

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL TEST EXCAVATION PLAN FOR 1.6  
ACRES OF LAND IN THE GRIFFIN/GRANT TRIANGLE  
HISTORIC NEIGHBORHOOD, SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO**

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## **Introduction**

At the request of Mr. Paul Olafson of the Santa Fe County Public Works Department, the Department of Cultural Affairs Office of Archaeological Studies (OAS) is submitting an archaeological test excavation plan for 1.6 acres (69,651 sq. ft) of Santa Fe County land located within the Griffin/Grant Triangle Historic Neighborhood of Santa Fe, New Mexico (Figure 1). Located on this property is the Judge Steve Herrera Municipal Complex, originally constructed in 1937 to serve as the Harvey Junior High School. The property is also located within the Santa Fe Historic District (LA 4450; *State Register of Cultural Properties* No. 260, September 29, 1972; *National Register of Historic Properties*, July 23, 1973) and the previously recorded archaeological site designated LA 144329. However, no archaeological investigations have been performed within the area under archaeological investigation.

The purpose of this study is to determine if significant buried cultural deposits are present within the project area. OAS proposes to accomplish this task through the mechanical-excavation of ten 12.7 m (42 ft) long test trenches and the hand-excavation of two 1-by-1 m wide test pits (Figure 2). If buried cultural deposits are encountered, these excavations will be used to gather information about their age, vertical and horizontal extent, condition, integrity, and potential to yield data on prehistory and history of the region. Information garnered from the study will be used to examine the impact, if any, that potential remodeling of the Santa Fe County Courthouse and its associated parking lot could have on cultural resources and help guide future construction/renovation activities.

This plan and the investigations described herein comply with provisions set forth in Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (36 CFR 800), Executive Order 11593 (1972), the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (91 Stat 852), and are in conformance with Section 18-6-5 (NMSA 1978) of the Cultural Properties Act (4.10.16 NMAC-N, January 1, 2006). As the project area is within the City of Santa Fe Historic Downtown Archaeological District, all proposed fieldwork also will follow guidelines included in the Archaeological Review District Ordinance (adopted October 12, 1987).

## **Environmental Setting**

(Adapted from Barbour 2008)

Santa Fe is in a fault zone within a subdivision of the Southern Rocky Mountain physiographic zone known as the Espanola Basin, one in a chain of basins comprising the Rio Grande rift, which extends from southern Colorado to southern New Mexico (Kelly 1979:281). The project area is located on a nearly level northern terrace of the Santa Fe River at an elevation of 7,000 ft. Soils are formed in reworked, mixed alluvial material of the Tertiary/Quaternary-period Santa Fe formation (Folks 1975). The major soil association is Bluewing gravelly sandy loam (Folks 1975:15-16). This soil occurs on 0- to 5-percent slopes and may coexist with Pojoaque and Fivemile soils. Santa Fe has a semiarid climate in which precipitation can fluctuate widely. Historical local flora and fauna are typical of Upper Sonoran grasslands (Pilz 1984).

## **Cultural Setting**

(Adapted from Lakatos 2011 and Barbour et al. in prep.)

### *Prehistoric (9500 BC to AD 1600)*

The earliest known occupation of the American Southwest was by mobile big-game hunters referred to collectively as Paleoindians (9500 to 6000 BC). Evidence of Paleoindian occupation in the Northern Rio Grande region is rare and typically consists of diagnostic projectile points and butchering tools found on the modern ground surface or in deflated settings (Acklen et al. 1990). No Paleoindian sites have been recorded within the downtown Santa Fe area. However, late Paleoindian material has been reported along the eastern flank of the Rio Grande west of Santa Fe (Dello-Russo in prep.).

The Archaic adaptation applies to the broad-spectrum hunting and foraging populations exploiting the local topography and wild food sources. The majority of Archaic period (*6000 BC to AD 600*) sites in the region date from the Bajada phase (4800 to 3200 BC) to the En Medio phase (800 BC to AD 400) having been identified by distinctive projectile point types, scrapers, knives, and grinding stones. Most have been reported from along the Santa Fe River and its primary tributaries south of town (Post 2001, 2010) and from the piedmont northwest of town (Lakatos et al. 2001). These occupations were represented by a variety of thermal features, shallow house foundations, and scattered lithic, ground stone, and fire-cracked rock artifacts. The variety of feature types combined with evidence for dwellings and patterned artifact distributions indicates the annual reoccupation of favorable camp locations adjacent to a range of subsistence resources during this time (Post 2008).

The Pueblo adaptation is subdivided into the Developmental (AD 600–1200), Coalition (AD 1200–1325), and Classic (AD 1325–1600) periods. The Developmental period in the Northern Rio Grande spans between AD 600 and 1200. Most reported early Developmental sites are south of the La Bajada escarpment, primarily in the Albuquerque area, with a few reported at higher elevations along the Tesuque, Nambe, and Santa Fe River drainages (Peckham 1984; Skinner et al. 1980; Wendorf and Reed 1955). Pueblo sites dating prior to AD 900 are relatively rare in the Santa Fe area; after that date, Pueblo occupations became increasingly more numerous.

An example of a late Developmental site near downtown Santa Fe is the KP site (LA 46300). At this site, Wiseman (1989) identified a single trash-filled and burned structure with a variety of imported and locally produced decorated and utility ware pottery types, including Kwahe'e Black-on-white. The subsistence economy consisted of a wide variety of plant and animal remains, including corn, squash, bee weed, deer, antelope, and cottontail (Wiseman 1989:139). Tree-ring and two radiocarbon dates indicate that the structure was occupied in the mid to late AD 1000s.

