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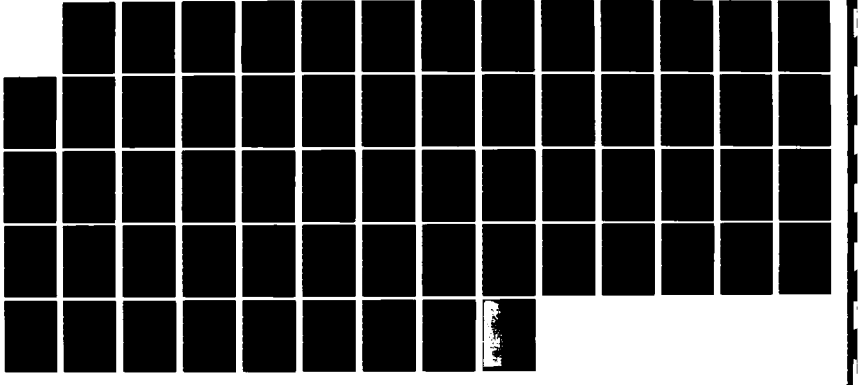

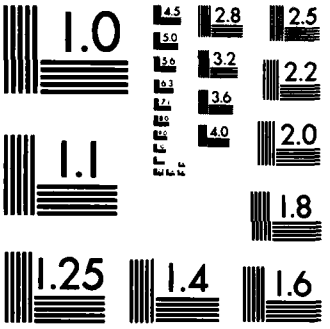

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The objectives of this report were 1) to provide a compilation of all sites recorded in the Abiquiu Reservoir District, 2) to evaluate the extant data and identify those problem areas that should be addressed prior to or at the initiation of a mitigation program, and 3) to recommend approaches to resolving the data problems.

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A Review & Compilation of Archaeological Records From the Abiquiu Reservoir District

for

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Albuquerque District

by

Margaret A. Powers
and
Marilyn K. Swift

Submitted by:
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Principal Investigator

DIVISION OF CONSERVATION ARCHAEOLOGY

San Juan County Archaeological Research Center and Library

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Introduction

During the period June 26 through September 30, 1980, the Division of Conservation Archaeology conducted an archaeological data compilation project for the U.S.Army Corps of Engineers, Albuquerque District.

The objectives of this project were 1) to provide a compilation of all sites recorded in the Abiquiu Reservoir District, 2) to evaluate the extant data and identify those problem areas that should be addressed prior to or at the initiation of a mitigation program, and 3) to recommend approaches to resolving the data problems.

Compilation of uniform format cultural resource inventories was completed for 332 sites. These site inventory forms are included as attachment I and the mylar base map of site locations is attachment II. Bibliographic references for each site are included as attachment III.

A review of past projects in the Abiquiu Reservoir District is presented in Part I of this report. Division of Conservation Archaeology data compilation procedures are discussed in Part II. Part III evaluates the existing data and Part IV presents our general recommendations. Additional site specific problem areas are described in the Appendices. LA/AR site number correspondences are listed in Appendix I.

Part I

Previous Work in the Abiquiu Reservoir District

Archaeological studies in the Abiquiu area concentrate in two major periods. Work published in the 1930s included ceramic studies and surveys by Mera and Hibben. Hibben also excavated Riana Ruin (AR420) during this period. The second period encompasses the 1970s. Work conducted by the School of American Research (SAR) between 1974 and 1980 constitutes the major source of information for the current data compilation project. The School of American Research projects have been assigned phase designations, and we have used these designations both on the site forms and in this report. The latest formal phase designation, Phase V, was made by Curtis Schaafsma, and refers to the excavation of AR4 (Cerrito Site). Since that assignment, no formal phase designations have been used. We have classed the latest SAR contract as Phase VI. The inundation study conducted by SAR for the National Park Service received no phase designation.

The following section summarizes the SAR work in the study area and briefly treats earlier work.

Phase I: Survey

Contract: NPS No. CX700050240 to School of American Research

Dates of Fieldwork: October 8 - October 18, 1974

Personnel: Curtis Schaafsma, Bob Slattery, Michael Bondick

Person/Days: approximately 25

Area Covered: 2057 acres below the 6180' contour

Sites Recorded: AR1-33

Survey Method: 2-3 person crew with 50' (15m) spacing between individuals

Collections: Projectile points, other potentially diagnostic artifacts, no bulk collections

Repository for Collections: School of American Research

Analyses: site types
ceramic identification
projectile point typology
culture history and site cultural affiliations

References:

Schaafsma, Curtis F.
1974 Final Report on a Survey of Abiquiu Reservoir. Unpublished manuscript, on file, the School of American Research, Santa Fe.
1975 Archaeological Survey and Excavation at Abiquiu Reservoir, Rio Arriba County, New Mexico: Phase I and Phase II. Unpublished manuscript, on file, the School of American Research, Santa Fe.

Phase II: Excavations

Contract: NPS No. CX700050322 to School of American Research

Dates of Field Work: November 25 - December 4, 1974

Personnel: Curtis Schaafsma (Field Director), James B. Walker (Administrator), John Beardsley, Jan Biella, Kit Causey, Jim Enloe, Mike Marshall, John Stein, Dan Witter, Emily Abbink

Person/Days: Approximately 85

Sites Excavated/Collected: AR1,2,3,5,6,and 7, all below the 6143' contour

Sites Described Only: AR26,27,and 30, all below the 6173' contour

Field Methods: General procedures
Grid system - 3 X 3m squares oriented toward magnetic north, with one axis alphabetic, the other numeric; when used to excavate features each pertinent 3 X 3m square divided into 9 1m

squares and numbered in the manner of sections beginning with #1 in the northeast corner, ending with #9 in the southwest corner

Feature excavation - 4 adjacent 3 X 3m grids partitioned into 9 1m squares, then surface collected and surface stripped; surface stripped soil screened through 1/4" screen except central square #5 which was screened through 1/16" screen; all surface collection and stripping remains designated level 0; subsequent excavation levels assigned Roman numerals beginning with Level I

General excavation procedures for ash, charcoal stains,and hearths - Remove surface debris; cut southern third of each hearth with 20cm wide trench to obtain profile; extract soil and pollen samples and C14 samples if available; trowel, excavate,and screen (1/16" ?) hearth contents

Surface collection - 50% sample obtained by collecting alternate 3 X 3m grids in a systematic checkerboard pattern

Exceptions AR1-surface collected only; no grid system; 3 areas defined and a bulk collection taken from 2 of these areas

AR2-in grid D3, squares 1,3,5, and 6 screened through 1/16" mesh; several subsurface trenches were excavated

AR3-all surface stripped soil screened through 1/4" mesh

AR5-grid system confined to areas not snow covered

AR6-a checkerboard grid collection in east 1/2 of site only, plus surface collection of grids near features and bulk collections to the north of the feature; heavy equipment stripping to sterile

AR7-surface collected only; bulk collections from a partitioning of the site into 4 quadrants

AR26,27, and 30-No collections or excavations

Repository for Collections: School of American Research

Analyses (112 person/days): Lithic analyses of AR5 and AR6 (12,971 items) coding format and attribute codes are given in Appendix A.

Reference:

Schaafsma, Curtis F.
1975 Archaeological Survey and Excavation at Abiquiu Reservoir, Rio Arriba County, New Mexico: Phase I and Phase II. Unpublished manuscript, on file, the School of American Research.

Phase III: Survey and Excavations

Contract: NPS No. CX12005B041 to School of American Research

Dates of Field Work: May 1 - May 23, 1975

Personnel: Douglas Schwartz (Principal Investigator), James B. Walker (Administrator), Curtis Schaafsma (Field Director), and crew chiefs Patricia Moberly (Crew #1), Oliver McCrary (Crew #2), Polly Schaafsma (Crew #3?), Christopher Causey (Crew #4), and John Beardsley (Crew #5). Dean Rainey, Clay Kilmer, Katherine Bell, Michael Schneider, Richard Kelly, Floyd Geery, Victor Contreras, Emily Abbink, Jean Hooten, Lynn Arany, Mark Bond, and Lee Heinsch (crew members)

Survey Phase

Person/Days: approximately 250

Area Covered: ca. 11574 acres between the 6180' and the 6362' contours

Sites Recorded: AR34-77 (P. Schaafsma, Crew #3?), AR100-177 (Crew #1), AR200-264 (Crew #2), AR400-424 (Crew #4), AR500-537 (Crew #5), for a total of 279 sites

Survey Method: 5 crews of 3-5 persons, including 1 mounted 2 person crew; crew members spaced 50-75' (15-23m) apart

Collections: Projectile points and other potentially diagnostic artifacts

Repository for Collections: School of American Research

Analyses: Site types
Cultural affiliations

Excavation Phase

Person/Days: 44

Sites Tested: AR4 and AR513

Excavation Methods: Unknown

Exception: AR4, Feature L-3 X 3' grid system around periphery of feature, cleared to sterile in 10cm levels; feature itself divided into quadrants and excavated in natural levels; all material screened through 1/4" mesh

Collections: Projectile points and other potentially diagnostic artifacts

Repository for Collections: School of American Research

Analyses Ceramic and projectile point typologies - AR4 and AR513
Lithic analyses - AR513
Faunal analyses - AR4 and AR513
Tree ring - AR4, AR513, and AR233

Reference:

Schaafsma, Curtis F.
1976 Archaeological Survey of Maximum Pool and Navajo Excavations at Abiquiu Reservoir, Rio Arriba County, New Mexico. Unpublished manuscript, on file, School of American Research, Santa Fe.

Phase IV: Excavations

Contract: City of Albuquerque dated 11/12/75 to School of American Research

Dates of Field Work: November 17 - December 10, 1975

Personnel: Douglas Schwartz (Principal Investigator), James B. Walker and John D. Beal (Administrators), Curtis F. Schaafsma (Field Director), Philip Hobler, Lawrence Linford, Christopher Causey, Patricia Moberly, Polly Schaafsma, and Bob Slattery (crew chiefs), Audrey Hobler, Oliver McCrary, Jane Whitmore, Virgina Mallory, Susan Hunter, Paul Grigg, Mike Taylor, David Curlee, Alan Rorex, Christine Truter, Michael Schneider, Paul Hayden, Larry Spear, Barbara Baldwin, Mannie Rubio, Chris Martin, Jon Jennings, Katie Collier, Nena Powell, John Poling, Andrew R. Gomolak, Ken Maynard, and Alan Hart (crew members)

Person/Days: 377.5

Sites Excavated: AR8,9,10,11,12,16,17,20,21,22,23,25,31,32B, all between the 6143' and 6170' contours

Field Methods: General procedures follow those of Phase II

Exceptions

AR9-no site wide grid system; 4 2 X 2m grids constructed around each excavated feature; the remainder of the site collected using transects spaced 2m apart; artifacts (tools ?) plotted on site map; structure 1 excavated by quadrants

AR12-portions of the grid system realigned; subsurface testing of 6075 square meters done with road grader; every 10th grader berm screened

AR17-grids used only around features; the remainder of the site collected using transects run from the edges of the site toward the center; each transect spaced 10 degrees from the next; artifacts were mapped

AR20-lithics mapped with respect to 3 reference points located along a north-south baseline; a large lithic area was collected as a bulk sample

AR21-each area (A&B) had its own grid system

AR23-100% collection of grids in area below 6170'; limited collections and excavations above 6170'; surface stripping of grids with a grader

AR31-100% of grids surface collected and stripped, isolated artifacts beyond grids were mapped

AR32B-Feature 1 divided in half, with each half constituting an excavational unit

Repository for Collections: School of American Research

Analyses: Lithics only

Personnel: Albert C. Ward and Myreleen Ashman (Directors, Museum of Albuquerque), Fran Kenney (Laboratory Supervisor, Museum of Albuquerque), Curtis Schaafsma (Analysis Director), Patricia Moberly, Susan Hunter, Noreen Crombie, and Pamela Craig (analysis crew)

Methods: Similar to Phase II analysis; coding similar to Phase II with some additional variables; coding format and attribute codes given in Appendix B

Sample: 100% sample of complete collection, as well as material from Phase II sites AR1,2, and 3 analyzed initially (total ca. 22,265 items); reanalysis by one observer of all material from AR9,10,11,12,16,17,20,21,25, and 31 plus a 20% random sample of surface grid collections from AR8 and 23 and all artifacts from feature grids at AR8 and 23 (total 16,986 items)

Reference:

Schaafsma, Curtis F.
1977 Archaeological Excavation and Lithic Analysis in the Abiquiu Reservoir District, New Mexico: Phase IV. Unpublished manuscript, on file, School of American Research, Santa Fe.

