Phelps

The Daley Site

An Archaeological Salvage Report

Museum of Anthropology

Eastern Arizona College
Thatcher, Arizona

PUBLICATION NUMBER 1
MARCH, 1981

The Daley Site

An Archaeological Salvage Report

Museum of Anthropology

Eastern Arizona College
Thatcher, Arizona

PUBLICATION NUMBER 1
MARCH, 1981

PREFACE

Can one extract from a quick salvage dig, information of great enough importance to make the effort and documentation worthwhile? Is it possible to add anything of a substantial nature to the understanding of prehistoric people of an area from an operation severely limited by time and manpower?

The Minutemen Salvage Crew from the Museum of Anthropology at Eastern Arizona College answers these questions in the affirmative. Since very little professional work has ever been published on the archaeology of the Safford Valley, additional documentation or information of any kind is sorely needed. Therefore, we feel this brief report may eventually give greater insight into the prehistory of the area than is now apparent.

Possibly the most important contribution has been to show that the Bylas Phase of Western Pueblo culture as first described by Wasley and Johnson (Kiva 1966) extends eastward up the Gila River for at least another 40 miles from the type site.

A second important fact is that the Bylas Phase at the Daley Site, unlike the Bylas sites, was overlain with a later occupation of people making Gila and Tonto polychrome pottery. Architecture of this more recent period had been destroyed long ago by farming activities. Therefore, one can only add that local informants state that in years

past, many metates, axes, and polychrome sherds have been found in the upper levels of the field. The polychromes continue to turn up in an adjoining property on the west that remains 1.5 meters higher in elevation than the cut-down Daley field.

A third point is that cremation was practiced, and that paddle-and-anvil Hohokam red-on-buff sherds were the most common painted ware.

Betty Graham Lee, Director
Museum of Anthropology
Eastern Arizona College
March 6, 1981

EXCAVATION OF
UNIT C OF THE DALEY SITE
NEAR THATCHER, ARIZONA

Pauline A. Irish

Eastern Arizona College Museum of Anthropology Salvage Crew Trainee

Lynn T. Irish

Eastern Arizona College Museum of Anthropology Salvage Crew Trainee

ABSTRACT

As part of its salvage program the Eastern Arizona College Museum of Anthropology excavated a prehistoric ruin on the Daley farm near Thatcher, Arizona, during October 1980.

Unit C (Daley/EAC/80), consisting of one room, was excavated by the authors. The room was occupied between AD 1000 and 1200 on the basis of ceramic dating. The duration of the period of occupation was indeterminable. Unit C belongs to the Bylas phase of the Western Pueblo culture as defined by Johnson and Wasley.

INTRODUCTION

The Daley brothers, Willis "Kent" Daley and Jim Daley, were in the process of re-levelling one of their fields on the flood plain of the Gila River to bring it to a grade of one foot in 800 when they noticed stone alignments, sherds, and broken metates being uncovered by the levelling machinery. Some few artifacts had been recovered in past yea from the field. The Daleys notified the Director of the Museum of Anthropology of Eastern Arizona College, Thatcher, Arizona, Betty Graham Lee. She, in turn, notified the Salvage Crew of the Museum, who under the leadership of Mrs. Lee undertook to salvage what could be readily recovered. At first it was understood that the crew would have only about a week in which to work before the field was to be put under cultivation; however, in actuality, the crew had several weeks in which to investigate, although there was always the fear that any day might be the last.

Each team of the crew was assigned a unit, ours being Unit C (Fig. 1). The units were selected on the basis of surface indications of prehistoric activity. Unit C was a rectangular alignment of stones approximately three meters by four meters, and thought possibly to be a room.

CLIMATE AND ECOLOGY

The upper Gila Valley is a broad relatively flat, alluvium filled valley of the Basin and Range physiographic province. In the vicinity of the Daley site, the valley is about 20 kilometers wide and is flanked on the southwest by the Pinaleno Mountains, composed of precambrian granite, gneiss and schist, whose highest peak is Mount Graham over 3,260 meters above sea level. The summit of Mount Graham is about 20 kilometers from the Daley site. On the north, the valley is bordered by the Gila Mountains of extrusive igneous rocks. The Gila River rises in the mountains of west central New Mexico and flows through several canyons and broad valleys until it reaches the Daley site. The Gila River, a perennial stream, has cut its valley through an ancient lake bed. Arroyos and washes trend from the slopes of the mountains and are actively being cut at the present time. The drainage is the typical pattern of the Basic and Range. The flood plain in the vicinity of the Daley site is approximately three kilometers wide. The arroyos and washes tend to flatten out and broaden on the flood plain.

The climate of the area may in general be described as arid with a double maximum in precipitation. The towering Pinaleno Mountains to the southwest have a marked effect on the local climate (Sellers & Hill 1974). The most important of these is the reduction in the winter precipitation. The precipitation at nearby Safford is 21.4 centimeters with a primary maximum in the summer and a secondary maximum in the winter. The Pinaleno Mountains form a natural barrier which intercepts some of the winter moisture coming from the southwest before it reaches the area. Most of the precipitation falls as rain in the valley, but in winter, much of the precipitation falls as snow on the higher slopes of the Pinaleno Mountains.

On the nearby mountain slopes pinon, juniper, and oak presently thrive. At even higher elevations western yellow pine, Douglas fir, spruce and aspen grow. Along the river itself stands of willow, cottonwood and salt cedar exist. Probably in prehistoric times walnut, ash and sycamore also grew along the river. The river supports some fish particularly various species of catfish and suckers.

The Daley site has been under cultivation for approximately 100 years, but at one time the area was covered with a stand of mesquite. At various times in the past the area has been flooded by the Gila River although, according to Mr. Jim Daley, the river did not rise to within a half kilometer of the site during the 100-year floods of the 1970's. The site is approximately one kilometer from the river at the present time. Mr. Daley further indicated that once a small wash trending northeastward passed approximately 100 meters west of the site and possibly flooded the site in prehistoric times. During the last 100 years the wash has been completely filled in and is now not identifiable by surface indications.

We can only conjecture what the valley must have been like a thousand years ago. Probably the vegetation on the mountains and bajadas have not changed materially since, except that cattle grazing has reduced the grass cover substantially thus fostering increased wind, sheet and stream erosion. The flood plain may well have been a grassland with stands of ash, oak and walnut as well as the present mesquite, cottonwood and willow.

LOCATION

The Daley site is just north of Highway 70 as it enters Thatcher from the east. It can be located on the Thatcher USGS Quadrangle map, (Graham County), Gila and Salt River Meridian, T7S, R25E, SE$\frac{1}{4}$ of SW$\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 1. It is designated as Daley/EAC/80 in the Eastern Arizona College Archaeological Site Designation System. It is about 1.3 kilometers east northeast of the Museum which is on the campus of Eastern Arizona College. The elevation of the site is 884 meters above mean sea level. Mr. Daley estimates that the leveling of the field through the years has lowered the surface (our datum level) approximately 45 centimeters below the original surface as it existed before cultivation began. In confirmation of this estimate there are still lateral roots of mesquite trees embedded in the soil at various locations in the leveled field in the vicinity of the site. This is one of several prehistoric Indian sites on the flood plain that extend intermittently for over 40 kilometers along the river--all approximately the same distance from the river. There are numerous other sites in the vicinity as well as large areas of "desert gardens" on the bajadas nearby.

EXCAVATION PROCEDURE

Unit C was a rectangular alignment of water-worn rocks 3.96 meters by 3.12 meters suggesting the possible location of a room. There were also other rock alignments in the immediate vicinity. The reference stake for Unit C was established at the northwest corner of the rock alignment (Fig. 2). The surface of the leveled field at Unit C was the datum level.

Because of the well-defined rock alignment and the severe limitation on the time available for excavation, a grid was established aligned with the rock alignment (Fig. 3). The room was divided into quarters (approximately 1.5 meters by 2 meters each) and the soil removed in 10 centimeter layers. In the southeast quadrant essentially sterile soil was found below 15 centimeters, so in the interest of expediency the artifacts and features found in the 0 to 10 centimeter layer and the 10 to 20 centimeter layer were grouped together and designated 0 to 20 centimeter artifacts and features. Records were kept of the location within each layer of each major item. All soil removed was sifted through a $\frac{1}{4}$ inch mesh screen. Because of the limited time available for excavation the shovel and spade were used more than normally would be the case in an operation of this nature. Otherwise normal field procedures were used.

Test pits were dug to 60 centimeters below the surface in the northwest, southeast and southwest quadrants. The soil in the pits was devoid of artifacts; there were no ascertainable features found in the test pits.

ARTIFACTS

A. Sherds

The sherds found are summarized on the basis of sherd count in Table 1. Most of the sherds were five centimeters or under in diameter making a definitive typing quite difficult.

Sherds of corrugated ware consituted the highest percentage. The next highest percentage of sherds was that of plain brownware with the plain buff and redware having substantially lower percentages.

Of the painted ware the Red-on-buff of the Hohokam was the most prevalent with the Encinas Red-on-brown being the second. There were a few sherds each of a number of other types including St. Johns Black-on-red and Reserve Black-on-white.

No polychrome pottery sherds were found.

One red plainware sherd had been ground to a circular shape approximately five centimeters in diamete (Fig. 4). A second Black-on-White sherd had been ground to a circular shape approximately four centimeters in diameter apparently with a central biconical perforation. Unfortunately, this disc had been broken and only about one-third of the disc was recovered.

B. Lithics

A compilation of the lithics found is contained in Table 2. Notable among them are three small chert projectile points similar to those found at the sites near Bylas by Johnson and Wasley (Fig. 4) and a quartz knife that had been configured for hafting (Fig. 4). A grooved pottery anvil of tuff and one of vesicular basalt were also found. The provenience of these artifacts are shown in Figures 7 and 8.

C. Wood and Charcoal

Several wood fragments were found, particularly in the upper levels. Since the levels dug were not beneath the root zone, since during the years of cultivation the ground had been comparatively moist, and because the fragments appeared to be roots, it was believed that these fragments were of recent orgin.

