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The Hodges Site

I. Two Rock Shelters Near Tucumcari, New Mexico

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TWO ROCK SHELTERS NEAR TUCUMCARI, NEW MEXICO

By HERBERT W. DICK

INTRODUCTION

The excavation of the Hodges site was undertaken during August 1947, because the site was being looted by workmen from construction projects nearby. The site actually was not in danger of inundation but was being destroyed as completely as it would have been had the site fallen within the pool area. Secondary factors were to aid the geologist in determining the date of an alluvial deposit through cultural material and to obtain and record additional archeological evidence for determining cultural types, the way of life, and the history in east central New Mexico.

The geologic results are given in the second part of this dual report by Sheldon Judson, of University of Wisconsin, whose problem is that of determining the alluvial chronology of the region. The geologic study of the area was begun in 1941 by Judson.

Hodges site consists of two shallow rock shelters 8 miles southeast of Tucumcari, N. Mex.¹ (see Judson, fig. 32) on Plaza Larga Creek, an intermittent stream, which joins the Canadian River 21 miles to the north. The Plaza Larga Creek originates in the *breaks* or northern edge of the Llano Estacado (Staked Plains) 31 miles southwest of the Hodges site. This creek takes the name "Tucumcari Creek" for the lower half, after its confluence with Barranca Creek before entering the Canadian River.

The immediate area surrounding the site is characterized by low rolling hills which have little earth cover because of the erosional effects of the creek and its small tributaries (pl. 48, *a*). The creek has cut two units of a Triassic sandstone to a depth of 20 to 30 feet. The contact zone of the two sandstones, red and gray, form a shelf. In the softer upper member, the red sandstone zone, shallow rock shelters have been formed.

¹ The specific location of the Hodges site is Quay County, N $\frac{1}{2}$, NE $\frac{1}{4}$, sec. 31, T. 11 N., R. 37 E., New Mexico Principal Meridian.

EXCAVATION AND STRATIGRAPHY

The Hodges site was divided into two areas, A and B, which are two shallow shelters situated on the west side of Plaza Larga Creek. Area A is located some 200 yards north of Area B (pl. 48, *b*).

The excavation of the site can be classified as a salvage job. Despite the elaborate treatment of the artifacts in this text the actual number recovered was small. The most notable fact concerning the artifacts is their diversity of type.

Over three-fourths of Area B was removed by local archeology enthusiasts before the writer's arrival. A single trench was excavated in the remaining deposit of Area B (pl. 50). The stratigraphy of the trench (fig. 29) consisted of a top layer of sterile buff sand over-

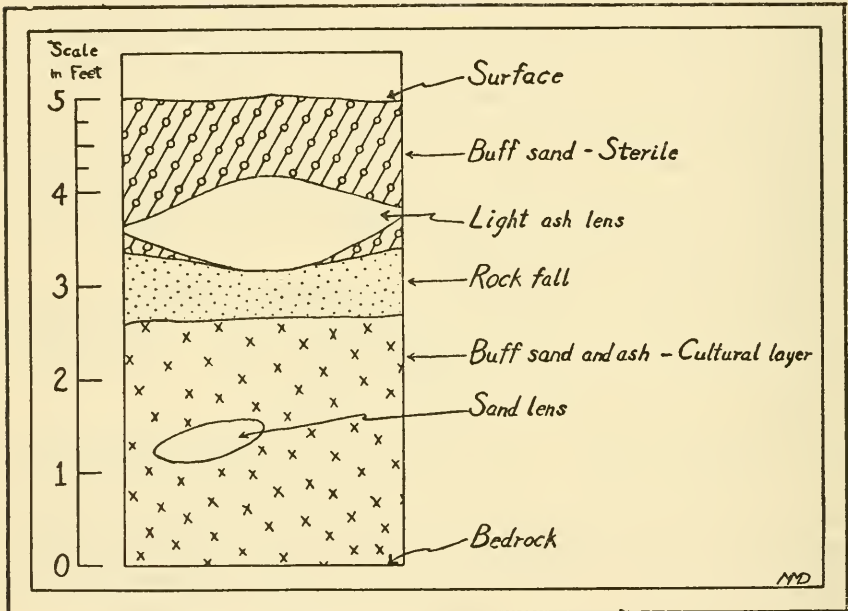


FIGURE 29.—Stratigraphy of the trench excavated in Area B.

