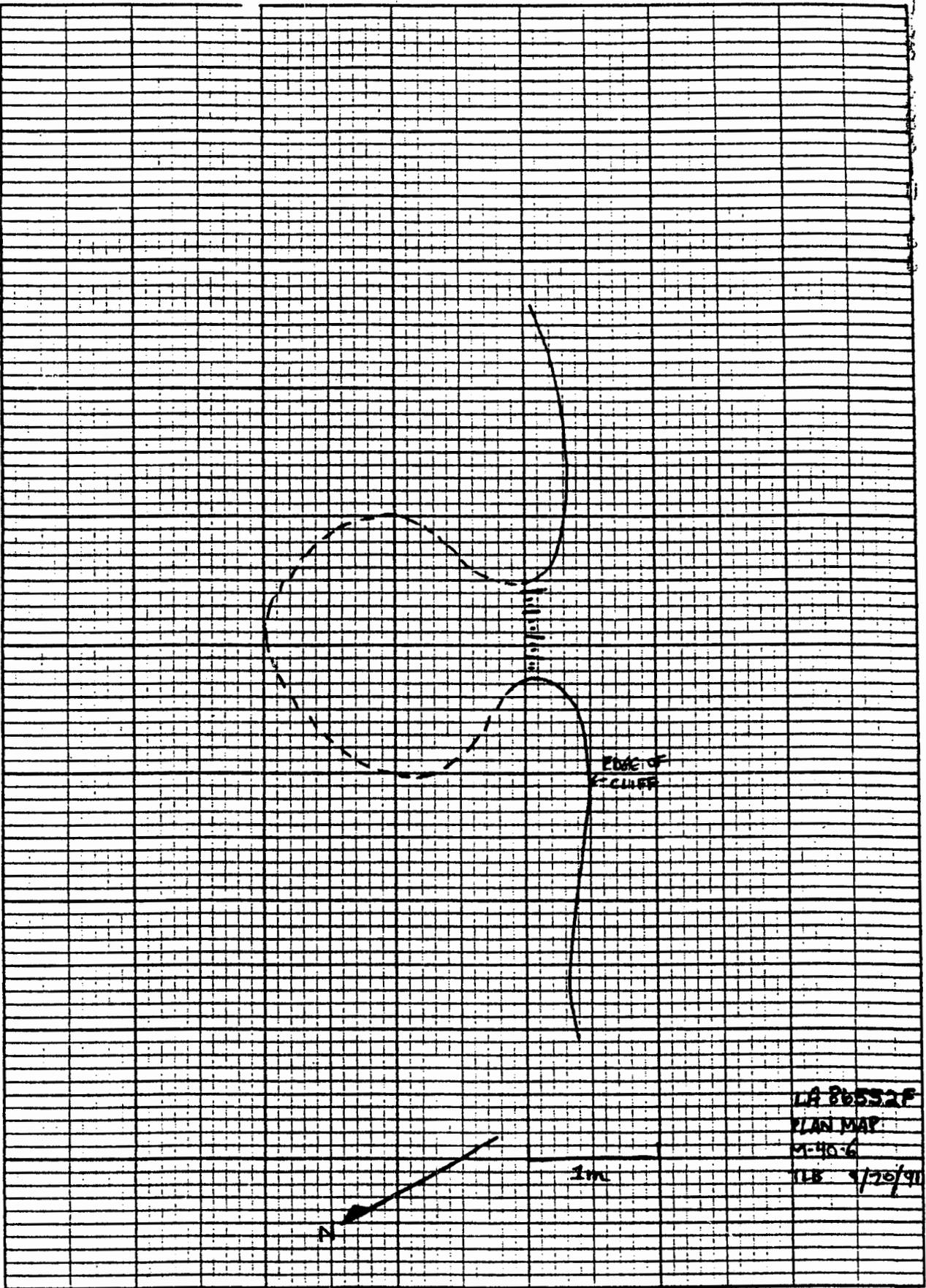
K·E 10 X 10 TO THE INCH • 7 X 10 INCHES
KELP-FEL & ESSER CO. MADE IN U.S.A.