There were fragments of charcoal, averaging about one centimeter in diameter, throughout all layers; however, there was an area of charcoal, ash and burnt earth in the 0-10 centimeter layer in the southeast and northeast quadrants (Figs. 7 and 8).

D. Faunal Remains

The faunal remains have been listed in Table 3. All the remains appeared to be those of rodents. It should be noted that most of them were various leg bones with a very few rib bones. No skulls or vertebrae were found. The bones found were fairly uniformly distributed and were individual bone fragments. The tooth found was only the crown portion probably of a rodent. Possibly some of the leg bones were once formed into small bone awls and subsequently broken, resulting in the fragments found. Any possible work by humans on the bone fragments is very indistinct.

E. Molluscan Remains

One tiny shell fragment (approximately 0.8 centimeters in diameter and 0.2 centimeters thick) was found in the southeast quadrant in the 0 - 15 centimeter layer. It appears to be a portion of the shell of a fresh water clam. There was no indication of human modification.

In the northwest quadrant in the layer 0 - 10 centimeters there was a portion of a discoid shell bead. The original bead had been about 2.5 centimeters in diameter and 0.3 centimeters thick. There were indications that a central biconical hole about 0.2 centimeters in diameter had been drilled in the original bead.

FEATURES

The walls remaining of the room in Unit C consisted of a row of rocks set in an adobe matrix; however, some of the rocks had been removed presumably during the field leveling process (Fig. 9). In a few places additional rocks had been placed on the inside of the row of rocks.

The floor of the room was a thin layer of hard-packed soil varying from three to five centimeters in thickness. The floor was very difficult to distinguish from the fill soil.

There were two areas of ash, charcoal fragments, and burnt earth above the floor that suggested that the roof had burnt and collapsed. A layer of hard-packed earth was found above the area of burnt material.

A very interesting feature was a low bench or wall consisting of rocks and pebbles varying in size from 5 to 15 centimeters set in adobe (Figs. 10, 11, & 12). This feature varied in width from 20 to 40 centimeters high. The base of the feature merged with the floor of the room. The feature extended from the north wall of the room, about one meter from the west edge, to the center of the room where it reached the greatest width and from the center of the room nearly to the south wall about 0.8 meters from the west edge. Near the south wall the number of rocks decreased markedly. On the west side of this feature about 1.3 meters from the north wall of the room was a rather flat rock of vesicular basalt 20 centimeters in diameter and 10 centimeters thick, standing at an angle of 45 degrees from the vertical and beside it another nearly spherical rock of the same material and approximately the same size. There were no ashes, charcoal or similar material under or near the rocks. A test pit was dug to 60 centimeters below the datum surface beneath the rocks. Sterile soil was found.

In the southwest quadrant two rocks, each approximately 10 centimeters in diameter, were found embedded in adobe. The rocks and matrix extended from the floor upward about 10 centimeters and into the room about the same distance.

No indication of an entrance to the room was found.

DATING UNIT C

The relative abundance of Encinas Red-on brown sherds, the pottery of which ceased to be made about AD 1100 and the total absence of polychrome sherds, the pottery of which began to be made about AD 1200 suggest a period of occupation of Unit C sometime between about AD 1000 and 1200. The room had been quite thoroughly cleaned out before abandonment so the duration of the period of occupation could not be estimated. This room was probably occupied contemporaneously with the Bylas sites excavated by Johnson and Wasley (Johnson and Wasley 1966), or perhaps slightly earlier in view of the fact that no polychrome sherds at all were found in the Unit C whereas some were found at the Bylas sites. The period of occupation appears to be earlier than that of the Curtis site. The Curtis site is located approximately 15 kilometers east of the Daley site beside the Gila River. (Mills and Mills, 1978).

TABLE 1.

Sherd Analysis - Unit C (DALEY/EAC/80)

A. Type Analysis

Pottery Type	NE Quad	SE Quad	SW Quad	NW Quad	Total	%
Corrugated	38	65	29	66	198	36
Smudged Brownware	16	17	4	0	37	7
Plain Brownware	51	33	33	30	147	27
Plain Buff	13	14	9	7	43	8
Plain Redware	16	10	1	4	31	6
Unidentified	5	2	1	1	9	2
St. Johns Black-on-red	0	1	0	0	1	Tr.
Honokam Red-on-buff	11	12	8	4	35	6
Encinas Red-on-brown	9	6	2	0	18	3
Reserve Black-on-white	1	0	2	0	3	Tr.
Tularosa Fugitive Red	0	0	0	1	1	Tr.
Brown w/Banded Int.	0	0	0	0	0	
Smudged Redware	0	3	1	0	4	Tr.
Brown w/Red Slipped Int.	0	0	2	0	2	Tr.
PLain Grayware	0	0	0	5	5	1
Corrugated Redware	0	0	0	5	5	1
TOTALS	159	158	91	136	544	98+

Trace - Less than 1%

B. Depth Found

	0-10 cm	10-20 cm	20-30 cm	30-60 cm
Number of Sherds	289	130	95	0

TABLE 2 Lithic Analysis - Unit C (DALEY/EAC/80)

Artifact	Material	Number	Quadrant
Projectile Point (Approximately 2 cm long, 1 cm wide and 2 mm thick with basal notch and side notch about ½ to 1/3 distance to tip.)	Chert	2	SE
Processed hematite lump (red ochre) (Approximately 4 cm diameter)	Hematite	1	SE
Grooved Pottery Anvil (10 cm diameter by 3 cm thick)	Tuff	1	SE
Grooved Pottery Anvil (9 cm diameter by 4 cm thick)	Vesicular Basalt	1	SE
Polishing Stone (9 cm by 3 cm by 2 cm thick)	Vesicular Basalt	1	SE
Scraper (8 cm by 1 cm by 2 cm thick)	Basalt	1	SE
Knife (notched for hafting) (7 cm long by 3.5 cm wide by 0.5 cm thick)	Quartz	1	SE
Flakes	---	50	SE
Projectile Point (Broken; estimated original was 2 cm long, 1 cm wide and 2 mm thick with side notch about ½ to 1/3 distance to tip).	Chert	1	NE
Mano (Broken; 11 cm by 8 cm by 2 cm thick)	Vesicular Basalt	1	NE

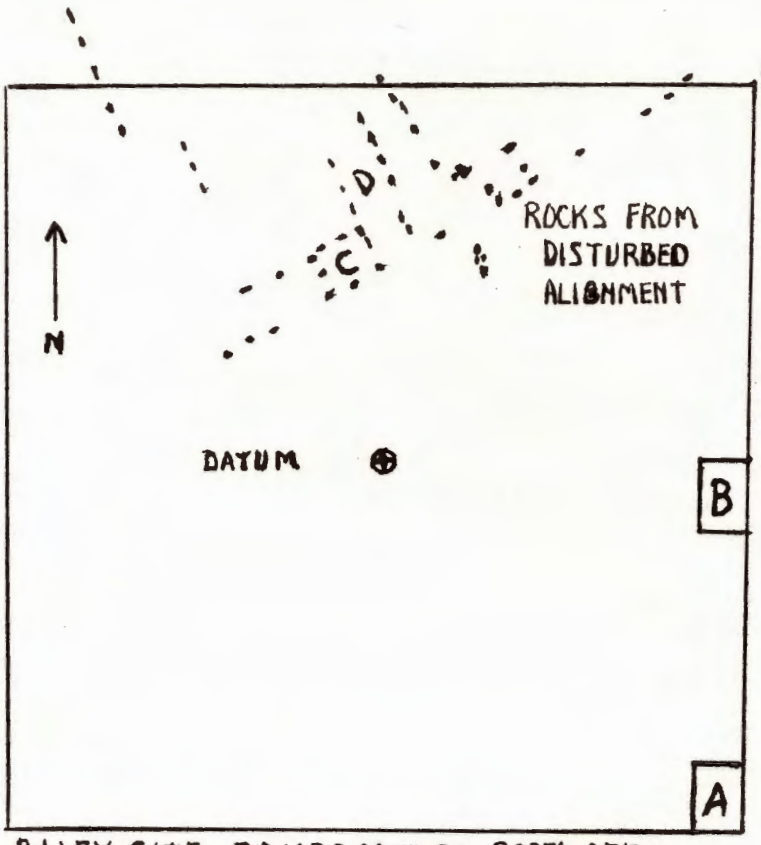
Artifact	Material	Number	Quadrant
Polishing Stone (8 cm by 6 cm by 4 cm thick)	Basalt	1	NE
Hammerstone (Approximately 8 cm by 4 cm by 3 cm thick).	Basalt	1	NE
Flakes	---	51	NE
Mano (Broken; 6 cm by 6 cm by 3 cm thick)	Granite	1	SW
Ston (Spherical - 2.2 cm diameter)	Basalt	1	SW
Flakes	---	32	SW
Metate (Broken; 14 cm by 11 cm by 3.5 cm thick, triangular shaped)	Vesicular Basalt	1	NW
Flakes	---	18	NW
Lithics			
Crystal (Broken; 1.5 cm by 1.0 cm by 0.4cm)	Quartz	1	SE
Ore Fragment (1 cm diameter)	Copper Ore	1	SE
Other			
Kaolin lump (5 cm diameter)	Kaolin	1	NE
Hematite Lump (5 cm diameter)	Hematite	1	NE

Artifact	Material	Number	Quadrant
Other			
Hematite Lump (2 cm diameter)	Hematite	1	SW
Kaolin Lumps (approximately 3 cm diameter)	Kaolin	2	SW
Kaolin Lumps (approximately 3 cm diameter)	Kaolin	3	NW

TABLE 3. Faunal Remains - Unit C (DALEY/EAC/80)

Type	Number	Quadrant
Rodent Bone Fragments - leg	5	SE
Rodent tooth - crown only	1	SE
Rodent Bone Fragment - leg*	1	SE
Rodent Bone Fragment - leg*	1	NE
Rodent Bone Fragments	7	NE
Rodent Bone Fragments	3	SW
Rodent Bone Fragments	7	NW

* Possibly part of a bone awl.