Several researchers assert that the Coalition period (AD 1200-1325) is marked by three major changes reflected in the archaeological record: an increase in number and size of residential sites, contiguous surface rooms used more often as domiciles than during previous periods, and a shift from mineral paint to vegetal based paint for decorating pottery (Cordell 1979; Peckham 1984; Stuart and Gauthier 1981; Wendorf and Reed 1955). An increase in the number and size of residential sites during this period suggests population increase and the extension of the village-level community begun during the Developmental period.

In the Santa Fe area, large villages such as the Agua Fria School House ruin (LA 2), LA 109, LA 117, LA 118, and LA 119 were established during the early Coalition period. Other large Coalition sites, such as Pindi (LA 1), Tsogue (LA 742), and Tesuque Valley ruin (LA 746), appear to have been established during the late Developmental period and to have grown rapidly during the Coalition period (Ahlstrom 1985; Stubbs and Stallings 1953). Decorated pottery on these sites consists primarily of Santa Fe Black-on-white, Galisteo Black-on-white, and Wiyo Black-on-white.

Wendorf and Reed (1955:53) characterize the Classic period (AD 1325–1600) as “a time of general cultural florescence.” Large villages containing multiple plazas and roomblocks were built, and regional populations peaked. Glaze A, a red-slipped locally manufactured pottery type, was also introduced during this period. Although the reasons for the appearance and proliferation of glaze-painted pottery are ambiguous, many researchers believe it developed from White Mountain Redware. Similarities between the two types are viewed as evidence for large-scale immigration into the Northern Rio Grande from the Zuni region and the San Juan Basin (Mera 1935, 1940; Reed 1949; Stubbs and Stallings 1953; Wendorf and Reed 1955).

In the Santa Fe area, large villages such as the Agua Fria School House ruin (LA 2), Arroyo Hondo (LA 12), Cieneguilla (LA 16), LA 118, LA 119, and Building Period 3 at Pindi (LA 1) flourished during the early part of this period. Although these large villages grew rapidly during the early Classic, only Cieneguilla remained occupied after AD 1425. Few Classic-period sites have been excavated in the immediate vicinity of the project area. One such site is LA 1051, the site of the Santa Fe Community Convention Center (Lentz and Barbour 2008, Lentz 2012). However, Classic-period structural remains and abundant artifacts have consistently been encountered in the downtown Santa Fe area, suggesting that this temporal component is

masked by subsequent land use and development (Deyloff 1998; Drake 1992; Lakatos 2011; Mera 1934; Peckham 1977; Tigges 1990).

### *Historic Period (AD 1600 to Present)*

Santa Fe was established by Pedro de Peralta in 1610 and served as the political and commercial center for New Spain's New Mexico Province (National Park Service 2010). During the Pueblo Revolt of 1680, Santa Fe was besieged by an alliance of Pueblo forces, and on August 21, 1680, Governor Otermin was forced to surrender and evacuate the villa (Hackett and Shelby 1942:11, 56-57). The Pueblo Indian groups then remodeled the Palace of the Governors and the downtown Santa Fe area into a multi-story Pueblo village. Taking advantage of inter-Pueblo factionalism, the city was reconquered by Don Diego de Vargas in 1692 (Dozier 1970:61; Simmons 1979:186).

Through the Spanish Colonial Period, Santa Fe served as a nexus for local and regional trade as one of the last stops along El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro, a royal road over 1,600 miles long which connected New Mexico with central New Spain (Palmer 1993). Early trade caravans were sporadic and poorly equipped, but these mercantile efforts offered residents of the Santa Fe area access to goods produced in Spain, New Spain and the Philippines.

With Mexican independence in 1821, Santa Fe also became the last stop along the Santa Fe Trail, which connected the town with St. Louis, Missouri and points east (Simmons 2008:115-116). The new trade network brought Anglo-American settlers and cheaply manufactured industrial goods from the eastern United States. Santa Fe benefited directly from access to these goods and the trade which ensued between the United States and the wealthier provinces of Chihuahua and Sonora.

Following the short-lived Mexican period, General Stephen Kearny marched to Santa Fe to accept the surrender of Acting Governor Juan Bautista Vigil y Alarid. The US flag was run up over the Palace of the Governors on August 18, 1846. By the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, which ended the Mexican War, United States dominion was established in New Mexico. During the American Territorial Period (1846-1912), Santa Fe continued to serve as a center for trade and government within the territory. New Mexico was admitted into the Union as the 47<sup>th</sup> state on January 6, 1912.

Today, most of the commercial activity in and around Santa Fe is associated with tourism focusing on the sale of locally manufactured Hispanic and Indian cultural items. As a tourist destination, Santa Fe is visited by over 100,000 visitors annually and is home to numerous annual events including Fiestas de Santa Fe, Spanish Market, and Santa Fe Indian Market.

### **History of the Griffin/Grant Triangle Historic Neighborhood**

(Adapted from Sze and Spears 1988:94-97)

The Griffin/Grant Historic Neighborhood is a triangular area bound by Paseo de Peralta on the north, Grant Avenue on the east, and Griffin Street on the west (Sze and Spears 1988:95). The Joseph Urrutia 1766 Map of Santa Fe depicts one structure within the neighborhood. Snow posits that this structure was owned by the Esquivel Family (Snow 2011:14). It was presumably constructed sometime between 1693 and 1716 by Buenaventura (Ventura) de Esquivel (Chavez 1992:173). Ventura was the son-in-law of Antonio Lucero de Godoy, who owned a large estate immediately to the west of the Griffin/Grant Historic Neighborhood (see Lentz and Barbour 2011). Unlike the Godoy Family, the Esquivels did not lose their land to construction of the Spanish Presidio in 1789. Historic records indicate the Neuman Family, connected to the Esquivel Family through marriage, were living at the residence in 1844, just prior to the Mexican American War (Snow 2011:14).