Phase V: Cerrito Site (AR4)

Contract: Corps of Engineers No. DACW47-77-C-0046 to School of American Research

Dates of Field Work: August 15 - September 7, 1977

Personnel: Douglas W. Schwartz (Principal Investigator), Curtis F. Schaafsma (Project Director), Richard Lang, Jane Whitmore, and Steven Horvath (crew chiefs), Audrey Hobler, Meg Goldberg, Paul Hoylen, David Anderson, Oliver McCrary, Lori Wolf, Tim Maxwell, Michele Binder, Michael Marshall, and Jon Frissel (crew members), Jane Whitmore and Tim Maxwell (laboratory staff)

Person/Days: 320

Site Excavated: AR4

Field Methods: A 3 X 3m grid system paralleling a Corps of Engineers fence; around features each grid partitioned into 9 1m squares; excavation by 5-10cm arbitrary levels except where natural strata discerned; soil screened with 1/4" screens; 100% surface collection gridded area

Repository for Collections: School of American Research

Analyses:

Sampling: 100% of ceramics from Phase V excavation (total 1973 items)

Lithics selected from proveniences internal to features and immediately exterior to feature (total 2582 items)

Analysis Format:

Ceramics, see Appendix C
Lithics as in Phase IV, see Appendix C
Projectile Points, see Appendix C

Reference:

Schaafsma, Curtis F.
1979 The Cerrito Site (AR4), a Piedra Lumbre Phase Settlement at Abiquiu Reservoir. School of American Research, Santa Fe.

Phase VI: Testing and Survey

Contract: Corps of Engineers No. DACW47-79-C-0057 to School of American Research

Testing Phase

Dates of Field Work: April 30 - May 21, 1979

Personnel: Richard W. Lang (Field Director), Karol Klager, Nena Powell, Jane Whitmore, Meade Martin, and Katie Collier, (crew members), Todd Pink (archaeomagnetic sampling), James Schoenwetter (pollen analsis), William Robinson (tree ring analysis), Robert Gasser (paleobotany), Irene Stehli (radio carbon), Clement Meighan (obsidian hydration), Robert Sternberg (archaeomagnetic analysis), Richard Lang (ceramics), John D. Beal (projectile points)

Person/Days:

Sites Examined: AR4,32,33,34,35,38,39,42,43,45,50 (??),55,59,65,100, 103,105,107,108,110,111,112,121,136(??),139(??),149,162, 162,168,170,177,200,203,212,214,215,222,224,230,231,234, 236(?),239(?),248,252,253,254,257,261,402,403,405,406,408 417,502,510,511,512,516,519,527,530, all between the 6170' and 6362' feet contours (total 62 sites)

Sites Recorded (new sites): AR538, 539,540, 541

Field Procedures:
- Site relocation and redescription, if necessary
- Evaluation of potential inundation damage
- Probing and testing of features for suitable analytical samples
- Collection of samples; obsidian, hydration, archaeomagnetic, bone, flotation, pollen, tree ring, diagnostic artifacts
- On 20° + slope, establishment of 1m square grids and piece plots to measure downslope movement of lithics (no. of sites?)
- Collection of ceramic samples, if present
- Temporary stabilization of endangered structural features

Repository for Collections: School of American Research

Analyses: approximately 55% of the organic and analytical samples processed (i.e. tree ring, pollen, flotation, C^{14}, archaeomagnetic, obsidian hydration analyses)

Approximately 54% of the lithic and ceramic samples processed

Reference:

Beal, John D.
1980 Sample and Site Specific Archaeological Salvage at Abiquiu Reservoir. Unpublished manuscript, draft, on file, School of American Research, Santa Fe.

Survey Phase

Dates of Fieldwork: September 27 - October 4, 1979

Personnel: John D. Beal (administrator), Karol Klager (field supervisor) Merrill R. Gilbert and Ricardo P. Romero (crew members)

Person/Days: 50

Survey Methods: 1 crew of 3, spaced 20-50m apart depending on terrain

Area Covered: 450 acres from ca. 6340' to 6540' contour which completes the survey phase for all project lands (remaining fee land).

Sites Recorded: 920-1 through 920-47

Collections: Diagnostic artifacts

Repository for Collection: School of American Research

Analyses: Site descriptions and evaluations
Evaluation of LA3505 (Palisade Ruin)

Reference:

Klager, Karol J.
1980 Archaeological Survey of Remaining Corps of Engineers Project Land at Abiquiu Dam, New Mexico. The School of American Research, Santa Fe.

Inundation Study

Contract: NPS Purchase Order No. PX7029-7-0644 to School of American Research

Dates of Fieldwork: June 16 - June 19, 1977

Personnel: Curtis Schaafsma, Krokeotz, Tarasovic, Prokotetz

Person/Days: 120 (excludes NPS); NPS: 8-10 days + laboratory assistants

Sites Discussed: AR512,2,3,4,5,6,8,9,10,11,12,13,17,21,23,26,27, 30,32

Sites Excavated: AR512 (used as control site for study)

Field Methods: Collection and testing at AR512 similar to Phase II procedures; surface soil samples for chemical analysis taken near features and in 2 transects; surface pollen samples taken from selected grids.

Repository for Collections: School of American Research

Analyses: Soil Chemistry
Intrasite lithic patterning and inundation effects
Obsidian hydration
Archaeomagnetic sampling

Reference:

Schaafsma, Curtis F.
1978 The Mechanical and Chemical Effects of Inundation at Abiquiu Reservoir. Unpublished manuscript, on file, School of American Research, Santa Fe.

Other Work

1. Contract: Corps of Engineers No. DACW47-77-C-0046 (Cerrito Site) to School of American Research

   Dates of Field Work: ?

   Personnel: ?

   Person/Days: ?

   Sites Examined: AR4,AR35,AR523,AR524

   Field and Lab Methods: ?

   Collections: ?

   Analyses: Existing and potential damage

   Reference:

   Schaafsma, Curtis F.
   1975 An Archaeological Clearance Survey Report on Abiquiu Reservoir: The Cerrito Recreation Site. Unpublished manuscript, on file, School of American Research, Santa Fe.

2. Contract: Corps of Engineers Purchase Order No. DACW47-78-M-0405 to School of American Research

   Dates of Field Work: June 26 - June 28, 1980

   Personnel: Curtis Schaafsma, Richard Lang, Hoski Schaafsma

   Person/Days: 19

   Area Covered: ca. 40 acres, above 6362' contour

   Sites Recorded: AR603

Sites Collected: AR102

Field Methods: 1 crew of 3, spaced 50ft. (15m) apart

AR102-Areas A and B - bulk collected
Areas C, E, and F: 134 3 x 3 grids collected

Repository for Collections: School of American Research

Analyses: None

Reference:

Schaafsma, Curtis F.
1978 Archaeological Mitigation of AR102. Unpublished manuscript, on file, School of American Research, Santa Fe.

3. Contract: NPS Memorandum of Agreement #14-10-333-295 to Museum of New Mexico and School of American Research

Dates of Fieldwork: April - (mid) May, 1958

Personnel: Stewart Peckham (Field Director), and 4 laborers, Stanley Stubbs (ceramic identification)

Person/Days: ?

Sites Excavated: LA3505 (Palisade Ruin)

Field Methods: 27 rooms and 1 kiva excavated (ca. 58% of room spaces); enclosing palisade, and small portion of central plaza excavated

Collections: See Appendix D (from Klager 1980)

Repository for Collections: Museum of New Mexico

Analyses: Ceramic and lithic (tools) rough sort
Tree-ring

Reference:

Peckham, Stewart
1959 The Palisade Ruin, LA3505, Archaeological Salvage Excavations near the Abiquiu Dam, Rio Arriba County, New Mexico. On file, Museum of New Mexico.

4. Riana Ruin was excavated by Frank C. Hibben and the results of this excavation appear in Hibben (1937). No other information is available.

Part II

The Data Compilation Project

Contract: Corps of Engineers No. DACW47-80-M-0594

Dates of Performance: June 26 to September 30, 1980

Personnel: Meade F. Kemrer (Principal Investigator), Margaret A. Powers (Principal Investigator and Project Director), and Marilyn K. Swift (Archaeologist), Wayne Williams (draftsma

Person/Days: 132

Sites Examined: 332 sites recorded or studied by the SAR

Methods: Discussed in detail below

References: See Below

Data Sources

Documents used in the data compilation project were provided by SAR, the Corps of Engineers, and Curtis Schaafsma. The following documents have been provided by SAR.

1) Original Phase I (?) and Phase III topo maps as follows:

   Ghost Ranch Quadrangle - 4 copies
   Canones Quadrangle - 1 copy
   Echo Amphitheater Quadrangle - 4 copies
   Laguna Peak Quadrangle - 1 copy
   Youngsville Quadrangle - 3 copies

2) Phase VI original survey topo maps as follows:

   Ghost Ranch Quadrangle - 2 copies
   Echo Amphitheater Quadrangle - 2 copies

3) Phase VI survey forms: 47 of the total 332 sites

4) Survey field notes: 218 of the total 332 sites

5) National Park Service (NPS) inventories; 276 of the total 332 sites

6) Photo logs: Phase II, III, and IV

7) Photos: Phase I, II, III, IV, and V

8) FS sheets: Phase II, III, IV, V and VI but not all Phases completely represented

9) Testing notes: Phase II, IV, V, VI

10) Site plans: (Originals and duplicates, those redone during testing phase and those redrafted in reports): ca. 250 of the total 332 sites or roughly 75%

Documents provided by the Corps of Engineers include:

1) 1 blueline location map
2) Reports for Phase I,II,III,IV,V,VI, (the report on Phase VI testing is in draft form only), the Inundation study, and maximum annual inundation levels

Documents provided by Curtis Schaafsma include:

1) 1974 report to NPS
2) Site sketches for ca. 10 sites

Prior to recording the sites, the following activities were performed:

1) A site form was designed by Jan Biella, Corps archaeologist, and Margaret Powers and 50 forms for laboratory evaluation were produced. Forms were then revised based on results of this trial run. The finalized format for the Cultural Resource Inventory form is presented in Appendix E.

2) An inventory of text references by publication and page number was prepared for each site (Attachment III).

3) Data sources for the projects were inventoried and missing data were requested from Curtis Schaafsma and SAR.

4) Locations of sites were confirmed and conflicts resolved as discussed below.

5) UTM Coordinates (site centers) were calculated for all confirmed site locations.

6) All Phase I and III photo logs were tabulated by site number.

Specific methods for recording data are discussed below by category.

