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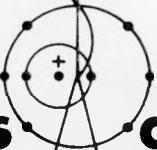
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Excavations on Mesita de los Alamos

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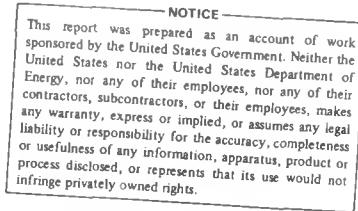
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EXCAVATIONS ON MESITA DE LOS ALAMOS

by

Frederick C. V. Worman and Charlie R. Steen

ABSTRACT

When the Clinton P. Anderson Meson Physics Facility was in the planning stage, several pre-Columbian Indian sites were discovered in the project area. The late Frederick C. V. Worman of the Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory (LASL) staff was asked to make salvage excavations at the sites. The digs were undertaken in 1965 and 1968. At the time of Worman's death in 1971, he was working on a report of the excavations. Unfortunately, the only portion of his manuscript to be found was the analysis of pottery sherds and a few notes concerning the sites. This report includes the pottery analysis made by Worman. Brief discussions about the sites and about the recovered artifacts are by Steen, made from Worman's notes.

I. INTRODUCTION

Eighteen pre-Columbian Indian sites were surveyed before construction of the Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory's Clinton P. Anderson Meson Physics facility. The sites were located on the long narrow mesa known as Mesita de los Alamos which lies between Los Alamos and Sandia Canyons. On the 1:50 topographic survey of the Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory (LASL), the sites are within the following quadrangles.

N7 - E 10	LA 4711
N6 - E 10	LA 4712, LA 4713, LA 4714
N7 - E 11	LA 4715
N6 - E 11	LA 4716, LA 4717, LA 4718, LA 4719
	LA 4720, LA 4721
	LA 4722
N6 - E 12	LA 4723, LA 4724
	LA 4725, LA 4726
	LA 4727
N6 - E 16	LA 4729

The sites were surveyed by the late Frederick C. V. Worman, who served as staff archaeologist for LASL from 1949 to 1970, and were numbered according to the system of the Laboratory of Anthropology, the Museum of New Mexico. They are listed in the Archaeological Survey of New Mexico.

Of the 18 sites located, 12 were excavated by Worman before construction began. They ranged in size from 1 to 13 rooms. Excavation notes for the structures have been lost. A few scattered notes and the meager information obtained from photographs made during the 1965 and 1968 excavations furnish the data from which the following site descriptions are made.

All the ground plans were prepared by LASL's Engineering Division, except LA 4726 and LA 4729, which were prepared from field notes made by Worman.

II. THE SITES

LA 4711 (Fig. 1). A two-room structure only 8.5 m (28 ft) west of LA 4712 had walls of unshaped blocks of tuff. Apparently no features such as firepits were found on the floors, which indicates that the structure probably was built as a granary. The site lay on a slight slope and the walls were severely eroded.

LA 4712 (Figs. 2 and 3). This was an L-shaped block of 10 rooms with walls constructed of unshaped blocks of tuff. Only Rooms 1 and 2 had firepits. The one in Room 2 was round, but the firepit in Room 1 was oval; both were lined with clay. Usually, rooms used for storage and not for dwelling (rooms without firepits) had either no prepared floors or only poor ones. At this ruin, however, Room 7 seems to have had a well-laid adobe floor. The room also yielded a large amount of charred wood and maize.

LA 4713 (Fig. 4). This was another two-room structure with no indication that it was ever used as a dwelling. The site lay between LA 4712 and LA 4714. The walls were built of unshaped blocks of tuff.

LA 4714 (Figs. 5 and 6). This small pueblo had two blocks of rooms, five in one and three in the other, in close association. The construction was of unshaped blocks of tuff. Room 5, the only one with a firepit, is peculiarly irregular, as is the adjacent Room 4. For both this site and LA 4712, the proportion of rooms with firepits to those without seems very low.

LA 4715 (Fig. 7). Unfortunately the photographic coverage of this site is poor and the surveyors failed to plot any room features. A few of the walls were made of unshaped blocks of tuff but most were of adobe, built up in courses. Worman's notes say that it was his impression that the building was never completed.

LA 4716 (Figs. 8, 9, and 10). It is distressing that excavation notes are missing for this interesting structure. From study of plans and photographs made during the excavations, it appears that there were two kivas with attendant rooms. Only about half the ruin was excavated.