Following the establishment of American hegemony, the Baptist Church saw fit to construct a mission within the neighborhood in 1854 (Sze and Spears 1988:95). This mission was constructed of adobe bricks in a combination of Gothic and Grecian styles (Davis 1982:166). However, the Baptists abandoned the mission at the on-set of the American Civil War and sold the property to Presbyterian Church in 1867. The Presbyterians

demolished the adobe structure in 1882, replacing it with a red brick building (Sze and Spears 1988:85). This later red-brick structure would be remodeled by John Gaw Meem in 1939 in his signature Pueblo Revival Style (Sherman 1983:112).

Following acquisition of the Baptist land by the Presbyterian Church 1867, the Reverend David F. McFarland and his wife began the Presbyterian Mission School. Classes were initially taught in their home, but were later moved to an old adobe structure just north of the Presbyterian Church along Grant Avenue. This old adobe building is believed to be the same structure constructed by the Esquivel Family at the turn-of-the-eighteenth-century. Between 1886 and 1889, a three-story, red-brick dormitory for girls was built behind the school and a new classroom building was established in 1890 (Sze and Spears 1988:95). Following the renovations, the school was renamed first the Santa Fe Industrial and Boarding School for Mexican Girls (1890), then the Allison School (ca. 1900), and then later still the Allison-James School (1913). The last name change occurred when the school was combined with the Presbyterian James School for boys. The primary campus for this institution was located north of Paseo de Peralta, outside the Griffin/Grant Triangle, where the Plaza del Monte retirement community now stands (Sze and Spears 1988:103).

The classroom and dormitory along Grant Street were torn down in the 1930s and replaced with the secular Harvey Junior High School in 1937 (Sze and Spears 1988:9)5. This structure was built in the Territorial Revival Style. However, it was later acquired by Santa Fe County in 1980 and remodeled in the Pueblo Revival Style. This later architectural style has come to dominate the Santa Fe Historic District. The building currently functions as the Judge Steve Herrera Municipal Complex.

Since 1886, much of the neighborhood north of the Presbyterian Mission Church was owned by Thomas B. Catron. Catron owned two houses in the neighborhood. These consisted of a single-story adobe constructed with an interior courtyard and a two-story American-style structure with a pitched roof (Sze and Spears 1988:95). The 1910 New Year's edition of the *New Mexican* proclaimed the Catron home at 210 Grant (two-story structure) to be one of the finest residences in the Territory. However, the building was torn down in 1964 and replaced with the El Seville Apartments. These apartments were subsequently replaced with the El Corazon de Santa Fe condominium community in 2005.

### **Previous Archaeological Investigations**

A check of the New Mexico Cultural Resources Inventory System (NMCRIS) database was performed, by Matthew Barbour, Susan Moga, and Mary Weahkee, November 15, 2012. NMCRIS lists 84 previously recorded archaeological activities within a 500 m buffer of the current project area (Figure 3). These archaeological sites are presented in Table 1(Appendix 2). The project area is encompassed within LA 144329, but no previous archaeological investigations have been conducted within the area currently proposed for test excavation. LA 144329 and four other previously recorded archaeological sites located within a two-block radius are discussed below.

#### *LA 1051, Santa Fe Convention Center*

LA 1051 is located immediately east of the current project area. It represents a large multi-component site excavated in 2005-2006 (Lentz and Barbour 2008, 2011; Lentz 2012). Prehistoric features dated at the site, using C-14 and archaeomagnetic samples, suggest occupation during the Developmental, Coalition, and Classic periods. These features include pit structures, hearths, middens, and human burials. Collectively, the prehistoric archaeological manifestations point to a large-scale pueblo residing at the site, possibly the Ogapohoge of Tewa oral history.

Historic components included a Spanish Colonial hacienda owned by the Godoy Family, midden deposits linked with the Spanish Presidio, and Fort Marcy's hospital, officer's quarters, and enlisted men's barracks. All the prehistoric and historic components, with the possible exception of the Developmental period, were robust and yielded thousands of artifacts. Much of the site, outside of the Convention Center foot print, remains buried and largely intact.

### *LA 114208*

LA 114208 is located two blocks to the southeast of the current project area. The site was recorded during the monitoring of a pipeline trench at the southwest corner of Sheridan and Marcy Streets. “Several sherds” were discovered by Stuart Peckham in 1989. The ceramic types and counts of these sherds were not documented and no report was prepared.

### *LA 144252, 217 Johnson Street*

LA 144252 is located within the NMCRIS Map Server as residing within the current project area. However, an examination of the LA Site Record found that the site was recorded along Johnson Street, two blocks to the south. LA 144252 was recorded by Linda Tigges October 24, 1990 after an anonymous caller reported that a human burial and complete pot had been found during hand-excavation along the footings of the residential structure located at 217 Johnson Street. The remains and pot had been stolen prior to Tigges arrival. However, she noted the presence of a large midden containing Santa Fe Black-on-white sherds. Ostensibly, this site may date to the Coalition period. However, eighteenth and nineteenth century historic materials, such as Powhoge Polychrome, were also encountered. No report was produced on the findings.

### *LA 144329, Santa Fe Presbyterian Church*

LA 144329 encompasses the southern half of the current project area and was designated an archaeological site in 2004 (Viklund 2004). It represents the historic extent of the property controlled by the Presbyterian Church. This includes both the current church and the former mission school. The Presbyterian Mission School is believed to have once been located within the project area impacted by this proposed testing plan.

