Archaeological Fieldwork in the El Rancho de las Golondrinas Museum Core (LA 127375), La Cienega, New Mexico: An Interim Report

Heather Trigg, Sara Jaramillo, Tara Noel, and Iris Glinski

University of Massachusetts Boston
Andrew Fiske Memorial Center for Archaeological Research
Cultural Resource Management Study No. 95

May 2025

Table of Contents

Figures

Tables

Introduction

This report outlines the work accomplished during two brief pilot studies and the first year of a three-year National Science Foundation funded project for fieldwork at LA 127375, the El Rancho de las Golondrinas' museum core. This project, conducted by the Andrew Fiske Center for Archaeological Research at the University of Massachusetts Boston under the direction of Dr. Heather Trigg with the support of El Rancho de las Golondrinas, investigates the 18th and 19th century Hispano occupations of the area, known in the 18th century as Golondrinas and later as El Rancho de las Golondrinas. The archaeological work described here relates to an ongoing research project investigating the cultural processes that influenced how early Spanish colonial society in the 17th century changed after the Reconquista and re-establishment of the colony in the 18th century. At the same time, we seek to undertake archaeological work that supports Golondrinas' goals of providing information about Hispano culture to museum visitors. One of the museum's explicit requests in this regard was to explore some of the buildings to see if the archaeology could help support the oral traditions surrounding them. Moreover, the location of the excavations, at the core of the museum behind the Baca Placita, made our work particularly visible to visitors, which helped us in our desire to reach the public and provide them with information about the nature and goals of archaeological work, more generally.

With regard to the research project, existing archaeological research on New Mexico's 18th and 19th centuries has often focused on small, typically multiethnic New Mexican land grant communities (Atherton 2013; Hegberg 2021; Jenks 2011; Sunseri 2009), but an important gap in our understanding of these developments is a focus on dispersed ranches often owned by wealthier Hispanos. Another gap is an explicit investigation of continuity and changes that occurred between the 17th and 18th centuries that details the trajectory of these processes. This research program uses archaeological and documentary investigations to fill that gap, focusing on the 18th through 19th-century occupation of the La Cienega Valley in New Mexico. This valley and Las Golondrinas in particular provide an ideal location for such research. Previous archaeological surveys of the property have identified possible Late Colonial, Mexican, Territorial, and Statehood archaeological sites (Anschuetz 1999), and excavations conducted by Anschuetz in 2008 and 2010 explored an 18th-century torreon. In addition we are able to leverage the previous research into the 17th-century Spanish colonization at LA 20,000, a nearby property also owned by El Rancho de las Golondrinas (Snow 1995; Trigg 2003, 2005, 2020; Trigg et al. 2022; Figure 1, 2). With funding from the National Science Foundation and support from the Museum, we are excavating deposits LA 127375 (El Rancho de las Golondrinas Museum Core), which are associated with an 18th - and 19th-century Hispano ranch.

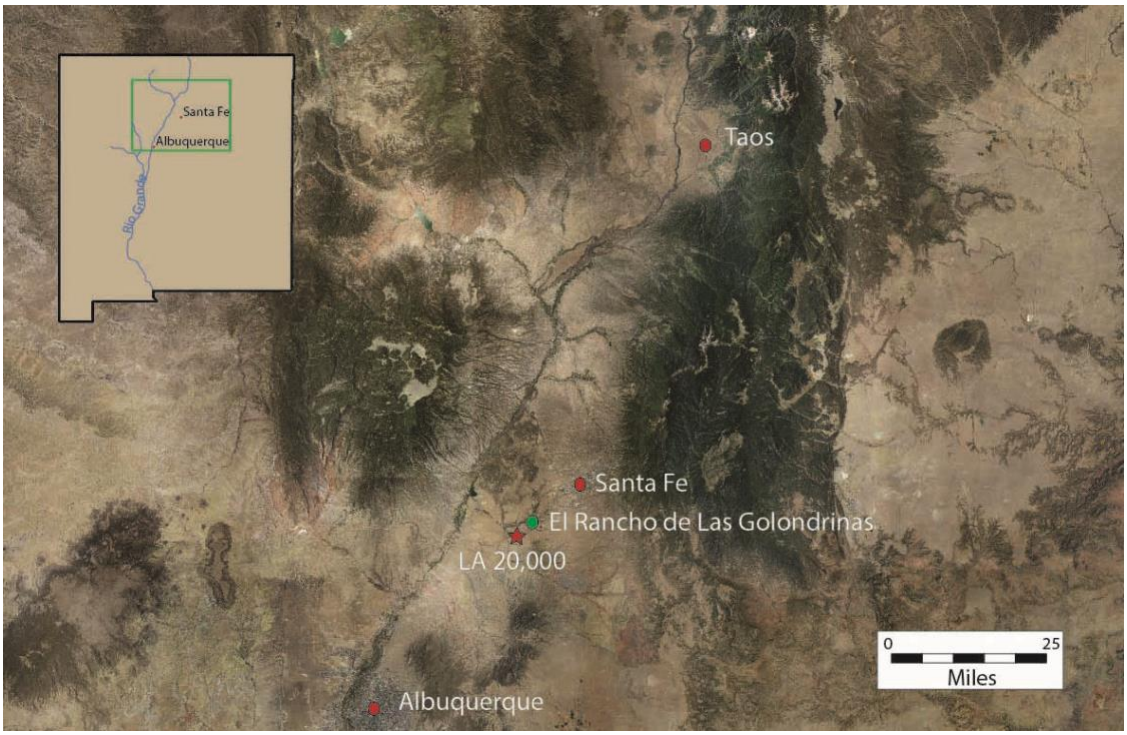

Figure 1. Location of El Rancho de las Golondrinas and LA 20,000.

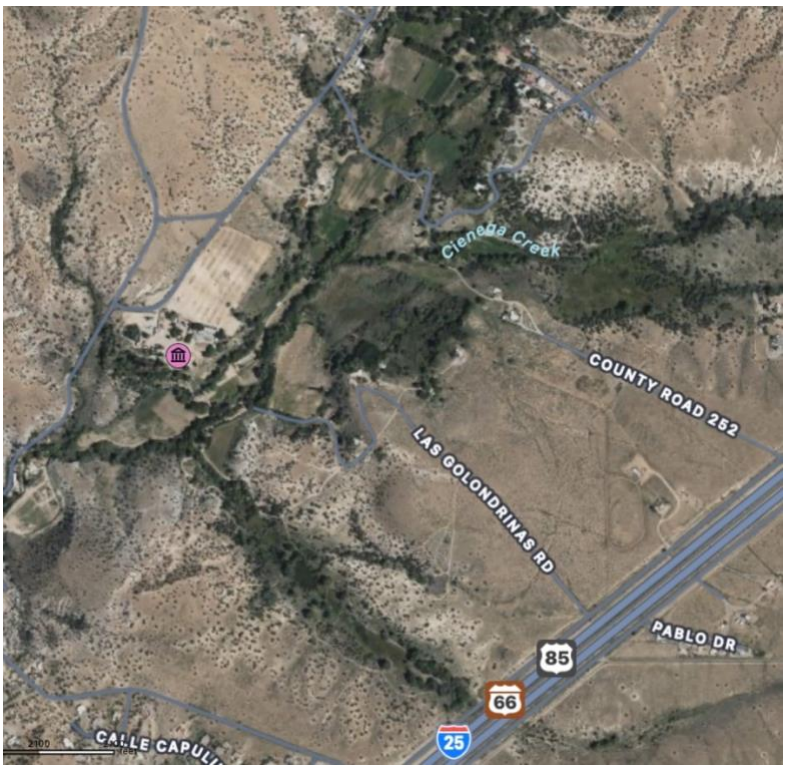

Figure 2. El Rancho de las Golondrinas.

History of the Valley's Occupation

On the eve of the 1598 colonization the region surrounding the La Cienega Valley was home to Ancestral Pueblo peoples. Pueblo villages were visited by early Spanish expeditions in the 16th century (Snow 1996); the valley's two larger pueblos, La Cienega and Cieneguilla were both identified in the 17th-century records, as are other large villages such as San Marcos and La Bajada Pueblos, which lay a little farther away. During the early colonial period, the La Cienega Valley was at the nexus of three large population areas: the Galisteo Basin, along with Keres and Tanoan pueblos (Trigg and Anschuetz 2011). This, combined with the well-known expansion and movement of different Pueblo groups, has led to a complex and fluid identity that the Spanish may or may not have fully appreciated. For example, Anschuetz notes that La Cieneguilla pueblo was alternately identified as Tanoan or Keres by Spanish government officials; whether this relates to a shift in the people inhabiting the village or a misidentification of the group is not clear. It is in this complex ethnic milieu that Spanish colonists began to settle, attracted by La Cienega Valley's abundant ground water for domestic uses, livestock, and agriculture.

Spanish occupation of the La Cienega Valley began in the early 1600s. The documentary record is slim, but accounts identify Catalina Perez de Bustillos and Alonso Varela as living in the area by 1631 (Snow 1996). Snow also speculates that Antonia Jorge was a pre-Revolt occupant of El Alamo in the Cienega valley. It appears that El Alamo was the location of several families, while LA 20,000, a 17th-century ranch site established by 1629, lay farther downstream and was likely a large ranch occupied by a single extended family. Snow (1996) notes that any of these Hispano settlements would have been within the Pueblo league of either Cienega or Cieneguilla, the area around Pueblo villages where Spanish colonists were forbidden but nevertheless often encroached.

NSF funded work at LA 20,000 investigated how the Spanish modified environments and engaged Pueblo peoples as they sought to establish the colony and make a living in this challenging environment (Trigg et al. 2019). During the 17th century, economic activities and foodways at both rural ranches and the colony's capital in Santa Fe were tightly focused on crop and livestock production making control of land important. However, Indigenous people provided labor for Spanish households, likely assisting with the building of houses and other structures (Albert 2021). They supplied food and other subsistence goods to certain households as tribute (*encomienda*), and they provided labor for agricultural and domestic activities such as housekeeping and cooking (*repartimiento*). The colonists' demands for labor and tribute placed a strain on Pueblo societies (Spielmann et al. 2009). During the early colonial period, environmental challenges that impacted agricultural production (Van West et al. 2009) and colonists' strategy of buffering their own risk by shifting it onto the Pueblos (Dawson and Trigg 2022) contributed to the Pueblos' food insecurity. Archaeological work focusing on 17th-century Spanish sites indicates that Indigenous Pueblo peoples had a significant impact on the nature of Spanish society during the early colonial period (Trigg 2020). These factors along with priests' repression of Indigenous religions (Liebmann 2012) ultimately led to the Pueblo Revolt and the failure of the colony in 1680. While many of the Pueblo villages united to expel the Spanish, not all did, and Snow suggests that relations between La Cienega colonists and nearby Pueblo villages may have been more cordial than those at other locations because the inhabitants of San Marcos and Cienega appeared to have warned the colonists of the impending revolt.

The Spanish returned in 1692 and established another colony, which persisted into a period of Mexican control, then as an American territory and ultimately a state. When the Spanish returned in 1692, they had a better understanding of cultural and environmental conditions in the colony. Some of the colonists who were expelled in 1680 returned to the colony and could petition to the governor for the return of lands they occupied prior to the Revolt. Snow (1996) suggests that sons and daughters of the original colonists reclaimed land at El Alamo and other locations in La Cienega. LA 20,000 was not reoccupied, and both Snow and Anschuetz note that when colonists return to the La Cienega Valley the large pueblos were depopulated. Similarly, Pueblo San Marcos was largely if not completely unoccupied after the Revolt.

In the 18th century, however, there were new policies regarding the apportionment of land. Prior to the Revolt, the governor granted land to individual colonists as a *real merced*. In the 18th century, this continued, and the title to Golondrinas land was likely obtained this way, but groups of colonists could apply for community land grants, which allowed for the formation of hamlets. Some of these hamlets were located in areas bordering Navajo, Apache, and Plains peoples and served as buffers against their raids on the core of the colony.