Room 1. A kiva with a circular clay-lined firepit and a masonry feature that looks like a draft deflector is marked "altar" on the plan of the site. Although the feature looks like a deflector, there is no sign of a ventilator in either the plan or photographs, so it probably was an altar.

Rooms 3 and 4. The second probable kiva was quite irregular and photos give no hint of a ventilator. The firepit in this structure was a double one or probably a clay-lined circular firepit with an adjacent stone-lined ash pit.

Room 8. A circular clay-lined firepit in the center of the floor was the only recorded feature for this large square room. Most walls of LA 4716 were of masonry in which unshaped blocks of tuff were laid up with adobe mortar. A few walls were of adobe in thick courses that resemble pisé construction.

Rooms 5, 6, and 7 were featureless.

LA 4717. A featureless square room that might have been associated with LA 4716 measured 1.2 by 1.5 m and lay 7.5 m east of LA 4716.

LA 4723 (Fig. 11). Neither plan nor photos record any features for this nine-room structure. Although the photos taken before excavation show a mound covered with unshaped blocks of tuff, the photos of the excavated rooms indicate that the bases of the walls were of coursed adobe.

LA 4724 (Fig. 12). As with the preceding site, there are no recorded features for this small five-room ruin. The walls were blocks of tuff.

LA 4726 (Fig. 13). The only records of this site are the ground plan shown here and the sherd analysis (Table I).

LA 4727. This was apparently a one-room structure, but no plan or excavation notes have been found.

LA 4729 (Figs. 14 through 18). In Los Alamos Canyon, this ruin consisted of a double row of 10 rooms with an attached plaza, or sheltered work area, near what appeared to be a circular ramada.

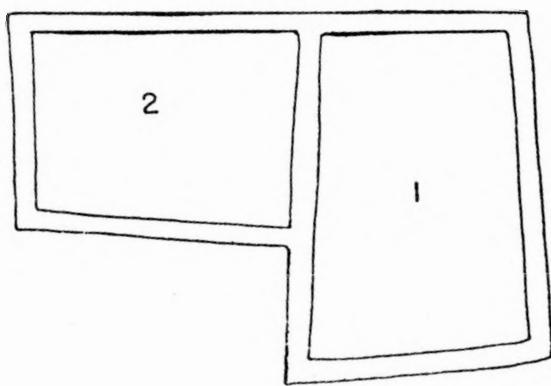


Fig. 1.
LA 4711.

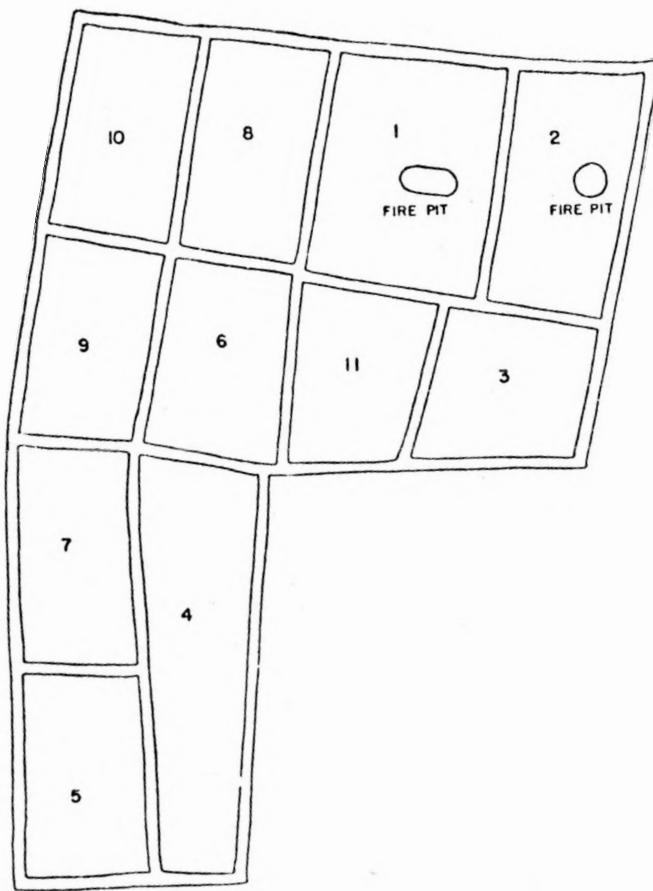


Fig. 2.
LA 4712.