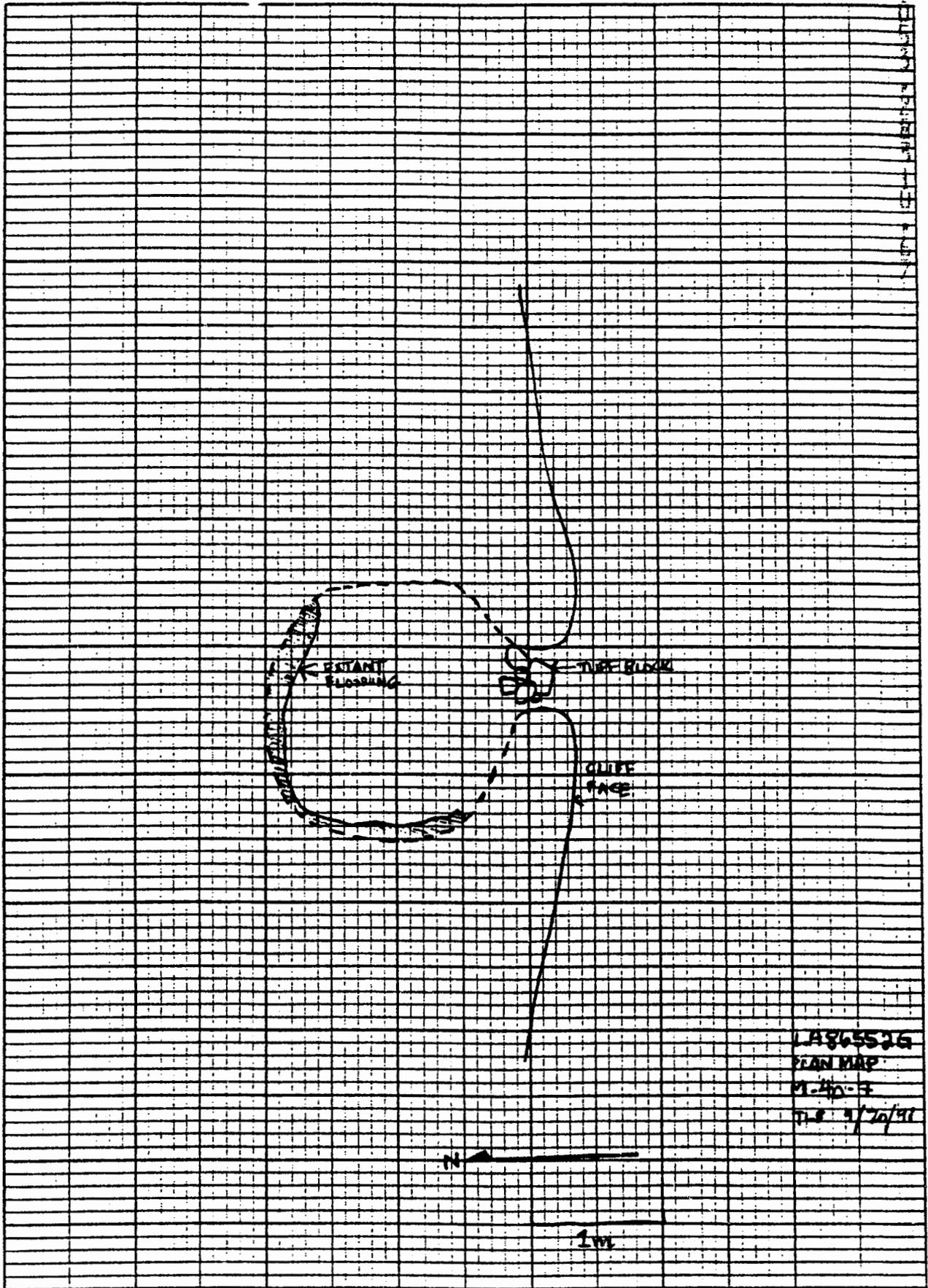


LA 86552E
PLAN MAP
M-40-5
ILB 9/20/91

46 0780