Some of the practices that facilitated colonists' economic strength during the 17th century, such as *encomienda* and *repartimiento*, were generally not allowed after the Revolt. Vargas, as governor, was allowed an *encomienda* and *repartimiento*, but other colonists were not. Without the economic support afforded through *encomienda* and *repartimiento*, colonists had a more limited labor force and access to subsistence goods. The shift from the 17th-century royal colony to a more locally supported frontier colony brought social and economic changes for the people who identified as Hispanic. After the Reconquest, local economic structures (*repartimiento* and *encomienda*) changed, and the Spanish Crown did not economically support the colony as it had during the Early Colonial Period with the mission supply caravans. Frank (2000) argues that the Bourbon Reforms in the late 18th century stimulated economic growth within the colony. However, others have argued that little structural change occurred and that specifically land rights and legal judgements continued traditions established in the 17th century (Greenleaf 1972). With the Mexican War of Independence from Spain in 1821, economic connections between Mexico and New Mexico shifted, and New Mexico developed more extensive relationships with the United States. During the Mexican Period (AD 1821-1848) and with the opening of the Santa Fe trail in 1846, trade between New Mexico and the United States increased. These political shifts had definite impacts on the daily lives of Hispano households as evidenced by changes in material culture (Hegberg 2022; Jenks 2011). American control over New Mexico began during the Territorial Period (AD 1850-1912) and continued into Statehood (AD 1912 – present). Archaeological surveys of the La Cienega area by Anschuetz and others detail a low density but persistent Hispano community from the 18th century onwards.

Land Title Research

Snow (1996) and Beninato (1999) have conducted extensive genealogical and documentary research, which is summarized here. Both scholars' efforts note that tracing the early Hispano occupation of the valley and identifying owners of Golondrinas land, in particular, have proven

difficult. Lack of documents, the local or impermanent nature of some boundaries, and the changing names of some landforms, for example Cienega creek is labelled Golondrinas creek on a 1884 map (Figure 3) and Arroyo Alamo on the 1895 (Figure 5), complicate the tracing of ownership. Land was sold or transferred as payment for debts, and within families, land transferred to both the men and women, who received land, structures, and even vigas for dowries or as heirs.

Seventeenth-century documents identify the Pueblo village La Cienega and the Baca family, Spanish colonists who lived in the area. Snow's (1996) documentary research suggests a community or at least a farm at El Alamo. La Cienega itself is mentioned in 17th- and 18th-century records, but multiple communities stretched along Alamo Creek, Arroyo Hondo and Cienega Creek. Archaeological evidence for the 17th-century Spanish occupation of the lower Cienega Valley is slim, being limited to LA 20,000. Early 18th-century documents identify the pueblo La Cienega as adjacent to an area called Golondrinas, which lay south of Cañada Juana Lopez (later Alamo Creek or Arroyo Alamo) and east of Peñasco Blanco, the tuff outcropping just west of the museum's core facility (Snow 1996). Snow speculates that this area may have been known as Golondrinas as early as the 17th century, prior to the Pueblo Revolt. Beninato (1999) suggests that the earliest post-revolt owner of land on which Golondrinas is situated was Miguel de la Vega in 1696; one of his daughters received the property as dowry or inheritance, and she married one of the Baca men. By 1740, El Alamo, north of the Golondrinas property, was occupied, and Golondrinas was known as one of the ranches associated with the Hacienda del Alamo land grant (Snow 1996). In a 1743 will, Jose Tagle bequeaths land in "Golondrinas" to Antonio de Sandoval. On that land was a house in ruins, lacking roof, doors, and windows. The land stays in the Sandoval family until at least the 1780s (Snow 1996:8). While the name Golondrinas appears in other 17th- and early 18th-century documents, the extent of individual holdings and exact locations of boundaries and structures are unknown.

Despite extensive research, Snow and Beninato were unable to trace some land transactions, particularly those during the early to mid-19th century, but what is now Golondrinas ended in the late 19th century in the hands of a few extended families: the Baca y Delgado family, Gonzalez family, and Montoyas. Beninato notes that the land was consolidated by the Bacas and then dispersed, especially to family – sons and daughters. As illustration of this consolidation and dispersal, in 1815, some of Golondrinas was in the hands of Manuel and Jose Baca y Delgado. In 1857 the land was in the hands of Jose Baca y Delgado. Other lands were patented by Carlota Gonzalez de Baca; and Amado Baca, her husband, was granted Golondrinas land by Manuel Justo and Jose Anastacio Baca y Delgado. By 1895 Andres Gonzales owned land adjacent to Carlota Gonzales de Baca's holdings. During the 19th century, Manuel Baca y Delgado seems to have sold off small lots of land to Luis Baca and Jesus Montoya. The land was eventually consolidated by Pino family in the early 20th century and ultimately by Paloheimos a few decades later.

In the mid to late 19th century, land around the museum core in particular was divided into small parcels with Luis Baca, Andres Gonzales, Jesus Montoya, Manuel Baca y Delgado, and possibly Bonifacio Narvaez owning parcels that would later become the core of El Rancho de las Golondrinas. If homes were placed on all of these individual plots, we can expect a number of domestic structures and refuse from these occupations. A house was at Golondrinas in 1857

(Snow 1996), and the 1886 and 1894 maps identify houses, stone walls, and a fence on the property, and acequias on lands nearby. Wills make note of other structures associated with Golondrinas: a mill, stone walls, a torreon, and an adobe-walled garden. A chapel was built on land owned by the Baca family although its location is not clear and is, at any rate, not the current Chapel.

Spanish colonists were no doubt attracted to the area by the numerous springs and ground water, which served domestic as well as productive ventures. The land title research was not only able to identify land owners in the Valley and, in some cases, individuals associated with particular plots of land. It also brought to light the uses of land and why it was desired. Land grant and mining grants in the valley date to the early-18th century, but agricultural pursuits were clearly the most important as land titles discuss bequests and dowries that explicitly mention land for growing crops (Beninato 1999:99). Sheep in colonial New Mexico are clearly valued as sources of wealth and were an important consideration of the ways plots of land were used and valued, but reference to agricultural land is common, and wheat production specifically is noted in several documents: a 1755 title transfer (Snow 1996; notes) and in a 1751 in Juan Estaban Baca's will (Beninato 1999:99).

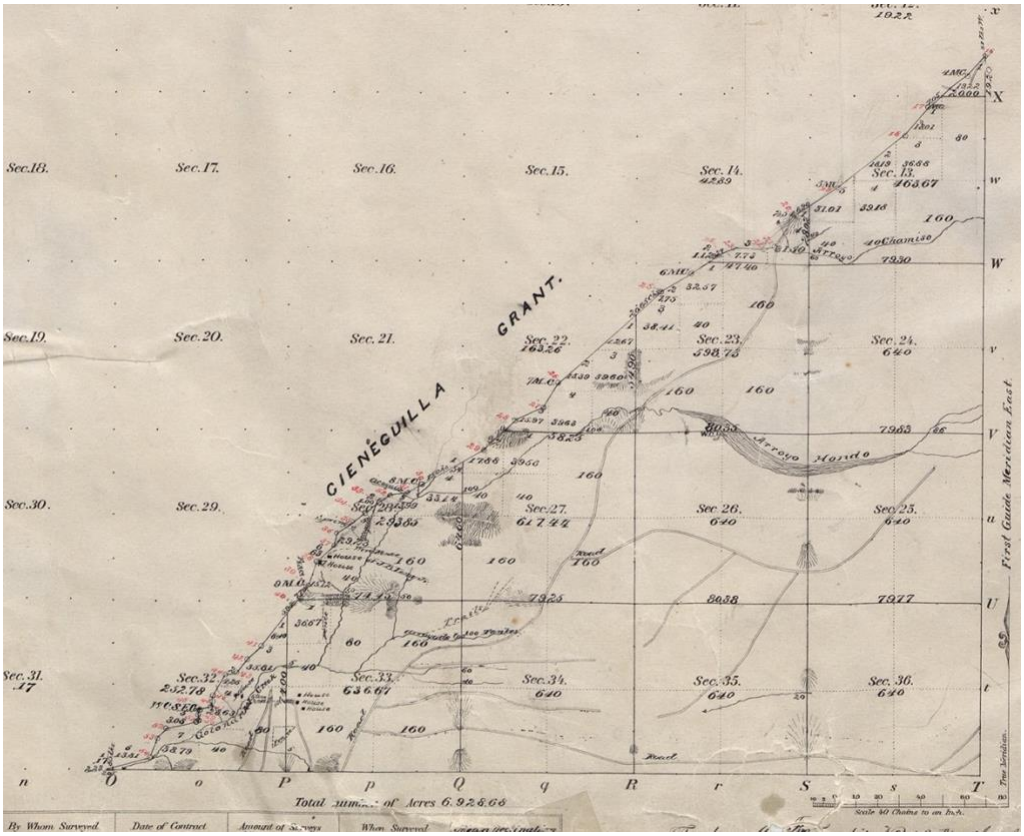

Figure 3. Map from 1884 of the Upper La Cienega Valley. El Rancho de las Golondrinas likely resides in Sections 32 and 33 adjacent to the Cieneguilla Grant.

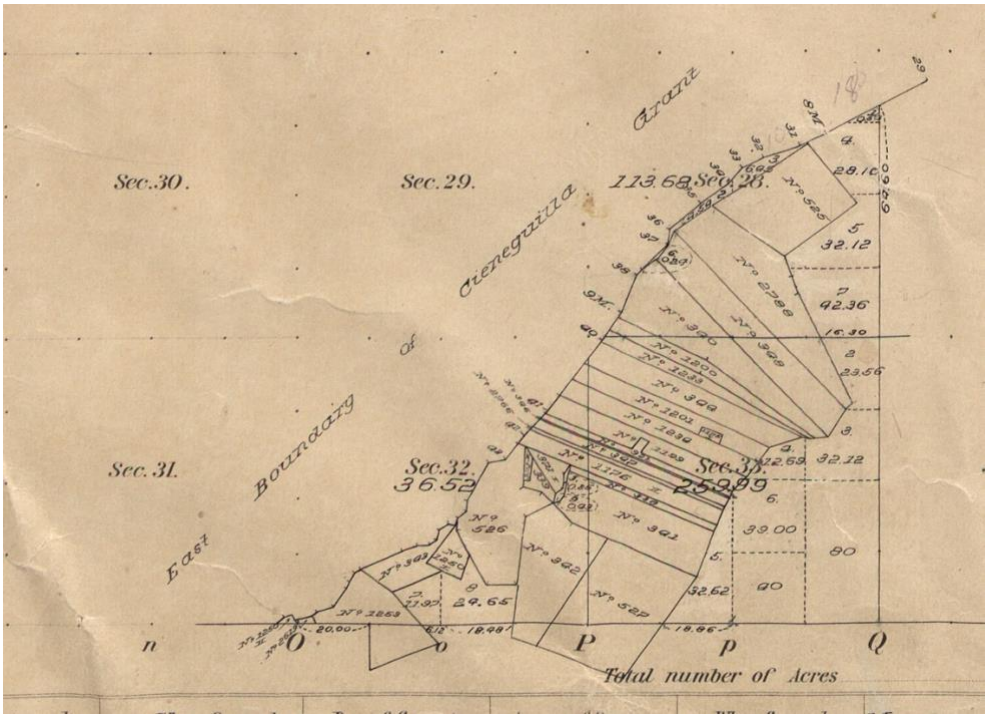

Figure 4. An 1895 survey map of the small holdings, which likely encompasses the museum property.