lying an ash lens which rested on a rock fall 6 to 9 inches thick. Directly under the rock fall was a deposit of buff sand liberally mixed with ash, numerous bits of nacreous shells of fresh-water mussels, and artifacts. The deposit trenched was occupied up to the time of the rock fall. The rock fall rests directly upon buff sand containing ash and artifacts. Subsequent occupation was of short duration as is indicated by the small ash lens, devoid of artifacts, directly above the rock fall. All of the fill in the trench in Area B correlates with Judson's No. 2/3 Sand (pl. 49, *a*).

About one half of the deposits of Area A (fig. 30) had been removed by erosion. Rock fall consisting of large blocks of sandstone filled the shelter portion of Area A. The excavation of the area consisted of removing the major portion of the shallow deposits immediately in front of the shelter. A trench was excavated at right angles to

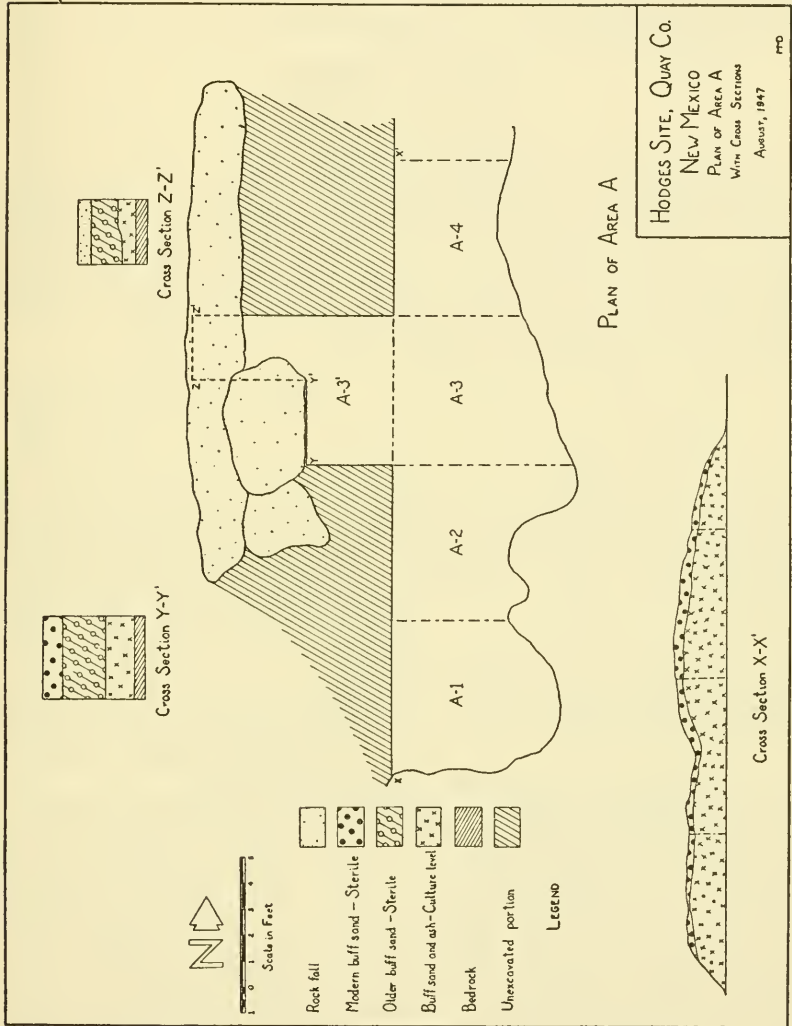


FIGURE 30.—Plan of Area A showing excavated portion and stratigraphy.

the main sections to expose the deposits for a short distance under the rock fall.

