SITE LA 102,922

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES
by
LAURA MICHALIK
Surveys • Monitoring • Consultation • Research

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL CLEARANCE SURVEY OF THE PROPOSED VANDAGRIFF "26" FEDERAL #2 WELL PAD LOCATION AND ACCESS ROAD NORTHEAST OF ARTESIA, EDDY COUNTY, NEW MEXICO

by

Laura Michalik
Principal Investigator

Performed under BLM Permit No. 84-2920-93-G

Carlsbad Resource Area, Roswell District

A REPORT PREPARED BY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES BY LAURA MICHALIK
AND SUBMITTED TO MEWBOURNE OIL COMPANY
HOBBS, NEW MEXICO

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES BY LAURA MICHALIK
CULTURAL RESOURCES REPORT NUMBER 288

November 28, 1993

ABSTRACT

On November 5, 1993, an archaeological clearance survey of a proposed well pad location and access road was conducted by Joseph Martin of Archaeological Services by Laura Michalik. The proposed project area consists of the Vandagriff "26" Federal #2 Well (990 FNL, 1500 FWL). The area surveyed for the well pad consists of a square parcel of land measuring 400 by 400 feet (3.67 acres). The area surveyed for the proposed access road consists of a corridor of land measuring 450 feet in length by 100 feet in width (1.03 acres). The total area surveyed for this project equals 4.70 acres. The proposed well pad and access road are located on land administered by the Bureau of Land Management, Roswell District, Carlsbad Resource Area in Eddy County, New Mexico in the SW 1/4 of the NE 1/4 of the NW 1/4 and the SE 1/4 of the NW 1/4 of the NW 1/4 of Section 26, T-16-S, R-28-E. The survey was conducted under BLM Permit No. 84-2920-93-G. The project was initiated at the request of Mr. Bill Pierce of Mewbourne Oil Company, P.O. Box 5270, Hobbs, New Mexico 88241 (ph. 505-393-5905).

One prehistoric archaeological site, LA 102922, was identified during the course of this survey. The site can not be avoided and Mewbourne Oil Company has decided not to mitigate. Mewbourne Oil has abandoned their plans to drill at this proposed well pad location.

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

Location: Well Pad - SW 1/4, NE 1/4, NW 1/4, Section 26, T-16-S, R-28-E (990 FNL, 1500 FWL)
Road - SW 1/4, NE 1/4, NW 1/4 and SE 1/4, NW 1/4, NW 1/4, Section 26, T-16-S, R-28-E

Land Ownership: BLM, Roswell District, Carlsbad Resource Area

U.S.G.S. Quad: Diamond Mound, NM 7.5' (1951)

Area Covered: Well pad - 400 by 400 feet (3.67 acres)
Access road - 450 by 100 feet (1.03 acres)
Total area surveyed - 4.70 acres

Cultural Resources: One prehistoric site, LA 102922

PROJECT LOCATION AND BACKGROUND

This project involves a 100% cultural resource inventory of a proposed well pad location and access road. The project area is located in the northern portion of Eddy County, approximately 14 miles northeast of the town of Artesia, New Mexico. The proposed project area consists of the Vandagriff "26" Federal #2 Well (990 FNL, 1500 FWL). The area surveyed for the well pad consists of a square parcel of land measuring 400 by 400 feet (3.67 acres). The area surveyed for the proposed access road consists of a corridor of land measuring 450 feet in length by 100 feet in width (1.03 acres). The total area surveyed for this project equals 4.70 acres. The proposed well pad and access road are located on land administered by the Bureau of Land Management, Roswell District, Carlsbad Resource Area in Eddy County, New Mexico. The well pad is located in the SW 1/4 of the NE 1/4 of the NW 1/4 of Section 26, T-16-S, R-28-E. The access road is located in the SW 1/4 of the NE 1/4 of the NW 1/4 and the SE 1/4 of the NW 1/4 of the NW 1/4 of Section 26, T-16-S, R-28-E. The project area is located on the Diamond Mound, NM 7.5' (1951) U.S.G.S. topographic map (Figure 1).