Archaeological investigations into the land still held by the Presbyterian Church in 2004 -directly south of the current project area- encountered intact cultural deposits dating to the Spanish Colonial and American Territorial periods. Colonial deposits are presumably associated with the Esquivel house located on the Joseph Urrutia 1766 Map of Santa Fe. However, foundations to the house were not encountered and are presumably located further north within the current project area. American Territorial deposits were linked with the Presbyterian and Baptist churches which occupied the property.

In addition to historic materials, large numbers of flaked stone and Native American sherds were encountered approximately 1 m below the current ground surface suggesting a deeply buried prehistoric component. The specific ceramic types encountered are not specified in Viklund’s report (2004). However, it is seems likely that most, if not all, of these materials date to the Coalition period given the findings at other archaeological sites in the surrounding area.

### *LA 148141*

LA 148141 is located one block to the south of the current project area (Abbott et al. 2006). It represents a human burial found in a municipal utility easement, March 6, 2005. Sherds found with the burial included Santa Fe Black-on-white and Wiyo Black-on-white suggesting that it dated to the Coalition period. This interpretation was further supported by a C-14 sample collected just above the human remains. However, historic period cultural materials dating to the American Territorial period were also collected from the trench.

## **Excavation Plan**

Given the results of archival research, archaeological test excavations could encounter cultural materials associated with the Developmental, Coalition, Classic, Spanish Colonial, Mexican, and American Territorial periods. Two historic structures are known to have once been located within the current project area: the

Esquivel Family house, constructed sometime between 1693 and 1716, and the Presbyterian Mission School, established in 1867. However, other feature types found as a result of test excavation may include burial pits, hearths, pit structures, middens, privies, etc.

The purpose of this study is to determine the nature and extent of buried cultural deposits within the current project area. To accomplish this task, OAS proposes the mechanical-excavation of ten test trenches and the hand-excavation of two test pits placed at the locations proposed in Figure 2. This equates to roughly a two percent excavation sample (1,408 sq. ft) of the current project area (69,651 sq. ft). Field methods to be utilized during the test excavation process are described below.

### *Test Trenches*

Mechanical excavation of the ten test trenches will be conducted using a backhoe. The proposed locations of these trenches are illustrated in Figure 2 (Appendix II). Each trench will measure 12.7 m in length, 1 m in width, and 1.2 m in depth. Excavation will be monitored to insure no active utilities are destroyed and to identify potentially significant cultural deposits. A judgmental sample of diagnostic artifacts may be collected from each trench to date the cultural deposits found therein.

Once monitoring is completed, archaeologists will face both walls of the trench with a shovel and choose the side which is most representative of the cultural deposits as a whole to profile. This stratigraphic profile will describe strata according to Munsell color, texture, composition, origin, and cultural inclusions. If architectural or other feature remains are identified, a feature numbers will be assigned and the artifact content, stratigraphy, morphology, construction methods, and age will be recorded. A photograph will be taken of each individual feature in addition to an overview photo of each test trench. Lastly, an auger test will be placed at the base test trench to insure that no deeply buried cultural deposits exist.

### *Test Pits*

Hand-excavation of the two one-by-one m test pits will be conducted in arbitrary 10 cm levels. The proposed locations of these units are illustrated in Figure 2 (Appendix II). Cultural fill removed from each pit will be screened through ¼ inch mesh to collect artifacts. Excavation will continue until all intact cultural deposits have been removed from the test pit. Excavations are not expected to reach depths greater than 1 m below the current ground surface (bgs). However, if excavations find cultural deposits exceeding 1.3 m in depth, OAS archaeologists will step back the sides of the pit for safety reasons.

If architectural or other feature remains are encountered, the feature will be defined and excavated within the extent of the test pit. Both site and feature numbers will be assigned and the artifact content, stratigraphy, morphology, construction methods, and age will be recorded. A profile of the feature will be drawn and photographed. Feature fill will be screened through 1/8 inch mesh to systematically recover artifacts for dating and functional analysis. If necessary, adjacent one-by-one m excavation units will be excavated to determine the exact nature and integrity of the feature. Any additional excavation will be done in consultation with Santa Fe County, Santa Fe Historic Preservation Division (SFHPD), and NMHPD.

Following the completion of each test pit, an auger test will be placed at the base of the unit to insure that deeply buried cultural deposits do not exist. The archaeologist will then generate a stratigraphic profile of the test pit. Strata will be described according to Munsell color, texture, composition, origin, and cultural inclusions, such as artifacts, charcoal, coal, or fragments of building materials.

### *Excavation Forms*

All field recording will be conducted on standard OAS excavation forms under the provisions of General Permit NM-12-027-T. Recovered artifacts and samples from each arbitrary level within an excavation unit will be assigned a field specimen (FS) number which will then be recorded on related excavation forms and bags and listed in a catalogue.

### *Macrobotanical and Chronometric Sampling*

If burned or charred deposits are encountered, chronometric and flotation samples may be collected to help date and characterize the nature of the deposit. If it is determined by the field supervisor to be prudent, two liter flotation samples will be collected and brought to the laboratory for flotation processing and archaeobotanical analysis.

### *Human Remains*

If human remains are encountered, OAS will follow the state burial law (4.10.11 NMAC) and notify the appropriate authorities. Under 4.10.16.10.7, no excavation of human remains can be conducted under a general test excavation permit. If in consultation with Santa Fe County, SFHPD, and NMHPD it is thought prudent that OAS remove the remains, OAS will activate its Annual Unmarked Burial Excavation Permit and excavation will commence. The location of the human remains will be recorded on the project map, a profile drawing will document stratigraphic relationships, and field observations will be made regarding the era of interment and probable cultural or ethnic affiliation.