DALEY SITE - 30 X 30 METERS ROPED OFF

Fig. 1

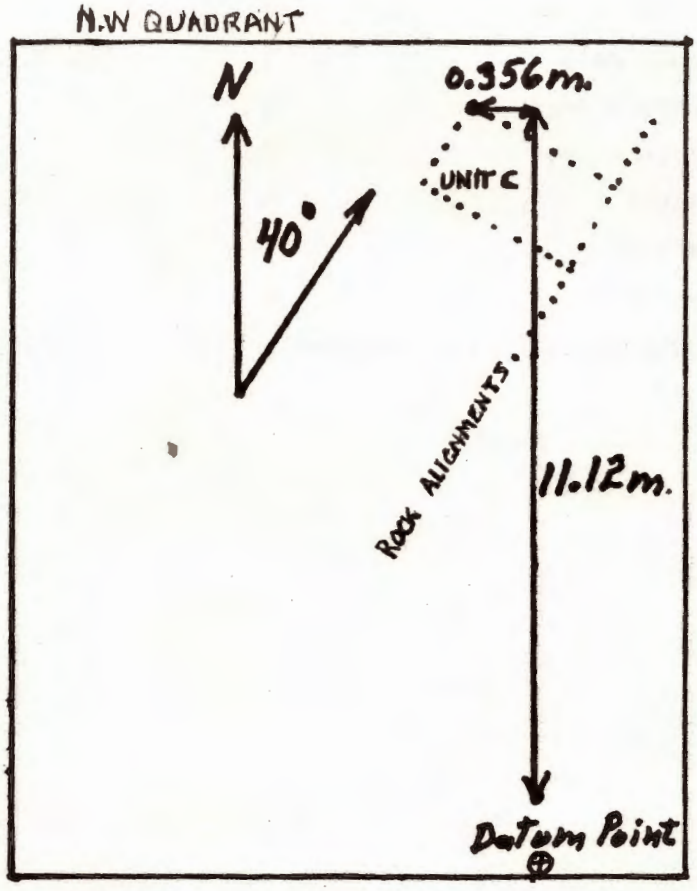


Fig. 2 Location of Unit C
in the N.W. 1/4 of roped off area.

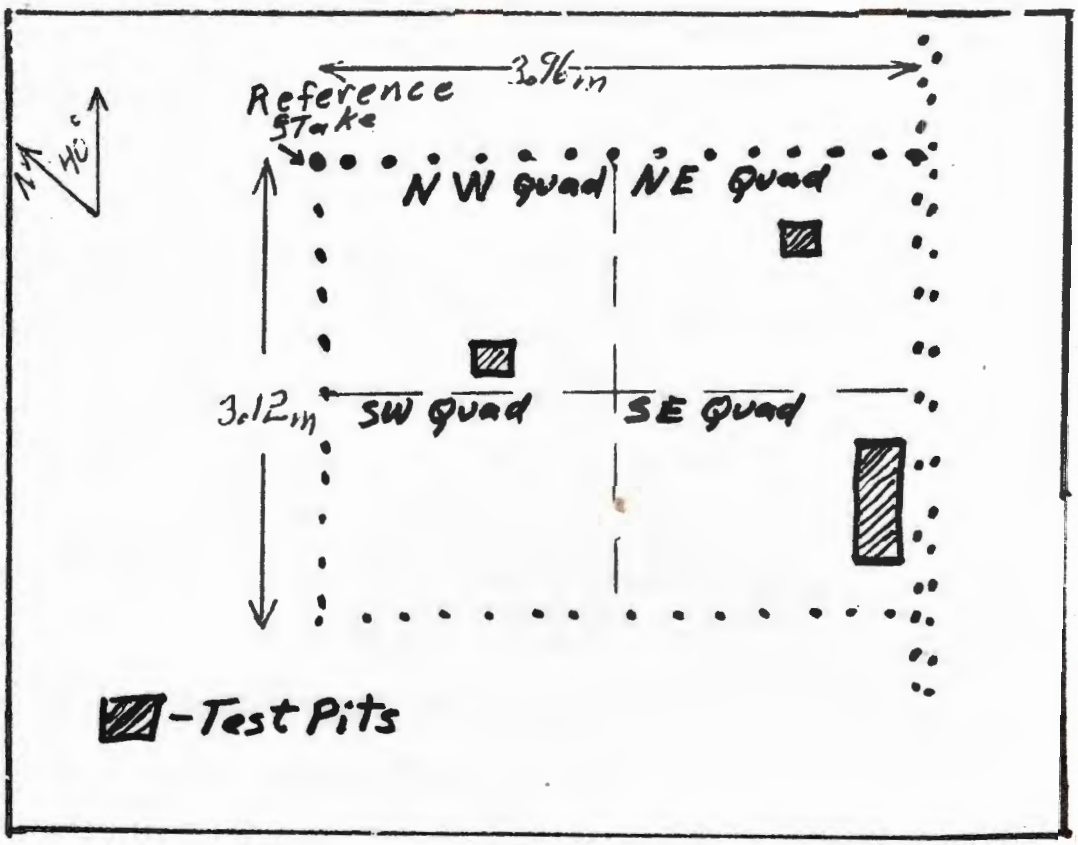


Fig. 3 Unit C Plan

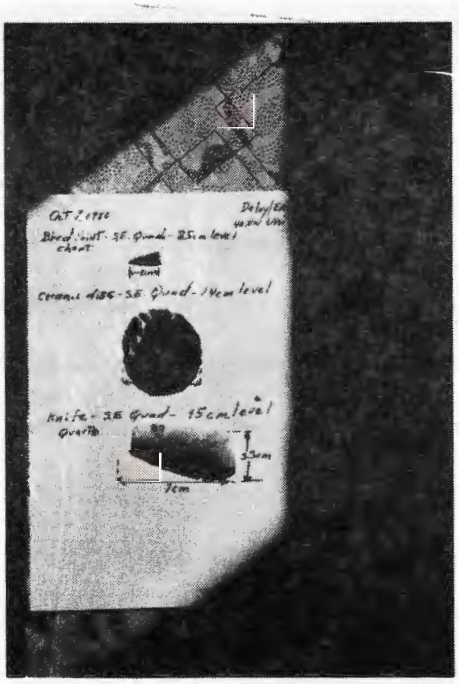


Fig. 4. Point, Disc and Knife

DISCUSSION

While the area of the Daley site had not been flooded in recent years and probably not since the area first came under cultivation by the early Mormon settlers, there is some evidence that the room (Unit C) had been subjected to flooding some time subsequent to the abandonment of the room. The scattering of individual rodent bones and small pieces of charcoal throughout the fill and the scattering of a high percentage of the sherds suggest movement by water. The facts that the major features of the room had not been materially disturbed and that the particle size of the fill was uniformly small suggest that the water movement through the room was rather slow. The slow water movement in turn implies that the possible flooding occurred as a result of the rising of the waters of the Gila river rather than the local washes in view of the fact that the gradient of the river in the valley is much less than that of the nearby washes.

Most of the artifacts were found in the southeast quadrant of the room. Possible reasons for this concentration of artifacts might include the way in which the roof collapsed, assuming many of the smaller artifacts were embedded in, or lying on, the adobe of the roof and/or the way in which the flooding occurred, though the positioning of such large items as the anvils by the flood waters seems extremely unlikely.

The limited evidence remaining after the leveling of the area suggests that the room originally consisted of a low wall of water-worn rocks set in adobe with wattle and daub construction above the low wall. There were adjoining rock alignments suggesting courtyards and other rooms; however, there was insufficient surface evidence remaining to be able to locate them definitively. At some time after the abandonment of the room the roof had apparently burnt and collaspsed as evidenced by the ash, charcoal and burnt earth concentrations and the area of harder dirt on top of the burnt materials.

The use to which the room was put was not obvious. There were no fire pits or other features suggesting living quarters found. The features appearing to be a low wall or bench and the nature of the artifacts found suggest that the room might have been a work or storage room perhaps both at various times.

The purpose of the feature appearing to be a low wall or bench is unknown. Johnson and Wasley (Johnson and Wasley 1966) found nothing similar at the Bylas sites nor did the Mills (Mills and Mills 1978) at the Curtis site. It may have been a low bench on which metates or other tools were placed for use. Alternatively, it may have served as a low seat or room divider. In view of the fact that the base of the wall merged with the floor of the room suggests that this feature was built at the same time as, or subsequent to, rather than being part of an earlier surface room. The rather uniform shape and nature of the rocks (Fig. 13) and the matrix of adobe almost obliviates the possibility that the wall was formed by floodwaters.