DIAMOND MOUND, N. MEX.
N3252.5—W10407.5/7.5

1951

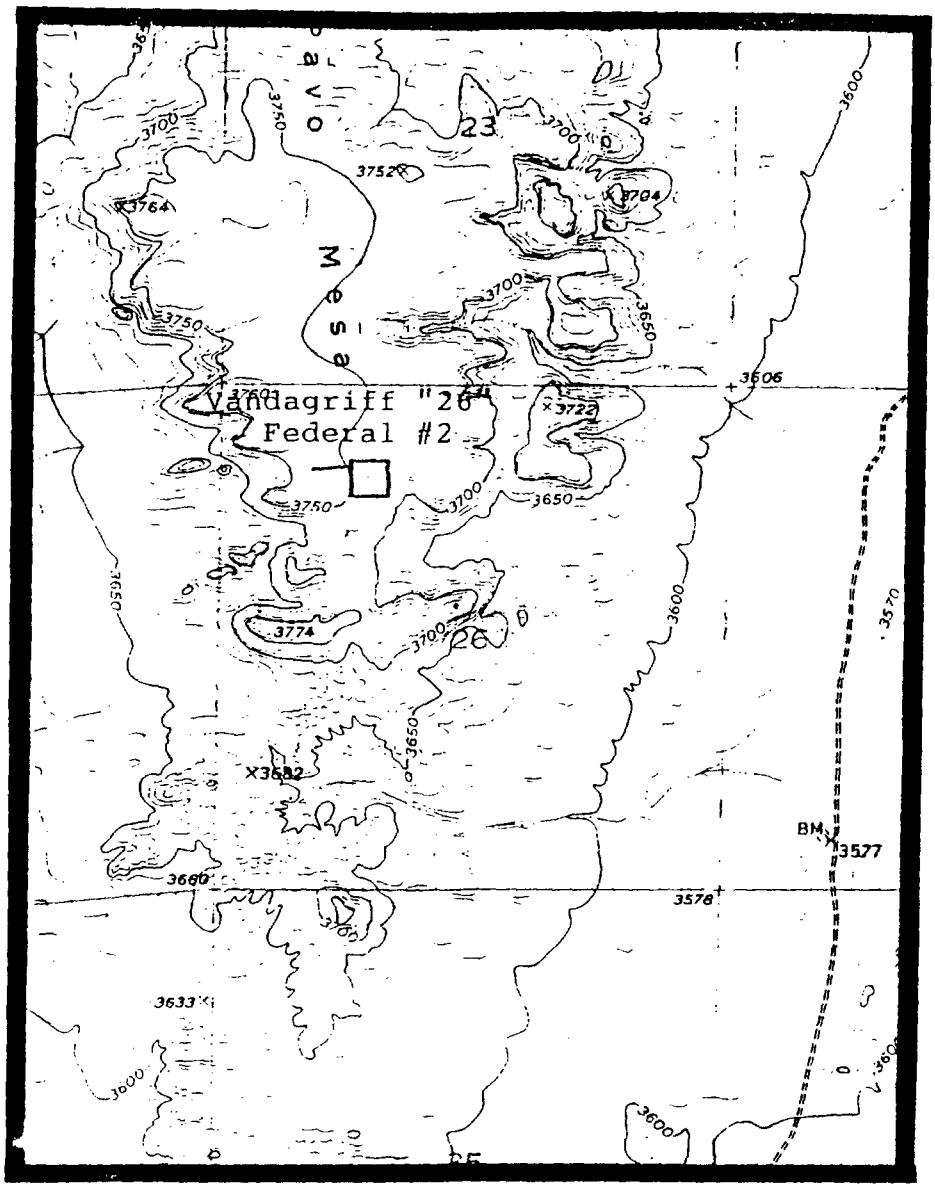


Figure 1. Project location

The undertaking calls for the blading of vegetation and leveling of land necessary to establish drilling equipment and conduct drilling operations. The access road will be bladed to connect the well pad to an existing dirt road.

RECORDS SEARCH

A records search of the Carlsbad Resource Area Office of the Bureau of Land Management was conducted on November 2, 1993 by Joseph Martin. An examination of the Diamond Mound, NM 7.5' (1951) U.S.G.S. topographic map revealed a number of projects within a one mile radius of the current project area. These projects include a number of surveys for well pad locations and access roads. Several sites were identified within a one mile radius of the current project area. These consist of prehistoric artifact scatters with burnt caliche features. They will not be impacted by the current undertaking. A telephone check of the Laboratory of Anthropology site files conducted by telephone confirmed this information.

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The project area lies in a physiographic province known as the Pecos Valley Section of the Great Plains Province (Hawley 1986). It is characterized on the east side of the river by rolling uplands, valleys and basins, and some areas of rough and broken terrain, and on the west side of the river by undulating hills. Specifically, the project area is located on the top of Pavo Mesa, in an area of dunes of various sizes. Drainages within the area flow away from the mesa, towards Crow Flats on the west and toward a series of lakes on the east. Flat Lake and Jake Lake are located two miles north of Pavo Mesa. Slopes within the project area average 1 to 3%. The elevation of the proposed drill pad is 3750 feet above mean sea level. Vegetation is dominated by creosote, javelina bush, mesquite, snakeweed and grasses. Soils consist of

aridisols (Maker and Daugherty 1986). These are light-colored, calcareous soils, found predominantly in the lower elevations of New Mexico. Large portions of the surrounding region have been disturbed by drilling activity and by the blading of access roads as well as by livestock grazing.

REGIONAL CULTURE HISTORY

Southeastern New Mexico is generally considered in terms of the archaeological record, to have encompassed the eastern extension of the Jornada Mogollon culture area. The record of occupation begins around 10,000 B.C. and lasts through historic times, during which a variety of subsistence-settlement strategies were maintained.

The Paleoindian period (10,000-5,000 B.C.) is generally thought to have been a time during which the economic focus was on the highly mobile hunting of large game species. It is well represented in southeastern New Mexico both by isolated artifacts and by major excavated sites which have been radiocarbon dated to this period. The majority of these sites are found along the Mescalero pediment, but whether this is reflective of actual Paleoindian hunting strategies, or just a result of increased erosion near these features, can not yet be determined.

The Archaic period in southeastern New Mexico dates from 5000 B.C. to approximately A.D. 1000. It is much less well known than the Paleoindian period but like elsewhere in New Mexico, is considered to have been a time when there was a shift away from big game hunting to an emphasis on plant gathering and the hunting of smaller game species. The majority of the Archaic sites in this region are generally assigned to this period on the basis of surface remains, that is, because they are aceramic, or because there are Archaic-style projectile points present.

There are, however, a few sites which have yielded C-14 dates from this period, thus supporting the presence of Archaic populations through absolute dates.

The Ceramic period occupations are also poorly documented since they number proportionately fewer than sites of other periods. They begin anywhere from A.D. 750 to 900 and last anywhere from A.D. 1450 to 1550 and are tied to the advent of agriculture in the region. While there is evidence of increased sedentism and trade throughout the region during this period, only the northern portion shows evidence of agricultural pursuits. There is little evidence of agriculture in the south, bringing to question, the actual dependence of the populations upon agricultural activities. In A.D. 1250 there appears to have been a shift back to the hunting of large game. While some groups later returned (after A.D. 1300) to a partial dependence on agriculture, others continued to rely on bison hunting. This is supported by the records of the early Spanish expeditions in the 16th and 17th centuries which document the presence of mobile hunters in the area.