### *Backfilling*

When excavations are completed, the location of each trench and pit will be recorded using a GeoExplorer 3000 Series Geo-XH global positioning unit (GPS) recording in UTM NAD 1983 Zone 13. Geotextile cloth will be placed at the base of each test unit prior to backfilling. Each test unit will be backfilled and compacted by mechanical means.

## **Laboratory Analyses**

Laboratory analyses will be conducted in accordance with previously established laboratory procedures routinely observed by the OAS and on file with NMHPD. Artifacts recovered from the field will be cleaned, inventoried and catalogued. Any remains that appear to be unstable will be treated in consultation with the Museum of New Mexico's Conservation Unit. Analytic methods for each material type are discussed briefly below.

### *Native Ceramic Analysis*

Traditional ceramic typologies will be used to classify ceramic artifacts as appropriate. Extant typologies for Puebloan pottery may include the Rio Grande, Jemez, Pajarito, Galisteo, and Pecos series for matte-paint pottery (Habicht-Mauche 1993) and the Rio Grande Glaze ware series as defined by Mera (1940) and refined by Warren (1979). For the late ancestral Pueblo and historic Pueblo matte paint pottery traditions, the Tewa series as identified by Harlow (1970, 1973) and revisited by McKenna and Miles (1990) will be used. Attributes that will be examined and recorded other than ceramic type include *temper composition, paint type, surface manipulation, modification, and vessel form*.

### *Flaked Stone Analysis*

Flaked stone artifacts will be examined using a standardized analysis format (OAS 1994a). Attributes that will be recorded for all lithic artifacts include *material type, material quality, artifact morphology, artifact function, cortical texture coverage, portion, presence of thermal alteration, edge damage, and dimensions*. Other attributes are aimed specifically at examining the reduction process and can only be obtained from flakes. They

include *platform type*, *platform width*, evidence of *platform lipping*, presence or absence of *opposing dorsal scars*, and *distal termination type*.

### *Ground Stone Analysis*

Ground stone artifacts will be examined using a standardized methodology (OAS 1994b). It was designed to provide data on material selection, manufacturing technology, and use. Attributes that will be recorded include: *material type*, *material texture and quality*, *function*, *portion*, *preform morphology*, *production input*, *plan view outline*, *ground surface texture and sharpening*, *shaping*, *number of uses*, *wear patterns*, *evidence of heating*, *presence of residues*, and *dimensions*.

### *Fauna Analysis*

Specimens chosen for analysis will be identified using the OAS comparative collection, supplemented by that of the Museum of Southwest Biology when necessary. Analysis of bone remnants will focus on the identification of the species and anatomical element represented, whether or not the animal was processed for consumption or other use, and if so, how it was processed and which parts were processed, and how taphonomic and environmental conditions have affected the specimen. Attributes recorded will include *taxonomic identification*, *certainty*, *skeletal element*, *side*, *age*, *portion*, *comments*, *completeness*, *environmental alteration*, *animal alteration*, *burning*, *evidence of butchering*, and *measurements*.

### *Human Remains Analysis*

Human remains, if accidentally collected as part of the fauna assemblage or if intentionally collected in consultation with Santa Fe County and NMHPD, will be analyzed following the procedures set out in *Standards for Data Collection from Human Skeletal Remains* (Buikstra and Ubelaker 1994). This comprehensive system focuses on gaining the maximum amount of comparable information by recording the same attributes using the same standards. If the human remains are to be reburied, Buikstra and Ubelaker (1994:174) recommend curating samples for future analysis. The collection of these samples, if taken, will be done in consultation with Santa Fe County, NMHPD, and Native American tribes.

### *Euroamerican Artifact Analysis*

Euroamerican artifacts are objects that were not available in the American Southwest prior to the establishment of European settlements in the sixteenth century. Assemblages of such artifacts typically include a variety of artifact classes such as bottle glass, can or metal fragments, and wheel-thrown ceramics. The OAS Euroamerican analysis format and procedures were developed over the last ten years and incorporate the range of variability found in sites dating from the sixteenth to the twentieth centuries throughout New Mexico (Boyer et. al. 1994). These methods are loosely based on South's (1977) Carolina and Frontier artifact patterns and the function-based analytical framework described by Hull-Walski and Ayres (1989). Recorded analysis attributes include: *artifact category*, *type*, *function*, *material*, *fragment*, *condition*, *begin date*, *end date*, *manufacturer*, *brand*, *manufacture method*, *shape*, *seams*, *opening/closure*, *color*, *paste*, *ware*, *decoration*, *dimensions* and *weight*.

### *Archaeobotanical Analysis*

Macrobotanical studies could include flotation analysis of soil samples, plant species identification, morphometric measurement of macrobotanical specimens (where appropriate), and species identification of wood specimens from both flotation and macrobotanical samples. Seed attributes such as *charring*, *color*, and aspects of *damage* or *deterioration* will be recorded to help determine if the seeds are present in the sample due

to cultural affiliation or due to post-occupational contamination. *Condition* (carbonization, deflation, swelling, erosion, damage) will be noted as a potential indicator of cultural alteration or modification of original size dimensions. Relative abundance of *insect parts, bones, rodent* and *insect feces*, and *roots* helps to isolate sources of biological disturbance and the resulting commingling of bioturbated plant remains in the ethnobotanical record.