Locational and Environmental Data

The first step in organizing the data was to locate the site precisely on 7.5' series topo maps. The following procedure was developed:

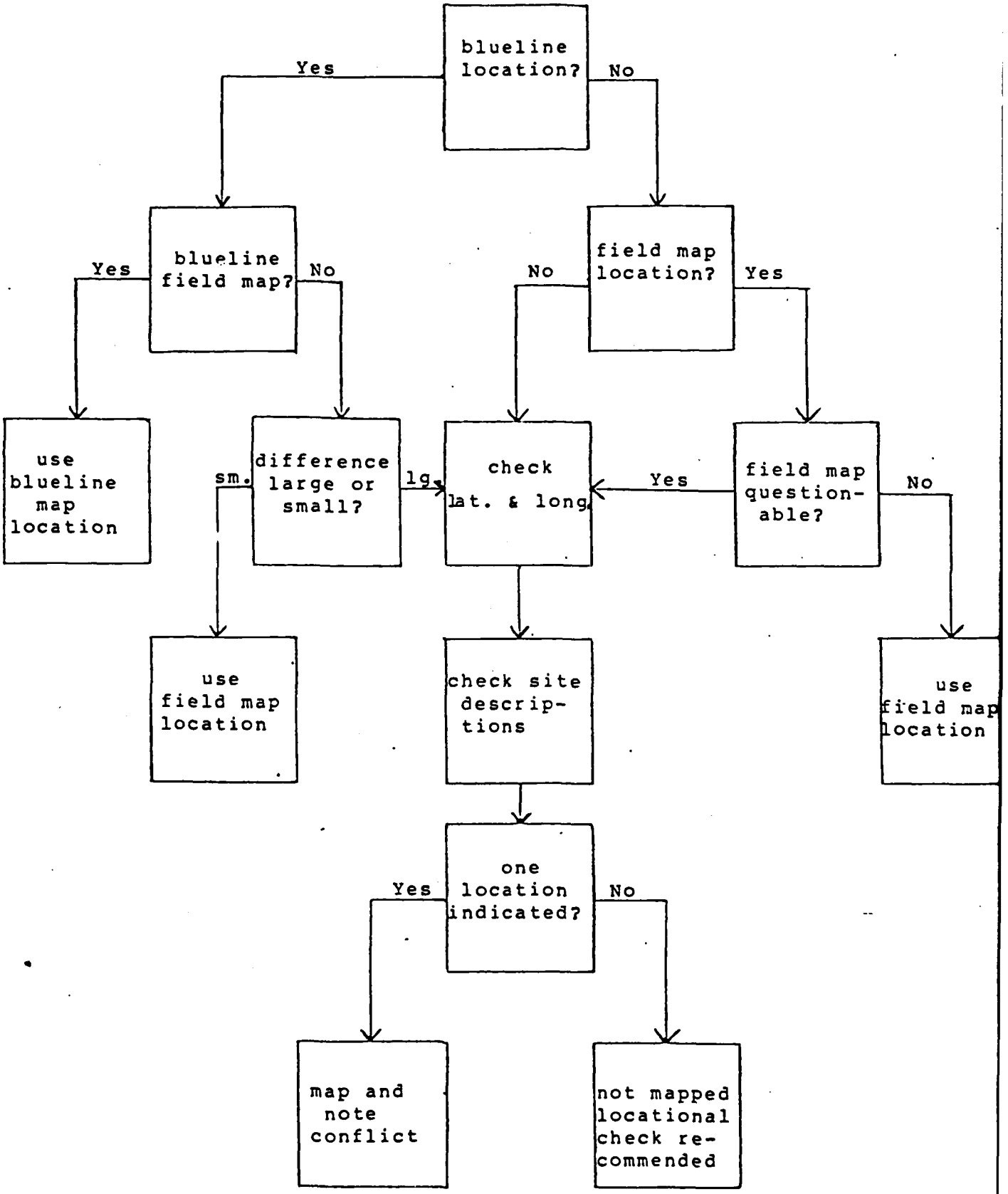
1) Using a blueline map (1:24000) prepared by SAR for the Phase III report, we transferred the locations and boundaries of sites by overlaying the blueline map with USGS topo maps on a light table. Some distortion in the blueline relative to the topo maps complicated the transfer.

2) The locations were then checked against the locations as shown on the original field topo maps. Discrepancies were noted and resolved as indicated in Figure 1.

3) The dimensions of each site were compared to site sketches and the NPS inventory and discrepancies noted.

Differences in location were resolved by weighting the data sources as shown in Figure 1. Sites for which field location checks are recommended are listed in Appendix F.

Figure 1 Decision Framework for Locational Conflicts



Adjustments in site size were handled as follows:

1) Topographic map site boundaries were enlarged as necessary to include additional features described (by distance and direction) on inventory sheets or sketch maps.

2) Site shapes and sizes as shown on sketches were incorporated on topo maps provided that discrepancies were not large.

3) Dotted lines are used to enclose sites composed of 2 or more noncontinuous areas. UTM's were calculated for the approximate center.

4) Dotted lines also bound sites with estimated boundaries.

Adjustments in site location and size have ramifications in other areas, particularly elevation. Minor elevational differences occur on a regular basis between our final topo locations and the NPS inventories. Elevations derived from topos have been used throughout. Those sites for which there is an elevational difference of greater than 20' (as measured from the lower site boundary) between the NPS inventories and the final topo location are listed in Appendix G.

UTM coordinates also derive from topo locations. All UTM's are center designations. Large sites and some with multiple areas have additional UTM data. This additional UTM data is indicated by an asterisk and noted on the site inventory form.

All of our UTM and elevational calculations were checked by Alan Reed. Sites recorded by Klager's crew during the Phase VI survey were the only ones for which UTM locations were originally given, and minor differences occurred between Klager's calculations and our own. Consequently UTM's for each of the Phase VI sites were recalculated, and this recalculated location is the one which appears in the site inventory. Such minor discrepancies are expectable occurrences. They occur because of variations in pencil point widths, in guideline alignments, in photographic distortions of the UTM template, and in the individual recorder's ability to interpolate between template marks. In general, we expect the UTM coordinates to be within 20 to 40m of the correct location as shown on the topographic map.

Topographic situation was taken in all instances directly from report sources. Conflicts between report descriptions and the topographic setting as indicated by topo map locations are noted in Appendix H. Definitions of topographic situations are those given by Schaafsma (1976:5-14) and Klager (1980).

Soil and substrate data were derived from composite sources: survey notes, where available, notes on sketches, inventories, texts, and excavation data from post survey investigations. Based on textual information, all site locations described as first terrace were assumed to have Fernando loam soils (Schaafsma 1976:11).

The direction of slope was derived from downslope arrows on sketches, drainage directions and locations on sketches, text and survey notes, and topo locations where site boundaries cross 2 or more contour lines.

The steepness of the slope was extracted from descriptors on sketches, from the NPS inventory, from the published sources, or from topo maps in obviously steep or level terrain.

Exposure was extrapolated from survey notes and topo locations. Topo locations were used only for sites in canyon side and similar settings.

Ecological zones were derived from 2 principal sources. Klager (1980) used the following terms which we took verbatim: pinyon juniper woodland, juniper grassland, shrub grassland.

For the remainder of the sites, descriptions of ecological zones given in survey notes and texts were translated into one of three Upper Sonoran plant communities:

Pinyon-juniper woodland (usually heavily dominated by juniper)

Desert scrub (shrubs, generally sagebrush dominated)

Desert grassland (grasses with sparse cacti)

These designations were extrapolated from the floral descriptions of the reservoir (Schaafsma 1976), and are designed to correspond to the broader scale divisions of the vegetative community classification system being implemented by the Laboratory of Anthropology. In some instances, sites were assigned to the transition zones between these communities. Where survey notes and text descriptions of ecological zones were lacking, vegetative classifications were derived from SAR photographs and occasional notes on sketches. Questionable assignments are indicated with question marks.

Drainage systems were assigned based on the named drainage basin in which a site was located. Sites located along unnamed drainages were assigned to the named drainage into which the unnamed drainage flowed. In addition to the drainage designation itself, a second descriptor, used by Schaafsma (1976:39-40) to designate various areas of the Reservoir District, was added in parentheses. If this descriptor did not differ from that of the drainage basin, it was not listed.

Cultural Data

The single or multicomponent nature of each site was derived from NPS inventory descriptions. A subjective judgement was made by our staff based on survey documentation in the questionable cases. That is, if there is a doubt about whether one or many components are represented, the placement of the question mark in the single component slot reflects our judgement that it is probably single component. A question mark in the multicomponent slot reflects our belief that the site is probably multicomponent.

The cultural/temporal affiliation of each site was taken directly, from the NPS inventory and published data. Inconsistencies within these sources or questions raised in our minds are included with other site specific comments in Appendix H. The basis for these assignments was also taken from the inventory and textual data.

Site descriptions are distilled from all available descriptive data, the bulk of which is contained in the NPS inventory and Klager (1980). If additional information is available beyond these one-line descriptions, it is entered on attached artifact and/or feature forms. Attached forms are indicated on the first line of the site description. If neither artifact nor feature forms are indicated, the one-line description contains all the information available.

Comments following the site description are of two types: 1) inferences and associations made by original project personnel and 2) our comments, which are set off by parentheses.

Artifact forms describe assemblages for sites and portions of sites and are segregated by component (in multicomponent sites) if possible. Labels used in the inventory, sketches, and texts to describe concentrations within sites were retained. Unlabeled concentrations were assigned "cluster" numbers. These "cluster" numbers were also entered in the appropriate areas on sketch maps. Areas or features designated by number or letter in post survey examinations were also retained. If discrepancies existed between area or feature designations at different phases of work, the latest devised system was used with previous designations in parentheses. Feature labels were assigned and marked on sketch maps if no prior designation existed.

Since no formal sampling method was employed in any survey phase, we classified the kind of examination the surveyor performed as an inspection. The strategy appears to be some kind of grab sample of varying intensity. Sites examined during the testing phases were sampled in several ways. The type of sample used, as described in the documents, is indicated under Sample Frame.

Artifact densities and frequencies are given only if they are calculated and reported in field notes, inventory, or text. We did not calculate density from artifact frequencies when only frequencies were given.

Feature descriptions are listed by provenience, that is, by area or cluster if they are within such a zone and also by component. If the component is not specified on the feature form, it is identical to that given on page 1 of the site form.

Question marks in the component slots of artifact and/or feature forms indicate either that the component cannot be specified by time or culture or that the separation of the artifacts/features into different components is questionable. The latter situation can occur when a diagnostic projectile point may or may not be associated with the other artifacts found on the site. It also occurs when des-

criptions of artifact assemblages in survey notes and other sources are not clear as to what artifacts belong to which component, or whether all artifacts belong to a single component.

Site size was derived directly from scaled sketch maps. These measurements and the area calculated from them took precedence over other sources, i.e. NPS inventory and text. If sketches were absent or if they lacked scales, the inventory and text data were used. In cases of small differences between inventory and text data the larger dimensions were used to ensure that all cultural remains were included. Missing site dimension axes reflect the absence of sketch and report data.

The depth of fill was obtained from profiles of tested features and from survey notes when available.

Site condition was extrapolated from all available sources but is a subjective judgement on our part. The basis for the categorization is the extent to which specific damage is described for the site. The category "deteriorated" is used when most of the data potential of a site appears to have been exhausted by either natural or cultural causes. Sites that have been completely collected, as in the case of a site represented by a single projectile point, are classed as deteriorated.

Sites exposed in arroyo banks but otherwise buried are checked as "unexposed." The category "unaltered" is checked in all cases. This category is assumed to apply to formal renovation or remodeling of structures and features as opposed to scientific data extraction or natural processes of alteration, and therefore cannot be used to characterize the kinds of resources present in the Abiquiu Reservoir District.

Site disturbance (Characterization of Condition) consists of a set of factors that have affected the integrity of the site. The presence of any one of those factors is indicated either by a check or by a percentage entered next to that factor. Percentages indicate the proportion of the site area affected if calculable. Checks signify that the size of an area over which a given factor operated is not known. The presence of specific disturbance factors was derived from sketches, survey notes where available, NPS inventories, and textual descriptions (especially Klager (1980) and various testing projects). As noted above, percentage of area affected is given. This does not reflect the importance of these areas relative to others. For example, vandalism of 1% of the site area may have disturbed 80% of the structural remains.

Inundation as a disturbance factor is recorded in terms of frequency of flooding and is directly linked to site elevation. Sites above 6220', for example, have never been inundated, while sites below 6170' are permanently flooded. The inundation frequency is based on Corps of Engineers data on yearly maxima from the initial flooding of the pool through early 1980. The inundation episodes given on the site form represent the approximate number of years in

which a specific elevation has been flooded. Sites that span a wide elevational range are given a span of inundation occurrences. The number of inundation episodes given for each site represents a conservative estimate, since it does not account for intra annual fluctuations or the fact that inundation records for several years were not available.