The Historic period begins with the 1583 journey by the Espejo expedition through the Pecos Valley and was followed by de Sosa's unauthorized expedition in 1590. Although they experienced few problems with the native Indians, the increasingly aggressive presence of the Apaches and Comanches served to keep out additional settlers and explorers for years to come. Attempts were made by the Spanish beginning in the 1770s to subdue the Indians but it was not until the 1850s and 1860s that US military troops began to quiet the area. Small Hispanic settlements began to spring up in the 1850s and were followed by the first cattle drives in the 1860s and the establishment of large cattle ranches in the 1870s. Farming was introduced in the 1880s but cattle and sheep ranching, and the oil and gas industry, continue to dominate the economy of the area today.

SURVEY METHODS AND RESULTS

The boundaries of the project area were clearly marked by lathe and flagging. The weather was clear and the general lack of vegetation made ground visibility good. The survey of the well pad was conducted by the archaeologist walking straight transects spaced 7.5 meters apart. The survey of the proposed access road was conducted by walking straight transects spaced 7.5 meters from the proposed centerline. This allowed coverage of an area measuring 30 meters (100 feet) in width.

One prehistoric archaeological site, LA 102922, was identified within the boundaries of the proposed well pad and access road (Figure 2). It consists of a large lithic scatter located within the dunes on the top of the mesa (Figure 3). The site measures 430 meters southwest-northeast by 230 meters northwest-southeast (98,900 sq. meters). The site has been disturbed by a two track road which cuts through the western edge of the site as well as by grazing and erosion. The artifacts are lightly scattered across the site and concentrated on the edge of the mesa where the wind has deflated the dunes. The potential for additional subsurface cultural materials exists under the dunes away from the mesa edge.

The lithics number between 700 and 900 and all phases of the reduction sequence are represented. The material types include quartzite, chert, chalcedony and siltstone in a variety of colors. The lithics include approximately 15 cores, 75 primary flakes, 200 secondary flakes, 400 tertiary flakes and 200 pieces of shatter or angular debris. Ten flakes were observed which displayed utilization on one or more sides and appeared to have been used as scrapers. No diagnostic artifacts or formal tools were observed on the site.

There was no evidence of any features or structures on the surface of the site. Scattered pieces of burnt caliche were observed but there were no articulated hearths.

DIAMOND MOUND, N. MEX.
N3252.5—W10407.5/7.5

1951

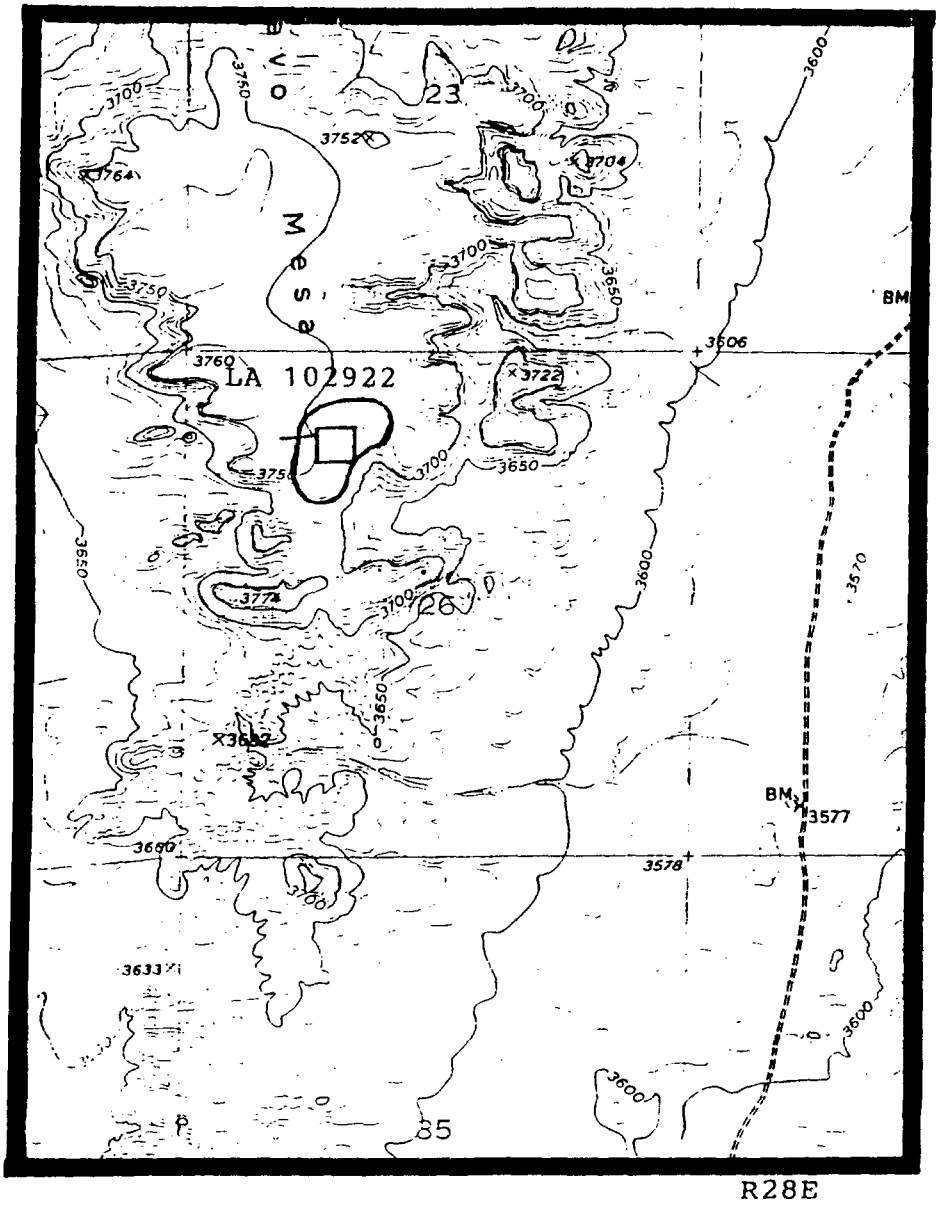
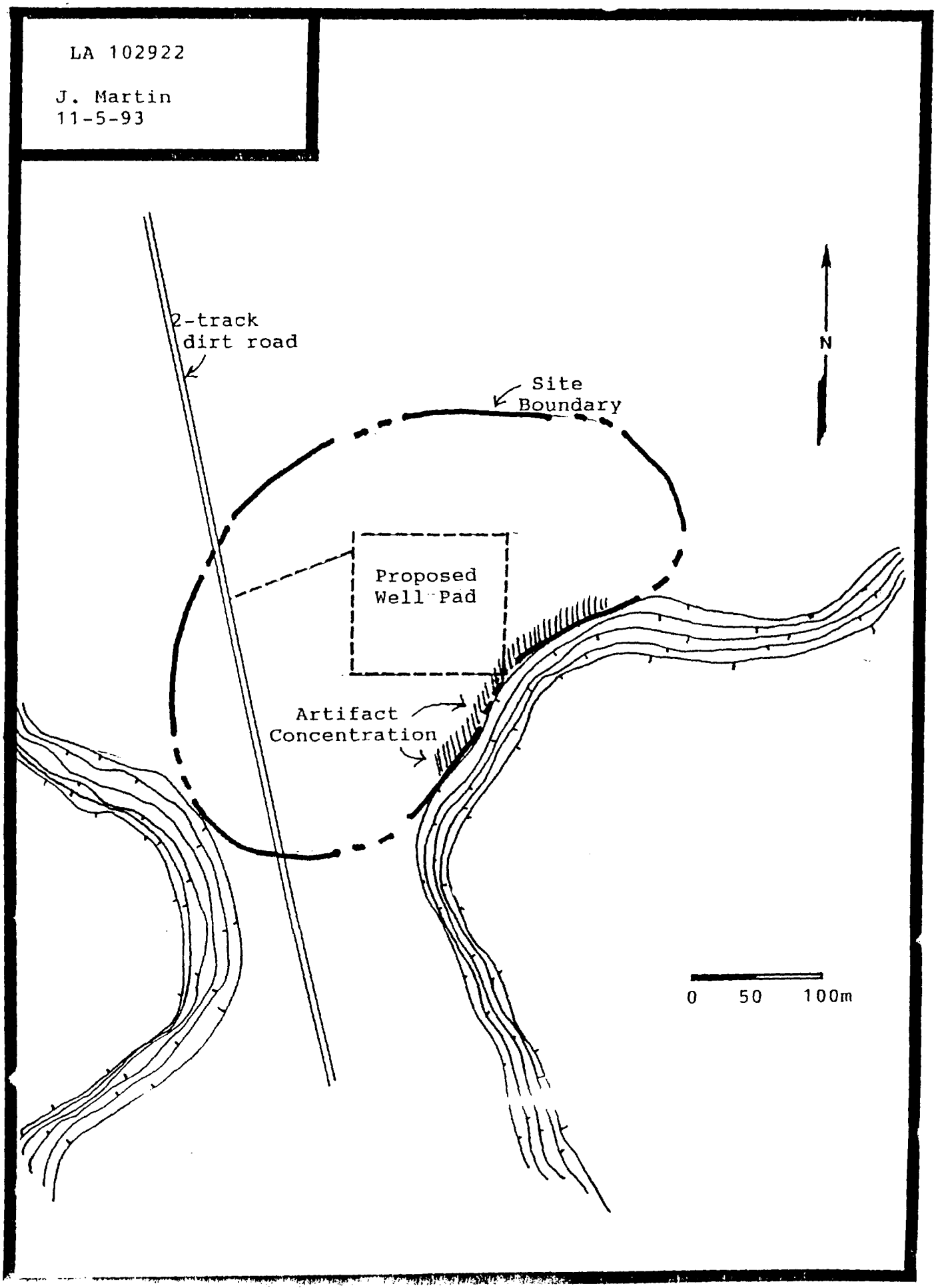