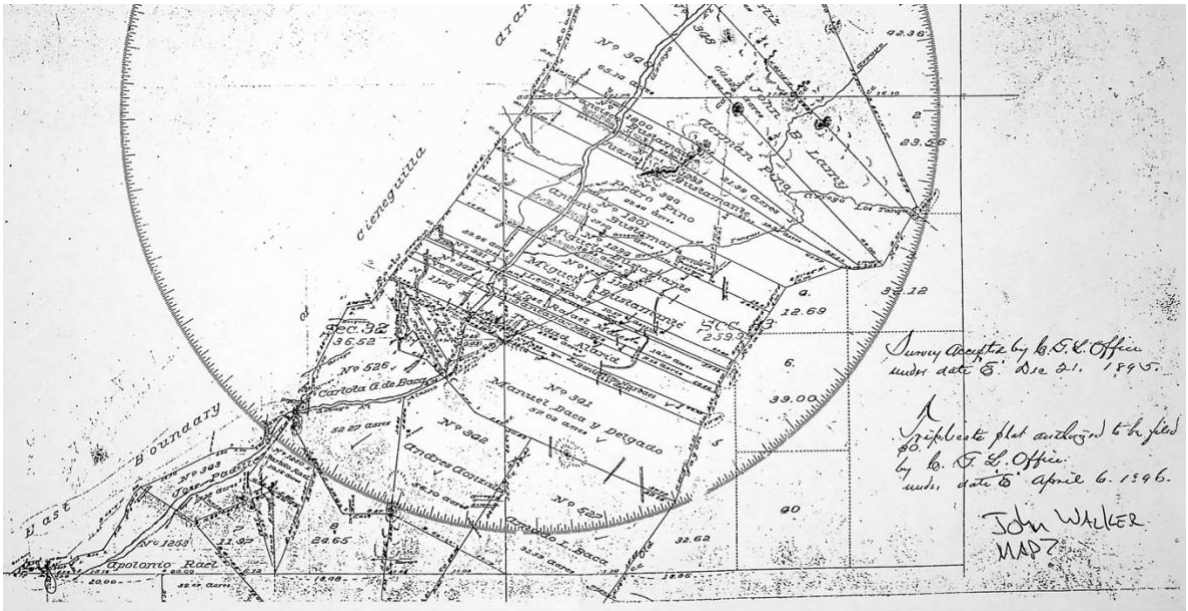

Figure 5. Historic 1895 map of the northern La Cienega valley. Snow (1996) suggests that Golondrinas is located on the lands of Carlota G. de Baca, Jesus Montoya, Luis Baca as well as Manuel Baca y Delgado (from the files of M. Taylor).

Previous Archaeological Work

In 1996, Snow conducted a survey of two areas that was meant to identify archaeological resources impacted by the construction of the new administrative offices and an expansion northward of the public parking lot. It was limited in scope to about 15 acres to the area west of the Pino House and in the current parking lot. Snow identified the School House in the parking lot (LA 112749) as the only site with clear foundations although he also found a small acequia system (LA 112748). In addition to these features, he identified a scatter of 19th- and 20th-century artifacts to the west of the Pino House, recommending this area for additional archaeological testing. Snow also reported that in 1972 he identified a small number of sherds from the ranch (exact location unknown to Snow), which suggest two historic components on the property – a 17th-century occupation represented by late glazeware Kotyiti ceramics, and an 18th- to 19th-century component represented by Tewa ceramics: Tewa Polychrome, Kapo Black, and Ogapoge/Powhoge polychrome.

In 1998-1999, Anschuetz (1999) conducted a more comprehensive pedestrian survey of the 475 acre El Rancho de las Golondrinas landholdings, excluding the Leonore Curtin area and the area east of La Loma although he noted artifact scatters and mounds east and north of the homes currently occupied by George Paloheimo and Luis Tapia. He recorded 51 archaeological sites and numerous isolated occurrences. In totality the sites in the survey area cover occupations from the Archaic and ancestral Pueblo periods through recent historic periods. Relevant to this project, Anschuetz identified 23 historic sites from Late Colonial, through Territorial and Statehood periods, including petroglyphs, dip tanks, artifact scatters, and Hispano and Anglo structures.

Another archaeological investigation was conducted by Anschuetz at the Torreon site (LA 127373) in 2008 and 2010. He exposed the circular foundations roughly 8 m in diameter, and perhaps an entrance and fire box suggesting later use as a house. His excavations recovered some middle 18th-century, locally produced ceramics, but the majority of ceramics appear to be later, from the mid 19th century to 20th century. There is a significant sherd and smaller glass scatter to the north and east of the structure, with many of these ceramics dating to the mid to later 19th century. Anschuetz identified a thin layer of whitewash which he identified as gypsum, based on its slight reaction to hydrochloric acid. He also found some pre-Columbian ceramics in this area dating to the Developmental and Classic periods, AD 1000-1600. In addition to the artifact analysis, Anschuetz submitted some matrix samples from the torreon floors for palynological analysis. This analysis revealed a large number of maize pollen grains – something that is typically only found where the grain is stored or processed. Anschuetz interprets the use of this structure as originally a defensive tower and storage facility, based on the large number of maize pollen grains, dating to the early to mid-18th century. Based on the entry way and the presence of a firebox, Anschuetz suggests that the tower was subsequently reused as a domestic structure duuring the mid-19th to the 20th centuries.

Anschuetz's 1999 survey was extensively used to inform the current research, and for preliminary testing we selected habitation sites that Anschuetz identified as having a possible Late Colonial occupation (AD 1692 – 1821). In 2021, preliminary assessments, surface collections, and limited test excavations were conducted at three sites identified by Anschuetz as potentially having Spanish Colonial period occupations (LA 127375 – the Museum Core, LA

127340 La Loma, and LA 127359), and a fourth site identified by museum staff as having historic components, which Anschuetz had designated as LA 127366. Based on the findings at these four locations, we undertook more extensive excavation at the La Loma site and the Museum core in 2022. The investigations of La Loma and the LA 127359 and 127366 are reported separately. The results of work at La Loma, LA 127359, and LA 127366 suggested that these locations did not have late colonial occupations. LA 127359 appears to be a Pueblo field house; LA 127366 likely dates to the Territorial period, and La Loma is mid to late 19th century. At the museum core, Anschuetz identified other surface artifact scatters near the museum's main reconstructed and interpreted buildings (the Golondrinas and Baca placitas), although he noted that much of the area was likely churned by museum building and other activities. He felt that surface scatters, though, were consistent with Late Colonial through Statehood Periods to the present day. His descriptions of the museum core scatters are limited because of the disturbance due to the ongoing museum activities, but he suggests that the site measures at least 130 x 190 m. Our walkovers with museum staff, though suggested material culture concentrations behind the Baca Placita, on the slope above the small mill and adjacent to the southwest of the Baca house.

Research Goals

With these preliminary results, we focused on the Museum Core (LA 127375) to address our research goals. To understand the workings of the ranch and its connections to other settlements, both Pueblo and Hispano, the project focus on three primary lines of research: 1) understanding the built environment and production as an indication of the household's ability to mobilize labor and its economic focus; 2) exploring foodways as an indication of identity; and 3) investigating patterns of trade between households within the colony (among colonists' households and between Indigenous and colonists' households), and possible evidence of decreasing long distance trade as an indication of intensification of local economic activities.

To answer questions about the changes that occurred between the 17th and 18th centuries at Hispanic ranches, we will use a combination of excavation and material culture and sample collection at the Museum Core site. Previous excavation, oral history, and surface indications such as rock alignments and artifact concentrations will guide our excavations. Wetlands on the museum grounds will provide the location for coring to facilitate microbotanical analysis.

Goal 1 Understanding of the built environment and production as an indication of labor and economic focus

In the 17th century, colonists relied heavily on Pueblo experience and labor for a variety of critical construction and economic activities. Given the importance of Indigenous labor and land, we want to know how the changes to land allocation and access to Pueblo labor that were enacted after the Reconquest affected colonists' economic strategies, household size and architectural complexity. Oral tradition at Golondrinas, interviews with local archaeologists who have worked on the property, and previous excavation give us clues as to the location of 18th-century structures. Previous excavations, both Anschuetz's work at the Torreon and our tests, uncovered architectural remains. We also mapped the location of rock alignments near the

reconstructed buildings and west of test excavations. These rock alignments are substantial and visible from pathway from the placita to the mill along the edge of the ridge. We have identified two other artifact concentrations – one to the east of the test excavations and one to the west (Figure 6). We will expand existing excavations north and west, which appears to be the direction of the architectural remains, and we will explore surface indications such as the rock alignments and artifact concentrations in the museum core.

Anschuetz conducted excavation in the area around the Torreon site and while he located additional archaeological deposits, they do not date to the 18th century. He concluded that the Torreon is the only 18th-century structure on the promontory, but we want to connect this area to our known 18th-century deposits 250 m away in the Museum Core. We will conduct another close interval (2 m) pedestrian survey from the Torreon to our existing excavations in the Museum Core, and test any concentrations of artifacts or architecture. In the absence of surface indications, we will place test units near the wetlands as local archaeologists interviewed recall artifact concentrations in those areas in the 1980s. Recovery of architectural evidence from these surveys and excavations will guide the placement of additional excavation units as the project unfolds. Determination of architectural function will be made based on style, artifacts types, and the nature of the deposits (e.g., layers of manure).

Oral histories suggest the current "Chapel" (created in the 20th century as part of the living history museum) was built on the foundations of an 18th-century barn (Figure 6). We will test the interior of this structure to identify whether the oral tradition holds. We expect these excavations will yield a wealth of material culture and other information that often accompany such structures which will allow us to date the structure and understand its function.

As a largely agrarian society, agricultural and home crafts such as textile production supported the colony. Economic activities known from the historical record include the production of textiles, mining, livestock, and crops. It was also at this time that a local Hispanic ceramic tradition began. The midden deposits associated with the architectural features are rich with floral and faunal remains as well as material culture. We will explore productive activities using a combination of the analysis of architecture associated with production such as barns and corrals, material culture, and identification of faunal and macrobotanical remains. Faunal remains will be analyzed for indications of animal husbandry strategies. We will conduct onsite sampling of excavation units and core wetlands sediments for microbotanicals, pollen and phytoliths. Such data were critical for understanding crop production and animal husbandry at LA 20,000 (Trigg et al. 2022).

Goal 2 Foodways

Since foodways are often viewed as linked to identity (Twiss 2007), and as noted above, we see differences between the 17th-century ranches and 18th-century multicultural communities, we want to understand foodways at this ranch. Research on 17th-century sites suggests a hybrid diet of wheat and maize and a focus on domestic livestock. Artifacts likewise suggest a hybrid cooking technology. Research on 18th-century community sites suggest a diet with more wild animals. However, the types of sites examined are not directly comparable. Further complicating

this analysis, Pavao Zuckerman and Loren (2012) studied the faunal remains and material culture from colonial east Texas sites and found that the faunal component of the diet was similar across households of different social standing, but the ways that meals were presented at the table and consumed distinguished them. Given the complexity of the connection between foodways and identity, we want to understand the foods that were prepared and how they were consumed. Floral and faunal remains will be analyzed as will artifacts associated with cooking and serving. We have already located midden deposits with extensive faunal and botanical remains, and micro-botanicals will be systematically collected from these deposits. Faunal remains will be analyzed not only for taxonomic representation as constituents of the diet but also for butchery marks as an indication of how meals were prepared. Artifacts such as grinding stones, local Hispanic and Pueblo ceramics, imported ceramics and architectural features such as fireplaces and hearths will be analyzed for indications of cooking technologies and table presentation.

Goal 3 Economic connections among households and with the empire

We want to understand economic connections to the empire and to other households in the colony, including the Indigenous peoples of different identities. During the 17th century, goods such as olive oil, wine, majolica and porcelain ceramics, metal, and glass were imported up the Camino Real from Mexico. The Spanish Crown also sent caravans of supplies on a regular basis. Seventeenth-century ranches relied on labor from Pueblo and Plains groups and more than 95% of the ceramics were produced by Pueblo peoples. With the more local economic focus, the development of a Hispanic ceramic tradition, and the abolition of *encomienda* and *repartimiento* are there differences in the ways Indigenous people are engaged? Is there an intensification of local activities or development of new economic activities? Is there less evidence for trade with the rest of the empire?