Klager's (1980) report includes specific recommendations with respect to National Register eligibility and these recommendations were entered on the Phase VI site inventories. Virtually all other sites were recommended for nomination as part of an archaeological district. A few sites with greater than average research potential were recommended for nomination on their own merits. Sites consisting of a single (collected) artifact were not recommended.

Repository and Records

The documents available for each site at the time of this compilation are listed under site records. These records, unless otherwise noted, are under curation at the School of American Research, Santa Fe.

Photos are included under site records and are listed as they appear on photo logs, but in many cases we were unable to match log entries with contact prints and negatives. In addition, some photos are published in reports but we do not have photo log references. The citation of photos then should not be interpreted to mean that the actual photos are available. Because the bulk of the photos are from Phase III, unless otherwise noted photo numbers are from Phase III. All other project photos are identified by phase. Within the Phase III photos, there are several different numbering systems. Most photo logs give either crew number and/or crew leader, roll, and exposure numbers. Some crew chiefs used sequential numbering that cross cuts roll numbers, others began with #1 when numbering exposures on each new roll of film. These systems were preserved intact in the photo references.

Collections are also listed under site records and are referenced by whatever system was used by the crew chief. Two methods are common. One system employs only FS (field specimen) designations. These designations are sequential for each site. The second system is essentially the same except that in addition to the specimen number, the notation also includes the site number as well as the feature and level number where applicable. When we lacked FS sheets describing collections, but where artifacts apparently were collected, the category "Collections" was followed with a question mark. Wher the identification of the collected item was in doubt, this identification was followed with a question mark.

With the exception of Phase VI survey sites (Klager 1980), references include all pages on which the site is explicitly referred to by number. General discussions that may pertain to the site are excluded. Page numbers are not given for the Phase VI survey sites. The complete citation for all references can be found in the reference section of this report.

Part III

Evaluation of Existing Data

School of American Research work in the Abiquiu Reservoir District has been consistent in both field and laboratory methods, especially in the testing phases. Curated site records are largely complete and are relatively well organized.

For the purposes of this project, there are several data deficiencies in the survey phases. These reflect two areas of concern: 1) missing forms, records, etc. and 2) variables not fully addressed. The most critical missing records are Phase I and Phase III field logs (site descriptions) covering AR1-77, AR400-424, and AR513-525. These constitute approximately 35% of the total inventory. Their absence is offset to some extent by the NPS inventory sheets. Second in importance are missing site plans. Some may have been lost (AR513-525) but most of the missing plans were never done in the field. The sites lacking sketches total 85 (25 % of the inventory). In addition another 37 sites have unscaled sketches. Third, there are no Phase I photo logs, and photo numbering systems are inconsistent. Phase III photo logs appear complete but there is a problem correlating them to the contact prints and negatives. Photos for 128 Phase II sites (ca 39% of the inventory) could not be correlated with contact prints, or were never taken, or did not turn out. Phase IV photos are logged but contact prints would be easier to use if labelled. Phase VI photos (testing) were not included in the SAR data supplied to us. However, since we used photographic documentation rather infrequently, the photo problems were not serious. They may pose difficulties in relocating sites.

The second major area of concern involves the site data itself and includes problems with 1) site location, 2) site size and boundaries, 3) scanty descriptions of features and artifacts, 4) lack of consideration of natural and cultural disturbance, and 5) other less critical areas.

Accurate site locations are essential for calculating other site characteristics: UTM's, elevation, topographic situation, and inundation frequencies. Several errors in the blueline map, including duplicate site numbers, were noted. The field maps on the other hand occasionally displayed multiple locations for the same site. Some locational errors were identified and corrected in Phase VI, but others were not. Inaccuracies with respect to the placement of sites are to be anticipated when only topographic maps are available for field use. Within the parameters of the topo maps, which themselves have a built in error of 10-15%, site locations could easily be off by 100m in level areas or 20 or more vertical feet in sloping areas. The elevational margin of error is the more critical because of the nature of reservoir impact. One site was shifted from below to above 6220' and 9 sites were revised downward, below 6220' during this project.

The approximately 0.5 sq. mile area between Arroyo del Chamiso and Comanche Canyon, north of the Chama, has an especially high frequency of questionable site locations. Phase VI efforts to relocate some of these sites apparently failed, and the location of

others were changed. Approximately half of the sites in this section have problomatic locations.

The sizes and boundaries of sites are uncertain in 138 cases. These uncertainties are the outcome of several different events including missing sketch scales, probable misreading of sketch scales, and lack of lines defining the limits of artifact distributions on the sketches.

The overwhelming difficulty, however, in working with the Abiquiu data, with the notable exceptions of the testing projects and Klager's Phase VI survey, is the scanty descriptive data. This is true for the majority of Phase I and III site records. There are virtually no estimates of assemblage size or density. Feature descriptions are frequently vague and feature size is often omitted. The descriptions of concentrations within sites do not correlate well with site maps (again Klager's survey is an exception and is exemplary in this regard). The lack of labelling of features tends to make sorting them out or identifying clusters difficult. Soil and depth of fill are infrequently and/or incompletely described or estimated. Lithic material types are virtually always given, at least in gross categories. However, information about assemblage size, density, and attributes of debitage, information that has increased in analytical importance over the last few years, is only minimally represented in the descriptions. These omissions are not merely simplifications of field data for the NPS inventories but apparently reflect their absence in the survey notes.

The primary ramifications of this state of affairs are that 1) it will be difficult to precisely estimate the number of person days required for mitigation studies and 2) that detailed stratification of the sites on functional or technological grounds prior to mitigation will be very difficult. In addition, Phase I and III data are not suitable for the types of analyses of spatial patterning we have come to expect from current surveys. However, gross stratification on the basis of site morphology, e.g. presence or absence of hearths, is possible and a few lithic sites have already been classified as gravel quarry sites (pedregal sites). Moreover, sites could be sampled randomly and post stratified.

The final critical area is the discussion of site condition. Rarely are factors of site impact mentioned, though some impacts are evident, such as roads drawn on sketch maps. Only 56% of all sites have any information of site condition. Since the degree of site disturbance affects the site's research potential, we feel that this is a severe disadvantage when planning mitigation sampling. Moreover, data on the degree of slope is often missing. Since wave action and flooding appear to affect steep slopes more severely potential impacts of this nature are hard to assess from the survey data.

On the other hand, gaps in the data pertaining to ecological zone and exposure are less critical as far as stratifying or understanding the sites is concerened.

Part IV

Recommendations

This section outlines some potential solutions to the data problems discussed in Part III.

The first priority should be checking site locations. This should include an SAR review of locations in the area between Chamiso and Comanche, north of the Chama. Perhaps these locational matters can be resolved in the lab but we suspect it would be better to resurvey this area (ca 9 person days estimated) and reassign site numbers as necessary. Certain other sites also require location checks. These are listed in Appendix F. Some of these sites simply need to be located more accurately and this can be handled as a first phase of the mitigation plan; others could not be relocated during Phase VI. Given the potential errors in topo locations, we suggest that sites also be plotted on aerial photos, if available.

Second, prior to implementation of any staged mitigation based on changes in water level, a first phase should involve a field check to confirm elevational ranges and establish slope.

Third, because of questions about site condition, site selection based on random sampling should include more than the minimal number of desired sites so that less productive sites may be eliminated from the sample.

Fourth, all sites to be included in the mitigation sample might best be inspected initially and boundary and fill determinations made so that time can be reasonably allocated to each site.

Fifth, for ease of future reference, we suggest that someone familiar with the sites look over the contact prints and photo logs and establish the identity of site photos, labelling them appropriately.

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Appendix A

Phase II Coding Format

FIELD	CONTENT	COLUMN
1	Site No.	1 & 2
2	Grid No.	3, 4, & 5
3	Level	6
4	Specimen No.	7, 8, & 9
5	Item No.	10, 11, & 12
6	Material	13, 14, 15, 16, & 17
7	Stage of Manufacture	18
8	Cortex	19
9	Measurement	20, 21, & 22
10	Utilized Portion	23
11	Marginal Retouch	24
12	Wear Pattern	25
13	Edge Angle	26 & 27
14	Utilized Portion (2)	28
15	Marginal Retouch (2)	29
16	Wear Pattern (2)	30
17	Edge Angle (2)	31 & 32
18	Utilized Portion (3)	33
19	Marginal Retouch (3)	34
20	Wear Pattern (3)	35
21	Edge Angle (3)	36 & 37
22	Utilized Portion (4)	38
23	Marginal Retouch (4)	39
24	Wear Pattern (4)	40
25	Edge Angle (4)	41 & 42

Phase II Lithic Categories

CODE	MATERIAL
1009	Chert
1010	Gray chert
1030	Black chert
1060	Red chert (jasper)
10616	Red chert
1070	Yellow-brown chert
1071	Pennsylvanian chert
1073	Olive-brown chert
1090A (10900)	Pedernal chert-opaque-white
1090B (10901)	Pedernal chert-opaque-white; black inclusions
1090C (10902)	Pedernal chert-opaque-white; black inclusions-glossy
1090D (10903)	Pedernal chert-oqaque-white; red inclusions
1090E (10904)	Pedernal chert-opaque-white; red and yellow inclusion
1090F (10905)	Pedernal chert-opaque-white; yellow inclusions
1090G (10906)	Pedernal chert-opaque-white; red, yellow, and black inclusions
1090H (10907)	Pedernal chert-opaque-yellow and black
1090I (10908)	Pedernal chert-opaque-red and black
1091A (10910)	Pedernal chert-chal.-clear to transparent

Appendix A - cont.

CODE	MATERIAL
1091B (10911)	Pedernal chert-chal.-yellow inclusions
1091C (10912)	Pedernal chert-chal.-red and black inclusions
1091D (10913)	Pedernal chert-chal.-black, massy inclusions
1091E (10914)	Pedernal chert-chal.-white; red inclusions
1091F (10915)	Pedernal chert-chal.-white inclusions
1091G (10916)	Pedernal chert-chal.-red and yellow inclusions
1091H (10917)	Pedernal chert-chal.-red, yellow and black inclusions
1091I (10918)	Pedernal chert-chal.-yellow and black inclusions
1091J (10919)	Pedernal chert-chal.
1093	Pedernal chert-chal.-yellow cores; translucent rinds
1120	Silicified wood-red
1130	Silicified wood
1141	Silicified wood-white and black
1151	Silicified wood, Jemez variety
1161	Silicified wood, brown-gray black
11907	Silicified wood
2010	Sandstone-massive-light brown
2020	Sandstone-slabby-light brown
2200	Quartzite-sedimentary-light gray, granular
2205	Quartzite-sedimentary-light tan, red-fine grain
3351	Quartz-sillimanite schist
3401	Basalt-vesicular-black
3410	Basalt-vesicular-black
3501	Obsidian-clear-banded
3520	Obsidian-clear-brown tinge (Jemez)
3521	Obsidian-streaky or mottled-red or brown (Jemez)
3530	Obsidian-smoky-light gray-white/gray inclusions Polvadera Peak area
3531	Obsidian-smoky (same as 3530)
3700	Basalt-vitrophyre-black/dark gray-fine grained
4000	Quartzite-undifferentiated
4001	Quartzite-snowy white
4402	Quartzite-gray-banded
4560	Quartz-mica schist

CODE	STAGE OF MANUFACTURE
0	Utilized parent material
1	Primary core
2	Secondary core
3	Flake
4	Shatter
5	Biface: complete
6	Biface: partial
7	Uniface
8	Pressure flake
9	Trimming flake

Appendix A - cont.