### *Chronometric Dating*

Chronometric samples may be collected and used to define the occupation sequence, if other means (such as relative dating) fail to provide sufficient data. Absolute dating methods that may be used in this project include dendrochronology, archaeomagnetism, optically stimulated luminescence, and radiocarbon assays. With the exception of archaeomagnetism, these chronometric studies will be performed by contractors outside of the OAS. Relative dating methods that will be used, such as ceramic stylistic and technological variation and Euroamerican artifact manufacture dates, will be conducted as part of their respective native ceramic and Euroamerican artifact analyses.

### **Schedule & Personnel**

Fieldwork is expected to be undertaken in December, 2012. Santa Fe County and NMHPD will be notified prior to ground breaking activities. Within six months of the fieldwork, a report detailing the results of archaeological testing will be presented to Santa Fe County, SFHPD, and NMHPD for review.

This test excavation plan will be implemented by OAS. Dr. Robert Dello-Russo will serve as the project's Principal Investigator. Matthew Barbour will serve as Supervisory Archaeologist and will direct all fieldwork, laboratory analyses, and report production tasks. Susan Moga, Richard Montoya, or Donald Tatum – all OAS operational archaeologists – may serve as crew chiefs, and other OAS staff will act as crew members as necessary. Laboratory analyses will be conducted by Nancy Akins (fauna and human remains), Matthew Barbour (Euroamerican artifacts), Pamela McBride (archaeobotanical samples), James Moore (flaked stone), Karen Wening (ground stone), and C. Dean Wilson (native ceramics). Curriculum vitae for the project staff are on file with NMHPD and are available upon request.

### **Research Results & Curation**

A final report will be published in the OAS Archaeology Notes series. The report will describe the results of the test excavations and provide artifact analysis results, interpretive summaries, and cultural resource management recommendations. The report will include professionally drafted graphics including, but not limited to, a site map, soil profiles and photographs of the excavation.

All artifacts, field recording forms, maps, and photographs will be curated at the Museum of Indian Arts and Culture, Archaeological Research Collections Unit in Santa Fe, New Mexico. A project activity form and site update form will be completed and submitted in conjunction with the final report to the Archeological Records Management Section in Santa Fe.

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### **Appendix I: Site Location Information**

*LA 4450*

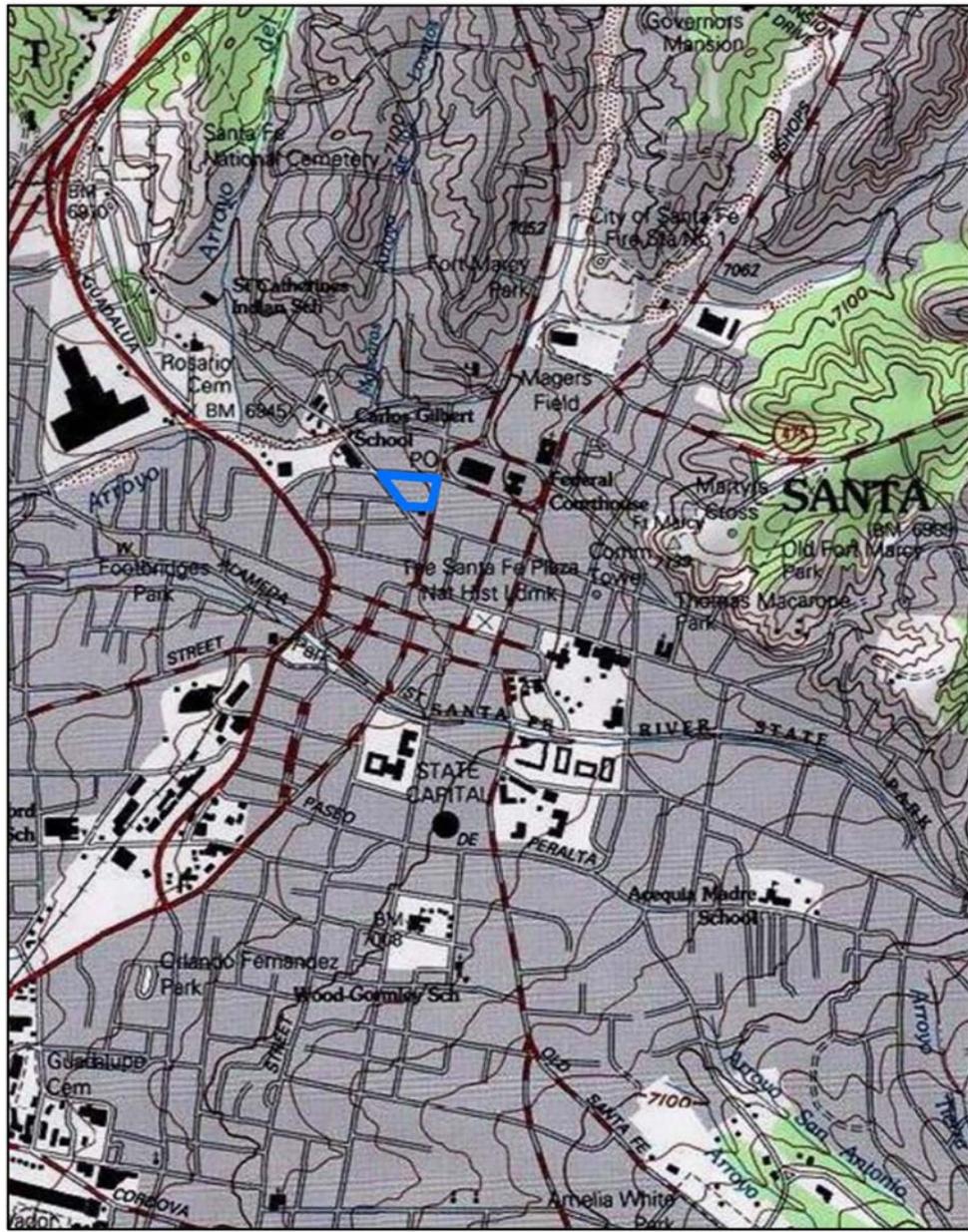
Unplatted land in Santa Fe, New Mexico; UTM Zone 13 (NAD 83), E414979, N3949131; USGS 7.5' Santa Fe quadrangle (2002).