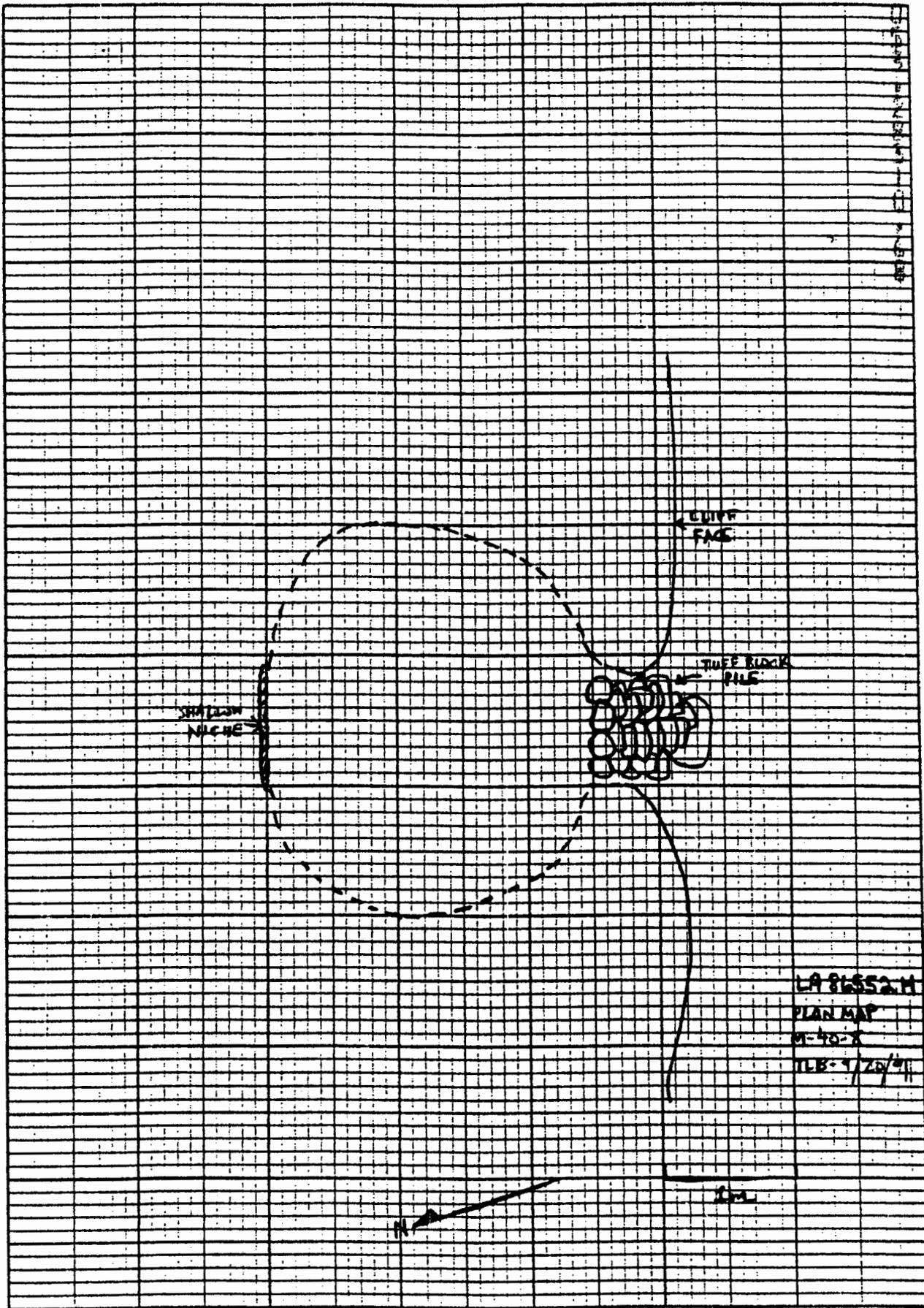
K&E 10 X 10 TO THE INCH • 7 X 10 INCHES
HEUFFEL & ESSER CO. MADE IN U.S.A.