Fig. 3.
LA 4712 - View toward the south with Room 1 at left.

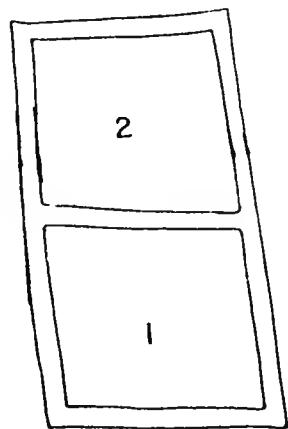


Fig. 4.
LA 4713.

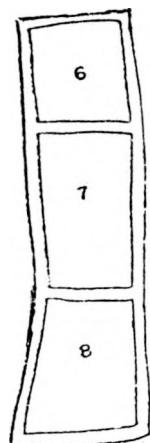
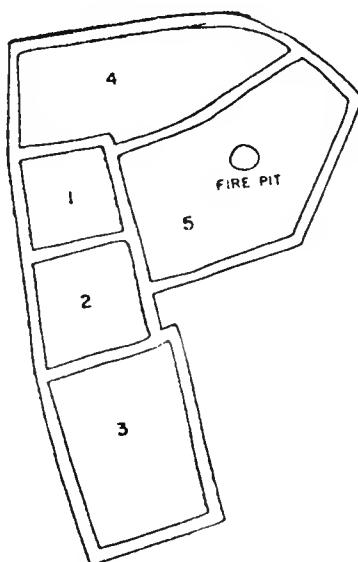


Fig. 5.
LA 4714.



Fig. 6.

LA 4714 - View to the south over the site. This view also illustrates the piñon-juniper forest cover of Mesita de los Alamos.

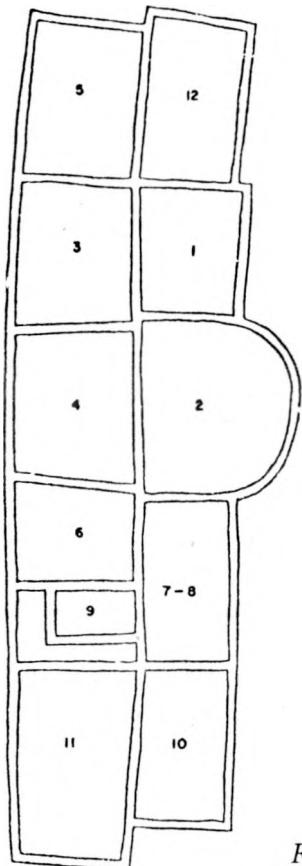


Fig. 7.
LA 4715.

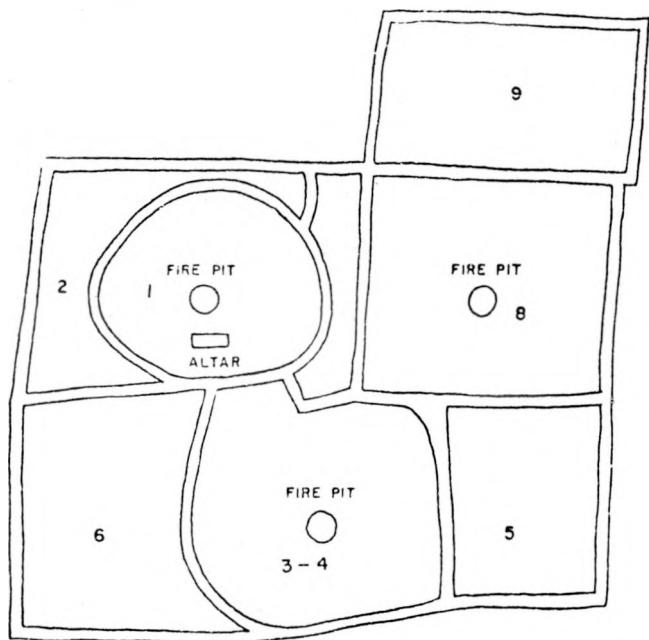


Fig. 8.
LA 4716.



Fig. 9.
LA 4716. Kiva 1 with firepit and probable altar.



Fig. 10.
LA 4716. Kiva 2.