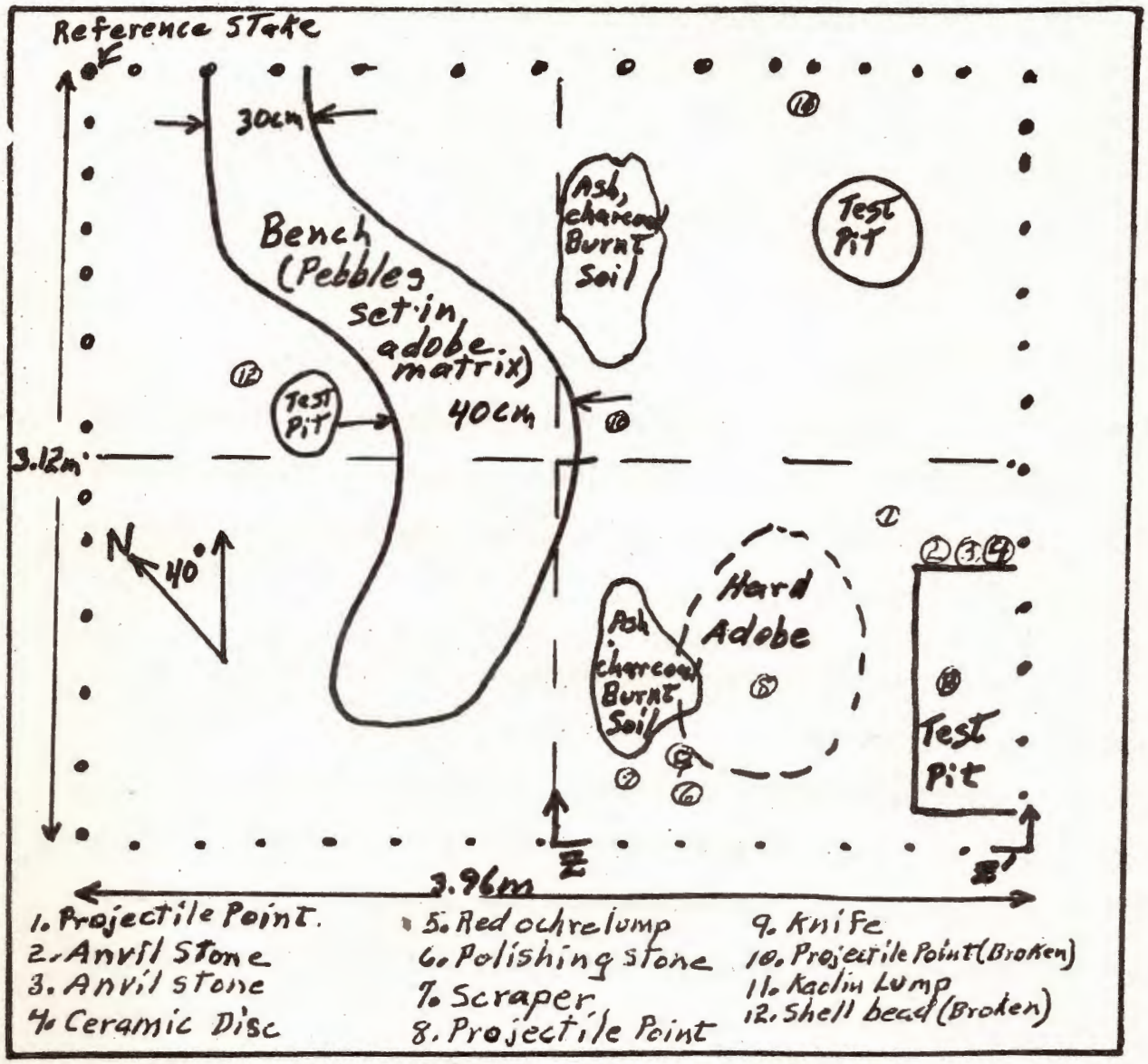


Fig. 7 DALEY/EAC/80 Unit C Plan

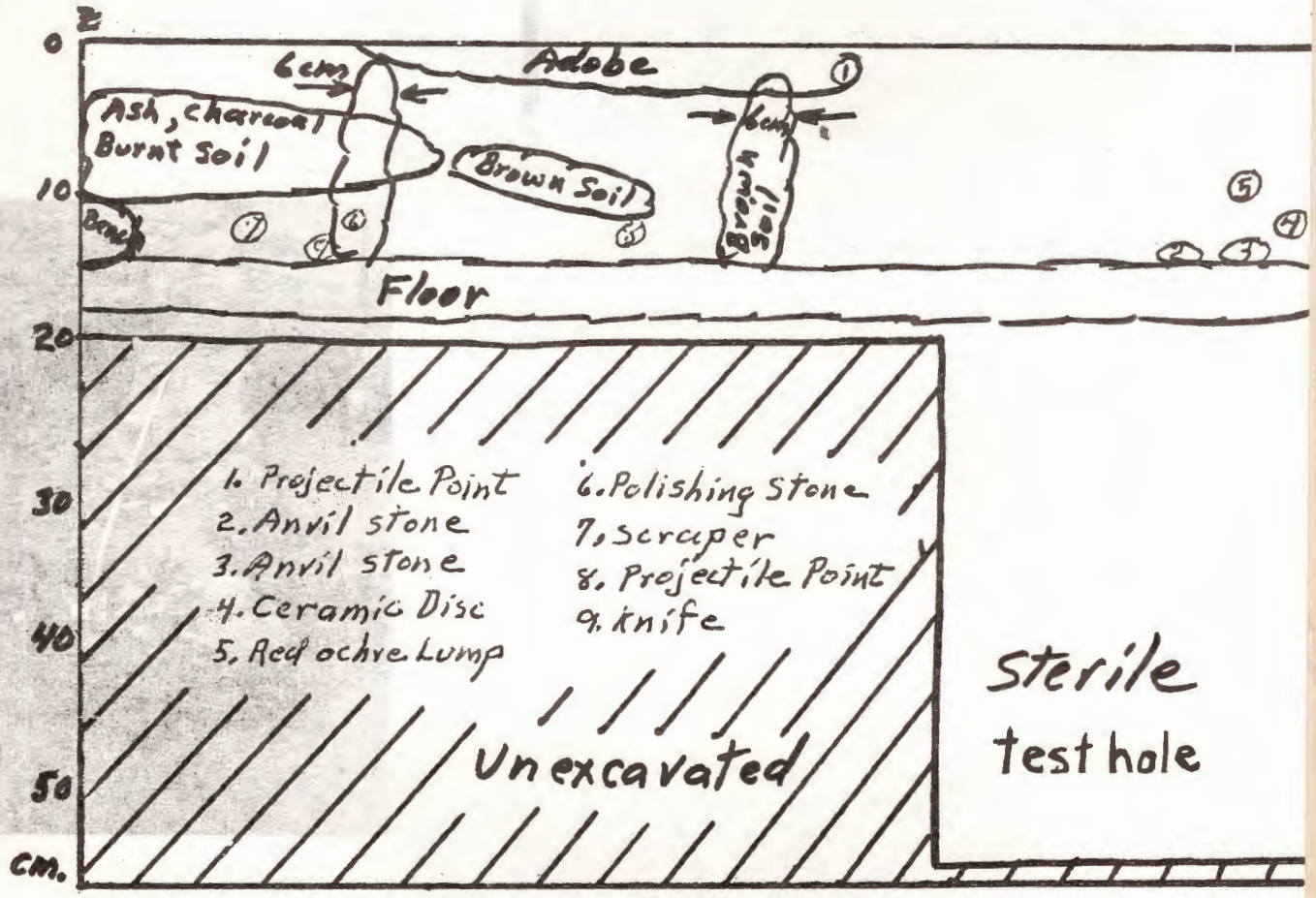


Fig. 8 Vertical Section of Southeast Quadrant of Unit C DAIEY/EAC/80 (E-

Fig. 9 Unit C in Leveled Field

Fig. 10 Rock Assemblage

Fig. 12 Rock Assemblage (Detail)

Fig. 13 Rocks taken from Low Wall or Bench

Table 4 contains a comparison of the percentages of locally made pottery found at the Bylas sites (Johnson and Wasley 1966) with the percentages found in Unit C. Several of the closely related types found at the Bylas sites have been combined to simplify the table. The percentages of sherd types found in Unit C compare very closely to those at the time of occupation of the Bylas sites.

TABLE 4

Comparison of Percentages of
Local Pottery Found at The
Bylas Sites and Unit C of the Daley Site

	Bylas Sites		Daley Site
	V:16:8	V:16:10	Unit C
San Carlos Red-on-brown	11.3	0.2	4
Hohokam Red-on-buff*	2.5	9.4	9
Local Plainware	18.4	56.0	37
Local Corrugated*	67.8	32.4	50

*Several of the closely related types have been combined.

CONCLUSIONS

The artifacts, the features and the room construction suggest that Unit C of the Daley site was a settlement of the Western Pueblo Culture of the Bylas Phase with

characteristics as proposed by Johnson and Wasley (Johnson and Wasley 1966). The period of occupation probably occured at some time between AD 1000 and 1200.

REFERENCES

Johnson, Alfred E. and William W. Wasley

1966-Archaeological Excavations near Bylas, Arizona. Kiva Vol. 31, No. 4.

Mills, Jack P. and Vera M.

1978-The Curtis Site: A Prehistoric Village in the Safford Valley. Privately Published. (Copies may be obtained from Jack P. or Vera M. Mills, P.O. Drawer 8, Elfrida, Arizona 85610, or from the library of Eastern Arizona College Museum of Anthropology.)

Sellers, William D. and Richard H. Hill

1974-Arizona Climate 1931-1972. University of Arizona Press, Tucson, Arizona.

Manuscript submitted, Nov. 1980

UNIT A

Excavator: Lorraine Lucas

Analysis and Repair: Lorraine Lucas and Carol Davies

As this dig started as a salvage job with only one week to retrieve as many artifacts as possible, a general area which appeared promising was marked off. Then individuals could choose sectors in which to work. One of the owners, Jim Daley, had found a pottery concentration while a field was being leveled. He gave the salvage crew the sherds and indicated the area where they were found. Work started in this area which was designated Unit A of the roped off salvage site. The sector was approximately two meters wide and three meters long. Outside of these dimensions, one usually encountered sterile soil.

Initially, in addition to sherds, a great amount of charcoal and burned tree limbs were found. Scattered over the area were calcined bones, mostly small pieces, and a few human teeth. As no walls were found, and as at a depth of 30 cm. a hard adobe or claylike baked surface was reached, the conclusion was formed that this was probably a cremation area.

When the time limit for excavation was extended, it became possible to dig more carefully. According to Mr. Daley there had been about 45 cm. of soil removed from the site during the leveling process. In Unit A most of the artifacts were found approximately 15 to 30 cm. below the surface (surface at the time the salvage crew was called in). As Mr. Daley had already found pottery above the pre-dig surface, it is certain that many sherds, etc. had been bladed off. It was possible to pick up surface sherds and lithics all over the 22 acre field. Later

during the analysis of the sherds it became evident that the leveling equipment had done considerable damage to the remaining artifacts as many of the pottery breaks were fresh. A sketch of Unit A indicates, in general, where the majority of the artifacts were found.