46 0780

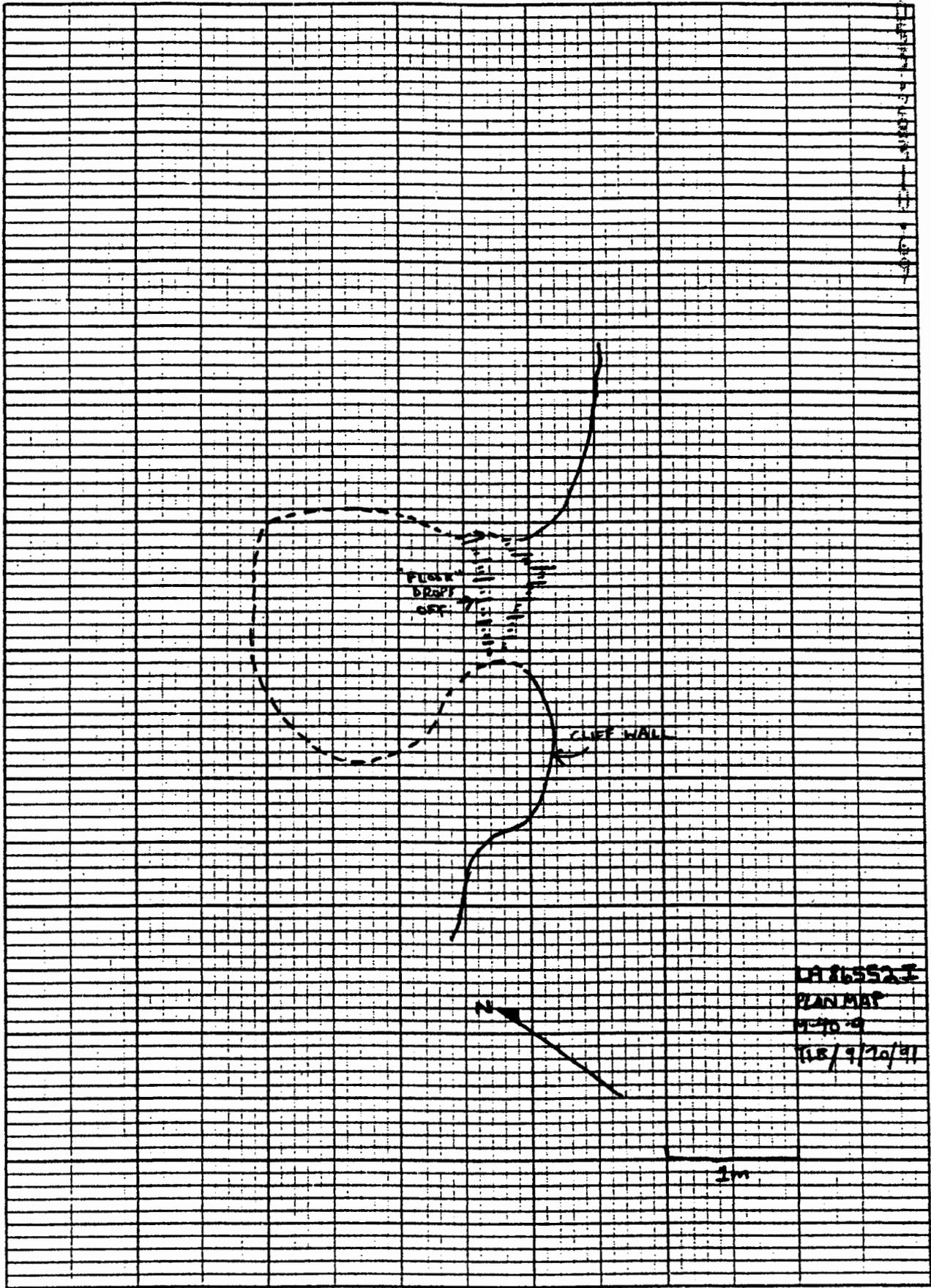
K&E 10 X 10 TO THE INCH .7 X 10 INCHES
KLUFFEL & LESSER CO. MADE IN U.S.A.