CODE	CORTEX
0	Not present
1	Dorsal Surface of flake
2	Striking platform of flake only
3	Both dorsal surface and striking platform
4	Most of surface
5	Partial coverage
6	Trace

CODE	LENGTH (MAX DIMENSION)
0	Less than 10mm
1	10-12mm
2	13-14mm
3	15-17mm
4	18-22mm
5	23-26mm
6	27-33mm
7	34-42mm
8	43-59mm
9	More than 59mm

CODE	UTILIZED PORTION
0	Utilized original surface
1	Proximal end of flake
2	Distal end of flake
3	Indeterminate end of flake
4	Lateral edge of flake: left (view from dorsal side)
5	Lateral edge of flake: right
6	Perimeter
7	Convenient edge (usually on shatter)
8	Notch
9	Projection

CODE	MARGINAL RETOUCH
0	Unretouched
1	Unifacial: ventral surface of flake
2	Unifacial: dorsal surface of flake
3	Bifacial
4	Unifacial: other than a flake

CODE	WEAR PATTERN
A	Light, unifacial step fracture
B	Heavy, unifacial step fracture
C	Light, unifacial chipping
D	Light, bifacial attrition
E	Heavy, bifacial attrition
F	Bifacial precussion (precussion on an edge)
G	Percussion on an original surface
H	Light, rotary chipping
I	Rotary step fracture
J	Attrition on a projection
K	Polish

Appendix A - cont.

CODE	FRAGMENTATION
Blank	Whole
0	Proximal end of flake
1	Distal end of flake
2	Midsection of flake
3	Lateral edge of flake
4	Broken biface or uniface
5	Broken core

Appendix B

Phase IV Coding Format

FIELD	CONTENT	COLUMN
1	Site Number	1,2
2	Grid Number	3,4,5
3	Level	6
4	Specimen Number	7,8,9
5	Item Number	10,11,12
6	Material	13,14,15,16,17
7	Stage of Manufacture	18
8	Cortex	19
9	Measurement (Length)	20,21,22
10	Utilized Portion	23
11	Marginal Retouch	24
12	Wear Pattern	25
13	Edge Angle	26,26 (sic)
14	Utilized Portion (2)	28
15	Marginal Retouch (2)	29
16	Wear Pattern (2)	30
17	Edge Angle (2)	31,32
18	Utilized Portion (3)	33
19	Marginal Retouch (3)	34
20	Wear Pattern (3)	35
21	Edge Angle (3)	36,37
22	Utilized Portion (4)	38
23	Marginal Retouch (4)	39
24	Wear Pattern (4)	40
25	Edge Angle (4)	41,42
26	Width	48,49,50
27	Thickness	51,52,53
28	Fragmentation	54
29	Heat Treatment	70 (not used)
30	Meter Square	73
31	Feature Number	74
32	Grids over 3 digits long	75,76,77,78,79

Phase IV Lithic Categories

CODE	MATERIAL
1010	Fossiliferous chert
1030	Black chert
1060	Red chert (jasper)
1070	Yellow-brown chert
1073	Oliver-brown chert
1090A (10900)	Pedernal chert-opaque-white
1090B (10901)	Pedernal chert-opaque white; black inclusions
1090C (10902)	Pedernal chert-opaque-white; black inclusions-gloss
1090D (10903)	Pedernal chert-opaque-white, red inclusions

Appendix B - cont.

CODE	MATERIAL
1090E (10904)	Pedernal chert-opaque white, red and yellow inclusions
1090F (10905)	Pedernal chert-opaque white, yellow inclusions
1090G (10906)	Pedernal chert-opaque white; red, yellow, black inclusions
1090H (10907)	Pedernal chert-opaque-yellow and black
1090I (10908)	Pedernal chert-opaque-red and black
1091A (10910)	Pedernal chert-chal.-clear to transparent
1091B (10911)	Pedernal chert-chal.-yellow inclusions
1091C (10912)	Pedernal chert-chal.-red and black inclusions
1091D (10913)	Pedernal chert-chal.-black,massy inclusion
1091E (10914)	Pedernal chert-chal.-white, red inclusions
1091F (10915)	Pedernal chert-chal.-white inclusions
1091G (10916)	Pedernal chert-chal.-red and yellow inclusions
1091H (10917)	Pedernal chert-chal.-red,yellow,and black inclusions
1091I (10918)	Pedernal chert-chal.-yellow and black inclusions
1093	Peddernal cher-chal.-yellow core, translucent rind
1100	Silicified wood, misc.
1112	Silicified wood, brown-gray black
1151	Silicified wood, yellow brown, Jemez variety
1400	Chert, misc.
1600	Chert, gray
2200	Quartzite-sedimentary-light gray, granular
2205	Quartzite-sedimentary-light tan or red, fine grain
3500	Obsidian-clear-banded
3501	Obsidian-clear-banded Same
3509	Obsidian-clear-banded
3510	Obsidian-dense-black
3520	Obsidian-clear-brown tinge (Jemez)
3521	Obsidian-streaky or mottled red or brown (Jemez)
3530	Obsidian-smoky-light gray and/or white inclusions (Polvadera Peak)
3700	Basalt-vitrophyre-black/dark gray-fine grained
4000	Quartzite-undifferentiated
4001	Quartzite-snowy white Same
4002	Quartzite-snowy white
4402	Quartzite-gray-banded

CODE	UTILIZED PORTION
0	Utilized original surface
1	Proximal end of flake
2	Distal end of flake
3	Indeterminate end of flake
4	Lateral edge of flake-left (from dorsal side)
5	Lateral edge of flake-right
6	Perimeter
7	Convenient edge (usually on shatter)
8	Notch
9	Projection

Appendix B - cont.

CODE	WEAR PATTERN
A	Light unifacial step fracture
B	Heavy unifacial step fracture
C	Light unifacial chipping
D	Light bifacial attrition
E	Heavy bifacial attrition
F	Bifacial percussion on edge
G	Percussion on an original surface
H	Light rotary chipping
I	Rotary step fracture
J	Attrition on a projection
K	Polish

CODE	EDGE ANGLE INTERVAL
1	1-10 degrees
2	11-20 degrees
3	21-30 degrees
4	31-40 degrees
5	41-50 degrees
6	51-60 degrees
7	61-70 degrees
8	71-80 degrees
9	81-90 degrees
10	Over 90 degrees

CODE	FRAGMENTATION
Blank	Whole
0	Proximal end of flake
1	Distal end of flake
2	Midsection of flake
3	Lateral edge of flake
4	Broken biface or uniface
5	Broken core

Appendix C

Phase V: Ceramic Code and Card Design

FIELD	CONTENTS	COLUMN
1	Site Number	1,2,3
2	Grid Number	4,5,6,7,8
3	Meter Square Number	9
4	Level	10,11
5	Feature Letter	12,13
6	Field Specimen Number	14,15,16,17,18
7	See Field 21 (Item Number moved)	19,20,21
8	Thickness	22,23
9	Vessel Shape	24,25
10	Temper	26,27
11	Temper Size	28,29
12	Paste Color	30,31
13	Exterior Surface Treatment	32,33
14	Interior Surface Treatment	34,35
15	Slip location	36,37
16	Slip Type	38,39
17	Slip Color	40,41
18	Rim Form	42,43
19	Paint	44
20	Utilization	45,46
21	Item Number	47,48,49,50,51

Phase V: Lithic Categories

CODE	MATERIAL
1011	Fossiliferous chert
1020	Black chert
1060	Red chert (jasper)
1070	Yellow-brown chert
1073	Olive-brown chert
1090	Pedernal chert-opaque-white
1091	Pedernal chert-chalcedonic
1093	Pedernal chert-chal.-yellow core, translucent rind
1151	Silicified wood, yellow brown, Jemez variety
1400	Chert, misc.
1600	Chert, gray
2200	Quartzite-sedimentary-light gray, granular
2205	Quartzite-sedimentary-light tan or red, fine grain
3500	Obsidian-clear-banded
3520	Obsidian-dense-black
3520	Obsidian-clear-brown tinge (Jemez)
3521	Obsidian-streaky or mottled red or brown (Jemez)
3530	Obsidian-smoky-light gray and/or white inclusions (Polvadera Peak)
3700	Basalt-vitrophyre-black/dark gray-fine grained
4000	Quartzite-undifferentiated
4001	Quartzite-snowy white

Appendix C - cont.

CODE	STAGE OF MANUFACTURE
0	Parent Material
1	Primary Core
2	Secondary Core
3	Flake
4	Shatter
5	Complete Biface
6	Partial Biface
7	Complete Uniface
8	Pressure Flake
9	Trimming Flake
10	Resharpening Flake
11	Partial Uniface

CODE	WEAR PATTERN
A	Light unifacial step fracture
B	Heavy unifacial step fracture
C	Light unifacial chipping
D	Light bifacial attrition
E	Heavy bifacial attrition
F	Bifacial percussion on edge
G	Percussion on an original surface
H	Light rotary chipping
I	Rotary step fracture
J	Attrition on a projection
K	Polish

Appendix C - Phase V: Projectile Point Card Design

FIELD	CONTENT	COLUMNS
1	Site Number	1,2,3
2	Grid Number	4,5,6,7,8
3	Meter Square Number	9
4	Level	10,11
5	Feature Letter	12,13
6	Field Specimen Number	14,15,16,17,18
7	Item Number	19,20,21
8	Material	22,23,24,25,26,27
9	Stage of Manufacture	28
10	Fragmentation	29
11	Overall Length	30,31
12	Weight	32,33
13	Platform	34,35
14	Cross Section	36,37
15	Flaking	38
16	Form of Blade Edge	39
17	Treatment of Blade Edge	40,41
18	Location of Blade width	42
19	Blade Width	43,44
20	Blade Length	45,46

Appendix C - cont.

FIELD	CONTENT	COLUMNS
21	Blade Thickness	47,48
21	Shoulder Type	49,50
23	Stem Forming Method	51,52
24	Stem Form	53,54
25	Stem Length	55,56
26	Stem Thickness	57,58
27	Neck Width	59,60
28	Base Form	61,62
29	Base Width	63,64
30	Tangs (on base)	65,66
31	Tip Type	67,68
32	Tip Angle	69
33	Number of Notches	70
34	Location of Notches	71
35	Notch Width	72
36	Notch Depth	73
37	Smoothing	74
38	Wear Pattern	75
39	Location of Wear Pattern	76
40	Special Characteristics	77

Appendix D

CURATED COLLECTIONS FROM LA 3505 STORED AT THE LABORATORY OF ANTHROPOLOGY MUSEUM OF NEW MEXICO, SANTA FE (From Klager 1980)

ITEMS	DESCRIPTION	ORIGINAL PROVENIENCE	STORAGE LOCATION
Ceramics: Culinary	1 bag	Rooms 3,5,7,1,6, and 8	Room #203 (Prewitt House)
	1 bag	Rooms 15 and kiva	Room #203 (Prewitt House)
	1 bag	Rooms 18,19,29,30,2, and 14	Room #203 (Prewitt House)
	2 bags	Rooms 11, 12, 13, 20, 21, 22, and 23	Room #203 (Prewitt House)
	1 bag	Rooms 10,25, and 26	Room #203 (Prewitt House)
	1 partially restored jar	Room 21	Room #203 (Prewitt House)
Decorated	1 restorable Santa Fe Black-on-white		Room #203 (Prewit House)
	3 bags Wiyo Black-on-white several restorable vessels		Room #203 (Prewitt House)
	1 bag Pindi Black-on-white, several restorable vessels		Room #203 (Prewitt House)
	1 bag miscellaneous sherds		Room #201 (Sub-basement)
	1 bag sherds photographed for report		Room #201 (Sub-basement)
Lithics	1 mixed bag of assorted knives, scrapers, etc.		Room #203
	1 double bitted stone axe		On loan to the Indian Pueblo Cultural Center, Albuquerque
	Projectile point	Room 22	Room #203
	Projectile point	Room 11	Room #203
	Two projectile points	Room 9	Room #203

Appendix D cont.