ANALYSIS OF ARTIFACTS

Pottery: All sherds were washed (most were acid-bathed also) and mended as much as possible. As there were many fresh breaks this process was simplified. Before mending there were in excess of 2,000 sherds. Plain wares and corrugated types made up the bulk of the sherds, with some Hohokam Red-on-buff, Encinas Red-on-brown, and a small amount of Tularosa Black-on-white. Identification of specific types was not always possible but the absence of several types known to date at a later period was significant. With the possible exception of two small sherds there were no polychromes. Also, of the 133 sherds of Red-on-buff/Red-on-brown types, none had the smudged interior of the San Carlos Red-on-brown. This lead to the conclusion that at the salvage level the site date is before A.D. 1200 and possibly before A.D. 1100.

The process of sorting and mending produced the following results:

Field Number	Plain Ware Vessels	Diameter	Height
A-3	Large bowl	28 cm.	11.5 cm.
A-5	Miniature bowl	8.5 cm.	4.5 cm.
A-6	Small bowl	15 cm.	8.5 cm.

The vessels were all incomplete. Also, there were 813 sherds of varying sizes and finishes. Some were quite rough while others were finely polished. One sherd was particularly interesting in that it had to be a rim piece of a plate or of a very large bowl as on a piece some

10 cm. long there was almost no curve.

Field Number	Corrugated Vessels	Diameter	Height
A-1	Fine bowl, kill hole	29 cm.	13 cm.
A-2	Rough bowl	27 cm.	13 cm.
A-4	Small jar	13 cm.	10 cm.
A-7	Rough bowl	23.5 cm.	10 cm.
A-8	Large bowl	42 cm.	16.5 cm.
A-9	Fine bowl	32 cm.	15 cm.
A-10	½ Small bowl	16.5 cm.	6.8 cm.

With the 626 loose sherds, there were large sections from three other bowls and pieces from what appeared to be three large jars. There were probably at least 20 different styles of corrugations represented.

Red-on-buff/Red-on-brown

These were mostly small sherds which tended to make any identification difficult. As stated above there were no San Carlos Red-on-brown sherds. Some are Encinas Red-on-brown, and others are Casa Grande Red-on-buff, Safford Variety. There were 133 sherds in all.

Black-on-white

One lovely Reserve Black-on-white pitcher (Field Numbe A-11) was part of this group. The neck and shoulder were mostly complete, with the base and the handle missing. It is 20 cm. high, 18 cm. at the shoulder, and 9 cm. at the orifice. Also, there were sixteen miscellaneous sherds, some of which appeared to be Tularosa/Roosevelt types.

Other. There were seven sherds which were painted, but could not be classified. Two of them may be polychromes. Informants state that many polychromes and fine polished 3/4 groove axes had been found at higher levels in years past.

Most of the pottery was found in the center of Unit A.

Some of it had been burned and several pots appeared to have kill holes. In addition there were two handles of pottery, one of which was of an effigy type.

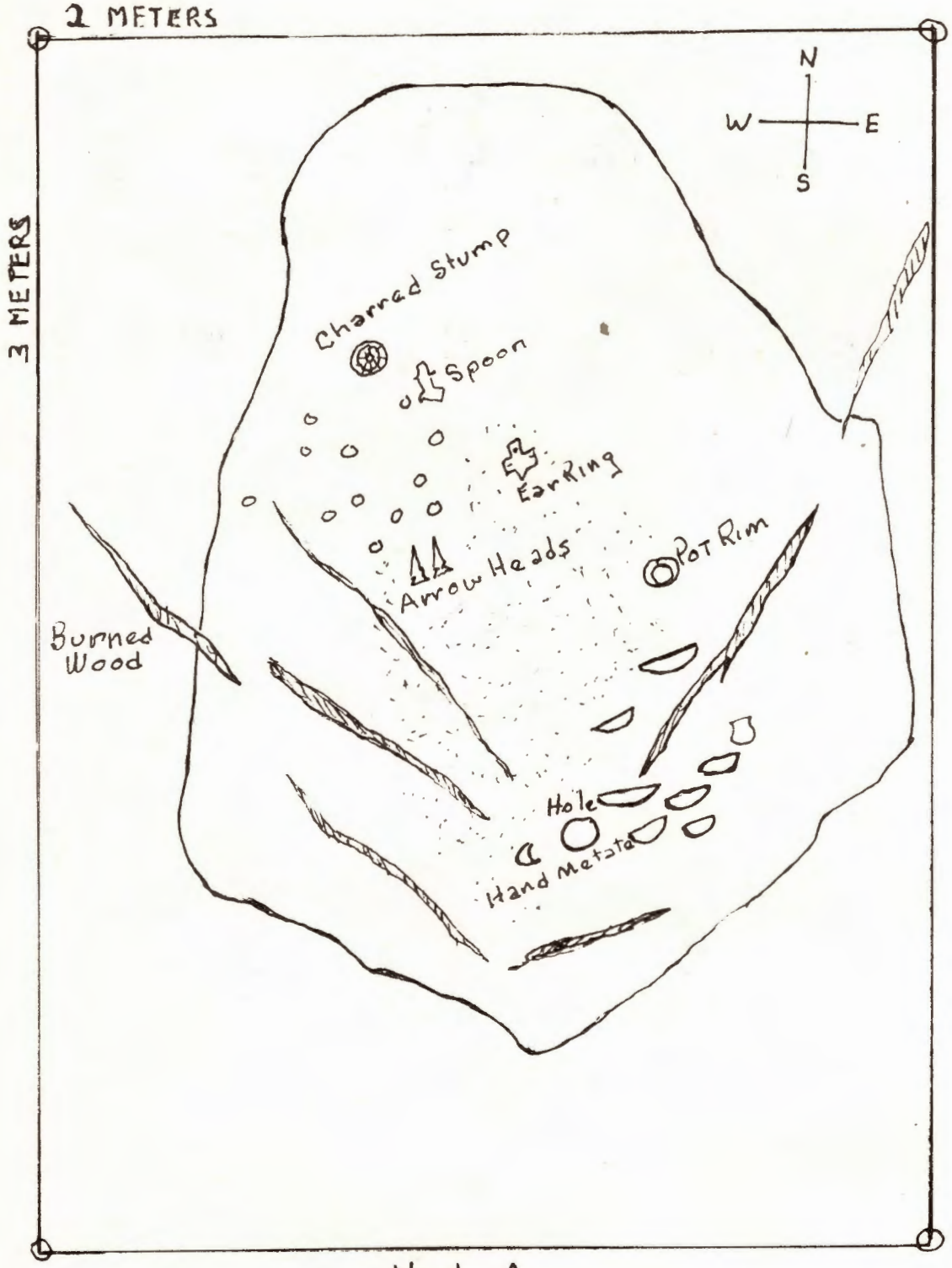
Lithics: Lithics were scarce in this section of the dig. Most were pieces of fine-grained flaked basalt. There was no obsidian. There was a small broken basalt hand metate 6.5 cm. in diameter (Fig. 2), one mano, and two arrowheads (Fig. 3).

Other Artifacts: Included here were eleven gray/white stone beads approximately 0.5 cm. in diameter, and part of a white bone earring (Fig. 1). The latter is very similar to an Anasazi earring illustrated in Clara Lee Tanner's book, Prehistoric Southwestern Craft Arts, p. 169. Finally, there were four sections of glycymeris shell bracelets, and a concretion of stone which looked like four marbles stuck together (Fig. 2).

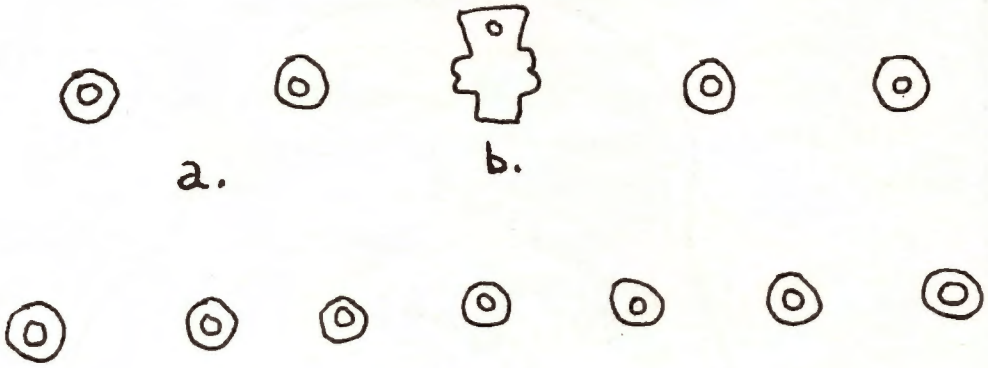
ANALYSIS OF BONE

Human bone was scattered over all of the central portion of Unit A. The pieces were small and had been burned. However, it was still apparent that some were skull and others were long bones. Together, all the bone fragments filled a liter container. Three teeth and one crown were also found.

The salvage workers were fortunate in that the work time was extended and a more thorough excavation was possible. In Unit A sterile soil had been reached in most directions. If work could have begun 15 cm. higher on the field there might have been many more artifacts found. Of course this is always the theme of a salvage operation "...if we could have only started sooner or higher...". In spite of the "ifs" there was a good quantity and variety of artifacts obtained, and a little more is known of prehistoric settlement in this valley.