LA 81552 M
PLAN MAP
M-40-X
TLB-9/20/91

46 0780

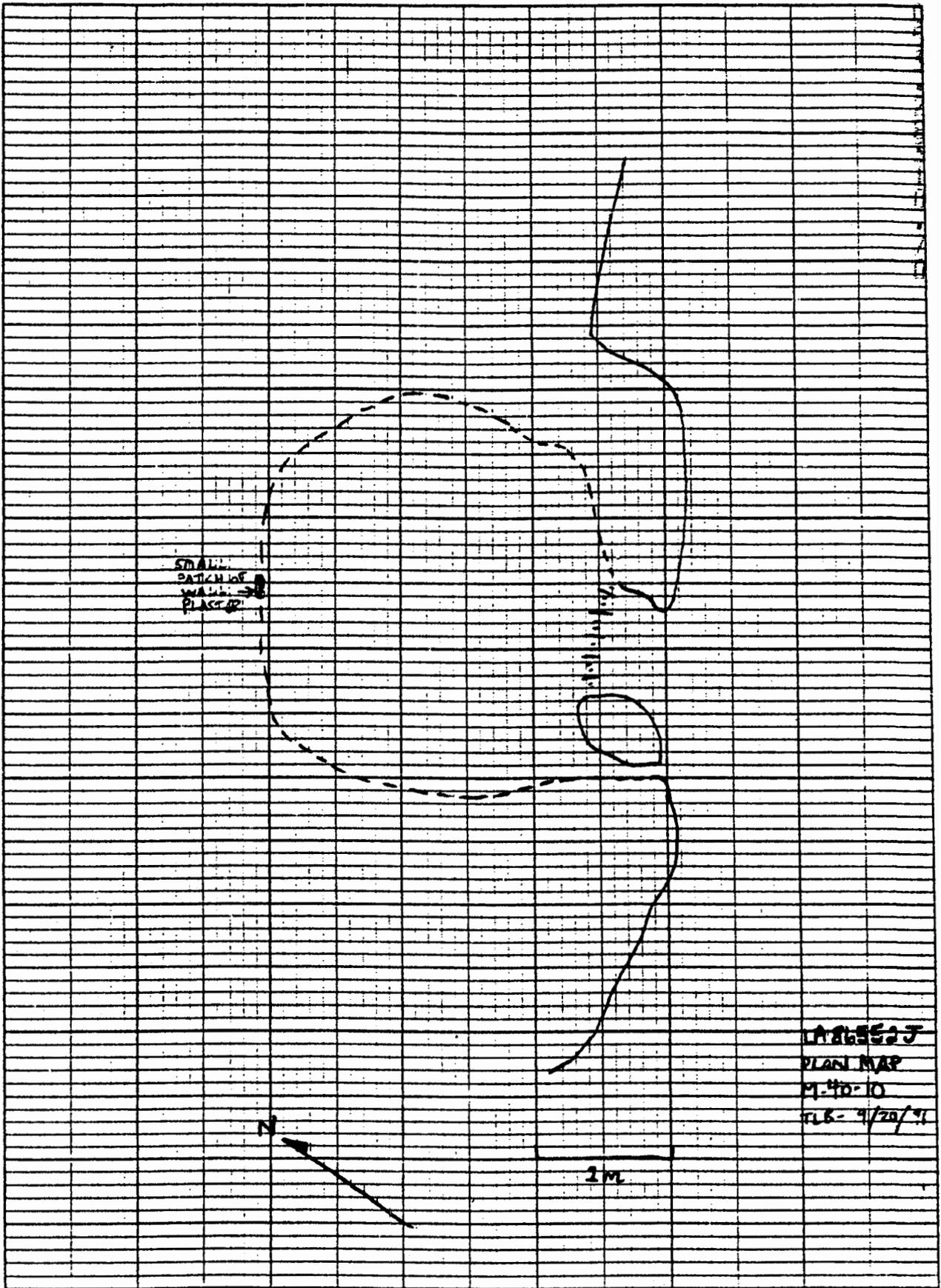
K&E 10 X 10 TO THE INCH .7 X 10 INCHES
HEUFFEL & ESSER CO. MADE IN U.S.A.



LA 26552 I
PLAN MAP
M-70-9
18/9/20/91

46 0780

K&E 10 X 10 TO THE INCH .7 X 10 INCH
KEUFFEL & ESSER CO. MADE IN U.S.A.