ITEMS	DESCRIPTION	ORIGINAL PROVENIENCE	STORAGE LOCATION
	Drill, kiva		Room #203
	Blade (Knife)	Room 11	UCLA Obsidian Hydration Lab.
	Drill, surface		Room #203
	Projectil point, surface		UCLA Obsidian Hydration Lab.
	Blade (Knife), kiva		UCLA Obsidian Hydration Lab.
	Projectile point	Room 26	UCLA Obsidian Hydration Lab.
	1 bag assorted lithics, primarily chert		Room #201
Other:	2 small boxes, burned yucca fiber, corn husks, and basket fragments	Room 2	Room #203
	3 pieces of dendro (not treated with preservative-condition poor)	Room 7	Room #203
	2 burned juniper bark plugs		Room #203
	2 packets of burned fiber		Room #203
	1 packet-gray/green	Room 21	Room #203
Undifferentiated Bulk Collections:			
	1 bag surface sherds and lithics		Room #201
	1 bag miscellaneous bone and vegetable matter-including bone, antler, adobe impression, and burned corn		Room #201

Appendix D cont.

ITEMS	DESCRIPTION	ORIGINAL PROVENIENCE	STORAGE LOCATION
Additional Collections From Abiquiu Sites:			
	1 bag of ceramics and lithics from the "Spillway Cave" (Exact location unknown)		Room #201
	1 bag of bone and wood from "Spillway Cave"		Room #201
	1 mixed bag of Tewa red and Polychrome ceramics, smudged utility ware, and archaic points and lithics (including obsidian Bajada and En Medio points), seventy pieces in all. Collected by members of the Santa Fe Archaeological Society in late 1950s. Arroyo Comales is cited as collection area. Sample may be associated with AR4 Navajo and Archaic Occupation (Schaafsma 1976,1979).		Room #201

CULTURAL RESOURCE INVENTORY
AT ABIQUIU DAM

_____ / _____
Recorder Date

_____ /SAR
Project/Institution

SITE IDENTIFICATION

_____
Land Jurisdiction/Owner

LA No._____Field No._____

Site Name_____

LOCATION

_____¼ of the_____½of the_____¼ Sec._____T ____, R_____,NMPM, Rio Arr Co., N.M.
½ ½

UTM: Zone 13 _____N_____E Aerial Photo. Reference _____

Map Reference: USGS 7.5'_____

PHYSICAL SETTING

Elevation:_____ft.

Topographic Situation:_____

Soil/Substrate:_____

Slope:_____

Exposure:_____

Ecological Zone:_____

Drainage System:_____

CULTURAL SUMMARY

_____Single Component _____Multicomponent

Cultural/Temporal Classification:_____

_____

Basis:_____

Site Description: Feature Forms_____ Artifact Forms_____

Field No._____

CULTURAL SUMMARY (cont)

Site Size - Dimensions:_____ Area (sq.m.)_____

Depth of Cultural Deposit:_____

SITE CONDITION

_____excellent
_____good
_____fair
_____deteriorated

_____ruins
_____unexposed
_____altered
_____unaltered

Characterization of Condition (% of area affected)

_____surface collection
_____vandalism
_____heavy equipment/construction
_____vegetative modification
_____off-road vehicle
_____historic recycling
_____livestock
_____burrowing, etc.
_____downslope erosion

_____channel erosion
_____deflation
_____aggregation
_____inundation (episodic - #)
_____inundation (permanent)
_____testing/excavation
_____redeposition of cultural materials
_____other:_____

NATIONAL REGISTER STATUS/ELIGIBILITY

SITE RECORDS

REPOSITORY: School of American Research

REFERENCE

Appendix E

Field No. _____ Component_____

ARTIFACTS

Provenience:_____

Sample Frame (kind and size):_____

Density:_____Estimated/Counted

Total Frequency :_____Estimated/Counted

FEATURES

Provenience_____

Component_____

Feature_____

Size:

Description:

Function:

Basis:

Appendix F

Sites Requiring Location Checks

AR52
AR53
AR54
AR55
AR56
AR57 (506)
AR58
AR59
AR70
AR71
AR113
AR145
AR200
AR203
AR225
AR248
AR249
AR250
AR251
AR252
AR253
AR254
AR255
AR256
AR257
AR258
AR259
AR260
AR405
AR406
AR408
AR417
AR500
AR501
AR504
AR505
AR506 (57)
AR507
AR508
AR509
AR512
AR513
AR516
AR525
AR530

Appendix G

Sites with Elevation Discrepancies Greater Than 20'

Site #	Original Elevation (NPS)	Revised Elevation (site forms)
AR1	A: 6140', B: 6150'	6115'-6150'
AR4	6220'-6240'	6150'-6300'
AR33	6230'-6300'	6190'-6300'
AR34	6240'	6200'-6260'
AR43	6240'	6175'-6240'
AR102	6200'	6160'-6241'
AR108	6210'	6180'
AR110	6245'	6145'-6200'
AR112	6250'	6220'-6230'
AR136	6390'	6360'-6400'
AR160	6280'	6210'-6300'
AR162	6240'-6330'	6200'-6330'
AR163	6308'-6328'	6255'-6325'
AR170	6220'	6145'-6340'
AR206	6350'	6260'-6270'
AR218	6160'	6130'-6200'
AR222	6240'	6200'-6250'
AR225	6210'	6260'
AR229	6410'	6380'-6482'
AR233	6300'	6260'-6320'
AR234	6200'	6170'-6240'
AR238	6200'	6160'-6180'
AR400	6280'-6320'	6240'
AR401	6280'-6340'	6240'-6320'
AR418	6300'	6275'-6341'
AR421	6320'-6360'	6355'-6380'
AR423	6350'	6325'
AR511	6340'	6250'
AR533'	6320'-6340'	6290'-6340'
920-2	6385'	6360'-6380'
920-7	6305'	6360'-6380'
920-9	6470'	6440'-6450'
920-18	6480'	6450'-6500'
920-20	6390'	6450'-6470'
920-22	6375'	6455'-6465'
920-29	6390'	6360'-6390'

Seven (7) sites with LA numbers for which we were able to calculate elevations do not have NPS inventory elevational data. These sites are AR6,15,30, 538,539,540 and 541.

APPENDIX H

SITE SPECIFIC PROBLEM AREAS

AR1 Site map has no scale, North arrow or legend Elevation 6120'in 1974, 6225' in 1975, No F.S. sheet 3 sample areas indicated but not differentiated

AR2 Elevation 6120' in 1974, 6220' in 1975. NPS inventory dimensions do not correspond to map

AR3 1975 report revised cultural affiliation to Historic Navajo from 1974 report reading "Pueblo IV". NPS inventory still claims PIV cultural affiliation

AR5 NPS Inventory elevation differs from field map location; blueline map differs from field map. Pit roasting or hearth function not clearly delineated

AR6 Blueline map differs from field map, location by lat/long. Site dimension conflict with site map

AR7 Site area on NPS Inventory smaller than sketch; Inventory used. Plotted from lat/long. FS sheet missing. Lithic data missing. No descriptions for field survey feature data

AR8 Site area does not match locations on blueline or field map; plotted from lat/long. areas A&B not clearly distinguished on map or site description. (Confused with AR7?). Possible structure present not addressed during excavation. Description of BMII Archaic points not correlated with data. Number of additional features mentioned in notes (5) but more (7) are indicated on map. Photo Log??

AR9 Originally thought to be Historic-Spanish-changed to Ute Ramada (no glass, etc.) Petroglyph panel mentioned in survey notes not described in subsequent reports

AR10 Phase IV map-site smaller than field topo size and inventory, however site is silted up. Obsidian occurrence attribruted to Pueblo II-IV (Ph.IV); elsewhere to Historic Ute

AR11 Overall dimensions of site from NPS Inventory much larger than Ph IV map

AR13 Site dimensions conflict with site map.

AR15 Location differs from field, lat/long, and blueline. Blueline disregarded. Does not describe lithics

AR16 Drainage should read Gato arroyo not Comanche

AR18 Site dimensions conflict with site map

Appendix H - cont.

AR21 Site dimensions conflict with site map. Topo does not indicate Area B west of Highway 84. 50% sample of lithics analyzed but not indicated

AR22 Last sentence pg. 140 (PhIV-1977) change number of Ped. chert from 57 to 67?

AR26 Lacks definitive descriptions of petroglyph panels. No site map or dimensions. Some petroglyph photos lost?

AR33 NPS says situated in lower canyon section, PhII says cliff edge. Overlooking Chama (probably includes both)

AR34 PhIII - cultural affiliation undetermined, Ph VI basis for Archaic affiliation unclear

AR35 PhVI indicate site originally mislocated, thus replotted

AR36 Two lithic concentrations, not shown on site map

AR37 Concentrations A&B not on map

AR39 PhIII site dimensions conflict with map; PhVI more accurate

AR40 Topo location may be too far east

AR41 Scale questionable, Area B no dimensions, Areas not clearly indicated on site map

AR42 No dimensions, PhVI notes are in extreme conflict with PhIII site dimensions

AR43 Ambiguous site location. Notes indicate 2nd terrace, PhIII text indicates 1st and 2nd terrace. Site map shows conflicting site location, no map available for PhVI site relocation to resolve conflict. Map not used because it is in total contradiction to topo. Hearths mentioned PhIII not located PhVI

AR44 Location uncertain. Area 44-b not clearly distinguished on map.

AR45 5 features indicated in PhVI field notes, rest addressed in text. Conflicting locational description; NPS Inventory-sloping hillside; Phase III valley bottom

AR50 Originally recorded as petroglyph site PhVI describes lithic

AR52 Site dimensions? Site notes say 1st terrace; PhIII says 2nd terrace

AR53 Site dimensions? NPS indicates 1st terrace; PhIII text 2nd terrace

Appendix H - cont.

AR54 Site dimensions: NPS Inventory 80X40 meters vs. site map 15X10 meters

AR55 Square meter area: Editor=4415, PhIII=4107

AR57 Dimensions?- No FS sheet but notes say 2 points collected

AR58 "Beardsley's scatter" not indicated on NPS Inventory
INCLUDE AS PART OF AR 509

AR59 Not to scale. NPS and site notes describe large lithic area. PhVI relocation describes 15 lithics only. Topo locations totally inaccurate

AR62 Dimensions? PhIII, Historic Ute while PhVI says Archaic or unknown.

AR66 Map dimensions in conflict with field notes

AR67 Conflicting locational description

AR69 Site map in slight conflict (10m) with NPS Inventory. Recent hearth and tin cans not on map

AR70=AR215 Site notes claim 2 midsection points, NPS Inventory claims one is tip fragment. Discrepancy exists between field locations and site notes. Site notes claim that AR70 and 71 are actually AR215. Topo locations varied enough to warrant separate site descriptions

AR74 Dimensions?

AR76 Not clearly indicated why BMII point found on site does not date site

AR77 No scale map for Area A. Possible hearth not indicated on map. Not clearly indicated why Armijo and Pueblo points do not date components of lithic scatter

AR78 Map and site notes give conflicting site dimensions

AR100 Phase III and VI indicate different site dimensions. Due to erosion? Hearth excavated PVI was not indicated during Phase III survey. Lithic data tabulated Phase VI not presented.

AR102 No F.S. sheets or lithic tabulation presented

AR103 Phase III indicated 9075 sq. meter. However, 110 diameter area=9498 sq. meters.

AR106 Designated historic site although En Medio and Armijo points collected.

AR107 Phase VI site map indicated but not included in SAR documents. Depth NI

Appendix H - cont.

AR108	No location on blueline or field map; plotted from lat/long. Phase VI notes different field appearance from PIII
AR110	Phase III designates site BMIII-PI and Historic Ute; Phase VI designates Archaic?
AR112	NPS indicates 8X10m area, PIII says 100 sq.m.
AR113	Site notes say number was not used; however topo location was given
AR115	Photo's taken, no photo log
AR120	NPS Inventory: Type I lithic site, PIII TypeII?
AR121	Dr. F.H.Ellis excavation notes missing. Later site dimensions are not comparable to PIII. Excavation map shows discrepancy between features E and F as indicated in notes. No depth of features given
AR122	Phase III report and site map give conflicting site dimensions
AR123	Are cobble alignments natural (field notes) or tipi rings? (report)
AR124	NPS Inventory, site map and PIII give conflicting site dimensions
AR125	Phase III sq meters=1875, Ed.=1962
AR126	Field notes indicated Type I lithic site; Phase III says Type II
AR127	Ph.III square meter area differs from site dimensions
AR129	Discrepancy between NPS Inventory elevation and topo map location
AR130	Field notes suggest lambing pens; PIII suggest dwellings; feature G basis NI for Spanish affiliation
AR132	No site dimensions, questionable topo location
AR133	No site dimensions
AR135	Two conflicting site maps. Recent hearth and tin cans shown on map not described elsewhere
AR136	In Phase VI draft report apparently should read AR236 not AR136 (pg.45)

Appendix H - cont.