Stratigraphy exposed under the rock fall in Area A indicated that the shelter was abandoned sometime before the rock fall took place. The rock rested directly upon 12 inches of sterile buff sand, under which was a layer of culture-bearing sand 8 inches in depth.

The stratigraphy of Area A was of a shallow nature in front of the shelter proper (pl. 49, b). The deepest section measured 1 foot 10 inches in depth: 3 inches of sterile buff sand (Judson's Modern Sand) overlying 1 foot 7 inches of buff sand (Judson's No. 2/3 Sand) containing a liberal quantity of ash, numerous fragments of fresh-water mussel shells, and artifacts.

The fill excavated in both areas was screened.

WORKED STONE

PROJECTILE POINTS

Type 1 (pl. 51, d, e, f), 5 examples.—This is the most common type at the Hodges site. It is triangular with straight to convex sides; the base varies from straight to concave. Materials utilized were light chalcedony, quartzite, and a mottled chert. All five of the points were found in rock shelter Area A in a homogeneous deposit having a maximum depth of 2 feet 4 inches.

Projectile points of this type have an exceedingly wide distribution in the southeastern periphery of the southwestern United States. They are reported by Holden from a site in Winkler County, Tex., some 220 miles southeast of the Hodges site (Holden, 1938). The cultures in the vicinity of Carlsbad, N. Mex. (150 miles south of the Hodges site) also show much resemblance to the lithic and general cultural items found at Hodges site. Triangular points were found in the Carlsbad region in midden circles composed of small fragments of limestone, showing evidence of hard firing, piled in circular heaps. The interstices of the heaps are filled with charcoal, ash, broken pottery (Chupadero b/w and Plain Red), bones, and fragmentary fresh-water mussels (Mera, 1938). The total material-culture content of the areas above and in the San Jon area more closely resembles that of the Hodges site than that of all others studied.

Far to the south, in the region of Corpus Christi Bay, Nueces County, Tex., triangular points are found in camp sites several acres in extent. These sites lacked potsherds and tanged points; triangular points alone were found (Martin, 1930). Sayles has designated triangular points as a characteristic type of the Jumano Phase (Sayles, 1935), marked by camp sites made up of sotol pits located in sand hills at the mouths of small tributaries. It extends south of El Paso, in the vicinity of the Rio Grande toward the mouth of the Conchos River of Chihuahua, México, and south along that stream.

On the upper Red River drainage near Henrietta, Tex., in the area of the historic Wichita Indians, Witte mentions one triangular projectile point found in a camp site (Witte, 1935). Triangular points also appear at a historic Wichita site termed "the Spanish Fort," located on the Red River in north central Texas (Witte, 1938).

The writer found, in a survey along the lower Rio Puerco of the East (in New Mexico), small unit sites exhibiting both Socorro b/w and Chupadero b/w pottery and small triangular points made of obsidian. These were smaller and narrower than the ones found at the Hodges site. Kidder found, in the Pueblo of Pecos (a glaze pottery site on the upper Pecos River in New Mexico), 398 triangular points out of a total of 1,190 projectile points and "knives." He divided the triangular points into three categories, depending on whether they had convex, straight, or concave edges (Kidder, 1932).

All of the triangular projectile points mentioned above are similar both in size and in shape to the five found at the Hodges site. Because of its wide distribution in several kinds of sites throughout Texas, eastern New Mexico, and the main Pueblo area in central New Mexico, the type can be of little use as a guide object in determining the specific group or phase of culture to which the sites belong. However, two significant facts do emerge from a study of the distribution of the small triangular point: that it is usually found in conjunction with a pottery horizon, and that it is of a relatively late date in most sites.

