Figure 4: MAP KEY





Datum: a permanent marker on a site from which all horizontal and vertical measurements are made

ARCHITECTURE



Hearth: a fire pit used for cooking, heating and lighting

Masonry wall(s): walls constructed of stone



Pit

ANIMAL BONE (food remains)



Rabbit (cottontail)

Deer

Turkey

ANIMAL BONE (tools)



H)

Awl: a bone tool with a fashioned point on one end, often used for sewing

Hide Scraper: a bone tool with a worked edge for defleshing animal hides

CHIPPED-STONE ARTIFACTS



Biface (knife): a tool sharpened on both faces to form a cutting edge



Core: a piece of stone from which other pieces of stone are flaked off



Flake: a thin piece of stone resulting from the making of stone tools



Projectile point: a chipped-stone artifact used to tip an arrow, spear, or atlatl dart



Scraper: a stone scraping tool

GROUND AND POLISHED STONE TOOLS

\bigcirc	Axe: a stone tool used for chopping wood
M	Mano: a smooth hand-held stone used to grind grain or seeds
Metate	Metate: a stone on which grains and seeds are ground with a mano
(\mathbf{p})	Peckingstone: a rock used to shape building stones

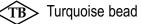
es and roughen metates

ORNAMENTS



Bone tube: a cylinder-shaped bone object with a hollow center

Shell bead



PLANT REMAINS (food and fuel)



See corresponding excavation unit card

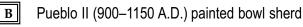
POTTERY



Pueblo II (900–1150 A.D.) or Pueblo III (1150–1300 A.D.) corrugated jar sherd: used for cooking and storage



Broken corrugated vessel



Pueblo II (900–1150 A.D.) painted jar sherd



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Pueblo III (1150–1300 A.D.) painted bowl sherd

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- Pueblo III (1150–1300 A.D.) painted jar sherd



Pueblo III Broken bowl



Pueblo III Broken jar

TREE-RING SAMPLE

1213

Date of sample appears in symbol