AR137	No site dimensions
AR139	In Phase VI draft report apparently mistaken for AR239 (p.46). AR139-no scale map, lithic material NI on map -
AR142	Topo places comp A&B much (10X) farther apart than skecth
AR143	No site dimensions
AR145	Has topo location but no other information available.
AR146	Collectors piles not on site map
AR147	Hearth areas not indicated on maps delineation of Puebloan - Navajo not clear
AR149	No dimensions
AR150	Do "flakes in area " of projectile point relate to point?
AR152	"possible"? fire cracked rock
AR153	Field map site size not in correspondence with PIII data
AR154	No site dimensions indicated
AR155	No site dimensions indicated
AR156	Conflicting information for site area
AR157	No site dimensions
AR158	No site dimensions.
AR159	No site dimensions
AR160	No site dimensions
AR161	F.S.Sheet?
AR162	No scale map. Feature 1, hearth, not on map. Site notes indicate cluster 2 15X20 feet, NPS Inventory indicates cluster 2 15X20 meters
AR163	No dimensions
AR167	Conflict between site notes and map designation of structures
AR168	Field notes missing; Feature 1: no size or depth info.

Appendix H - cont.

AR169	Cultural affiliation confusing. PIII text indicates a BMII typology based on projectile point although site is indicated as closely associated with AR166 and 167 which are 17th Century Navajo. Point not collected from any features
AR170	Topo and given site size conflict
AR173	Not included in Tables Phase III
AR174	No dimensions, map does not include Feature 2
AR175	Topo dimensions conflict with PhIII data
AR176	Roll 3 Exp 1-4 indicated on field photo log but missing on lab photo log
AR200	Site could not be relocated Phase VI using original field notes and map. Couldn't find photos listed in log. Sketch gives slightly different dimensions than NPS Inventory and text
AR201	Sketch gives slightly different dimensions than NPS Inventory and text
AR202	Sketch gives slightly different dimensions than NPS Inventory and text
AR203	Could not be relocated Phase VI given original notes and map
AR205	Sketch shows site to be much larger than text
AR207	Text indicates 1 hearth, Phase VI and survey show 2; text shows smaller site than sketch
AR208	Text has much smaller site than sketch, different from inventory also.
AR209	Text has site slightly smaller than sketch. Text and sketch do not mention hearths, NPS inventory says fire-cracked rock
AR211	Text shows site much smaller than sketch, difference due to including "distant" wall in site size on sketch dimensions
AR212	No scale sketch Phase III or Phase VI
AR213	Text smaller site size than sketch
AR214	According to sketch, site lies further west than map location

Appendix H - cont.

AR215 Variation in site size derived from inventory Has AR70 been incorporated into this site? If so, AR70 is probably mislocated. Project point listed is annotated SITE BOUNDARIES EXTENDED INCLUDE AR 70 IN THIS SITE

AR216 Inventory gives lower elevation than topo. Sketch and topo location conflict. "Possible" hearth not listed in survey notes

AR217 NPS Inventory describes hearths, Phase III says 1 hearth

AR218 Text shows site larger than sketch

AR219 Not mapped

AR221 Text shows site size as much smaller than sketch. Size on sketch different from topo and NPS Inventory

AR222 Diameter 125m on sketch, 100m on NPS Inventory Hearths originally documented not present Phase VI

AR224 Inventory says Tewa Gray, describes no Tewa Gray

AR225 Location questionable, shown as inside AR33. Sketch shows site on west side of arroyo, topo on east. AR525 maybe confused with AR225. AR525 shows 2 locations on blueline map. The lat/long. for 525 match neither location. The lat/long for 225 is close to AR 33 field location

AR226 Point probably collected but not shown on FS sheets. Topo location differs from NPS Inventory and text

AR227 Topo situation differs from text and inventory : mesa vs. terrace. Location changed in blue ink on field maps-should it have been?

AR228 Location changed in blue ink on field maps- should it have been?

AR229 Text differs slightly from sketch in site size. Topo location differs from inventory and text

AR230 Text site size much smaller than sketch

AR231 Inventory and sketch give different topo locations. Function given in text as quarry-evidence? Doesn't account for rock shelter and hearth

AR233 Text has site larger than sketch

AR234 Phase VI sketch gives 50X80 dimensions?? Phase III shows sq. meters=10,000

Appendix H - cont.

AR236 Text gives site too large for isolate. Probably discussed Phase VI as AR136.

AR237 Discrepancy in site size (area) and dimensions due to shape of site.

AR239 Probably discussed as AR139 and AR239 in Phase VI draft report. Description of AR139 in Phase VI in conflict with Phase III survey notes. Site size differs slightly from text and NPS Inventory.

AR240 Site dimensions do not include isolated biface 150meters south.

AR241 Site dimensions differ between sketch and inventory and size is larger on sketch than text.

AR242 Slight size different in text and inventory from sketch scale. Not on blueline map.

AR243 Survey says no collection, text indicates 1 sherd collected

AR246 Sketch and inventory not in agreement; i.e. #hearths, #points.

AR247 Not on blueline map

AR248 Correct topo location uncertain. Major discrepancy between NPS Inventory and field map location. Site sketch for AR249 indicates 3rd alternative location. Mano noted in text but not on sketch or inventory; fire-cracked rock listed on inventory and text but not on sketch. Phase VI field notes say site not found but probably was later since description appears in Phase VI report. Site found during testing was collected but no notes.

AR249 Text shows 4 points- sketch and Inventory 3 points, site size slightly different in sketch and inventory.

AR251 Inventory says 2 hearths, sketch shows 1.

AR252 Sketch scale shows site larger than inventory. 2 field maps show different locations. Relocated Phase VI but perhaps did not go far enough North to find structure located Phase III, otherwise description matches. Phase VI text omits mention of bifaces etc. mentioned Phase VI notes and in NPS Inventory

AR253 Phase VI notes have site much smaller than inventory and text with 1 concentration rather than 3 (Inventory). Description Phase VI does not match with original survey, possibly matches area C. No structures found in Phase VI

Appendix H - cont.

AR254	Probably overlaps with artifacts of AR261
AR255	Shown on blueline as 255 and 256, differs from description of size in inventory
AR256	Text has site much larger than sketch and inventory Historical art 12 meters N NE of feature 1 in notes, sketch has 60 meter N NE
AR257	Site not relocated in Phase VI
AR258	Erroneously shown on blueline as more northerly AR253. Given two different locations on field map.
AR261	Phase VI thought site should be located closer to AR254 i.e. south of plotted location.
AR263	Not on blueline
AR264	Phase VI gives 2 feature D's. One is a corral, the other trash. Trash redesignated Cluster 1.
AR400	Elevation possibly wrong: sketch shows different site location.
AR401	Correct orientation on sketch map?
AR402	Phase III describes and maps "presummably" historic hearths. Phase VI describes Archaic hearths. Photos Phase VI-where?
AR404	No dimensions, vague descriptions map includes features which are not described in the NPS inventory.
AR405	Ph VI could not relocate at given location. Discrepancy between site dimensions. Where did Ph III obtain square meter area?
AR406	Phase VI report suggests 406 and 405 are same site. Photos do not agree. Phase VI cultural affiliation suggests Archaic, elsewhere C-14 dates indicate BMIII-PI association.
AR408	Location uncertain; testing redefined site; not clear which area is correct.
AR407	Map in ambiguous condition.
AR409	Site map does not correspond to square meter area.
AR410	Topographic map location too close to river to correspond to sketch. "Charred Areas" not included in site dimensions, not addressed Phase III.

Appendix H - cont.

AR411	Description, inventory and sketch show site on bench close to arroyos; topo places it in canyon
AR412	Isolated mano?
AR413	Were C-14 samples processed?
AR416	Map not to scale
AR417	Relocation impossible - Phase VI
AR418	Sq. meter area conflicting data
AR419	20' difference between topo and NPS inventory
AR421	Sq. meter: Phase III=49999 should read 49000
AR422	Topo shows A & B - Sketch doesn't
AR423	Phase III description ambivalent with map. Map shows apparent fork stick hogan. Phase III report describes evidence of fires, lamb pen and possible corrals. NPS Inventory describes collapsed hogan.
AR424	Lack of descriptive lithic information
AR500	Sketch suggests site extends to highest inundation level, topo location does not. Site not relocated Phase VI, inventory shows 1 concentration, sketch shows 2.
AR501	Map does not show line of sandstone rocks
AR502	Phase VI text cites hearth but Phase VI field notes say no hearths; original survey has hearth of cobbles but Phase.VI testing shows no ash content. Phase VI "redescribed" site
AR503	Sketch suggests E side of wash, topo location and inventory show West of Wash
AR505	Map site dimensions do not fit sq. meter area. - FS not indicated on map
AR507	Dimensions missing
AR508	"Possible" ring, lithic scatter missing from site map. Definite ring, 4m in diameter on map, 3m on NPS Inventory
AR509, AR511	Locations way off — AR 509 includes AR 58
AR510	Sketch shows site to be ½ size of inventory and text. Text inconsistent-shows site to be with and without hearths

Appendix H - cont.

AR512 NPS Inventory shows 1 hearth-Inundation study shows 2-4 hearths present and groundstone. Sketch in Inundation study gives slope at odds with topo map.

AR513 - AR525 Survey notes and sketches missing

AR513 Two field map locations

AR514 6250-6280' elevation topo location; NPS Inventory 6350'

AR516 Field maps give 2 locations; site size on blueline and field map much exaggerated, exact location undetermined, location derived from lat/long. on Inventory; size adjusted by testing notes. Implication in Phase VI report is that hearths were tested-but not according to notes; suspect this not the same as site recorded in Phase III. Much larger Phase VI and has hearth.

AR519 Site size increased in Phase VI over inventory

AR520 Drainage affiliation ambiguous Phase III: Comales; NPS Inventory: Chamiso. No site dimensions

AR521 NPS cultural affiliation indeterminate; Phase III says BMIII.

AR522 Conflict in drainage and elevational data: NPS Inventory 6350';Chamiso; Phase III 6250': Comales

AR524 Sq meter area different Phase III 7500, sq. meters, of 100m diameter=7850

AR525 Blueline 2 locations, No.225 changed to 525 but doesn't match inventory description. See AR33 and 225. Lat/long. on Inventory probably wrong.

AR526 Alignment of sandstone blocks indicated on map are not discussed in notes

AR529 Shown on blueline map as 521 (NW one). Gravel pit on map not discussed elsewhere. Phase III sq. meters off by 1000

AR530 Two field map locations, sketch indicated location closer to river, inventory farther away. Site 530 shown blueline on Echo Amphitheater on Chama is really AR532

Appendix H – cont.