*LA 144329*

Unplatted land in Santa Fe, New Mexico; UTM Zone 13 (NAD 83), E414912, N3949950; USGS 7.5' Santa Fe quadrangle (2002).

Appendix II: Figures & Tables

Project Vicinity Map



Legend

 Project Area

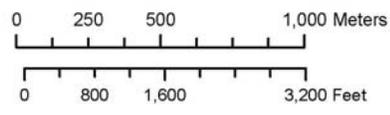


Figure 1. Project vicinity map.

# Project Map



## Legend

-  Proposed test pit locations
-  Proposed test trench locations
-  Project Area

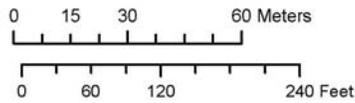


Figure 2. Project area map illustrating proposed locations of mechanical and hand-excavations.

# NMCRIS Search Map

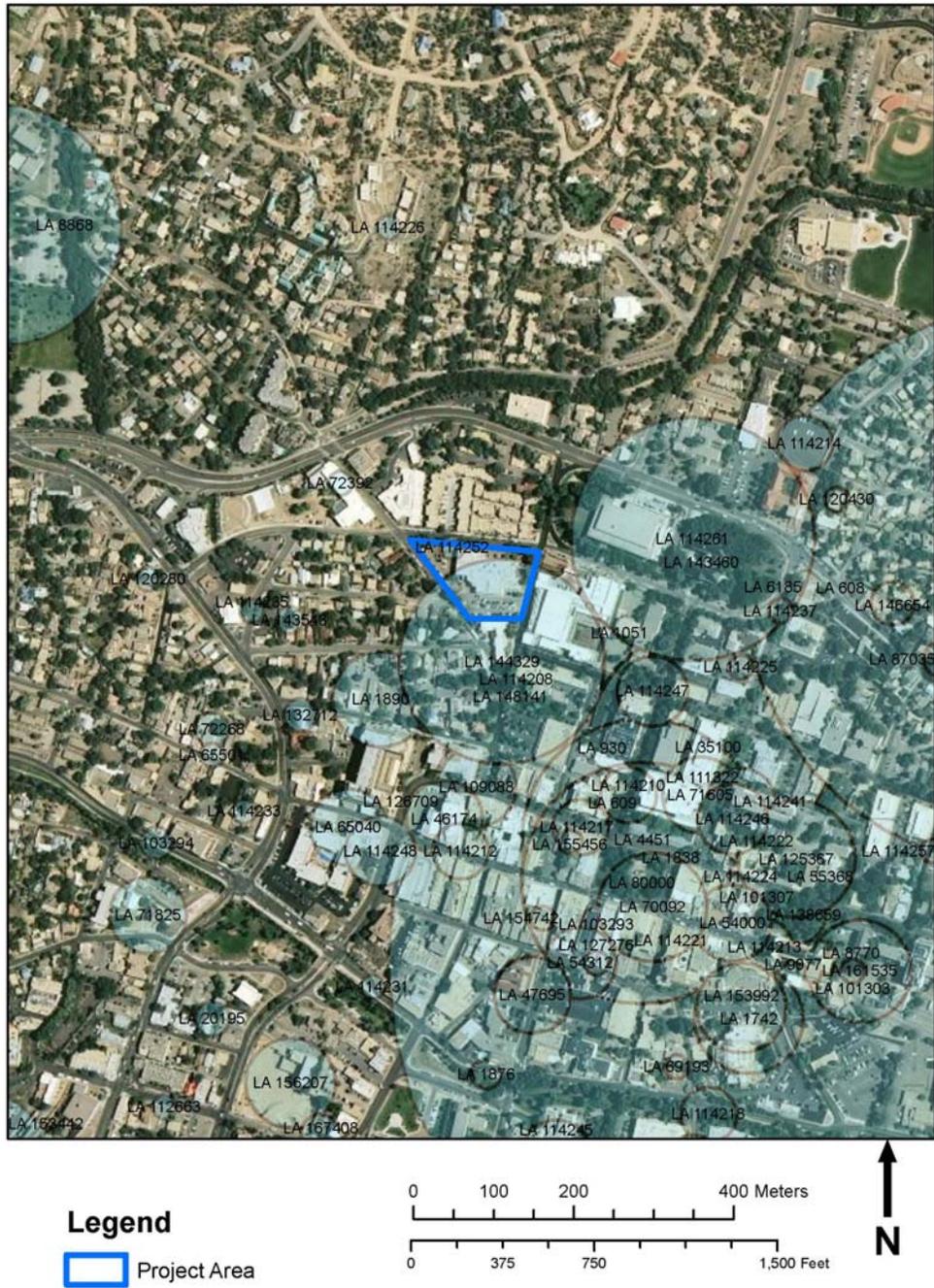


Figure 3. NMCRIS search map.

Table 1. Results of NMCRIS search.