Figure 2. Location of LA 102922


LA 102922
J. Martin
11-5-93
2-track
dirt road
Site
Boundary
N
Proposed
Well Pad
Artifact
Concentration
0
50
100m

The site appears to represent a lithic processing and procurement site where local raw materials were gathered and reduced. The site can not be classified temporally or culturally due to the lack of diagnostic artifacts. The site has the potential to yield subsurface deposits under the dune formations. It is potentially eligible to the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion d of 36 CFR 60.4 due to its potential to yield significant information regarding limited activity sites in southeastern New Mexico.

IMPACT ASSESSMENT

Impact refers to those activities that directly or indirectly affect cultural resources and result in their alteration or destruction. Such impacts can be the result of the immediate effects of construction activities or from the longer term adverse effects that result from modification of the land surface and increased access to site areas. Site LA 102922 will be impacted by the proposed undertaking.

RECOMMENDATIONS

One prehistoric archaeological site, LA 102922, was identified within the boundaries of the proposed project area. It is potentially eligible to the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion d of 36 CFR 60.4 due to its potential to yield significant information regarding limited activity sites in southeastern New Mexico. The site can not be avoided and Mewbourne Oil Company has decided not to mitigate. Mewbourne Oil has abandoned their plans to drill at this proposed well pad location

REFERENCES CITED

Hawley, John W.

1986 Physiographic provinces. In New Mexico in Maps, Second Edition. Edited by Jerry L. Williams. University of New Mexico Press. Albuquerque.

Maker, H. J. and L. A. Daugherty

1986 Soils In New Mexico in Maps, Second Edition. Edited by Jerry L. Williams. University of New Mexico Press. Albuquerque.

LABORATORY OF ANTHROPOLOGY SITE RECORD

1. IDENTIFICATION & OWNERSHIP

LA Number: 1,0,2,9,2,2 (call ARMS at (505) 827-8002 for site registration) ☐ **Site Update?** (complete at least pp. 1-2, see User's Guide)

Site Name(s):

Other Site Numbers: ***Agency Assigning Number:**

***Current Site Owner(s):** BLM - CARLSBAD RESOURCE AREA

* Government entities: enter agency name & administrative unit; Private owners: enter owner name(s) & address (if known); Land grants: enter grant name.