To address these questions, we rely on the analysis of material culture, focusing on ceramics. Indigenous ceramics help us understand the relationships to Indigenous communities, but we will also look for the development of local Hispanic ceramic types. To understand connections to the empire, we will examine the proportion of locally produced ceramics relative to imported ceramics such as majolica, olive jars, and porcelain. The 18th-century midden deposits that we have identified in our test excavations have abundant locally produced ceramics as well as smaller numbers of majolica and porcelain.

The goals of the project are to explore the 18th-century occupation at the core of the museum, ultimately developing information gathered here that can be compared with that from LA 20,000 to understand changes in Hispano society the pre- and post-Revolt. Specifically, we want to identify architecture to help us understand the nature of the built environment, collect floral and faunal remains to help us understand the economic productivity at the ranch, and recover artifacts such as ceramics and glass which may help us understand connections to Indigenous, Mexican, and Anglo-American communities.

Building on 2 previous years of test excavations, the team from the Fiske Center for Archaeological Research at the University of Massachusetts Boston opened excavations in four areas of the Museum Core (LA 127375): 1) a midden and architectural features identified in

2021, 2) rock alignments southwest of the Placita Torreon, 3) a second area with a high density of surface artifacts, and 4) the chapel (Figure 6). During the five weeks of work during the summer of 2024, we also established permanent georeferenced survey points, took photogrammetry (photo montage) images of walls and excavations, recovered thousands of ceramics and faunal remains, and collected botanical and soil samples for analysis. The excavations provided training for six graduate students at UMass Boston, and allowed the team to interact with museum visitors, staff members, and community members.

Excavation Results

Overview

Since 2021, we have excavated about 9 cubic meters in the museum core (Table 1). In 2021, we identified an area of high artifact concentration through a combination of consultation with museum staff and close interval pedestrian survey. With this strategy we opened a 1 x 1 m test unit behind the Baca Placita (Figure 7; EU 2101). In this test unit, we found stratified midden deposits covering a hard surface with a feature we interpreted as a posthole and a hump of adobe. In 2022, we expanded this area with a 2 x 2 m excavation and exposed more of the surface and two additional postholes and more of the adobe hump. These excavations generated a great deal of material culture and faunal remains. In 2022, we also opened a 1 x 1m test unit south of the corral (EU 2202; Figure 6, 7). This test unit had a low artifact density and the sediments were very moist, suggesting a seep or spring in this area. With this information we applied to the National Science Foundation for funding, and with the successful proposal, we undertook a longer field season in 2024. During this field season, we expanded the midden area to recover more material culture and samples, and to explore the postholes, surface, and adobe hump feature (EU 2403, 2404, and 2409). We opened an additional area of high artifact density to the southeast of the Baca Placita (EU 2402; Figure 6). We also opened a unit perpendicular to the modest rock alignments on top of the ridge behind the torreon in the Golondrinas placita (EU 2401, 2406, 2408, 2410-12), which also appeared to possibly connect to a line of boulders visible down the south-facing slope. Finally, we explored the chapel (EU 2407) to see if we could determine if there were 18th-century footings, which might provide support for the oral tradition of the age and nature of this structure.

Figure 6. Overview of the Museum Core with excavation areas.

Figure 7. LA 127375 Museum Core excavations in and around the Golondrinas and Baca Placitas. Map by C. Clark.

Table 1. Excavation Unit Information

Unit	Size (m)	SW Corner Coordinates	Site Area	Notes
2101	1x1	[redacted]	South of *La Tiendita* and barn	Contained midden material. Architectural features identified. Originally EU 1.
2202	2x2	[redacted]	South of *La Tiendita* and barn	Excavation of midden identified in EU2101. High density of midden material.
2203	1x1	[redacted]	South of sheep corral	
2205	1x2	[redacted]	Against exterior south wall of chapel	Contained modern architectural refuse.
2401	1x2	[redacted]	South of exterior wall of *torreón* and storage room	Excavation exposed rock alignment visible. on surface
2402	1x1	[redacted]	Southeast of Baca *placita*	High artifact concentration
2403	1x1	[redacted]	South of *La Tiendita* and barn	Expansion to the east of EU2101 and EU 2202. Contained midden material.
2404	1.3x2	[redacted]	South of *La Tiendita* and barn	Expansion to the west of EU2202. Contained midden material
2406	1x2	[redacted]	South of exterior wall of *torreón* and storage room	Exposure of rock alignment identified in EU2401.
2407	1x1	[redacted]	Southeast area inside of chapel	Presence of architectural material.
2408	1x2	[redacted]	South of exterior wall of *torreón* and storage room	Exposure of rock alignment.
2409	2x0.3	[redacted]	South of *La Tiendita* and barn	Expansion to the north of EU2202. Contained midden material.
2410	1x2	[redacted]	South of exterior wall of *torreón* and storage room	Exposure of rock alignment.
2411	1x2	[redacted]	South of exterior wall of *torreón* and storage room	Exposure of rock alignment.
2412	1x2	[redacted]	South of exterior wall of *torreón* and storage room	Exposure of rock alignment.

Midden and Posthole Features (EU 2101, 2202, 2403, 2404, 2409)

In the area south of the *La Tiendita* and barn, we have excavated about 3.5 m north-south by 3.5 m east-west of midden deposits overlying a dense surface (Figure 8). During the 2021 preliminary season, we identified this area of interest based on surface artifact density and diversity, opening a 1 x 1 m test unit (EU 2101). This initial test unit revealed a rich midden capping a surface that appeared to have architectural features. In 2022 we returned to this area and opened EU 2202, a 2 x 2 m unit directly north of EU 2101, with the goal of recovering more material culture to date deposits and explore the possible architectural features. Returning in 2024, we continued to expand excavation of these midden deposits, opening areas to the west (EU 2403, 2404) and north (2409). The goal of that work was two-fold: to collect additional material culture and samples from the midden and to explore the features uncovered during the 2021 and 2022 field seasons.

In the excavations opened during summer 2024, we uncovered similar midden deposits, a similar very hard, light colored surface, but no additional architectural features (Figure 9). We explored the ridge of adobe, which presented like a speed bump, trying to identify adobe bricks without finding clear evidence of them – only finding a single element that looked somewhat like mortar between bricks. We eventually transected the ridge, but no footings or outlines of bricks were found. Thus, the adobe hump appears to be more of a berm than an adobe brick wall for a building. The berm is integrated into the hard surface, which slopes very gently to the south. We have uncovered about 3.5 x 3.5 m of the surface, but not its full extent to the north or east-west.

Figure 8. Profile of midden unit (EU 2202) excavated during the 2022 field season.

Figure 9. EU 2101 and 2202 showing postholes, berm and surface (facing west).

When we initially opened this area in 2021 and 2022, we thought the hard surface was either a structure floor or adobe melt. These interpretations seem less likely as we have not found additional features or walls that might be associated with a structure, unless the structure is large and open. The notion that it is adobe melt is also tenuous as the surface is fairly flat, only slightly dipping to the south, and uniform across the excavated extent to the adobe hump. It is not laminated as we might expect an erosional surface to be.

Seeps were evident in the southernmost portions of two of the excavation areas EU 2404 and EU 2403. The nature of the seep is clearly visible in the profile of EU 2404 (Figure 10). Given the recent drop in the water table, it is likely that these areas might have been even wetter in colonial times. The seeps' relationship to the surface and the berm is unknown, but is likely meaningful.

Figure 10. The seep in EU 2404 is visible as darker sediment. The sediment was also softer and continued more recent artifacts than the surrounding sediment.

A stratified midden is evident in all of the excavation units in this area. The top layers of the midden clearly have recent and 19th-century materials. An impressionistic assessment of the assemblage indicates that the vast majority of the ceramics are locally made, although in these upper layers, there is a higher proportion of ceramics that come from the eastern United States. Anglo-American wares include annular ware, white ware, and sponge ware, in addition to small quantities of glass and metal. The deeper we go into the midden, the imported wares, glass, and metal become scarcer, with imported ceramics shifting to Mexican majolicas. Toward the bottom of the midden, the imported wares are quite rare except for the areas where the seeps are located; in these localized areas there are a mix of ceramics – including Rio Grande glazewares, Anglo-American whitewares, mochaware, sponge ware and transfer prints. The areas where the seeps appear were close to the tree line and edge of the bluff overlooking the agricultural fields and so the later artifacts may have been intrusive from tree roots, fencing, or land-making. The south profile of units 2101 and 2403 (Figure 11) clearly show the stratigraphic intrusion of later material into earlier deposits. Faunal remains are abundant throughout the midden. At the north side of the excavations, the midden remains thick and stratified, but there is a small cluster of rocks, faunal remains and ceramics, primarily locally made wares (Feature 9; Figure 12).

Figure 11. Stratified midden deposits in EU 2101 and 2403.

Figure 12. Feature 9, a small cluster of rocks, ceramics, and bone.

Below all of the deposits in this area is a hard light colored surface. In some places the surface had circular smears of charcoal, with a few larger pieces around the 1 cm size. These smears do not have much depth, and they definitely are not in situ posts burnt in place, but appear to be thin lenses of charred wood. Thus the features associated with this surface appear to be limited to the berm and postholes.

Areas of High Density Surface Artifacts (EUs 2203, 2402)

EU2203

In 2022, we opened EU 2203, a 1 x 1 m unit to the west of the midden and south of the corral in an area where we identified a surface concentration of artifacts. This area had a thin 15-20 cm layer of midden (Figure 13). The midden, ceramics (including blue hand-painted porcelain) and in the upper levels, building materials, refined earthenwares (imported from eastern US) and bottle glass. Level 3, the upper most portion of the midden contained charcoal and ash, imported ceramics including hand painted porcelain and a whiteware with a hallmark AJ Wilkinson Royal Ironstone China, which was produced in England from 1896 onwards, suggesting an early 20th century date. Level 4 ceramics locally produced Ogapoge or Powhoge ceramics and imported sponge wear, purple-lined refined earthenware, a horse shoe and glass, suggesting a 19th century date. Level 5, the gravel and cobble layer, had a few pieces of the same refined (purple-lined) earthenware as Level 4 suggesting some intrusion. Otherwise the ceramics are limited to one sandy local plainware perhaps a Pecos Plain or Hispano ware, a polished buff, and a possible glazeware. These artifacts, excluding the possibly intrusive ceramic, suggest an 18th century date. Level 6, below the gravel and cobble layer lithics, contained local micaceous ceramics and bone, no Anglo-American or Mexican ceramics. Below the gravel/cobble layer was a soft, damp sediment. The texture was considerably more clayey than the sandy sediments above. Two features were identified in the yellow clayey levels. Very few artifacts were recovered from the features and these were limited to micaceous ceramics.

Figure 13. EU 2203 showing ashy midden and gravel and cobble layer.

EU 2402

We opened EU 2402, a 1 x 1m unit, in a second area of high artifact concentration, this one to the southeast of the Baca Placita (Figure 7). We located this unit based on a close-interval pedestrian survey of the area between the risers, the shed, and the Baca Placita. Excavation revealed a shallow midden with about 30 cm of deposits, overlying a sterile layer of hard brown silt (Figure 14). Faunal remains, charred botanicals, and ceramics were abundant. The ceramics from this

midden area were often large and pieces refit and include a handled jar, Pecos striate vessel, and Tumacacori Polychrome plate (Figure 15). At the very top of this midden was a flower pot made using traditional Puebloan methods (Figure 16). While this flower pot is unusual, it is not unique, as a similar but more ornate Tesuque polychrome flower pot was recovered during excavations at Fort Marcy (Figure 16). Tesuque polychromes date to 1870-1930. Locally-made Pecos striate dates from 1600 to 1838, and Tumacacori, a majolica made in Mexico, dates from 1780 to 1860, suggesting a late 18th to early 19th century date for the lower levels of this shallow midden.