SMALL
PATCH OF
WALL
PLACED

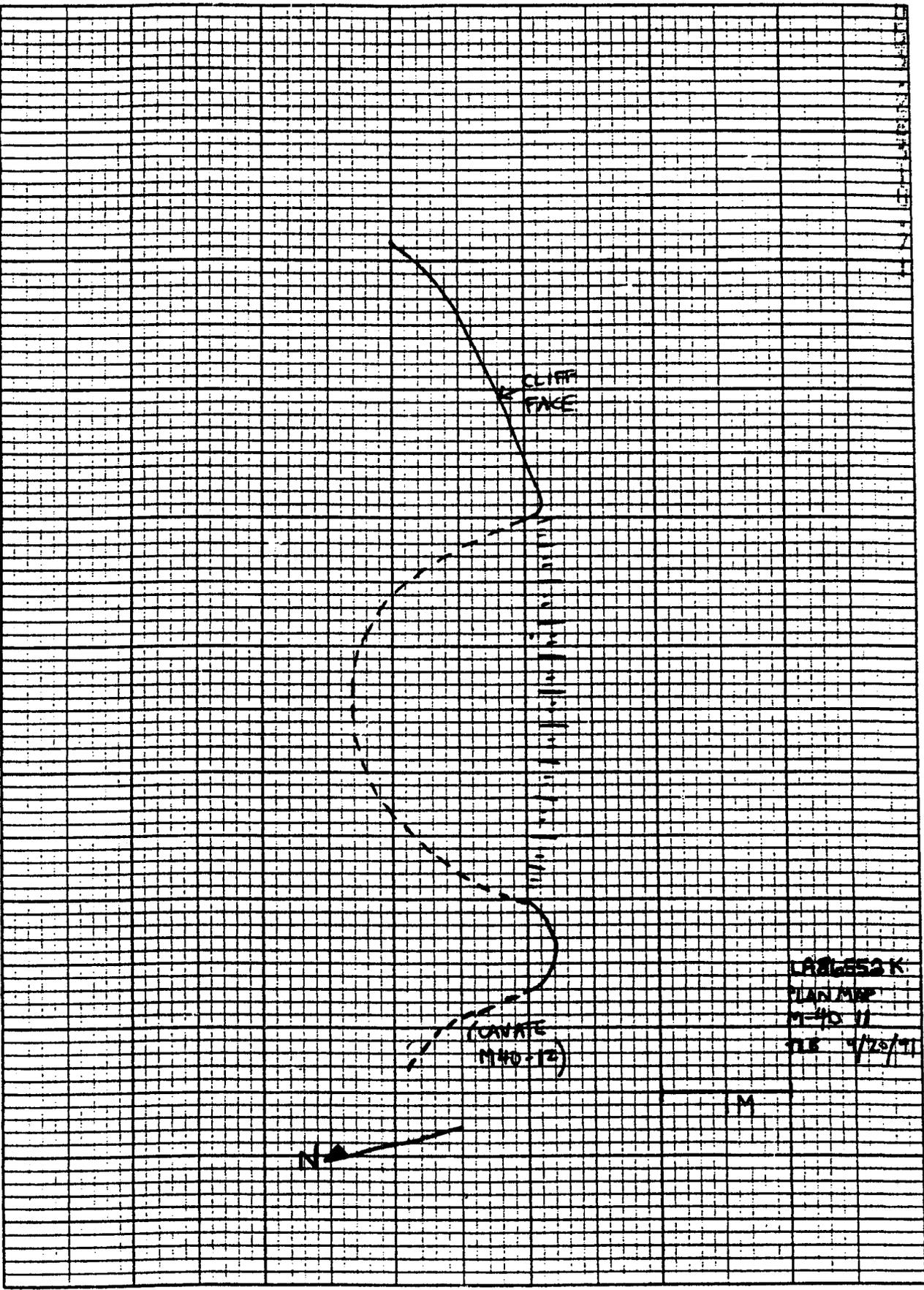


2M

L28652J
PLAN MAP
PI. 40-10
TLB- 9/20/91

46 0780

K&E 10 X 10 TO THE INCH • 7 X 10 INCHES
NEUFFEL & ESSER CO. MADE IN U.S.A.



LR81552K
PLAN MAP
M-40 11
TLE 9/25/71

46 0780

K&E 10 X 10 TO THE INCH • 7 X 10 INCHES
KEUFFEL & ESSER CO. MADE IN U.S.A.