Type 2 (pl. 51, h, j), 2 examples.—This type of projectile point is finely chipped, triangular in shape, with narrow, corner notches and narrow thin barbs; the small expanding triangular bases are smaller in width than the shoulders. The barbs of the two specimens found in Area B are three-fourths the length of the stem. The points were found in the 4-foot level of Area B, a homogeneous ash-stained deposit. Both were made of quartzite.

A subtype (pl. 51, i), 2 examples, is triangular in shape, with sides widely notched so that the shoulders take on a flaring shape, and with a small, straight knoblike stem. It is made from a mottled chert not local to the immediate vicinity.

Points very similar to type 2 and its subtype occur in camp sites in the Carlsbad area and east of the Pecos and in large stone middens in the Carlsbad area (Mera, 1938). In addition, distant variations of this type were found in most of the sites mentioned above in tracing the distribution of type 1. However, these variations are characterized by shorter, more flaring horizontal barbs, and straight peg-like stems with a more pointed base than is typical of the Hodges type 2 projectile point.

Type 3, 2 examples.—This type is small, with narrow side notches and a square to slightly rounded base. The two were found in Area A, sec. 3, one of mottled chalcedony, the other of native quartzite.

This third type of point is a Pueblo variety with its main distribution occurring west of the Hodges site in the main Pueblo region.

Side-notched points are characteristic of the Pueblo II-III Period in the Four Corners region, whereas the corner-notched type (type 2) is found in the Basket-Maker III-Pueblo I Period of the same region (Brew, 1946, fig. 172; Morris, 1939, pls. 122, 126). Points of the third type are similar in form to the Pecos arrowhead of Pueblo IV times found on the upper Pecos River, N. Mex. (Kidder, 1932). The writer has seen many such projectile points in sites of the early Glaze IV Period in the Rio Grande Valley near Albuquerque, N. Mex.

One of the two type 3 points from the Hodges site was somewhat erratic, with two notches on each side. It was made of light chaledony.

Side-notched points are atypical of the central, western, and southern regions of Texas, at least as far as shown by published reports.

The side-notched point has an important bearing on placing the deposits of the Hodges site in the 240-year maximum interval allowed by the presence of brown ware pottery (see Ceramics).

SIDE SCRAPERS

Nineteen side scrapers (pl. 52 *a, b, d, e, f, g, h*) were found in the fill of both areas at the Hodges site. They are simple, from rectangular to oval in shape, having been struck from a core with little regard for specific form. In fact, the form seems to have been determined by the material used. Those of quartzite have a planoconvex shape, usually with more than one working edge (three in two instances). A distinguishing characteristic of the side scrapers is that the edges are retouched to form a low-angled bevel. The scrapers of shale tend to be flat because of the characteristic cleavage of this material. One small scraper was of flint, a foreign material identified as coming from the vicinity of Austin, Tex. One specimen had a double function, a knife on one side and a scraper on the other. The San Jon site had no double-edged tools of this type, but only snub-nosed and side scrapers (Roberts, 1942).

The end of one small scraper (pl. 51, *a*) displays a deeply concave edge. This is similar to one found at the San Jon site which Roberts suggests may have been used to scrape and smooth arrow shafts (Roberts, 1942).

SNUB-NOSED SCRAPERS

One specimen of moss agate (pl. 51, *b*) came from the fill in Area A. It is similar in form and material to those found in the San Jon district (Roberts, 1942). It is a uniface, planoconvex type with the flat side showing no chipping and the curved side having had just enough flakes removed to give the implement its characteristic shape.

ROUGH FLAKE KNIVES

The 28 rough flake knives (pl. 52, *c, i*) found throughout the fill in both areas are distinguished from the scrapers by the sharp unshaped edge and the angular form of the flake. Knives of this type are sometimes referred to in the literature as "backed"; that is, a longitudinal ridge was formed along the knife by the removal of two flakes from the core before the knife itself was struck off. The edges were used with no additional chipping or retouching. All were made from the local quartzite.