2. RECORDING INFORMATION

NMCRIS Activity No.: (assigned during site registration)

Field Site Number: **Site Marker?** ☒ no ☐ yes (specify ID#):

Recorder(s): JOSEPH MARTIN

Agency: ARCH. SERVICES BY LAURA MICHALIK **Recording Date:** 0,5 (day) - N,O,V (month) - 1,9,9,3 (year)

Site Accessibility (choose one): ☒ accessible ☐ buried (sterile overburden) ☐ flooded ☐ urbanized ☐ not accessible

Surface Visibility (% visible; choose one): ☐ 0% ☐ 1 - 25% ☐ 26 - 50% ☐ 51 - 75% ☒ 76 - 99% ☐ 100%

Remarks:

Recording Activities:

- ☐ photography
- ☒ sketch mapping
- ☐ shovel or trowel tests; probes
- ☐ instrument mapping (e.g., plane table mapping)
- ☐ test excavation (for NR Eligibility, determination of effect)
- ☐ surface collection (controlled or uncontrolled)
- ☐ excavation (data recovery)
- ☐ in-field artifact analysis
- ☐ other activity (specify):

Description of Analysis or Excavation Activities:

Photographic Documentation:

Surface Collection (choose one):

- ☒ no surface collections
- ☐ uncontrolled surface collections
- ☐ collections of specific items only
- ☐ controlled surface collections (sample: <100%)
- ☐ controlled surface collection (complete: 100%)
- ☐ other collection method (describe below)

Surface Collection Methods:

Records Inventory:

- ☒ site location map
- ☒ sketch map(s)
- ☐ instrument map(s)
- ☐ excavation, collection, analysis records
- ☐ photos, slides, and assoc. records
- ☐ other records (specify):
- ☐ field journals, notes
- ☐ NM Historic Building Inventory form

Repository for Original Site Records: ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES BY LAURA MICHALIK

Repository for Collected Artifacts:

;A Number: 1,0,2,9,2,2, Field Number: _____

- 3. CONDITION

Archeological Status: ☐ surface collection ☐ test excavation ☐ partial excavation ☐ complete excavation

Disturbance Sources: ☒ wind erosion ☐ water erosion ☐ bioturbation ☐ vandalism ☐ construction/land development
☐ other source (specify): _____

Vandalism: ☐ defaced glyphs ☐ damaged/defaced architecture ☐ surface disturbance ☐ manual excavation
☐ mechanical excavation ☐ other vandalism (specify): _____

Percentage of Site Intact (choose one): ☐ 0% ☐ 1 - 25 % ☐ 26 - 50 % ☐ 51 - 75% ☒ 76 - 99% ☐ 100%

Observations on Site Condition: ARTIFACTS ARE MOST CONCENTRATED IN DEFLATED AREAS BETWEEN DUNES + ON MESA EDGE

- 4. RECOMMENDATIONS

National Register Eligibility (choose one): ☒ eligible ☐ not eligible ☐ not sure

Applicable Criteria: ☐ assoc. w/ important events (a) ☐ distinctive architectural style, etc. (c)
☐ assoc. w/ important persons (b) ☒ information potential (d)

Basis for Recommendation: PROBABLE SUBSURFACE DEPOSITS

*Assessment of Project Impact: _____

*Treatment Recommendations: _____

*recorder's OPINION only -- this is NOT an official determination of NR eligibility ** performing agency: consult with sponsoring agency before completing these data items

- 5. SHPO CONSULTATIONS (for SHPO use only)

SHPO Determination (choose one): ☐ eligible ☐ not eligible ☐ not determined Criteria: ☐ a. ☐ b. ☐ c. ☐ d.

HPD staff: _____ Date: ___ (day) ___ (month) ___ (year) HPD Log No.: _____

Register Status: ☐ listed on National Register ☐ listed on State Register ☐ [illegible]ation of eligibility

State Register No.: _____

Remarks: _____

LA Number: 1,0,2,9,2,2, Field Number: _____

6. LOCATION

Source Graphics:

☒ USGS 7.5' topographic maps ☐ rectified aerial photos Scale: _____

☐ other topographic maps Scale: _____ ☐ unrectified aerial photos Scale: _____

☐ GPS Unit ☐ other source graphics (describe): _____

UTM Coordinates (center of site): Zone: 13 E NO UTM GRID ON MAP 0 N 0

Nearest Named Drainage (name, dist., & dir.): DOG CANYON DRAW 4 KM TO NE

Nearest Numbered Road (name, dist., & dir.): 6.8 MILES NORTH OF NM 82

In highway R-O-W? ☐

Directions to Site: GO EAST FROM ARTESIA 13 MILES ON NM 82 TURN NORTH FOR 6.5 MILES TO CROW FLATS

Town (if in city limits): _____ **State:** NM **County:** EDDY

USGS Quadrangle Name and Date: DIAMOND MOUND 7.5' (1951) **USGS Code:** 3,2,1,0,4,-,H,2,

PLSS Meridian	Unplatted	Township		Range		Section	1/4 Sections			Protracted
	☐	16	N (S)	28	(E) W	26	SW	NE	NW	☐
	☐		N S		E W					☐

7. PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

Site Dimensions: 430 (max. length) x 230 (max. width) meters **Basis for Dimensions** (choose one): ☒ estimated ☐ measured

Site Area: 98,900 sq m **Basis for Area** (choose one): ☒ estimated ☐ measured **Elevation:** 3,750 feet

Site Boundaries Complete? (choose one): ☒ yes ☐ no (explain): _____

Basis for Site Boundaries: ☒ distribution of archeological features & artifacts ☐ modern features or ground disturbance

☐ topographic features ☐ property lines ☐ other criteria (specify): _____

Depositional/Erosional Environment: ☐ alluvial ☒ aeolian ☐ colluvial ☐ residual ☐ not applicable (on bedrock)