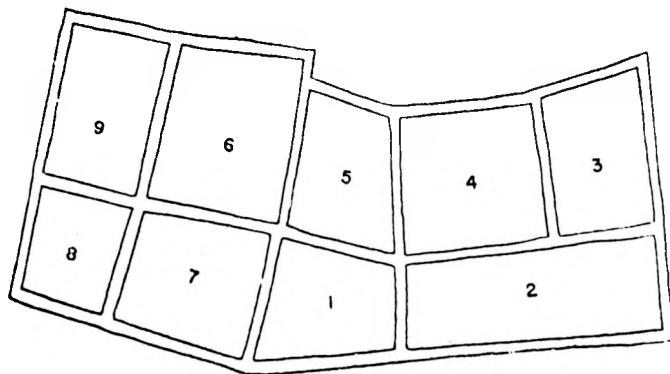


Fig. 11.
LA 4723.

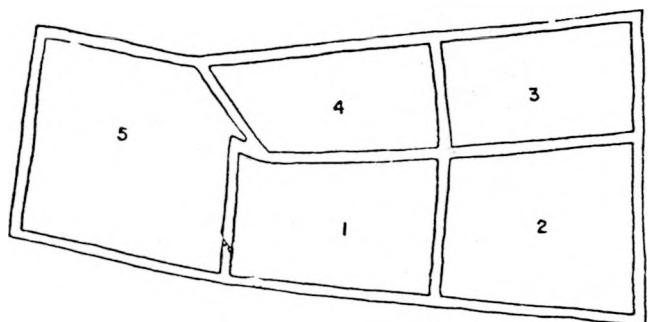


Fig. 12.
LA 4724.

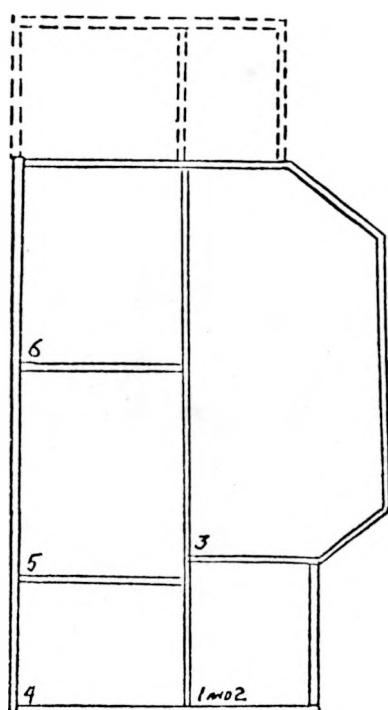


Fig. 13.
Ground plan LA 4726.

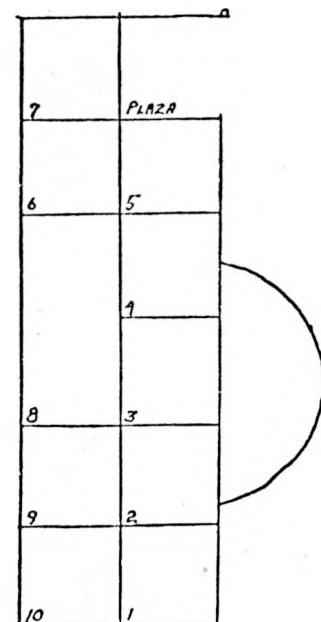


Fig. 14.
Ground plan LA 4729.



Fig. 15.
LA 4729. The site before excavation.



Fig. 16.
LA 4729. An open-sided work area or plaza.



Fig. 17.
LA 4729. Shaped stone masonry is well illustrated.



Fig. 18.
LA 4729. Several rooms had some mud plaster adhering to the walls.

Room 2 is the only one in which a firepit was listed. The site was on a high bench in Los Alamos Canyon at the site of the Zia Company's gravel pit. No excavation notes were found for this site.

III. CERAMICS

Most pottery from all Mesita de los Alamos sites falls within a limited time span, from the late 13th century to the last half of the 14th. A few sherds of later periods cannot be explained except as intrusives because their exact provenience is not known. The principal painted pottery types are Santa Fe Black on White and Wiyo Black on White (Mera, 1935; Hawley, 1936; and Stubbs and Stallings, 1953), as shown in Table I.

Nearly Complete Ceramic Objects

1. Bowl. Sherds to reconstruct about three-quarters of a small Rio Grande Corrugated bowl were found in LA 4712. The vessel has a 135-mm diameter and a 45-mm depth. It is a poorly made pot.

2. Pipes. Four broken conical pipes came from the excavations. The specimen most nearly complete is sketched in Fig. 19 and is shown on the right in Fig. 20.