AR531	Feature 2 not clearly indicated on map
AR532	Ed.;130m diameter=13266 sq.m; Phase III claims 4250 sq. meters
AR533	Site map not to scale, conflicts with Phase III sq. meters.
AR534	Site map shows larger scatter than NPS indicates.
AR538	No site size, no sketch

APPENDIX I

LA/AR SITE NUMBER CORRESPONDENCE

AR1	LA 25290
AR2	LA 25291
AR3	LA 25292
AR4	LA 25293
AR5	LA 25294
AR6	LA 25295
AR7	LA 25296
AR8	LA 25297
AR9	LA 25298
AR10	LA 25299
AR11	LA 25300
AR12	LA 25301
AR13	LA 25302
AR14	LA 25303
AR15	LA 25304
AR16	LA 25305
AR17	LA 25306
AR18	LA 25307
AR19	LA 25308
AR20	LA 25309
AR21	LA 25310
AR22	LA 25311
AR23	LA 25312
AR24	LA 25313
AR25	LA 25314
AR26	LA 25315
AR27	LA 25316
AR28	LA 25317
AR29	LA 25318
AR30	LA 25319
AR31	LA 25320
AR32	LA 25321
AR33	LA 25322
AR34	LA 25323
AR35	LA 25573
AR36	LA 25324
AR37	LA 25325
AR38	LA 25326
AR39	LA 25327
AR40	LA 25328
AR41	LA 25329
AR42	LA 25330
AR43	LA 25331
AR44	LA 25332
AR45	LA 25333
AR46	LA 25334
AR47	LA 25335
AR48	LA 25336
AR49	LA 25337
AR50	LA 25338
AR51	LA 25339
AR52	ques. location
AR53	ques. location
AR54	ques. location
AR55	ques. location
AR56	ques. location
AR57	ques. location
AR58	ques. location
AR59	ques. location
AR60	LA 25340
AR61	LA 25341
AR62	LA 25342
AR63	LA 25343
AR64	LA 25344
AR65	LA 25345
AR66	LA 25346
AR67	LA 25347
AR68	LA 25348
AR69	LA 25349
*AR70	LA 25350
*AR71	LA 25351 3 = 25449
AR72	LA 25352
AR73	LA 25353
AR74	LA 25354
AR75	LA 25355
AR76	LA 25356
AR77	LA 25357
AR78	LA 25288
AR100	LA 25358
AR101	LA 25359
AR102	LA 25360
AR103	LA 25361
AR104	LA 25362
AR105	LA 25363
AR106	LA 25364
AR107	LA 25365

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AR108	LA 25366
AR109	LA 25367
AR110	LA 25368
AR111A	LA 25369
AR111B	LA 25289
AR112	LA 25370
* AR113	LA 25371
AR114	LA 25372
AR115	LA 25373
AR116	LA 25374
AR117	LA 25375
AR118	LA 25376
AR119	LA 25377
AR120	LA 25378
AR121	LA 25379
AR122	LA 25380
AR123	LA 25381
AR124	LA 25382
AR125	LA 25383
AR126	LA 25384
AR127	LA 25385
AR128	LA 25386
AR129	LA 25387
AR130	LA 25388
AR131	LA 25389
AR132	LA 25390
AR133	LA 25391
AR134	LA 25392
AR135	LA 25393
AR136	LA 25394
AR137	LA 25395
AR138	LA 25396
AR139	LA 25397
AR140	LA 25398
AR141	LA 25399
AR142	LA 25400
AR143	LA 25401
AR144	LA 25402
* AR145	LA 25403
AR146	LA 25404
AR147	LA 25405
AR148	LA 25406
AR149	LA 25407
AR150	LA 25408
AR151	LA 25409
AR152	LA 25410
AR153	LA 25411
AR154	LA 25412
AR155	LA 25413
AR156	LA 25414
AR157	LA 25415
AR158	LA 25416
AR159	LA 25417
AR160	LA 25418
AR161	LA 25419
AR162	LA 25420
AR163	LA 25421
AR164	LA 25422
AR165	LA 25423
AR166	LA 25424
AR167	LA 25425
AR168	LA 25426
AR169	LA 25427
AR170	LA 25428
AR171	LA 25429
AR172	LA 25430
AR173	LA 25431
AR174	LA 25432
AR175	LA 25433
AR176	LA 25434
AR177	LA 25435
AR200	no location
AR201	LA 25436
AR202	LA 25437
AR203	no location
AR204	LA 25438
AR205	LA 25439
AR206	LA 25440
AR207	LA 25441
AR208	LA 25442
AR209	LA 25443
AR210	LA 25444
AR211	LA 25445
AR212	LA 25446
AR213	LA 25447
AR214	LA 25448
AR215, 70, 71	LA 25449
AR216	LA 25450
AR217	LA 25451
AR218	LA 25452
AR220	LA 25453
AR221	LA 25454
AR222	LA 25455

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AR223	LA 25456
AR224	LA 25457
AR225	uncertain loc.
AR226	LA 25458
AR227	LA 25459
AR228	LA 25460
AR229	LA 25461
AR230	LA 25462
AR231	LA 25463
AR232	LA 25464
AR233	LA 25465
AR234	LA 25466
AR235	LA 25467
AR236	LA 25468
AR237	LA 25469
AR238	LA 25470
AR239	LA 25471
AR240	LA 25472
AR241	LA 25473
AR242	LA 25474
AR243	LA 25475
AR244	LA 25476
AR245	LA 25477
AR246	LA 25478
AR247	LA 25479
AR248	ques. location
AR249	ques. location
AR250	ques. location
AR251	ques. location
AR252	ques. location
AR253	ques. location
AR254	ques. location
AR255	ques. location
AR256	ques. location
AR257	no location
AR258	ques. location
AR259	ques. location
AR260	ques. location
AR261	LA 25574
AR262	LA 25480
AR263	LA 25481
AR264	LA 25482
AR200	LA 25483
AR401	LA 25484
AR402	LA 25485
AR403	LA 25486
AR404	LA 25487
AR405	ques. location
AR406	no location
AR407	LA 25488
AR408	ques. location
AR409	LA 25489
AR410	LA 25490
AR411	LA 25491
AR412	LA 25492
AR413	LA 25493
AR414	LA 25494
AR415	LA 25495
AR416	LA 25496
AR417	no location
AR418	LA 25497
AR419	LA 25498
AR420	LA 920
AR421	LA 25499
AR422	LA 25500
AR423	LA 25501
AR424	LA 25502
AR500	no location
AR501	ques. location
AR502	LA 25503
AR503	LA 25504
AR504	ques. location
AR505	ques. location
*AR506	LA 25505
AR507	ques. location
AR508	ques. location
AR509	ques. location
AR510	LA 25575
AR511	LA 25576
AR512	ques. location
AR513	ques. location
AR514	LA 25506
AR515	LA 25507
AR516	ques. location
AR517	LA 25508
AR518	LA 25509
AR519	LA 25510
AR520	LA 25511
AR521	LA 25512
AR522	LA 25513
AR523	LA 25514
AR524	LA 25515
AR525	uncertain loc.
AR526	LA 25516

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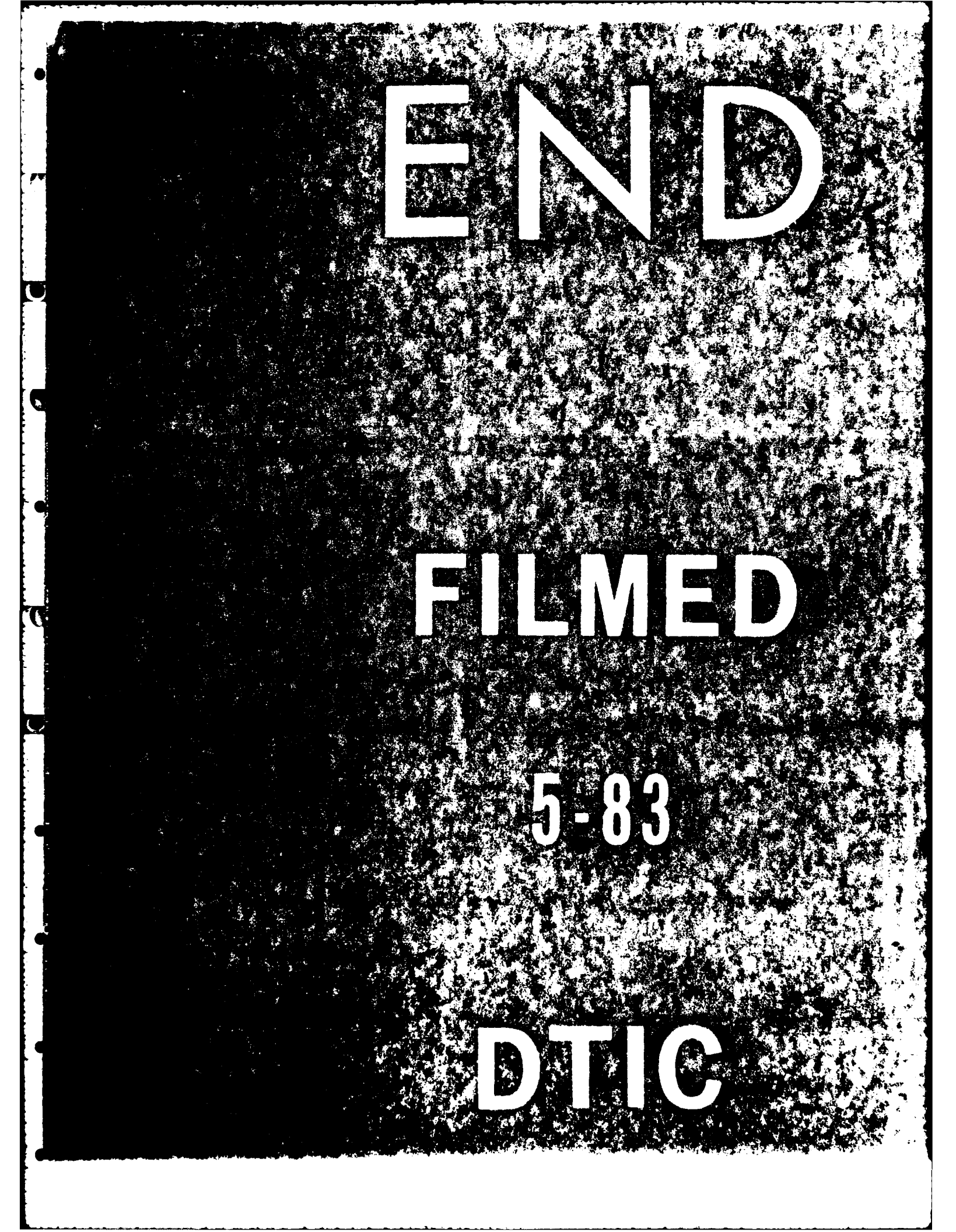
AR527	LA 25517
AR528	LA 25518
AR529	LA 25519
AR530	uncertain loc.
AR531	LA 25520
AR532	LA 25521
AR533	LA 25522
AR534	LA 25523
AR535	LA 25524
AR536	LA 25525
AR537	LA 25526
AR538	LA 25577
AR539	LA 25578
AR540	LA 25579
AR541	LA 25580
920-1	LA 25527
920-2	LA 25528
920-3	LA 25529
920-4	LA 25530
920-5	LA 25531
920-6	LA 25532
920-7	LA 25533
920-8	LA 25534
920-9	LA 25535
920-10	LA 25536
920-11	LA 25537
920-12	LA 25538
920-13	LA 25539
920-14	LA 25540
920-15	LA 25541
920-16	LA 25542
920-17	LA 25543
920-18	LA 25544
920-19	LA 25545
920-20	LA 25546
920-21	LA 25547
920-22	LA 25548
920-23	LA 25549
920-24	LA 25550
920-25	LA 25551
920-26	LA 6607
920-27	LA 25552
920-28	LA 25553
920-29	LA 25554
920-30	LA 25555
920-31	LA 25556
920-32	LA 25557
920-33	LA 25558
920-34	LA 25559
920-35	LA 25560
920-36	LA 25561
920-37	LA 25562
920-38	LA 25563
920-39	LA 25564
920-40	LA 25565
920-41	LA 25566
920-42	LA 25567
920-43	LA 25568
920-44	LA 25569
920-45	LA 25570
920-46	LA 25571
920-47	LA 25572

* Although sites AR70, 71, 113, 145 and 506 (57) were assigned LA numbers, the existence or location of these sites is questionable. AR 70 and 71 may actually be equivalent to AR215. AR113 and 145 may not be sites at all, as there is absolutely no information on them beyond a topo location. AR506 is the same as AR57, which we know to be questionable.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5-83
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