Figure 14. EU 2402 profile.

Figure 15. Left, Pecos striate ceramics. Right, Tumacácori Polychrome majolica.

Figure 16. Left, the flower pot from EU 2402. Right, Tesuque Polychrome flower pot from Fort Marcy excavations. From ceramic.nmarchaeology.org. Photo by Carol Price.

Rock Alignments (EUs 2401, 2406, 2408, 2410, 2411, 2412)

A third area we investigated was behind the Golondrinas Placita Torreon where several rocks could be seen surface and which seemed to align with larger boulders visible downslope. The initial excavation unit revealed the corner of a modest foundation wall about 70 cm wide. The footings for the wall appear to be a single layer of melon sized cobbles with smaller rocks on the surface to flatten it out (Figure 17). Adobe was visible among and below some of the rocks, although no adobe bricks were evident. The footings were located just below the current ground surface so any additional footing stones or adobes could have been leveled or robbed if they existed. We opened a total of six 1 x 2m excavation units exposing 8 m of wall running east-west and 2 m, north-south. We may have a corner at the eastern edge of our excavations, but the western end has not been located. We also have the southern edge of this wall, but not the northern edge (Figure 18).

Although our excavations have not yet revealed the extent of this structure, it is clear that these foundations do not connect with the boulders visible on the slope below. These boulders are significantly larger than the foundation stones and are not oriented in such as a way as to provide a level surface (as the foundation stones are) for adobe bricks. The boulders in the slope also appear more like the boundary or retaining walls running across the valley to the south than foundation stones. This, along with Mike Taylor's observation that the boulders appeared to him to be 20th century, suggests no connection with the foundations. Steve Post viewed and commented on the foundations and felt that they were Colonial rather than Territorial Period or more recent. He also mentioned that they were much more modest than those of the Palace. They are certainly less robust than the footings for the structures (including the barn and corral) at LA 20,000.

Based on the width of the walls, the structure was probably a single story. Excavations around the footings do not yet provide an indication of the function of the structure. We did not identify floors and the few artifacts recovered (a few local ceramics, whiteware, and a pink plastic pig) probably are not associated with the use of the structure. Many of the artifacts, especially the whiteware, appear to be in top level, a layer of dark red adobe which has sluffed off the reconstructed buildings. This color of plaster has been used since the 1970s (Sean Paloheimo personal communication), and would appear to date the layer covering the foundations (Figure 17). From the profile, this layer appears to lay on top of the foundations, but the red sediment lies on both sides of the wall, so it must have been low, without bricks at the time of the construction of the interpreted building.

Figure 17. Close-up of foundation, excavation in progress. The large rock appears to be the easternmost and southernmost edges of the foundation. Note the darker red sediment which was used to coat the reconstructed buildings in the 1970s.

Figure 18. Foundation walls (Feature 4) behind the Golondrinas Placita facing east. The east-west running segment is 8 m; the north-south wall segment is 2 m. The foundations appear to be a single layer of primarily cobble sized rocks. The darker area in the excavation unit to the right of the foundation wall is not a feature, but a patch of damp matrix.

The Chapel (EU 2407)

Understanding the age and function of the chapel was an important goal of the archaeological excavations. In 2022, to explore the date of construction and possibly the various uses of the Chapel structure, we placed an excavation unit on the exterior of the Chapel, but at some point concrete had been added to the outside of the building presumably to attempt to stabilize the construction. This concrete layer prevented us from finding a builder's trench or a similar feature which might reveal the date of construction. In 2024, we turned to the inside of the structure in hopes of finding artifacts to help us date and determine the original function of the structure, placing a unit abutting the southern wall of the room identified as the sacristy. An interior half wall apron covered the inside of the exterior wall (Figure 19). The composition of the apron is cobble sized stones, some tabular and some rounded river cobbles of varying sizes. This is in contrast to the interior main wall which is composed primarily of well-organized tabular stones of similar sizes.

Floor boards were removed by Golondrinas staff, and we excavated between joists, to disturb the structure as little as possible. We used the joists, which were about 50 cm apart and the south wall of the chapel as three of the boundaries of our unit. Our initial excavations started out as a

roughly 1 x 1 m unit, but became a 1 x .5 in level 4 and a .5 x .5m in level 5 due to the difficulty in excavating the highly consolidated sediments. The sediment below the joists was soft and powdery for only a centimeter or two before becoming extremely hard packed below (Figure 20). This fill had few artifacts and was difficult to trowel through, comprising, perhaps, adobe or mud. Luis Tapia thought it looked like his mother's mud floor. Below this surface and fill, there is a layer with globules of lime embedded in it. Not a single layer, but "scoops" of lime in a gray brown matrix. This layer was extremely hard – the small mattocks did not penetrate the sediments, so we used a larger pickax. With this we were able to move through the layer. Below this was a hard-packed brown, sterile layer.

The chapel excavations revealed aspects of the building's construction. The apron sits on a surface of a consolidated fill, and the lime plaster-globule layer continued under the apron to what we think is the main wall behind it (Figure 21. Thus the apron post-dates or is a more recent addition to the structure than the lime infused layer which likely relates to its original construction.

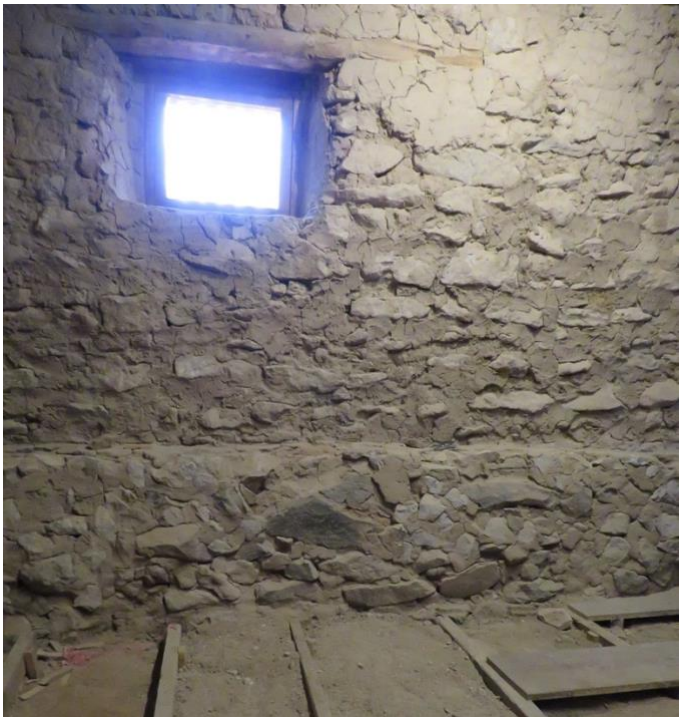

Figure 19. Opening of the chapel unit showing the cobble and stone apron fronting the interior of the chapel's south exterior wall. Note the exterior apron also contains more variably sized and oriented rocks than the wall behind it.

Figure 20. West profile of the chapel unit showing the hard “mud” surface and the globules of lime embedded in matrix. Both of these levels were extremely hard.

Figure 21. Closeup of globules of lime. The lime globs run under the apron and up the exterior wall.

We found several lenses and pit feature primarily evident in the north and west profiles. The pit was filled with coarse sand. There were only a few indications of rodents burrowing through the sediments. There was also no layers of manure, which we had expected, given its previous function as a barn. The lack of manure may be because the barn was thoroughly cleaned prior to being repurposed, or that animals were not housed inside, but instead, the barn was primarily used to store hay. Moreover, the lime layer may have been to make the floor impervious to rodents. Lime has been used in barn floors because it creates a hard surface that keeps down odors (Watt and Colston 2014).

We had hoped that artifacts would allow us to date the layers, however we found very few of them. The uppermost level had candy wrappers, corn kernel, local ceramic button, nail and other metal fragments. Below the top level there were a few local ceramics, wire nails, and other metal objects, glass, fauna, and buttons. Below 30 cmbd, artifacts were largely absent.

Michael Taylor raised the question of whether the globules in the chapel were lime based or gypsum based. We also had questions about the nature of the surface underlying the midden, which was hard like adobe but light gray in color rather than the tan, brown, or dark gray. Given the possible lime inclusions in the barn matrix, we tested for the presence of calcium carbonate (lime). We expect some calcium carbonate in New Mexican sediments, but significant amounts should react strongly to acids while gypsum should not. In the lab, a few drops of 10% solution of HCl acid were placed on samples of: 1) the white globules from the chapel and 2) the white surface below the midden in EU 2202, and 3) the small cluster of rocks associated with the midden (Feature 9; Figure 12) . The samples of white globules and from the white surface both effervesced strongly, but the rocks from Feature 9 did not. This suggests that both the chapel floor and the surface in 2202 had a good deal of calcium carbonate in them. Whether these two areas are linked remains to be determined, but if they are, the midden under the surface may be a lime making area and the midden on top of the surface may help date the chapel.

Artifacts and Samples

We have collected around 350 bags of over 16,000 artifacts, fauna, and flotation and sediment samples from in and around the core of the museum (Table 2). The artifacts consisted of ceramics, metals of various types, glass, lithics, plastic, organics (non-bone), and small finds/items of personal adornment. Inventories are listed in Appendix A. Ceramics were the most numerous artifact type and included locally made Pueblo and Hispano ceramics, imported majolicas and porcelains, and Anglo-American wares coming from the eastern United States via the Santa Fe Trail and later the railroad. The vast majority of the ceramics are locally made and include micaceous utility wares, plainwares, Tewa red and Tewa black, along with Manzano black and Casitas. Decorated wares include Powhoge/Ogapoge, Tewa Polychrome, and Puname. Many of the ceramics are quite small making identifications using decorative elements difficult. We also recovered a few pieces of late glazewares.

The tin-glazed earthenwares appear to be exclusively Mexican-made majolicas (rather than French faience, Dutch delft, or Spanish majolica) suggesting continued trade connections with

Mexico. We recovered a few pieces of different types of majolica including San Elizario Polychrome, Tumacacori Polychrome, San Agustin blue on white, Huejotzingo blue on white, and unidentified Mexican blue and Mexican white majolicas of both the Puebla and Mexico City traditions. The majority of majolicas were recovered from the lower to upper middle layers (but not the topmost layers) of the midden. The porcelain was too small to identify to type. The middle and upper layers of the midden contained Anglo-American-made ceramics: transfer prints, annular ware, and white wares.

A small number of lithic materials were recovered including obsidian and cryptocrystalline silicates. Ground stone was present but not common. Glass and metal were in the upper layers of the midden; and architectural items such as nails were present in the upper layers of EU 2203. The uppermost levels of both the midden and EU 2203 contained modern materials such as plastics, roofing material, rubber coated wire, rubber bands, and candy wrappers. We have cleaned and inventoried these artifacts, but detailed analysis awaits.

Table 2
Artifact and Sample Recovery

Artifact type	Count
Ceramics	4943
Glass	509
Metal objects/fragment	1150
Chipped Stone	518
Groundstone	2
Building Materials	161
Small Finds	45
Mineral samples	39
Fauna	8172
Float Samples	20
Pollen Samples	3
Sediment Cores	3
Macrobotanicals	976
Geochemical Samples	2

About half the flotation samples were floated in the field. We are in the early stages of analysis, but we have recovered seeds from the aster family, globe mallow (*Sphaeralcea coccinea*), and others. The faunal remains are being examined by graduate student, Sara Jaramillo, for her MA thesis under the direction of Dr. David Landon. The identification of the fauna is underway and thus far sheep/goat, cow, horse, pig, an eagle-sized bird, and egg shell have been identified. Sheep/goats are, not surprisingly, the most numerous bones recovered. Some of the faunal remains have been butchered so as to expose the marrow, perhaps for food or for candle-making.