IV. STONE ARTIFACTS

A. Ground and Polished Stone

1. Metates. Of 14 milling stones in the collection, only 4 are complete specimens. Two of them are small shaped slabs of about the same size; one has a grinding surface 40 by 260 mm and the other 35 by 280 mm. Both are of basalt. The other two are thin irregular slabs of basaltic rock, unshaped except for pecking on one face to roughen the grinding surface.

The broken specimens follow the same general pattern; one is a small well-shaped oval slab, and the others are either unshaped or exhibit a minimal amount of work.

No example of a true metate, the nether milling stone for grinding maize, is in the collection. It is not known whether none were found or if some were found but were left at the digging site, because several manos in this collection are large and obviously intended for use on the maize grinders.

Twelve of the metates are of basaltic rocks and two are of sandstone.

The implements described here are of the sort used for grinding jerked meat, seeds, or other materials. Two of the specimens are stained a deep red as though they had been used to grind hematite or ochre.

Two of the metates have similar interesting characteristics (Figs. 21 and 22). Each is short and has a flat grinding surface set at a 20° angle from the base. Although from different sites, the two specimens are so much alike that one must believe they were made for some specialized purpose.

One shaped grinding slab has an oval grinding basin enclosed in a rectangular block of sandstone. The piece is broken and it is not known whether the missing end was open or closed.

2. One-Hand Manos. Eight one-hand manos were recovered. Three of these were of sandstone, four of basaltic stone, and one was of a crystalline stone, probably chert.

Three of the manos were river pebbles, which were used without additional shaping.

In addition to their use as grinding tools, two of the specimens saw extensive use as hammerstones.

3. Two-Hand Manos. Sixteen heavy two-hand manos are in the collection—14 are of basaltic stone and 2 of sandstone.

Most specimens are broken, but the complete ones fall within the following size ranges.

Length	230-300 mm
Width	115-125 mm
Thickness	30-35 mm

An exception to the above measurements is one 55-mm-thick mano.

Only two of the manos had two grinding surfaces; the others were used on only a single face.

Three manos, all broken and all of basaltic stone, are of the thin-type two-hand mano with a triangular cross section and a single grinding surface.

4. Small Grinding or Polishing Stones. Two small grinding or polishing tools were found in the excavations. One is a small river pebble of granitic stone, unshaped by man, which is stained a deep red on both its flat surfaces. The red stain appears to be

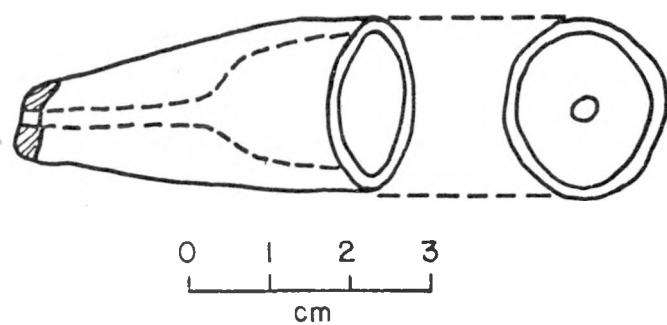


Fig. 19.
Cross sections of ceramic pipe.



Fig. 20.
Tubular pipes. Left: Bit, or mouthpiece end (LA 4716). Center: Two specimens shown in profile (LA 4715 and LA 4714). Right: The large end of a pipe (LA 4729).



Fig. 21.
LA 4714. Room 2, possible specialized grinding slab.



Fig. 22.
LA 4723. Room 5, possible specialized grinding slab.

hematite, indicating that this stone was used for grinding the mineral.

The second is a small basaltic river pebble, highly polished on one face, of the sort generally considered to be a floor polisher (Fig. 23).

5. Vent Plugs. A type of stone artifact peculiar to the Jemez Mountain region is the vent plug. Small openings made in walls between rooms were closed with shaped plugs of tuff. They were generally truncated cones, though some were cylindrical (Fig. 24).

Diameters of the plugs range from 95 to 150 mm and vary from 90 to 220 mm in length.

Seventeen plugs were found in four of the Meson Facility ruins—LA 4716, LA 4723, LA 4726, and LA 4729. Eleven of the plugs were recovered from LA 4729, as many as three from a single room.

6. Hoes. Two large flakes of granitic rock, axe-like in shape, have notches for hafting and have chipped cutting edges. They probably were used as hoes.