☐ other process (describe): _____

Stratigraphy & Depth of Arch. Deposits (choose one): ☐ unknown/not determined ☐ no subsurface deposits present

☒ subsurface deposits present ☐ stratified subsurface deposits present

Estimated Depth of Deposits: .5 m

Basis for Depth Determinations: ☐ estimated ☐ shovel or trowel tests ☐ core/auger tests ☐ excavations

☐ road or arroyo cuts ☐ rodent burrows ☐ other observations (specify): EROSION ON MESA EDGE

LA Number: 102922 Field Number: _____

7. PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION (cont.)

Observations on Subsurface Archeological Deposits: _____

Nearest Water Source (choose one): ☐ spring/seep ☐ perennial stream/river ☐ intermittent stream/arroyo ☐ perennial lake ☒ intermittent lake/playa ☐ other source (specify): _____ Distance from Site: 3.6 km

Local Vegetation (list observed plants in decreasing order of dominance):

Overstory: _____

Understory: JAVELINA BUSH, CREOSOTE, SNAKEWEED, GRASSES

Vegetation Community (choose one or two): ☐ forest ☐ woodland ☐ grassland ☐ scrubland ☒ desert scrubland ☐ marshland ☐ other community (specify): _____

Topographic Location:

☐ bench	☒ dune	☒ mesa/butte	☐ ridge	
☐ alluvial fan	☐ blowout	☐ flood plain/valley	☐ mountain	☐ rockshelter
☐ arroyo/wash	☐ canyon rim	☐ hill slope	☐ mountain front/foothill	☐ saddle
☐ badlands	☐ cave	☐ hill top	☐ open canyon floor	☐ talus slope
☐ base of cliff	☐ cliff/scarp/bluff	☐ lava flow (malpais)	☐ plain/flat	☐ terrace
☐ base of talus slope	☐ constricted canyon	☐ low rise	☐ playa	

☐ other location (describe): _____

Observations on Site Setting: SITE IS LOCATED IN DUNES ON TOP OF MESA

8. ASSEMBLAGE DATA

Assemblage Content (all components):

Lithics
- ☒ lithic debitage
- ☐ chipped-stone tools
- ☐ diagnostic projectile points
- ☐ non-local lithic materials
- ☒ stone tool manufacturing items (cores, hammerstones, etc.)
- ☐ ground-stone tools

Prehistoric Ceramics
- ☐ whole ceramic vessel
- ☐ diagnostic ceramics
- ☐ other prehistoric ceramics

Historic Artifacts
- ☐ diagnostic glass artifacts
- ☐ other glass artifacts
- ☐ diagnostic metal artifacts
- ☐ other metal artifacts
- ☐ whole ceramic vessel
- ☐ diagnostic ceramics
- ☐ other historic ceramics

Other Artifacts and Materials
- ☐ bone tools
- ☐ faunal remains
- ☐ macrobotanical remains
- ☐ architectural stone
- ☐ burned adobe
- ☐ fire-cracked rock/burned caliche

☐ other items (specify): _____

8. ASSEMBLAGE DATA (cont.)

*please provide rough counts (+/- 10 items) if estimated frequency is less than 100 items

Assemblage Size (all components):

	estimated frequency						
	0	1s	10s	100s	1,000s	>10,000	*counts (if < 100)
lithic artifacts (choose one):	☐	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	_____
prehist. ceramics (choose one):	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	_____
historic artifacts (choose one):	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	_____
total assemblage size (choose one):	☐	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	_____

Dating Potential: ☐ radiocarbon ☐ dendrochronology ☐ archeomagnetism ☐ obsidian hydration

☐ relative techniques (e.g., type seriation) ☐ other methods (specify): _____

Assemblage Remarks: _____

9. CULTURAL/TEMPORAL AFFILIATIONS

Total Number of Defined Components: 1 (attach continuation sheets for component #3 and greater)

Component #1 (earliest) (*See NMCRIS Guidelines for valid periods, default occupation dates, and phase/complex names)

Cultural Affiliation (choose one): ☐ Paleoindian ☐ Archaic ☐ Anasazi ☐ *Mixed* Anasazi - Mogollon ☐ Mogollon

☐ Casas Grandes ☐ Hohokam ☐ Plains Village ☐ Plains Nomad ☐ Navajo ☐ Apache ☐ Ute ☐ Pueblo

☐ Hispanic ☐ Anglo/Euro-American ☒ unknown affil. ☐ other affiliation (identify): _____

Basis for Temporal Affiliations (choose one): ☒ not applicable ☐ based on associated chronometric data or historic records

☐ based on associated diagnostic artifact or feature types ☐ based on analytically derived assemblage data or archeological experience

*Period of Occupation:	*Begin Date	*End Date
Earliest Period: _____	_____	_____
Latest Period (if any): _____	_____	_____

(leave blank to use default occupation dates)

Dating Status: ☐ radiocarbon ☐ dendrochronology ☐ archeomagnetism ☐ obsidian hydration

☐ relative dating methods (e.g., type seriation) ☐ other methods (specify): _____

Basis for Cultural/Temporal Affiliations: _____

Site/Component Type (choose one): ☐ Simple Feature(s) ☒ Artifact Scatter ☐ Artifact Scatter w/ Features

☐ Single Residence ☐ Multiple Residence ☐ Residential Complex/Community ☐ Industrial

☐ Military ☐ Ranching/Agricultural ☐ Transportation/Communication

☐ Other Type (specify type and explain in Remarks): _____

Remarks: _____

*Assoc. Phase/Complex Name(s): _____

LA Number: 102922 Field Number: _____

9. CULTURAL/TEMPORAL AFFILIATIONS (cont.)

Component #2 (*See NMCRIS Guidelines for valid periods, default occupation dates, and phase/complex names)