Sediment Sampling

Reconstruction of changing environmental conditions is a critical component of the research. In the summer of 2022, Dr. Emily Dawson extracted three cores from wetland locations around the Golondrinas property (Table 3). Sediments from two of the cores were dated using AMS (Table 4), and the dates obtained show that the cores have considerable time depth. Layers in Core 3 date to about the time period of interest and thus have good potential for providing local and regional data of environmental changes associated with the occupation of the Golondrinas area. These await Dr. Dawson's processing for microbotanicals: phytoliths and pollen.

Table 3
Sediment Core Locations

Core	Location	GPS
Core 1	Lenora Curtin Wetland Preserve	[redacted]
Core 2	Pond below La Loma	35.573584◦N, -106.104754◦W
Core 3	West of Lenora Curtin Wetland Preserve	35.568906◦N, -106.109221◦W

Table 4
Radiocarbon Dates from Cores 1 and 3

Core	Sample ID	Sample Material	Depth (cmbs)	Strata	Conventional Radiocarbon	Calibrated Dates	Calibration Database
1	Core 1-02	Sediment	81-83	7	3360 +/- 30 BP	1696 - 1538 cal BC 1740 - 1712 cal BC	INTCAL20
1	Core 1-02	Plant	81-83	7	2760 +/- 30 BP	991 - 826 cal BC	INTCAL20
3	Core 3-01	Sediment	34-37	4	380 +/- 30 BP	1446 - 1525 cal AD 1558 - 1632 cal AD	INTCAL20
3	Core 3-02	Sediment	56-58	7	5280 +/- 30 BP	4174 - 4039 cal BC 4235 - 4190 cal BC 4022 - 3991 cal BC	INTCAL20

Progress and Preliminary Interpretations

All of the artifacts and fauna have been cleaned, catalogued, and entered into a Filemaker database. This database also contains information about the material recovered from LA 20,000. Data sets from both sites can be articulated with ArcGIS Pro files. Some of the faunal remains have been identified as these are being used in an MA thesis. The ceramics are being analyzed and will be used in an MA thesis. About half of the float samples have been floated; the other half remain as soil samples stored with the equipment at Golondrinas and will be floated during the 2025 field season. The sediments in two pollen cores taken by Dr. Emily Dawson in 2022

have been dated and indicate the cores span at least 2000 years, and both cores contain colonial era and more recent sediments. These cores will be sampled and analyzed for pollen and phytoliths in the coming year. A site map of the excavation areas has been created (Figure 7), and a GIS database of excavation units and survey datums have been produced. These will facilitate future fieldwork.

Preliminary interpretations of the first year of excavations reinforce the notion that there are 18th- and 19th-century components to the site. Based on the thickness of the midden deposits behind the Baca Placita, the earlier occupation may have been somewhat lighter than the 19th century occupation. The 18th-century midden deposits overlay a hard, flat surface that has a high calcium carbonate content, perhaps lime. While the following hypothesis needs to be verified, the possible lime deposits may be associated with the lime clumps identified in the chapel.

The midden deposits south and east of the Baca Placita also indicate a much more intensive 19th-century occupation of the museum core. These deposits are considerably thicker and had a greater quantity and wider variety of material culture than the earlier 18th-century deposits. These findings mirror what Anschuetz found during his excavations of the torreon, some 250 m away. Anschuetz posited an initial 18th-century date for the construction of the structure followed by 19th -20th century repurposing as a domestic structure. While some Spanish colonial houses had torreones incorporated into them, as Golondrinas has reconstructed the torreon on the Golondrinas placita, other ranches had a torreon located some distance from the house. For example, LA 20,000's possible torreon was located about 50 m from the house, and in his will, Juan Esteban Baca discusses that his house had 2 torreones in corners of the house and another about 200 *varas* (170 meters) away. Thus, we believe the museum core deposits are contemporaneous and linked to the torreon. Some of the trash in the deposits we are excavating may date to the Pino household, but the midden behind the Baca placita definitely has earlier material from both the 18th and 19th centuries. We are currently georeferencing historic maps from the 19th century. Some of these maps identify houses, and wills and other documents mention structures such as a mill and fences associated with particular landowners. These may allow us to associate archaeological remains with households.

Plans for Upcoming Excavations

This initial excavation season has provided us with important information and directions for the second year of excavations. In addition to any inquiries that the museum administration wants, we are planning the following investigations during summer 2025:

1) Explore the foundations identified in EUs 2406 (Feature 4). We plan to expand excavations units in this area to determine extent of the foundations and to identify function (domestic, barn) of the structure. We will also assess the relationship of these foundations to the nearby reconstructed Golondrinas Placita walls.
2) Expand excavations of the main midden and its underlying surface to better understand the nature of the surface and recover more fauna and material culture.
3) Survey and geo-reference the area around the Torreon and between the Torreon and other excavations to put these two areas into conversation with each other.

4) Survey and geo-reference rock walls visible on LiDAR to see if they line up with property boundaries evident on 19th century maps.
5) Possibly testing around Baca house to recover additional material culture associated with that structure.

Conclusion

The archaeological work thus far has been successful in identifying the research target of late colonial deposits. While these deposits are more limited than the later 19th-century strata, we have recovered sufficient quantities ceramics and fauna to answer questions about foodways and connections with other Indigenous and Hispano families. The assemblages of glass, lithics and metals will allow us to understand the nature of 18th- and 19th-century Hispano households and their productive strategies. While the number of botanical remains is somewhat modest at this point, two additional field seasons should allow us to recover sufficient materials for understanding cuisine and agriculture.

The ceramic assemblage is already robust and allows us to begin to understand trade patterns both within and outside of the colony. Preliminary evidence shows the shift in imported goods from Mexico during the 18th century to Anglo-American goods once trade with the US was opened in the 19th century. However, just as locally produced ceramics dominated the assemblage at 17th century sites, Pueblo communities continued to be the major supplier of ceramics to this household, although modest quantities of Hispano produced ceramics were also present.

One of the goals of the research is to understand the architecture associated with late colonial households. The archaeological investigations of the architecture, while productive, are raising questions. First, the material culture assemblages and the associated occupations of the Torreon and the Museum Core sites indicate contemporaneity. While the use of the structures likely evolved through time, as illustrated by the repurposing of the Torreon from a storage facility to a residence, there is a consistency in the occupations of these areas with an 18th-century occupation followed by a 19th-century occupation at both. The identification of new foundations point to additional activities and architectural complexity at the Museum Core. The chapel excavations provided some clues as to its construction, but raised additional questions. The apron on the inside of the structure is later than the construction of the structure. The lime floor clearly shows a great deal of effort to produce this building, and lack of manure in the structure point to either its use as a storage facility or a domestic structure. More extensive excavation of the chapel is possible and may help illuminate specific features within the structure, but would require significant investment of time and effort due to the highly consolidated nature of the deposits. While artifacts did not help us date the structure, the presence of lime might allow us to link to the area of lime beneath the midden. This hypothesis must be explored in more detail as it could help to date the structure. Finally, the research thus far allows us to windows on activities undertaken at different areas in and around the museum. Additional work to link the various areas will be undertaken, both to understand the artifacts and place the structures on the landscape.

References

Albert, Katherine A.
2021 Constructing Spaces, Deconstructing Meaning: An Examination of Architecture and Labor at a 17th-Century New Mexican Ranch. MA thesis (Historical Archaeology), University of Massachusetts Boston, Boston, MA.

Anschuetz, Kurt
1999 An Archaeological and Historical Cultural Landscape Study of El Rancho de las Golondrinas Living History Museum. Rio Grande Foundation for Communities and Cultural Landscapes. Community and Cultural Landscape Contribution III.

Atherton, Heather
2013 Community formation in the Spanish colonial borderlands: San José de las Huertas, New Mexico. PhD dissertation (Anthropology), Columbia University, New York, NY.

Beninato, Stephanie
1999 Chapter 6: Building a Landscape Genealogy of El Rancho de las Golondrinas through Documentary Sources. In *An Archaeological and historical Cultural Landscape Study of El Rancho de las Golondrinas Living History Museum*, pp. 95-107. Rio Grande Foundation for Communities and Cultural Landscapes. Community and Cultural Landscape Contribution III.

Dawson, Emily and Heather Trigg
2022 Archaeological Insights into Vulnerability and Risk during the Early Spanish Colonial Period (1598-1680) in New Mexico. *The Holocene* 32(12):1518-1529.

Frank, R.
2000 *From Settler to Citizen: New Mexican Economic Development and the Creation of Vecino Society, 1750-1820*. Univ of California Press.

Greenleaf, R.E.
1972 Land and water in Mexico and New Mexico 1700–1821. *New Mexico Historical Review*, *47*(2), p.2.

Hegberg, E.N.
2022 *Buying Goodwill: Local and Regional Consumer Relationships in Nineteenth Century New Mexico* (Doctoral dissertation, The University of New Mexico).

Jenks, K.L.
2011 *Vecinos en la Frontera: Interaction, Adaptation, and Identity at San Miguel del Vado, New Mexico*. The University of Arizona Press, Tucson.

Liebmann, Matthew
2014 *Revolt: An Archaeological History of Pueblo Resistance and Revitalization in 17th Century New Mexico.* University of Arizona Press, Tucson.

Noonan, G.
2011 Major changes in riparian habitat along the Upper San Pedro River and Other southwestern waterways as a result of the alluvial cycle. *Retrieved on March*, *26*, 2012.

Pavao-Zuckerman, Barnet, and Diana DiPaolo Loren.
2012 Presentation is everything: foodways, tablewares, and colonial identity at Presidio Los Adaes. *International Journal of Historical Archaeology* 16:199-226.

Snow, David H.
1995 Field Excavations at LA 20,000 1980-1994. Manuscript on file at El Rancho de las Golondrinas, Santa Fe, New Mexico.

1996 Archaeological and Historical Investigations 20± Acres in Section 32, T 16N, R 8E: Rancho de Las Golondrinas, Santa Fe County, New Mexico. NMCRIS # 51912. Manuscript on file at El Rancho de Las Golondrinas, La Cienega, New Mexico.

Spielmann, Katherine A., Tiffany Clark, Diane Hawkey, Katharine Rainey, and Suzanne K. Fish
2009 "… being weary, they had rebelled": Pueblo subsistence and labor under Spanish colonialism. *Journal of Anthropological Archaeology* 28(1):102-125.

Sunseri, Jun Ueno
2009 *Nowhere to run, everywhere to hide: multi-scalar identity practices at Casitas Viejas*. PhD dissertation (Anthropology). University of California, Santa Cruz.

Trigg, Heather
2003 The Ties That Bind: Economic and Social Interactions in Early-Colonial New Mexico, AD 1598–1680. *Historical Archaeology 37*(2):65-84.

2005 *From Household to Empire: Society and Economy in Early Colonial New Mexico*. University of Arizona Press, Tucson, AZ.

2020 Spanish-Pueblo Interactions in New Mexico's Seventeenth-Century Spanish Households: Negotiations of Knowledge and Power in Practice." *International Journal of Historical Archaeology* 24:618-641.

Trigg, H. and K. Anschuetz
2011 A View of La Cienega: At the Intersection of the Iberian, Tewa, and Keres Worlds in Seventeenth-Century New Mexico. Paper presented at the 76th annual meeting of the Society for American Archaeology. March 30 – April 3, 2011, Sacramento, California.

Trigg, Heather, Christina Spellman, and John Steinberg
2019 Final Report on the 2011-2017 Fieldwork at LA 20,000 La Cienega New Mexico. University of Massachusetts Boston Andrew Fiske Memorial Center for Archaeological Research Cultural Resource Management Study No. 85.

Trigg, H. A. Opishinski, D. Landon, and D. Snow

2022 Spanish Use of Plants and Animals in Early Colonial New Mexico. *Kiva* 88(3):269-290.

Twiss, K.C. ed.
2007 *The Archaeology of Food and Identity* (Vol. 34). Center for Archaeological Investigations, Southern Illinois University Carbondale.

Van West, C.R., T. C. Windes, F. Levine, H.D. Grissino-Mayer, and M.W. Salzer
2009 The role of climate in early Spanish-Native American interactions in the US Southwest. Paper Presented at the 74th Annual Meeting of the Society for American Archaeology, Atlanta, GA.