7. Stone Disks. Two broken disks of basaltic stones might have been used as pot lids. One of the disks probably had a diameter of about 320 mm and a thickness of 65 mm. The other was about 300 mm in diameter and the thickness varied from 60 to 100 mm.

8. Mauls. The maul-like tools fall into two classes. First are tools probably used as mauls; three full-grooved stone hammers with blunt ends show evidence of much use (Fig. 25).

The second classification includes two large river pebbles, unmodified except for hafting notches cut into the edges. In cross section, this second group appears to be more like an axe except that the working ends were not sharpened but have seen considerable battering use. These pebbles seem too heavy to have been hafted to a wooden handle and one wonders if they weren't swung on strong cords by two persons to crush objects (Fig. 26).

B. Flaked and Chipped Tools

1. Hammerstones. Frequently the most common tool recovered from a ruin is the fist-sized hammerstone, and that was certainly the case at the

Meson Facility sites. Thirteen hammerstones were catalogued; nine were of chert [probably from the chert deposits of Cerro Pedernal (Warren, 1974)], two were of granitic stone, and the remaining two of quartzite.

The chert hammerstones are uniformly round and of a size to be held in the fist. They are battered all over. The granite and quartzite specimens, however, are flat river pebbles and show evidence of use only on the edges (Fig. 27).

2. Drill. A single drill, of a basaltic stone, was found. The term "reamer" would perhaps be more appropriate for this tool. The heavy use was on the edges.

3. Blades. Two broken blades are in the collection. One is a monofaced tool of a fine-grained light-colored quartzite; the other is a well-flaked bifacial blade of obsidian.

4. Projectile Points. Two arrow points were found; both are triangular and side notched. One, of white chert, is flaked on both faces, whereas the second, of obsidian, was fashioned from a flake and is chipped on only one face.

5. Choppers or Hand Axes. Two choppers are on the tool list. One is a pebble of brown chert and the other a small nodule of Pedernal chert, flaked into a hand axe. It is triangular in cross section and has seen little use.

6. Abraders. Two rough blocks of sandstone have grooves pecked along one face as abraders for wooden shafts (Cosner, 1956).

7. Pendant. A thin (3-mm-thick) tablet of limestone apparently was ground to an oval shape and a hole drilled near one end so that the piece could serve as a pendant. The pendant apparently broke across the short diameter and the edge of the break was ground smooth.

8. Axes. Four axes were found. Three of the axes are granitic river pebbles with one end ground to a cutting edge and hafting notches pecked into the top and bottom edges. One specimen has rudimentary grooves pecked along both sides. Two of the axes were fashioned from basalt pebbles and were shaped by flaking and then the cutting edges were ground.

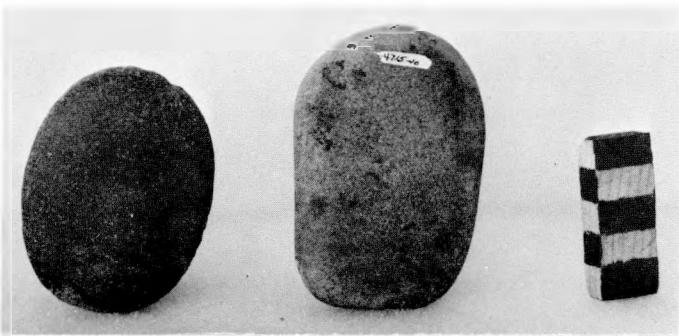


Fig. 23.
Two small grinding or polishing stones. Scale is 5 cm.

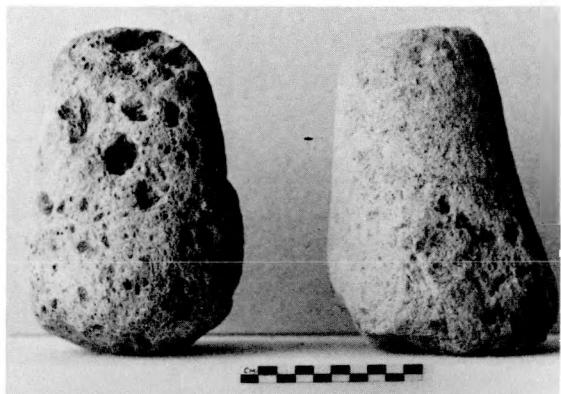


Fig. 24.
Vent plugs. Scale is 10 cm.



Fig. 25.
LA 4610. Room 5, two basalt mauls.