2 METERS
3 METERS
N
W
E
S
Charred Stump
Spoon
Ear Ring
11 Arrow Heads
Pot Rim
Burned Wood
Hole
Hand Metate

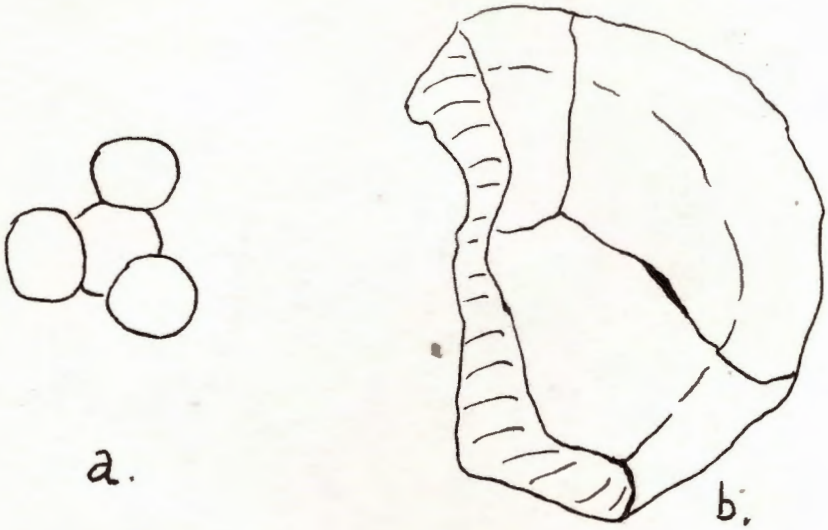
Unit A



UNIT A

c.

FIG. 1. Stone beads a, earring b, scoop handle c, all natural size. Sketched by Susan Holland.



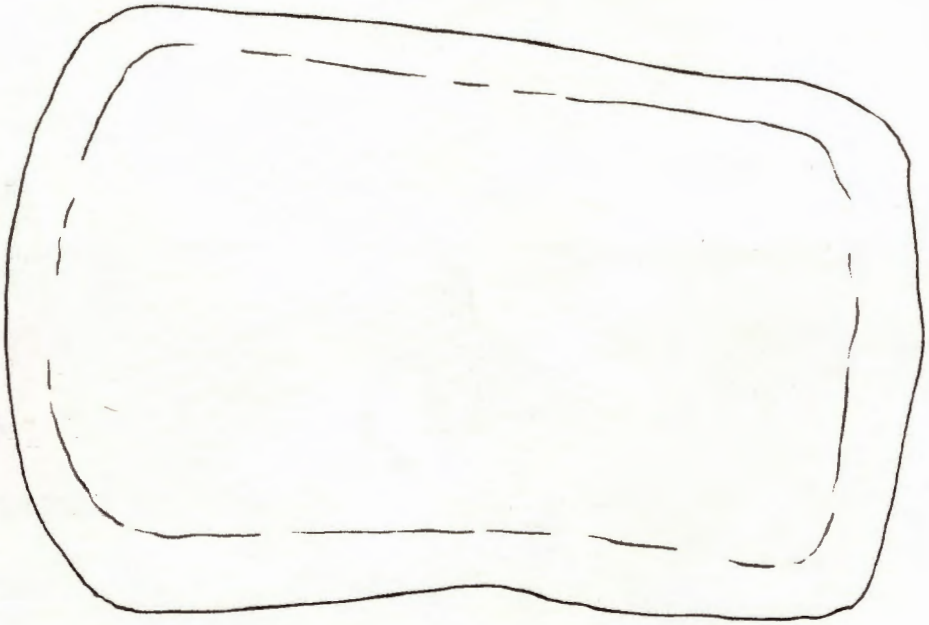


FIG. 2. Concretion a, small stone mortar b, small metate/palette c, all to scale. Sketched by Susan Holland.

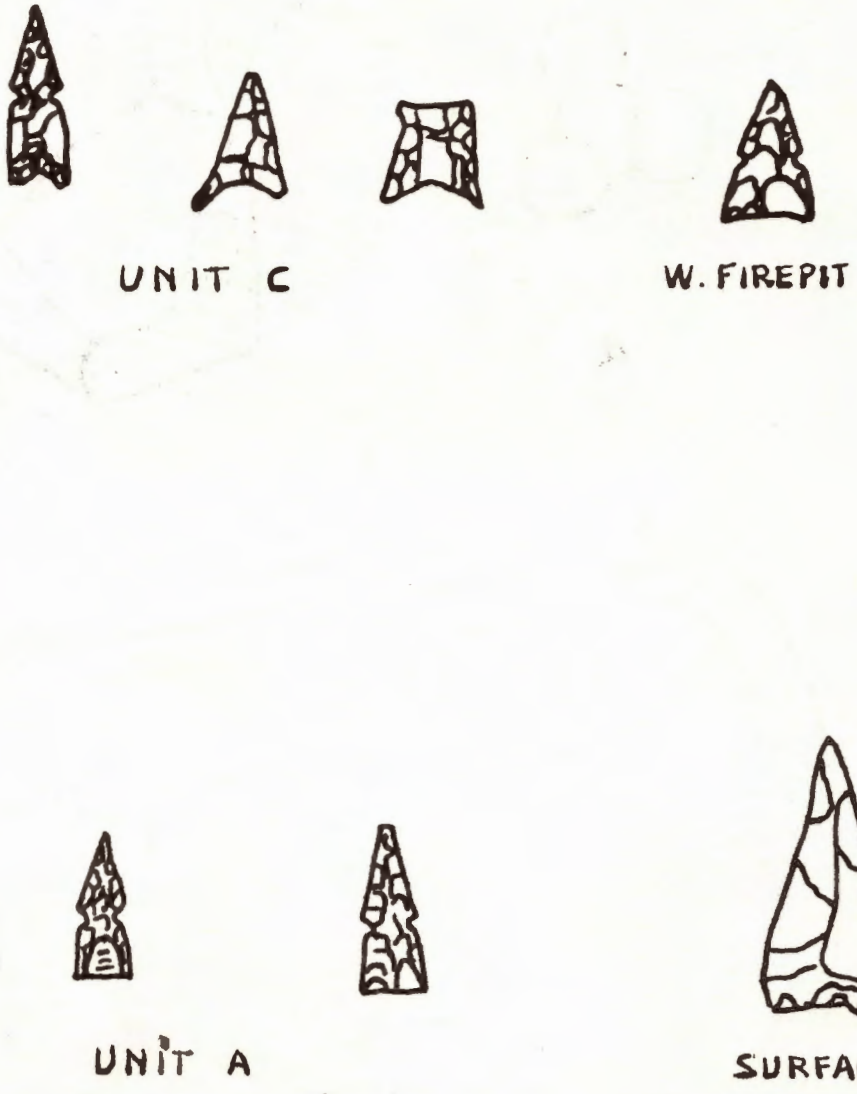
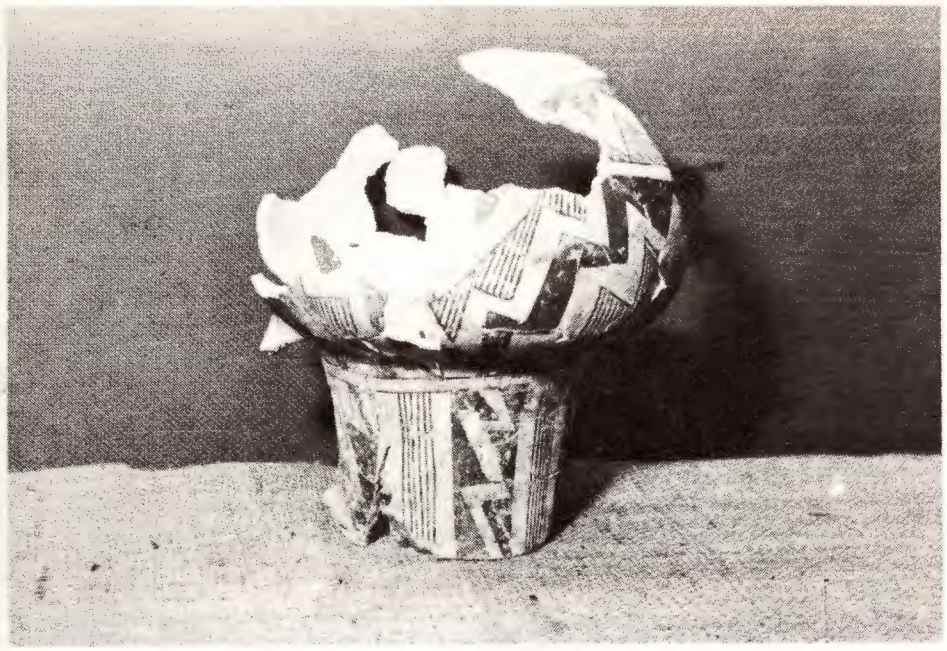
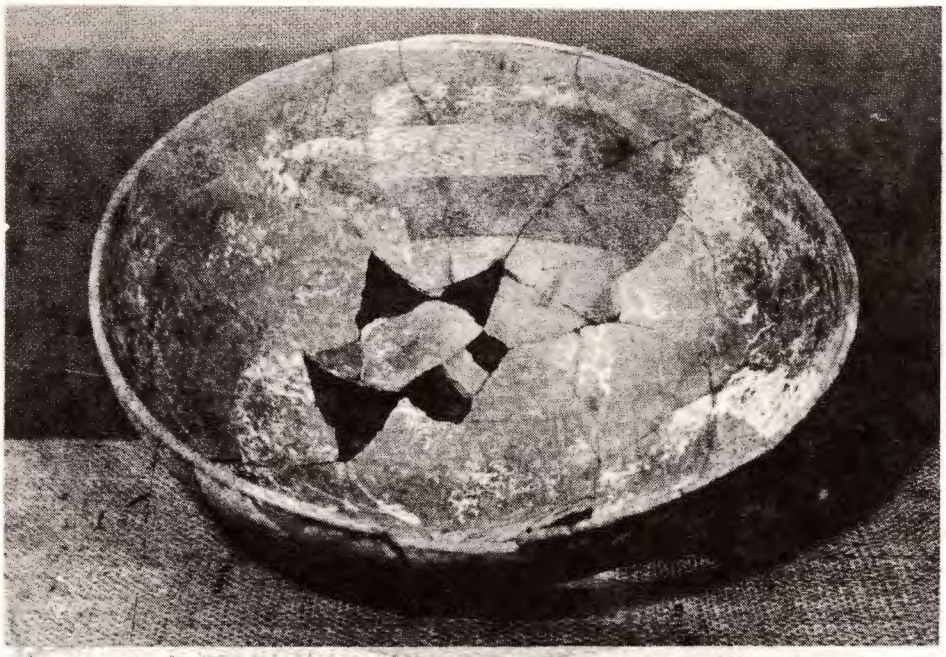
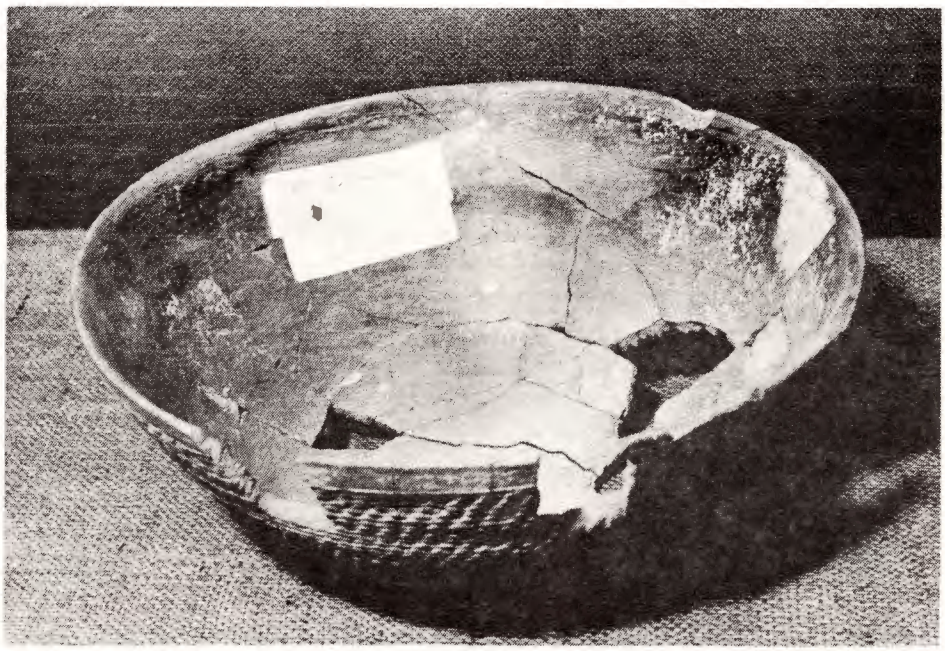