Watt, David, and Belinda Colston
2002 Analysis of historic lime and gypsum plaster floors—Part one. *Journal of Architectural Conservation* 8(1):57-73.

Appendix A

Artifact and Sample Inventories

Ceramics

Site	Excavation Unit	Context	Level	Feature	Count
LA127375	2101	1	1-Duff		14
LA127375	2101	2	2		31
LA127375	2101	3	Wall clean		9
LA127375	2101	4	3		69
LA127375	2101	5	4		109
LA127375	2101	5	4		109
LA127375	2101	6	5		67
LA127375	2101	7	6		35
LA127375	2101	8	7	1	0
LA127375	2101	9	7		5
LA127375	2101	10	7		5
LA127375	2021	35	Clean Up		18
LA127375	2101	62	7		42
LA127375	2202	12	1		75
LA127375	2202	13	2		244
LA127375	2202	16	3		292
LA127375	2202	20	4		515
LA127375	2202	25	5		400
LA127375	2202	25	5		400
LA127375	2202	30	6		81
LA127375	2202	32	Wall Clean		89
LA127375	2203	11	1		1
LA127375	2203	14	2		1
LA127375	2203	15	3		11
LA127375	2203	18	4		15
LA127375	2203	19	5		13
LA127375	2203	21	6		3
LA127375	2203	23	7	2	1
LA127375	2203	27	Wall Clean		2
LA127375	2203	28	Wall Clean		3
LA127375	2205	31	2		2
LA127375	2205	33	2		1
LA127375	2206	36	3		1
LA127375	2401	54	1-duff	4	5
LA127375	2401	60	2	4	1
LA127375	2401	61	2	4	1
LA127375	2402	39	1		78
LA127375	2402	42	2		203
LA127375	2402	46	3		274
LA127375	2402	50	4		18
LA127375	2403	38	surface		1
LA127375	2403	41	1		8
LA127375	2403	43	2		13

LA127375	2403	45	3		57
LA127375	2403	49	4		95
LA127375	2403	52	5		101
LA127375	2403	55	6		65
LA127375	2403	56	Cleanup		1
LA127375	2403	64	Wall Clean		17
LA127375	2403	66	7		9
LA127375	2403	70	8		4
LA127375	2403	75	9		2
LA127375	2403	101	Cleanup		5
LA127375	2404	40	1		11
LA127375	2404	44	2		37
LA127375	2404	48	3		60
LA127375	2404	51	4		48
LA127375	2404	53	5		159
LA127375	2404	57	6		0
LA127375	2404	58	6		260
LA127375	2404	59	6		22
LA127375	2404	67	7		156
LA127375	2404	71	8		7
LA127375	2404	72		Cleanup	1
LA127375	2404	102	Floor Cleanup		1
LA127375	2406	68	2	4	1
LA127375	2406	69	2	4	2
LA127375	2406	74	3		3
LA127375	2407	77	1		1
LA127375	2407	78	2		1
LA127375	2407	82	3	5	5
LA127375	2408	79	1	4	5
LA127375	2408	81	2	4	12
LA127375	2409	88	1		11
LA127375	2409	89	2		17
LA127375	2409	90	3		82
LA127375	2409	93	4		127
LA127375	2409	94	5		96
LA127375	2409	96	6		52
LA127375	2409	97	7	9	69
LA127375	2409	103	Floor Cleanup		7
LA127375	2410	84	1	4	1
LA127375	2410	85	2	4	2
LA127375	2411	92	2	4	6
LA127375	2412	99	2	4	2
LA127375	2202, 2101	37	Backfill Cleanup		18
LA127375	2202, 2101	26			18
LA127375	2403, 2202, 2101	65	Cleanup		3
LA127375	2403, 2101	76	Cleanup		8

LA127375	Surface Collection	34	surface	11

Glass

Site	Excavation Unit	Context	Level	Feature	Glass Count
LA127375	2021	35	Clean Up		7
LA127375	2101	1	1-Duff		12
LA127375	2101	2	2		5
LA127375	2101	3	Wall clean		1
LA127375	2101	4	3		10
LA127375	2101	5	4		8
LA127375	2101	5	4		8
LA127375	2101	6	5		6
LA127375	2202	12	1		48
LA127375	2202	13	2		48
LA127375	2202	16	3		32
LA127375	2202	20	4		15
LA127375	2202	25	5		1
LA127375	2202	25	5		1
LA127375	2202	32	Wall Clean		1
LA127375	2203	11	1		4
LA127375	2203	14	2		9
LA127375	2203	15	3		7
LA127375	2203	19	5		3
LA127375	2205	17	1		1
LA127375	2205	29	1		1
LA127375	2205	31	2		1
LA127375	2401	54	1-duff	4	5
LA127375	2401	60	2	4	1
LA127375	2402	39	1		2
LA127375	2402	42	2		2
LA127375	2403	41	1		21
LA127375	2403	43	2		10
LA127375	2403	45	3		8
LA127375	2403	47	Wall Clean		2
LA127375	2403	49	4		3
LA127375	2403	52	5		7
LA127375	2403	64	Wall Clean		1
LA127375	2404	40	1		5
LA127375	2404	44	2		36
LA127375	2404	48	3		42
LA127375	2404	51	4		23
LA127375	2404	53	5		8
LA127375	2404	58	6		4
LA127375	2404	59	6		3
LA127375	2404	67	7		3
LA127375	2404	71	8		1

LA127375	2406	63	1	4	2
LA127375	2406	68	2	4	2
LA127375	2406	69	2	4	4
LA127375	2407	78	2		3
LA127375	2408	79	1	4	4
LA127375	2408	81	2	4	5
LA127375	2409	88	1		6
LA127375	2409	89	2		13
LA127375	2409	90	3		18
LA127375	2409	93	4		1
LA127375	2410	84	1	4	7
LA127375	2410	85	2	4	13
LA127375	2411	87	1	4	3
LA127375	2411	92	2	4	1
LA127375	2412	98	1	4	2
LA127375	2412	99	2	4	5
LA127375	2202, 2101	26			1
LA127375	2202, 2101	37	Backfill Cleanup		2
LA127375	2403, 2101	76	Cleanup		1
LA127375	2403, 2202, 2101	65	Cleanup		0
LA127375	Surface Collection	34			

Metal

Site	Excavation Unit	Context	Level	Feature	Metals Count
LA127375	2021	35	Clean Up		5
LA127375	2101	1	1-Duff		54
LA127375	2101	2	2		50
LA127375	2101	3	Wall clean		2
LA127375	2101	4	3		16
LA127375	2101	5	4		25
LA127375	2101	5	4		25
LA127375	2101	6	5		15
LA127375	2101	7	6		3
LA127375	2101	62	7		4
LA127375	2202	12	1		38
LA127375	2202	13	2		95
LA127375	2202	16	3		49
LA127375	2202	20	4		95
LA127375	2202	25	5		3
LA127375	2202	25	5		3
LA127375	2202	32	Wall Clean		3
LA127375	2203	15	3		28
LA127375	2203	18	4		1
LA127375	2203	19	5		4
LA127375	2205	17	1		1
LA127375	2205	29	1		1
LA127375	2401	54	1-duff	4	1
LA127375	2401	61	2	4	1
LA127375	2402	39	1		8
LA127375	2402	42	2		2
LA127375	2403	41	1		55
LA127375	2403	43	2		18
LA127375	2403	45	3		29
LA127375	2403	49	4		23
LA127375	2403	52	5		10
LA127375	2403	55	6		8
LA127375	2403	64	Wall Clean		1
LA127375	2403	66	7		9
LA127375	2403	70	8		2
LA127375	2403	75	9		2
LA127375	2404	40	1		15
LA127375	2404	44	2		50
LA127375	2404	48	3		55
LA127375	2404	51	4		43
LA127375	2404	53	5		21
LA127375	2404	58	6		13

LA127375	2404	59	6		22
LA127375	2404	67	7		22
LA127375	2406	68	2	4	1
LA127375	2407	77	1		19
LA127375	2407	78	2		45
LA127375	2407	82	3	5	13
LA127375	2407	95	Cleanup		1
LA127375	2408	79	1	4	3
LA127375	2408	81	2	4	2
LA127375	2409	88	1		1
LA127375	2409	89	2		22
LA127375	2409	90	3		47
LA127375	2409	93	4		1
LA127375	2409	94	5		2
LA127375	2409	97	7	9	12
LA127375	2409	103	Cleanup		1
LA127375	2410	84	1	4	13
LA127375	2410	85	2	4	14
LA127375	2411	87	1	4	3
LA127375	2411	92	2	4	14
LA127375	2412	98	1	4	1
LA127375	2412	99	2	4	1
LA127375	2202, 2101	26			2
LA127375	2202, 2101	37	Backfill Cleanup		1
LA127375	Surface Collection	34			1

Small Finds

Site	Excavation Unit	Context	Level	Feature	Small Finds Count
LA127375	2101	1	1-Duff		2
LA127375	2101	2	2		2
LA127375	2101	4	3		4
LA127375	2101	5	4		10
LA127375	2101	5	4		10
LA127375	2101	6	5		1
LA127375	2202	12	1		1
LA127375	2202	13	2		5
LA127375	2202	20	4		2
LA127375	2404	48	3		1
LA127375	2404	53	5		2
LA127375	2406	63	1	4	1
LA127375	2406	74	3		1
LA127375	2407	77	1		1
LA127375	2407	78	2		1
LA127375	2407	82	3	5	1

Lithics

Site	Excavation Unit	Context	Level	Feature	Lithics Count
LA127375	2101	4	3		1
LA127375	2101	5	4		12
LA127375	2101	5	4		12
LA127375	2101	7	6		1
LA127375	2101	8	7	1	1
LA127375	2101	62	7		5
LA127375	2202	13	2		13
LA127375	2202	16	3		13
LA127375	2202	20	4		22
LA127375	2202	25	5		41
LA127375	2202	25	5		41
LA127375	2202	30	6		6
LA127375	2202	32	Wall Clean		5
LA127375	2203	18	4		1
LA127375	2203	21	6		2
LA127375	2203	23	7	2	1
LA127375	2205	17	1		4
LA127375	2205	29	1		4
LA127375	2401	54	1-duff	4	3
LA127375	2401	60	2	4	2
LA127375	2401	61	2	4	4
LA127375	2402	39	1		4
LA127375	2402	42	2		6
LA127375	2402	46	3		28
LA127375	2402	50	4		1
LA127375	2403	38	surface		1
LA127375	2403	43	2		4
LA127375	2403	45	3		8
LA127375	2403	47	Wall Clean		1
LA127375	2403	49	4		10
LA127375	2403	52	5		10
LA127375	2403	55	6		3
LA127375	2403	64	Wall Clean		2
LA127375	2403	66	7		2
LA127375	2403	70	8		1
LA127375	2404	40	1		15
LA127375	2404	44	2		17
LA127375	2404	48	3		28
LA127375	2404	51	4		22
LA127375	2404	53	5		26
LA127375	2404	58	6		17
LA127375	2404	59	6		2

LA127375	2404	67	7		1
LA127375	2404	71	8		1
LA127375	2404	102	Floor Cleanup		2
LA127375	2406	63	1	4	7
LA127375	2406	68	2	4	20
LA127375	2406	69	2	4	5
LA127375	2406	73	3	4	1
LA127375	2406	74	3		3
LA127375	2407	82	3	5	4
LA127375	2408	79	1	4	5
LA127375	2408	81	2	4	3
LA127375	2409	88	1		2
LA127375	2409	89	2		2
LA127375	2409	90	3		9
LA127375	2409	93	4		12
LA127375	2409	94	5		5
LA127375	2409	96	6		1
LA127375	2409	97	7	9	2
LA127375	2410	84	1	4	1
LA127375	2410	85	2	4	4
LA127375	2411	87	1	4	3
LA127375	2411	92	2	4	6
LA127375	2412	98	1	4	6
LA127375	2412	99	2	4	2
LA127375	2202, 2101	26			4
LA127375	2202, 2101	37	Backfill Cleanup		4
LA127375	2403, 2202, 2101	65	Cleanup		1