Fig. 26.
Axe-shaped maul of indeterminate use.



Fig. 27.
Chert hammerstones.

The remaining axe was made from a fortuitous flake of rhyolite. Aside from hafting notches pecked into the top and bottom edges, no shaping or polishing was done to the piece, but it saw considerable use. The cutting edge is battered and worn smooth.

C. Problematic Stone Object

From the floor of Room 9, LA 4729, came a rather peculiar piece of worked stone. It is a triangular flake of granitic rock that measures 175 mm from base to tip and 115 mm across the base. Near the base a notch was pecked into each side and the flake resembles, in shape and proportions, an oversized arrow point. Aside from the notches, this piece of stone shows no evidence of use.

Objects of this sort turn up in ruins occasionally, as I have mentioned elsewhere (Steen, Pierson, Bohrer, and Kent, 1962, p. 46). Indians sometimes collected stones, and probably other objects, with fanciful shapes and took them home, possibly to amuse the children.

D. Bone Tools

Awls. Two awls, probably made from long bones of deer, are in the collection. Neither has any distinguishing features; one is 71 mm and the other 100 mm long.

E. Shell Objects

Beads. Two shell beads or small pendants were found. One is probably of abalone.

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TABLE I
POTTERY SUMMARY - MESITA DE LOS ALAMOS SITES

PROVENIENCE	LOCAL SHERDS						TRADE SHERDS											
	Santa Fe Black on White	Santa Fe Black on White, Exterior slip	Santa Fe Black on White, Exterior decoration	Wiyo Black on White	Wiyo Black on White, Exterior corrugated	Wiyo Black on White, Transitional	Abiquiu Black on Gray	Bandelier Black on Gray	Early Glaze	Utility Ware	TOTAL LOCAL SHERDS	Jemez Black on White	Wingate Black on Red	Wingate Polychrome	Unidentified Trade	TOTAL TRADE SHERDS	TOTAL SHERDS	
LA 4711																		
Surface	6										6	25			0	25		
Room 1	2										2				0	2		
Room 2	2										2				0	2		
Room 3											0				0	0		
LA 4711	Total sherds	10									6	29			0	29		
LA 4712																		
Surface	11	1		16							1	23	52		0	52		
Room 1	25	5	1	4							65	100			0	100		
Room 2	14	1		11							29	55			0	55		
Room 3											0				0	0		
Room 4	19	1		13							80	113	1		1	114		
Room 5	8			5							11	24			0	24		
Room 6	5		1	2							109	117			0	117		
Room 7	4			5							21	30			0	30		
Room 8	15			9							104	128	1	1	2	130		
Room 9	5			3							21	29			0	29		
Room 10	3			4							1	18	26		0	26		
LA 4712	Total sherds	109	8	2	72						2	481	674	2	1	3	677	
LA 4713																		
Surface	11			4	9						22	46			0	46		
Room 1	7			1	2						25	35			0	35		
Room 2											7	7			0	7		
Room 3	7			1	9						56	73	1		1	74		
LA 4713	Total sherds	25		6	20						110	161	1		1	162		
LA 4714																		
Surface											0				0	0		
Room 1	2										1	3			0	3		
Room 2	3										3	6			0	6		
Room 3	1										3	4			0	4		
Room 4											24	24			0	24		
Room 5	1										1				0	1		
Room 6											0				0	0		
Room 7											6	6			0	6		
Room 8	3			1							7	11			0	11		
Plaza walls	3			2							59	64			0	64		
Plaza border											22	22			0	22		
Plaza	1										24	25			0	25		
LA 4714	Total sherds	14		3							149	166			0	166		

