

## SITE SJC-196

The site consists of 5 to 6 hearths and a lithic and ground stone scatter. The hearths show on the surface as concentrated charcoal stains accompanied with burned rock fragments. The site area, approximately 130 meters north-south, and 100 meters east-west, is covered with a light lithic and ground stone scatter. Artifacts are concentrated around the hearths. Lithics include cores, decortification and secondary flakes, and several flake tools, knapped from chert, quartzite, obsidian, silicified wood, and chalcedony. The ground stone artifacts are all manos made from sandstone and quartzite. The manos are cobble-type, bifacial tools.

The site is located on the slope of a low ridge with southeastern exposure. The immediate area is unusual in that some surface deposits are aeolian sand. There has been both deposition and alluvial washing and cultural fill in the site may be from .25 to .75 meter deep. There were no ceramics or culturally diagnostic tools found, thus the time period in which the site was occupied is difficult to assess. The hearths may have been used during the archaic period, or by early Navajo occupants. M. F. Farmer did an extensive survey of this area in 1942, finding numerous early Navajo sites within a 5 mile radius of Site SJC-196.

The site has been flagged and can be amply avoided by rerouting the road north of the original route. The rerouted road should be no less than 100 feet from the flagged site. An area 1000 feet wide,