Groundstone

Site	Excavation Unit	Context	Level	Groundstone Count
LA127375	2404	58	6	1
LA127375	2404	67	7	1

Mineral Samples

Site	Excavation Unit	Context	Level	Feature	Mineral Count
LA127375	2202	30	6		2
LA127375	2404	40	1		3
LA127375	2404	44	2		2
LA127375	2404	48	3		8
LA127375	2404	53	5		9
LA127375	2404	58	6		3
LA127375	2404	59	6		2
LA127375	2404	67	7		1
LA127375	2406	69	2	4	1
LA127375	2408	81	2	4	3
LA127375	2409	93	4		3
LA127375	2409	96	6		1
LA127375	2410	85	2	4	1

Building Materials

Site	Excavation Unit	Context	Level	Feature	Building Materials Count
LA127375	2101	1	1-Duff		4
LA127375	2101	3	Wall clean		3
LA127375	2101	8	7	1	18
LA127375	2202	13	2		1
LA127375	2401	54	1-duff	4	2
LA127375	2401	60	2	4	2
LA127375	2401	61	2	4	16
LA127375	2402	42	2		10
LA127375	2402	46	3		4
LA127375	2403	43	2		2
LA127375	2403	45	3		3
LA127375	2403	49	4		1
LA127375	2403	52	5		5
LA127375	2404	40	1		5
LA127375	2404	44	2		12
LA127375	2404	48	3		4
LA127375	2404	53	5		8
LA127375	2404	58	6		2
LA127375	2404	59	6		3
LA127375	2404	67	7		2
LA127375	2406	63	1	4	4
LA127375	2406	68	2	4	1
LA127375	2406	69	2	4	2
LA127375	2406	74	3		1
LA127375	2407	78	2		11
LA127375	2408	81	2	4	8
LA127375	2409	89	2		2
LA127375	2409	90	3		10
LA127375	2409	94	5		1
LA127375	2409	96	6		3
LA127375	2409	97	7	9	3
LA127375	2410	84	1	4	1
LA127375	2411	87	1	4	1
LA127375	2411	92	2	4	2
LA127375	2412	98	1	4	1
LA127375	2412	99	2	4	2
LA127375	2202, 2101	37	Backfill Cleanup		1

Faunal Samples

Site	Excavation Unit	Context	Level	Feature	Faunal Count
LA127375	2101	1	1-Duff		6
LA127375	2101	2	2		31
LA127375	2101	3	Cleanup		28
LA127375	2101	4	3		130
LA127375	2101	5	4		265
LA127375	2101	5	4		265
LA127375	2101	6	5		118
LA127375	2101	7	6		68
LA127375	2101	8	7	1	3
LA127375	2101	9	7		17
LA127375	2101	10	7		17
LA127375	2101	35	Clean Up		36
LA127375	2101	62	7		97
LA127375	2202	12	1		54
LA127375	2202	13	2		395
LA127375	2202	16	3		537
LA127375	2202	20	4		1033
LA127375	2202	25	5		567
LA127375	2202	25	5		567
LA127375	2202	30	6		130
LA127375	2202	32	Wall Clean		96
LA127375	2203	14	2		8
LA127375	2203	15	3		34
LA127375	2203	18	4		17
LA127375	2203	19	5		19
LA127375	2203	21	6		3
LA127375	2203	23	7	2	2
LA127375	2203	27	Wall Clean		1
LA127375	2203	28	Wall Clean		1
LA127375	2205	17	1		1
LA127375	2205	29	1		1
LA127375	2205	31	2		5
LA127375	2205	33	2		1
LA127375	2401	54	1-duff	4	18
LA127375	2401	60	2	4	4
LA127375	2401	61	2	4	15
LA127375	2402	39	1		6
LA127375	2402	42	2		115
LA127375	2402	46	3		206
LA127375	2402	50	4		26

LA127375	2403	41	1		2
LA127375	2403	43	2		59
LA127375	2403	45	3		94
LA127375	2403	47	Wall Clean		4
LA127375	2403	49	4		264
LA127375	2403	52	5		212
LA127375	2403	55	6		137
LA127375	2403	56	Cleanup		1
LA127375	2403	64	Wall Clean		26
LA127375	2403	66	7		27
LA127375	2403	70	8		10
LA127375	2403	75	9		6
LA127375	2403	101	all		2
LA127375	2404	40	1		14
LA127375	2404	44	2		69
LA127375	2404	48	3		198
LA127375	2404	51	4		153
LA127375	2404	53	5		271
LA127375	2404	58	6		429
LA127375	2404	59	6		82
LA127375	2404	67	7		270
LA127375	2404	71	8		17
LA127375	2404	72	Cleanup		4
LA127375	2404	83	8		3
LA127375	2404	102	Cleanup		2
LA127375	2406	63	1	4	4
LA127375	2406	68	2	4	37
LA127375	2406	69	2	4	7
LA127375	2406	73	3	4	8
LA127375	2406	74	3		8
LA127375	2407	78	2		1
LA127375	2407	82	3	5	2
LA127375	2408	79	1	4	1
LA127375	2408	81	2	4	20
LA127375	2409	88	1		3
LA127375	2409	89	2		16
LA127375	2409	90	3		208
LA127375	2409	93	4		214
LA127375	2409	94	5		91
LA127375	2409	96	6		101
LA127375	2409	97	7	9	58
LA127375	2409	103	Cleanup		14
LA127375	2410	85	2	4	11
LA127375	2411	87	1	4	1
LA127375	2411	92	2	4	7
LA127375	2412	99	2	4	6

LA127375	2202, 2101	26		17
LA127375	2202, 2101	37	Backfill	11
LA127375	2403, 2101	76	Cleanup Cleanup	15
LA127375	2403, 2202, 2101	65	Cleanup	12

Samples

Site	Excavation Unit	Context	Level	Feature	Sample Type
LA127375	2101	62	7		Float
LA127375	2402	46	3		Float
LA127375	2402	46			Float
LA127375	2402	46			Float
LA127375	2402	46			Float
LA127375	2402	50	4		Float
LA127375	2403	49	4		Float
LA127375	2403	49	4		Float
LA127375	2403	52	5		Float
LA127375	2403	55	6		Float
LA127375	2404	48	3		Float
LA127375	2404	51	4		Float
LA127375	2404	53	5		Float
LA127375	2404	59	6		Float
LA127375	2404	67	7		Float
LA127375	2404	102	Floor Cleanup		Float
LA127375	2407	77	1		Pollen
LA127375	2407	78	2		Float
LA127375	2407	78	2		Pollen
LA127375	2407	82	3	5	Pollen
LA127375	2407	86	4	5, 8	Rock sample
LA127375	2409	90	3		Float
LA127375	2409	94	5		Float
LA127375	2409	97	7	9	soil (dung?)
LA127375	2409	97	7		Float

Botanicals

Site	Excavation Unit	Context	Level	Feature	Botanicals Count
LA127375	2101	1	1-Duff		50
LA127375	2101	1	1-Duff		2
LA127375	2101	2	2		1
LA127375	2101	2	2		14
LA127375	2101	3	Cleanup		9
LA127375	2101	3	Cleanup		3
LA127375	2101	3	Cleanup		3
LA127375	2101	4	3		2
LA127375	2101	4	3		55
LA127375	2101	4	3		5
LA127375	2101	5	4		3
LA127375	2101	5	4		36
LA127375	2101	5	4		1
LA127375	2101	5	4		1
LA127375	2101	5	4		2
LA127375	2101	5	4		49
LA127375	2101	5	4		3
LA127375	2101	5	4		36
LA127375	2101	5	4		1
LA127375	2101	5	4		1
LA127375	2101	5	4		2
LA127375	2101	5	4		49
LA127375	2101	6	5		4
LA127375	2101	6	5		4
LA127375	2101	6	5		1
LA127375	2101	6	5		27
LA127375	2101	6	5		1
LA127375	2101	7	6		29
LA127375	2101	8	7	1	15
LA127375	2101	35	Clean Up		7
LA127375	2101	35	Clean Up		6
LA127375	2202	12	1		5
LA127375	2202	12	1		6
LA127375	2202	13	2		15
LA127375	2202	13	2		13
LA127375	2202	13	2		18
LA127375	2202	16	3		3
LA127375	2202	16	3		9
LA127375	2202	16	3		11
LA127375	2202	16	3		6

LA127375	2202	16	3		18
LA127375	2202	20	4		5
LA127375	2202	20	4		43
LA127375	2202	20	4		7
LA127375	2202	20	4		60
LA127375	2202	20	4		7
LA127375	2202	20	4		5
LA127375	2202	20	4		19
LA127375	2202	20	4		3
LA127375	2202	25	5		2
LA127375	2202	25	5		4
LA127375	2202	25	5		50
LA127375	2202	25	5		2
LA127375	2202	25	5		4
LA127375	2202	25	5		50
LA127375	2202	30	6		6
LA127375	2202	30	6		35
LA127375	2202	32	Wall Clean		1
LA127375	2205	33	2		2
LA127375	2401	54	1-duff	4	1
LA127375	2402	39	1		3
LA127375	2402	39	1		1
LA127375	2402	46	3		1
LA127375	2402	46	3		1
LA127375	2403	43	2		1
LA127375	2403	45	3		1
LA127375	2403	45	3		1
LA127375	2403	49	4		3
LA127375	2403	49	4		1
LA127375	2403	49	4		1
LA127375	2403	52	5		4
LA127375	2403	55	6		3
LA127375	2403	66	7		5
LA127375	2404	40	1		1
LA127375	2404	40	1		1
LA127375	2404	40	1		1
LA127375	2404	44	2		3
LA127375	2404	44	2		2
LA127375	2404	44	2		5
LA127375	2404	48	3		1
LA127375	2404	48	3		1
LA127375	2404	48	3		1
LA127375	2404	48	3		3
LA127375	2404	51	4		1
LA127375	2404	51	4		7
LA127375	2404	53	5		1

LA127375	2404	53	5		7
LA127375	2404	53	5		3
LA127375	2404	53	5		5
LA127375	2404	58	6		1
LA127375	2404	58	6		3
LA127375	2404	58	6		1
LA127375	2404	59	6		10
LA127375	2404	67	7		2
LA127375	2406	63	1	4	1
LA127375	2406	63	1		3
LA127375	2406	63	1		1
LA127375	2406	68	2	4	1
LA127375	2406	68	2		3
LA127375	2406	69	2	4	1
LA127375	2406	73	3	4	1
LA127375	2406	74	3		3
LA127375	2406	74	3		4
LA127375	2407	77	1		7
LA127375	2407	77	1		8
LA127375	2407	78	2		3
LA127375	2407	78	2		1
LA127375	2407	82	3	5	1
LA127375	2408	81	2	4	3
LA127375	2409	90	3		1
LA127375	2409	93	4		3
LA127375	2409	94	5		4
LA127375	2409	96	6		1
LA127375	2409	97	7	9	1
LA127375	2409	97	7		1
LA127375	2409	103	Cleanup		1
LA127375	2411	87	1	4	1
LA127375	2411	87	1		1
LA127375	2412	98	1	4	3

Appendix B

Field Archaeologists

2021

Heather Trigg
Stephen Mrozowski
Anne Marie Mrozowski
Catherine Grimes
Mary Claire Norton
Mikayla Roderick
Linda Seminario

2022

Heather Trigg
Stephen Mrozowski
Anne Marie Mrozowski
Catherine Grimes
Mary Claire Norton
Shannon Sullivan

2024

Heather Trigg
Stephen Mrozowski
Corey Clark
Christopher Fuchs
Iris Glinski
Sara Jaramillo
Katie Lincoln
Samantha Side