TABLE I (cont)
POTTERY SUMMARY - MESITA DE LOS ALAMOS SITES

PROVENIENCE	LOCAL SHERDS								TRADE SHERDS				TOTAL TRADE SHERDS	TOTAL SHERDS	
	Santa Fe Black on White	Santa Fe Black on White, Exterior Slip	Santa Fe Black on White, Exterior decoration	Wiyo Black on White	Wiyo Black on White, Exterior Corrugated	Wiyo Black on White, Transitional	Abiquiu Black on Gray	Bandelier Black on Gray Early glaze	Utility Ware	TOTAL LOCAL SHERDS	Jemez Black on White	Wingate Black on Red	Wingate Polychrome	Unidentified Trade	
LA 4715															
Surface	10									39	60	1		1	61
West trench		1								7	8			0	8
Room 1	4	1								37	46			0	46
Room 2	3	3								33	40			0	40
Room 3	6									39	52	1		1	53
Room 4										8	8			0	8
Room 5										14	15	1		1	16
Room 6		5									5	1		1	6
Room 7										2	2			0	2
Room 8	11		1	5						20	37			0	37
Room 9	1									18	26			0	26
Room 10	7									93	100			0	100
Room 11										18	18			0	18
Room 12	9		1	8	1					35	54			0	54
Room 13										78	84			0	84
LA 4715															
Total sherds	56	5	2	47	1	1	2		441	555	3	1		4	559
LA 4716															
Total sherds	111	1	2	68			2		532	726	8			8	734
LA 4717															
Surface	6	1		2					11	20			0	20	
Room 1	6	1							9	16			0	16	
LA 4717															
Total sherds	12	2		2					20	36			0	36	
LA 4723															
Surface	10		1	9					43	63			0	63	
Room 1	1								9	10			0	10	
Room 2	3			1					13	17			0	17	
Room 3	5			1					21	27			0	27	
Room 4	5			2					6	13	2		2	15	
Room 5		1							12	13	1		1	14	
Room 6									9	9			0	9	
Room 7		1		1					10	12			0	12	
Room 8									4	4			0	4	
Room 9									19	19			0	19	
LA 4723									146	187	1	2		3	190

TABLE I (cont)
POTTERY SUMMARY - MESITA DE LOS ALAMOS SITES

PROVENIENCE	LOCAL SHERDS							TRADE SHERDS										
	Santa Fe Black on White	Santa Fe Black on White, Exterior slip	Santa Fe Black on White, Exterior decoration	Wiyo Black on White	Wiyo Black on White, Exterior corrugated	Wiyo Black on White, Transitional	Abiquiu Black on Gray	Bandelier Black on Gray	Early glaze	Utility Ware	TOTAL LOCAL SHERDS	Jemez Black on White	Wingate Black on Red	Wingate Polychrome	Unidentified Trade	TOTAL TRADE SHERDS	TOTAL SHERDS	
LA 4724																		
Surface	1			1						2	4		0		4			
Room 1			1	1						8	10		0		10			
Room 2		1								3	4		0		4			
Room 3	2		1	1	2					6	12		0		12			
Room 4										2	2		0		2			
Room 5										1	1		0		1			
South Trench	1									5	6		0		6			
Total sherds	4	1	2	3	2					27	39		0		39			
LA 4726																		
Surface	5		7	1						23	36		0		36			
Room 1	6		6							26	38		0		38			
Room 2	2		2		1					8	13		0		13			
Room 3	12		14							3	91	120	3		3	123		
Room 4	4		6							20	30	1		1	31			
Room 5	3		4							16	23		0		23			
Room 6	1	1	4							30	36		0		36			
Room 7			2							17	19		0		19			
Total sherds	33	1	45	1	1					3	231	315	4		4	319		
LA 4727																		
Surface										0			0		0			
Room 1	1		2							3			0		3			
Total sherds	1		2							3			0		3			
LA 4729																		
Surface			1	5						17	23		1	1	2	25		
Room 1 - Fill	5	2	1	2	1					14	25		0		25			
Room 1 - Floor	5			4						31	40		0		40			
Room 2 - Fill	1			1						14	17		0		17			
Room 2 - Floor	1									94	95		0		95			
Room 3 - Fill	1			1						6	8		0		8			
Room 3 - Floor										1	10	11		0	11			
Room 4 - Fill	2			2						12	16		0		16			
Room 4 - Floor	2			3						26	31		0		31			
Room 5 - Fill	20		2	28						108	159	2		2	161			
Room 5 - Floor	1									14	15		1	1	2	17		
Room 6 - Total	7		9							33	49		0		49			
Room 7 - Fill	1		4							1	3	9		0	9			
Room 7 - Floor	19		13							90	122		0		122			
Room 8 - Fill	7		3							44	54		0		54			
Room 8 - Floor	7		2							25	34		0		34			
Room 9 - Fill	3		1	4						98	106	2		2	108			
Room 9 - Floor	5		4							21	30	1		1	31			
Total sherds	87	2	5	86	1	2	2	2	660	844	5	1	1	2	9	853		
TOTAL SHERDS ALL SITES	497	21	20	374	5	4	2	2	7	2803	3735	24	4	1	3	32	3767	