LA No.	Register Listing		Temporal Period	Site Type	AREA (sq m)	UTM (NAD 1983)			Elevation (ft)
	National	State				Zone	Northing	Easting	
608	Y	Y	BOTH	STRAL	0	13	3950042	415565	7080
609	N	N	HIST	NONSTR	30000	13	3949773	415050	6980
930	Y	Y	BOTH	STRAL	0	13	3949841	415037	7000
1051	N	Y	BOTH	STRAL	0	13	3949986	415059	6990
1742			HIST	STRAL	0	13	3949503	415220	6040
1838	N	Y	HIST	NONSTR	0	13	3949575	415269	7000
1876	N	Y	PREH	STRAL	0	13	3949434	414892	6980
1890			PREH	STRAL	0	13	3949903	414760	6960
4451	Y	Y	HIST	STRAL	30000	13	3949727	415088	7000
6185			HIST	STRAL	8	13	3950043	415250	7000
8770			HIST	STRAL	0	13	3949573	415310	6980
8868	N	Y	HIST	STRAL	0	13	3950496	414286	6960
9077			HIST	STRAL	0	13	3949573	415302	680
20195	Y	Y	HIST	STRAL	750	13	3949503	414550	6070
35100	N	Y	BOTH	STRAL	30000	13	3949843	415170	7000
46174			HIST	STRAL	3000	13	3949753	414840	6990
47695			PREH	STRAL	3000	13	3949533	414950	7000
54000			HIST	STRAL	0	13	3949623	415200	7000
54312			HIST	STRAL	5040	13	3949573	415010	6989
55368			HIST	STRAL	62	13	3949683	415310	7000
65040			HIST	NONSTR	3000	13	3949743	414720	7000
65501			PREH	STRAL	0	13	3949833	414550	6900
69193			HIST	STRAL	300	13	3949443	415130	7000
70092			HIST	STRAL	7500	13	3949643	415100	7000
71605			HIST	STRAL	0	13	3949783	415160	6900
71825	Y	Y	HIST	STRAL	3000	13	3949633	414470	6955
72268			BOTH	STRAL	0	13	3949865	414550	7000
72392			HIST	STRAL	12	13	3950173	414710	7000
80000	Y	Y	HIST	STRAL	30000	13	3949673	415087	6990
87035			HIST	NONSTR	750	13	3949953	415460	7020
101300			BOTH	STRAL	300	13	3949673	415210	6990
101303			HIST	STRAL	0	13	3949563	415350	7000
101307			BOTH	NONSTR	0	13	3949653	415230	6990
103293			HIST	STRAL	0	13	3949623	415030	6980
103294			HIST	STRAL	0	13	3949723	414480	6940
109088			HIST	STRAL	0	13	3949793	414880	6800
111322			BOTH	STRAL	0	13	3949783	415130	6990
112663			HIST	STRAL	0	13	3949393	414490	6970
114208			PREH	NONSTR	0	13	3949943	414930	6980
114210			HIST	STRAL	0	13	3949783	415070	6980
114212			HIST	NONSTR	0	13	3949713	414860	6960
114213			HIST	NONSTR	0	13	3949593	415240	6990
114214			HIST	NONSTR	0	13	3950223	415290	7000

114216	UNK	NONSTR	0	13	3949323	415150	7000
114217	UNK	STRAL	0	13	3949743	415010	6980
114218	HIST	NONSTR	0	13	3949383	415170	7010
114221	HIST	STRAL	570	13	3949623	415090	6980
114222		NONSTR	0	13	3949723	415230	6990
114224	HIST	NONSTR	0	13	3949683	415210	6990
114225	BOTH	STRAL	27	13	3949943	415210	6990
114226	HIST	NONSTR	0	13	3950493	414770	710
114231	HIST	STRAL	0	13	3949543	414750	6970
114233	HIST	NONSTR	0	13	3949763	414590	6960
114235	HIST	STRAL	0	13	3950013	414600	6960
114237	HIST	STRAL	4	13	3950013	415260	7010
114241	HIST	STRAL	2376	13	3949773	415210	7000
114245	HIST	STRAL	0	13	3949333	414980	6990
114246	HIST	STRAL	0	13	3949753	415200	6990
114247	PREH	NONSTR	0	13	3949913	415100	6990
114248	HIST	NONSTR	0	13	3949713	414760	6960
114252	BOTH	STRAL	0	13	3950093	414850	6980
114255	HIST	STRAL	0	13	3949713	415210	6990
114257		NONSTR	0	13	3949713	415450	7010
114261	BOTH	STRAL	37210	13	3950103	415150	6985
120280	BOTH	NONSTR	0	13	3950053	414470	6950
120430	BOTH	STRAL	1	13	3950153	415330	7040
125367	HIST	STRAL	0	13	3949703	415280	7000
126709	HIST	STRAL	3437	13	3949763	414820	6960
127276	HIST	STRAL	368	13	3949573	415030	6980
132712	BOTH	STRAL	0	13	3949883	414660	0
138659	HIST	STRAL	0	13	3949633	415280	0
143460	PREH	STRAL	81	13	3950074	415161	7000
143543	HIST	NONSTR	680	13	3950002	414647	6978
144329	BOTH	NONSTR	0	13	3949950	414912	0
146403	HIST	STRAL	693	13	3949369	414294	6959
146654	BOTH	STRAL	0	13	3950023	415400	0
148141	HIST	NONSTR	3	13	3949926	414923	7000
153442	HIST	STRAL	0	13	3949129	414094	0
153992	HIST	STRAL	0	13	3949517	415211	0
154742	HIST	STRAL	283	13	3949629	414963	6984
155456	HIST	STRAL	0	13	3949725	414997	0
156207	BOTH	STRAL	10682	13	3949423	414648	6975
161535	HIST	STRAL	4859	13	3949563	415359	6910
167408	HIST	STRAL	0	13	3949359	414686	0

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