FIG. 3. Projectile points, Daley Site, all natural size. Sketched by Susan Holland.


spred satin
HANDY ANDY STORES
6237 E. 22







TEST PITS I, II, III, IV

DALEY/EAC 80

TEST NUMBER ONE-WEST FIREPIT

by Susan Holland

This test site was located some 73 meters N.W. of the room cluster in R 25 E. T 7 S, Sec. 1, S.E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of S.W. $\frac{1}{4}$, Safford USGS Quadrangle, Graham County, Az. Field leveling taking place at the time produced a layer of fine, powdery dust of various depths over the entire field.

In the test site, the fine dust had been blown away exposing several potsherds lying in the form of a partial vessel. By surface scraping, more sherds were discovered. It was found they were contained in a circular area some 30 cm. in diamete and 25-30 cm. deep. This area produced a number of sherds and one mano. The depression contained evidence of being used as a firepit because it also contained a scattering of ash and charcoal. The sherds had been subjected to fire, and the mano was fire-blackened and cracked into three sections. The mano measured 13 cm. long, 11 cm. wide, and 4 cm. thick.

The adjoining area north and east of the firepit proved also to have been burnt when scraped to a level of 12-15 cm. deep. The exact depth is hard to establish because of the surface-blow dirt. At this depth, ash, charcoal, and the following items were discovered.

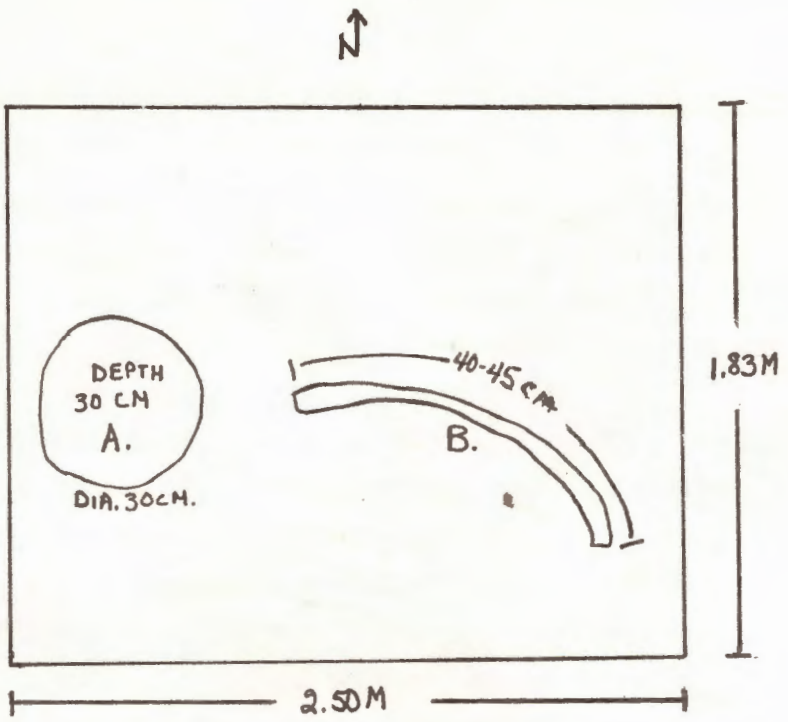
Directly N.E. of the firepit were two pieces of fired clay containing longitudinal impressions. One piece, 4 cm. x 4 cm. and 3 cm. thick contained impressions on two surfaces. The second, 6 cm. x 4 cm. and 2 cm. thick contained an impression on only one side. The impressions presented the idea this clay had been packed on, or around, posts, apparently on the roof or walls of ruin.

The area east of the firepit, when scraped to a 12-15 cm. level proved also to contain ash, charcoal, and charred wood. A cresent-shaped ridge of fired brick-red clay in this area produced sherds on it's south side. Some sherds were leaning against the ridge in an upright position.

North of the clay ridge was a scattering of rodent and possibly human bones, and two human teeth. Two fragments of charred bone were near a flat slab of charred wood 7 cm. wide and 20 cm. long.

Some 15-20 cm. north of the clay ridge was one small white projectile point. It measured 2 cm. long and 1.5 cm. wide, it's shape being triangular with a concave base, and side notches 7 mm. from the base.

The area produced a total of 299 potsherds, 25 faunal bones, or bone fragments, 16 lithics, and two pieces of fired roof (?) clay.

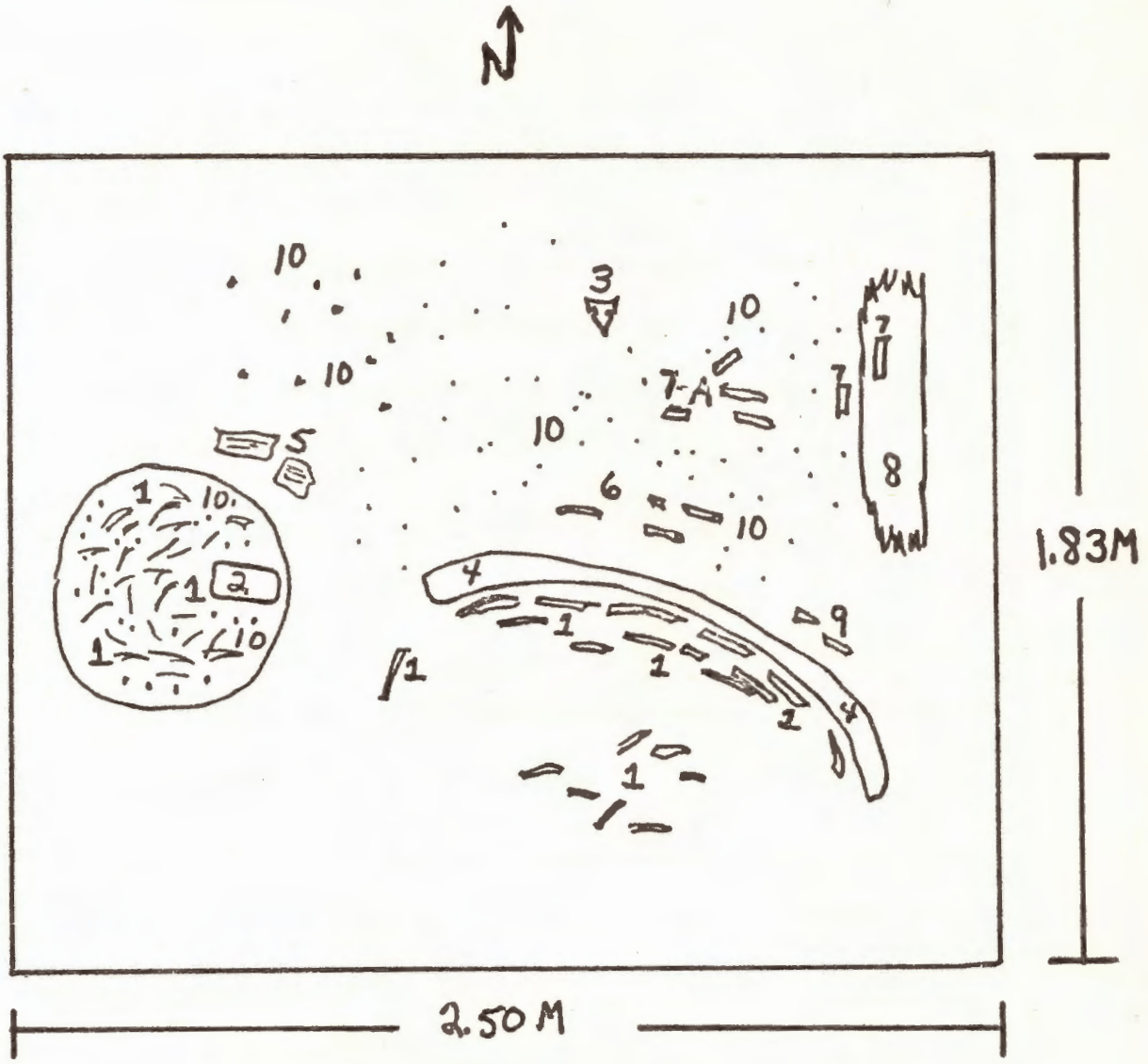


DALEY/EAC 80
West firepit

FEATURES

A. Circular depression some 30 cm. in diameter, and 30 cm. deep. The area contained ash and charcoal scattered in broken plainware pottery sherds. At the depth of 30 cm. on the east side was one fire-blackened mano. Beyond the 30 cm. depth, the soil became a tannish color with a rough, sandy texture. The area appeared to have been dug and used without any attention to clay lining for a permanent wall or bottom.