Cultural Affiliation (choose one): ☐ Paleoindian ☐ Archaic ☐ Anasazi ☐ *Mixed* Anasazi - Mogollon ☐ Mogollon ☐ Casas Grandes ☐ Hohokam ☐ Plains Village ☐ Plains Nomad ☐ Navajo ☐ Apache ☐ Ute ☐ Pueblo ☐ Hispanic ☐ Anglo/Euro-American ☐ unknown affil. ☐ other affiliation (identify): _____

Basis for Temporal Affiliations (choose one): ☐ not applicable ☐ based on associated chronometric data or historic records ☐ based on associated diagnostic artifact or feature types ☐ based on analytically derived assemblage data or archeological experience

***Period of Occupation:** ***Begin Date** ***End Date**

Earliest Period: _____ _____ — _____

Latest Period (if any): _____ _____ — _____

(leave blank to use default occupation dates)

Dating Status: ☐ radiocarbon ☐ dendrochronology ☐ archeomagnetism ☐ obsidian hydration ☐ relative dating methods (e.g., type seriation) ☐ other methods (specify): _____

Basis for Cultural/Temporal Affiliations: _____

Site/Component Type (choose one): ☐ Simple Feature(s) ☐ Artifact Scatter ☐ Artifact Scatter w/ Features ☐ Single Residence ☐ Multiple Residence ☐ Residential Complex/Community ☐ Industrial ☐ Military ☐ Ranching/Agricultural ☐ Transportation/Communication ☐ Other Type (specify type and explain in Remarks): _____

Remarks: _____

***Assoc. Phase/Complex Name(s):** _____

10. FEATURE DATA

Feature Type	*Reliable ID?	No. Observed	**Assoc. Component. Nos.	Feature ID, Notes

* enter "?" for uncertain identifications ** enter zero for unknown component associations

LA Number: 1,0,2 2,2, Field Number: _____

10. FEATURE DATA (cont.)

Feature Type	*Reliable ID?	No. Observed	**Assoc. Component. Nos.	Feature ID, Notes

*enter "?" for uncertain identifications ** enter zero for unknown component associations

Feature Remarks: _____

11. REFERENCES

*Written Sources of Information: _____

*this item can be skipped if this form is submitted with a LA Project/Activity Record; please use American Antiquity style citations.

Additional Sources of Information: _____

LA Number: 102922 Field Number: _____

12. NARRATIVE SITE DESCRIPTION

One prehistoric archaeological site, LA 102922, was identified within the boundaries of the proposed well pad and access road (Figure 2). It consists of a large lithic scatter located within the dunes on the top of the mesa (Figure 3). The site measures 430 meters southwest-northeast by 230 meters northwest-southeast (98,900 sq. meters). The site has been disturbed by a two track road which cuts through the western edge of the site as well as by grazing and erosion. The artifacts are lightly scattered across the site and concentrated on the edge of the mesa where the wind has deflated the dunes. The potential for additional subsurface cultural materials exists under the dunes away from the mesa edge.

The lithics number between 700 and 900 and all phases of the reduction sequence are represented. The material types include quartzite, chert, chalcedony and siltstone in a variety of colors. The lithics include approximately 15 cores, 75 primary flakes, 200 secondary flakes, 400 tertiary flakes and 200 pieces of shatter or angular debris. Ten flakes were observed which displayed utilization on one or more sides and appeared to have been used as scrapers. No diagnostic artifacts or formal tools were observed on the site.

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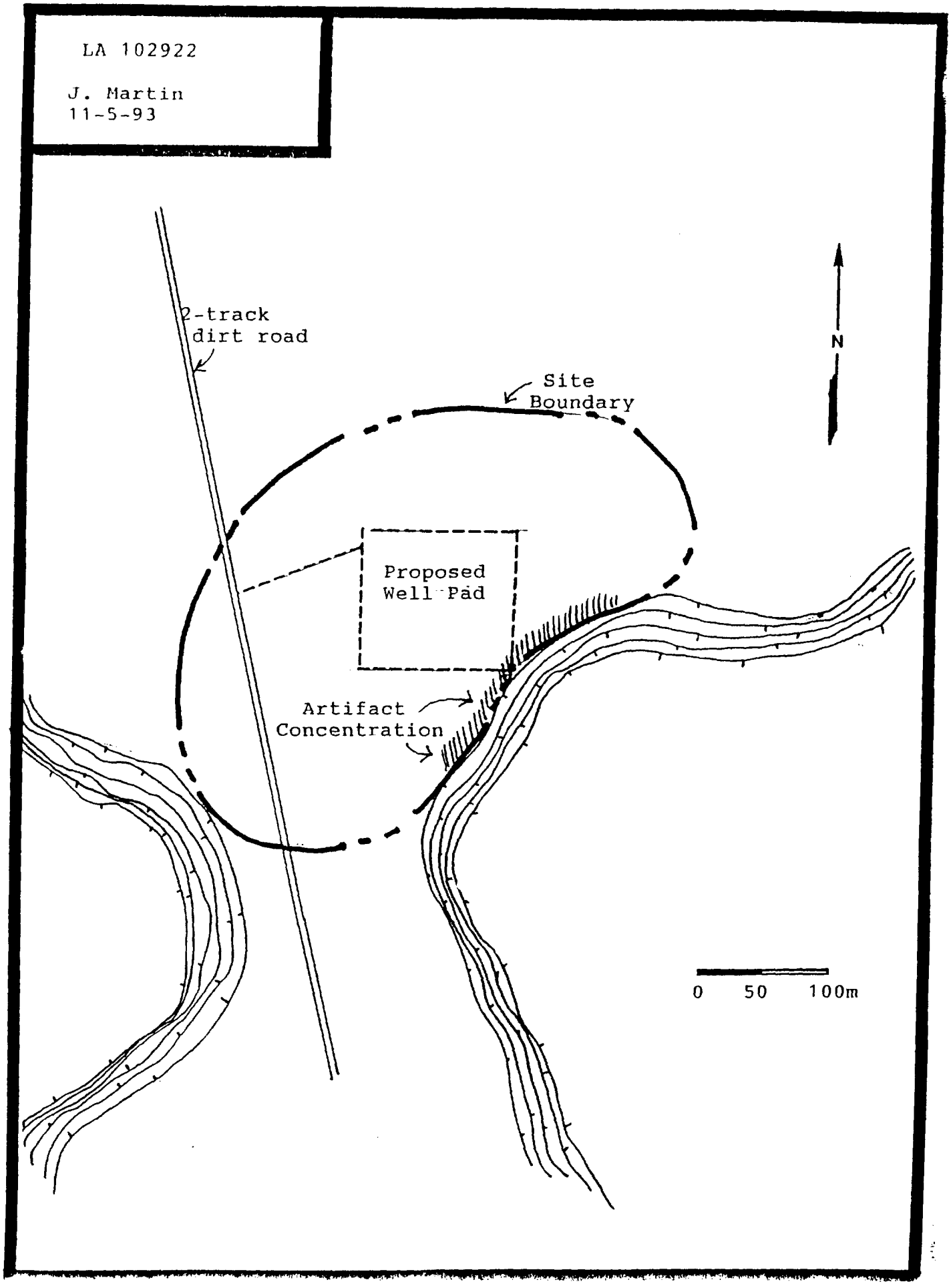
The site appears to represent a lithic processing and procurement site where local raw materials were gathered and reduced. The site can not be classified temporally or culturally due to the lack of diagnostic artifacts. The site has the potential to yield subsurface deposits under the dune formations. It is potentially eligible to the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion d of 36 CFR 60.4 due to its potential to yield significant information regarding limited activity sites in southeastern New Mexico.