B. Cresent shaped ridge of fired, brick red clay some 40-45 cm. in length, and varying from 2-6 cm. high, and from 2-8 cm. wide. The north side of the ridge was vertical. The south side was made on more of a slopping angle with pot sherds leaning against it. Also, in front of the south side for some 15-20 cm. were more sherds, some scattered, lying on their flat surfaces, while others were situated in an upright position. Scattered sherds extended on some 35-40 cm. south of the clay ridge.



1. Potsherds
2. Mano
3. Projectile point
4. Cresent shaped ridge of fired brick-red clay
5. Roof clay (?) containing impressions
6. Bones, rodent
7. Bones, Human (?)
7. Bones, Human (?) Charred
8. Charred wood
9. Teeth, Human
10. Charcoal and ash

TEST AREA 2

Excavators: Carol Davies, Carole Moon, Jim Daley

This test section was initially spotted while the crew was searching for the West Fire Pit (Test Area 1) which had been accidently covered by the equipment lowering the field. The grey ash color of the surface was the indicator that the area might be productive.

After it was determined that there was pottery in the ash, a section about 2 meters square was marked off. The first 10 centimeters of dirt was all screened, and most of the pottery came from this level. Later, after the area had been partially filled in by the leveling machinery, digging continued without screening and without maintaining levels. In the center of the square, one hole was at least 40 cm. below the surface of the field.

The following pottery was found:

Type	Number of Sherds
Plain Ware (1 Gila shoulder)	211
Corrugated	435
McDonald Painted Corrugated	32
Corrugated and Incised	8
Black-on-white	3
Hohokam Red-on-buff	33
San Carlos Red-on-brown	9
Encinas Red-on-brown	3
Gila Polychrome	2
	736 TOTAL

Other material found included 34 small pieces of animal bone (five had been burned) and one joint bone in excellent condition. Lithics consisted of 3½ small smoothing stones, one core of quartzite, 3 cores of fine-grained basalt, and 44 flakes of various materials, sizes and colors. Also found was the base end of a mule-ear arrowhead with deeply serrated edges. It was 2 cm. long and made of a dark, fine-grained stone.

TEST PIT III

by

Betty Graham Lee

A heavy concentration of pottery was exposed by the land-leveling equipment 67 meters west and 11 meters north of the datum. The datum had been established at the center of the 30 meter square area containing rock alignments. Originally, the plan was to confine our salvage within that space. However, it was decided to utilize the newly-exposed concentration as a test pit since the following day that particular site would be obliterated. The roped-off area was safe for a few more days. It was anticipated that the test would present a more accurate idea of the extent of the village by indicating a trash dump or some other identifiable clue as to the reasons for the numerous surface sherds.

A one meter square area was excavated to a minus 40 cm. The dirt was screened through 1/2 inch mesh. At minus 32.5 cm. the rim of a round clay-lined firepit was struck. It was firm and undamaged, and had an inside diameter of 18.75 cm. and outside diameter of 35 cm. The charcoal in the depression was saved for future flotation and testing. The rim extended 5-7 cm. above the floor level.

Within this 1 m. x 40 cm. test pit, the following items were recovered.

<u>Lithics</u>

Flakes of micacious schist, fine-grained basalt, quartzite, chert, and agate	36
Crystal cluster, egg size	1

Mescal knife, schist	1
Pestle, basalt, 15 cm. long, 5.5 cm. diameter	1
Cores of chert and basalt	5
Smoothing stones of basalt, diorite, granite	8
Half of a schist disc	1
Round "marble", white agate	1

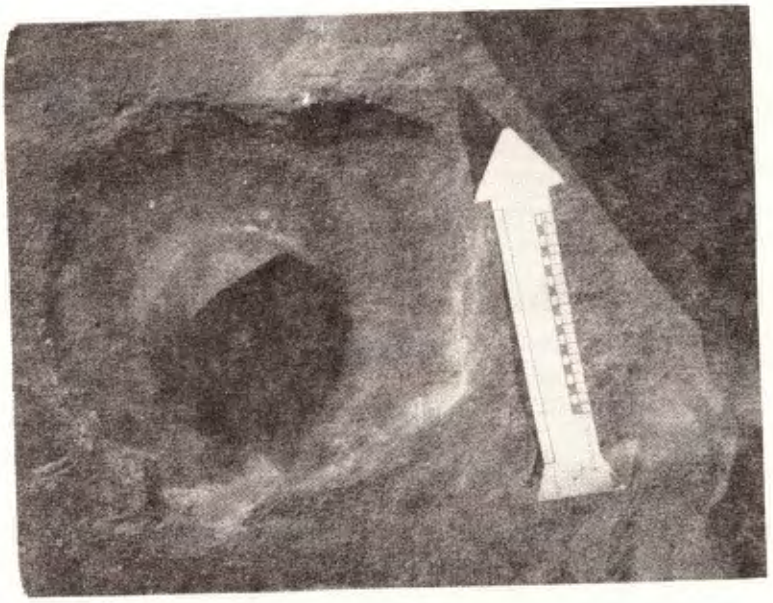
Pottery Sherds

Encinas Red-on-brown	14
Mimbres Black-on-white	1
Buff, smudged interior, thin	2
Red polished, smudged interior	2
Reserve-Black-on-white	2
McDonald Painted Corrugated	3
Gila Polychrome	2
San Carlos Red-on-brown	2
Plainware	104
Red polished ware	46
Smudged Corrugated	38
Plain corrugated, great variety	202
Casa Grande Red-on-buff, Safford Variety	50
	468

Bones

Rabbit femur and unidentified rodent and bird bones

As one can see, this promised to be an informative area, but time ran out. However, it did give us our only firepit and only firm floor. One fervently wishes that time and manpower would have permitted us to excavate outward from the firepit to define room size, doorways, location of the cooking area within the room, and find many other answers to questions inspired by this brief test.



CLAY-LINED FIREPIT IN TEST III

TEST AREA 4

Excavator: Carol Davies

Test Area 4 was a hole (60 cm. wide x 35 cm. high x 50 cm. deep approximate size) in the west bank of the field. It was about 75 cm. above the surface of the field and immediately under a piece of concrete from an old ditch. The following pottery was found:

Type	Number of Sherds
Plain Ware	242
Corrugated	248
Gila Polychrome	21
Tonto Polychrome	1
El Paso Polychrome	1
	513 TOTAL

Also in this hole there was one bone awl, 3 obsidian flakes, 5 flakes of other stone, and one piece of turquoise 6 mm. in diameter.

GENERAL FIELD

Excavators: Salvage Crew

During the period of the salvage operation--September to November 1980--members of the crew picked up items in various parts of the field. The most interesting of these were the lithics listed below:

Manos: 4 uniface, vesicular basalt
3 uniface, granitic

Metates: ½ trough type, vesicular basalt
½ slab type, granitic
portion slab type, granitic

Smoothing and Grinding Stones: 4 of various materials

Dish: small, metate type, vesicular basalt

Hammerstone: 1, fine-grained basalt

Pounder: 1, fine-grained basalt

Flakes, etc.: numerous, obsidian, cherts, fine-grained basalt, granitic, agate, and schist

Other surface materials found on the field were human and animal bones, burned wood, and sherds. Of the latter, there were probably thousands scattered over most parts of the 22 acres.

SURFACE POTTERY

The surface pottery of the roped-off area was picked up before digging began and included the following:

Type	Number of Sherds	
Plain Ware (1 Gila shoulder)	65	
Plain with smudged interior	20	
Corrugated	50	
Corrugated with smudged interior	19	
McDonald Painted Corrugated	1	
Patterned Corrugated	1	
Incised	1	
Black-on-white (unidentified)	24	
Casa Grande Red-on-buff, Safford variety	29	
San Carlos Red-on-brown	3	
Encinas Red-on-brown	7	
Red-on-brown (unidentified)	2	
Maverik Mountain Black-on-red	1	
St. Johns Black-on-red	1	
St. Johns Polychrome	1	
Gila Polychrome	7	
Unidentified	7	
	239	TOTAL

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

We are deeply indebted to Jim and Kent Daley for permission to undertake the excavation on their property, for delaying the cultivation of the field, and for background information on the recent history of the area in the vicinity of the site. Betty Graham Lee, Museum Director, provided extensive guidance and much encouragement. Thomas Scott, Chairman of the Division of Social and Behavioral Sciences at EAC, located the datum and laid out the grid.

The Museum also wishes to thank Paul Phelps of EAC's Public Information Office for the photos of the Unit A pots under reconstruction and to Susan Holland for the sketches she made of some of the artifacts.

We also appreciate each of the following people who spent some time in the rescue operation: Jan Maurer, Gay Kinkade, Bob Parker, David Rauschkolb, Jasper Durham, Jim Daley, Toni Fisher, Carole Moon, Susan Holland, Lynn Irish, Polly Irish, Carol Davies, and Lorraine Lucas. And thank you Joann Mortensen and Carole Nez for assisting with the typing.

Lynn Irish, President

The Museum Council