13. SITE RECORD ATTACHMENTS

☒ site location map (USGS topo; required) ☒ sketch map or site plan (required) ☐ continuation forms?

☐ other materials (itemize): _____


LA 102922
J. Martin
11-5-93
2-track
dirt road
N
Site
Boundary
Proposed
Well Pad
Artifact
Concentration
0 50 100m

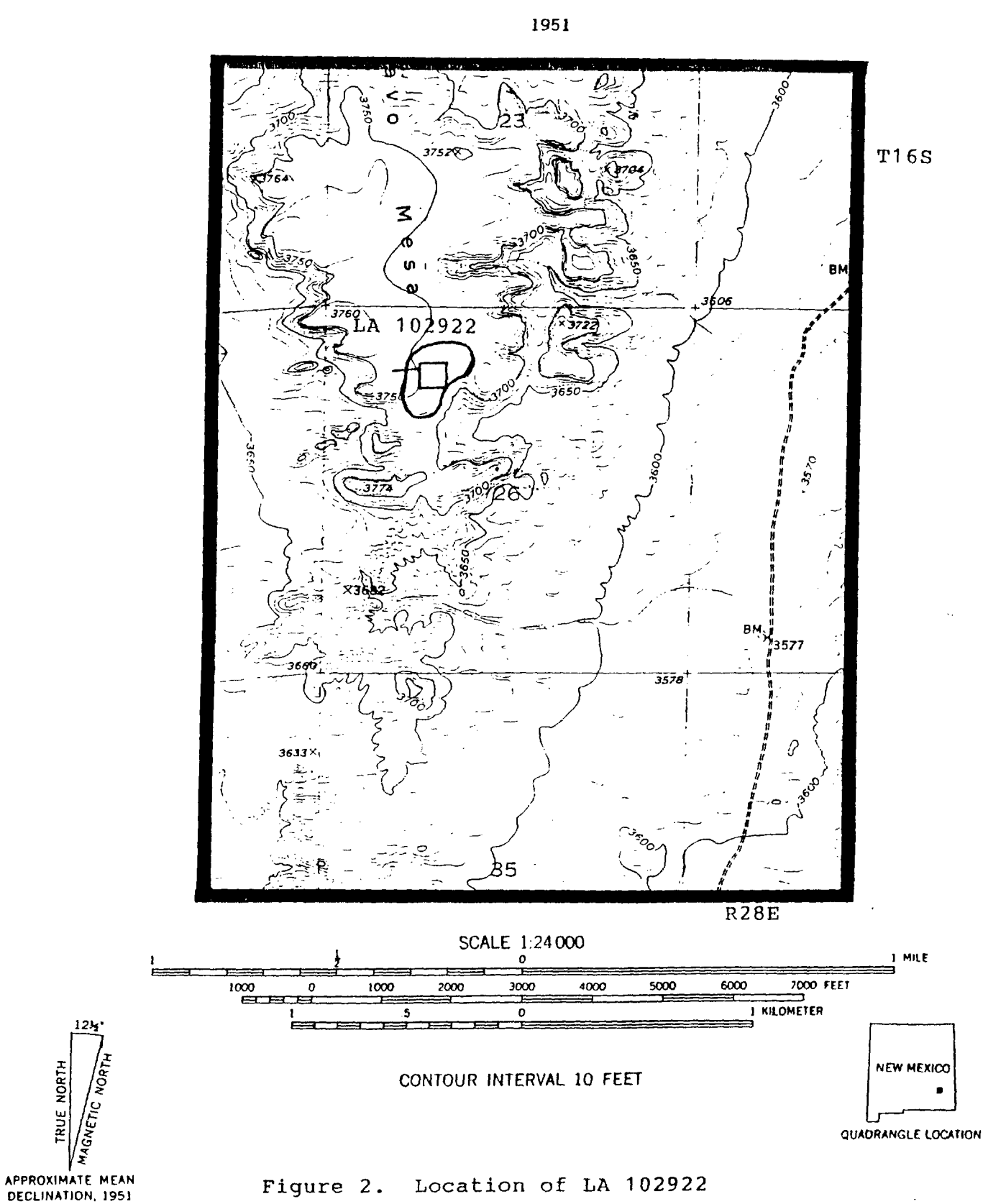


Figure 2. Location of LA 102922