Both in material and in form, these knives compare rather well with the ones found 12 miles to the southeast at the San Jon site (Roberts, 1942). Renaud found rough flake knives of quartzite similar to those of both of the above sites in caves along the Cimarron River in northeastern New Mexico and western Oklahoma. He attributes them to a primitive form of Basketmaker. However, because of their peripheral position in relation to the classic Basketmaker sites, the Cimarron caves may be chronologically later. No projectile points were found in the caves, despite the plentiful remains of bison and other mammals (Renaud, 1930). Roberts points out that the similarity of the scrapers and rough flake knives of the San Jon region (which geographically includes the Hodges site) to those of the Cimarron Valley caves perhaps indicates that the hunting peoples of the San Jon region tended to rely for a long period of time on implements produced with a minimum of chipping (Roberts, 1942).

REFINED KNIVES

Twelve refined knives (pl. 51, *b*) were found at the Hodges site, seven of quartzite; one, chert; one, obsidian; one, chalcedony; and two, flint. They are distinguished from the rough flake knives by a more refined cutting edge and, in most examples, bifacial chipping. Both sides of the cutting edge were beveled by additional chipping and retouching. These knives vary in shape from planoconvex to convexoconvex.

Two quartzite specimens, both broken blades, came from the 3- and 5-foot levels respectively in Area B. One broken chalcedony blade was found in the fill of Area A. All three conform to the bifacial, broad leaf-shaped type found in the highest levels at San Jon (Roberts, 1942). The chert specimen and one of the flint specimens, both small, thick, elongated bifacial types with rounded ends, are similar in form to those found in caves in the Guadalupe Mountains near Carlsbad and in middens and campsites east of the Pecos River in the same region (Mera, 1938).

The obsidian knife, a notched form, was found imbedded in the weathering surfaces of Area A. It is side-notched and has a broad rounded blade which is greater in width than the shoulders. The edge is worn and dulled from use. This is the only piece of obsidian found at the Hodges site. The main source of this material is in the Jemez Mountain area west of the Rio Grande. An interesting observation is that a portion of one surface of the blade has been ground to eliminate an irregularity difficult to remove by chipping; a technique also noted on the blade of one of the triangular projectile points.

DRILLS

Two drills, both of quartzite, were found at the Hodges site (pl. 51, *c*, *f*). The first is a finely chipped specimen from the 4-foot level of Area B. The shaft is oval in cross section, widening into a horizontally elongated base with a rounded edge. The point tip appears to have been dulled by use.

This drill can be placed in one of the many types found at the Pecos Pueblo by Kidder (Kidder, 1932). It occurs sporadically throughout western and southwestern Texas and throughout the Pueblo region west of the Hodges site.

The second drill came from Area A. Its large rectangular base comprises half of the implement. The other half has been tapered to form a sharp point. The broad basal section presents a firm foundation to hold between the fingers when using the implement.

Mera mentions finding drills in the vicinity of Carlsbad but gives no description or photograph of the type (Mera, 1938).

CHOPPERS

Chopping implements are made by striking large rough flakes from a core; they display a minimum of chipping or retouching. In most specimens a portion of the original surface of the core can be seen on some part of the chopper. They are differentiated from the rough flake knives described above by their heavy edges and general massiveness. The varied sizes and shapes are probably merely the result of random selection; that is, any large flake or core was used which had a long sloping bevel on each side to produce a heavy edge. In some implements these fortuitously beveled edges were retouched by chipping; in others the retouching was done on one side of the edge only, producing serrations.

The nine choppers (pl. 53, *d-g*) found in Areas A and B were made of a local quartzite and display the same general characteristics as the choppers described and illustrated by Roberts for the San Jon area (Roberts, 1942).

HAMMERSTONES

Stream-worn stones of quartzite, selected for size and shape to fit the hand, were used as hammerstones (pl. 53, *b*). The ends show a pecked surface which characterizes them as implements. They were probably used to knock flakes from cores, to pit sandstone slabs, for cracking seeds, and crushing bones. One specimen, oval in shape, was found in the 4-foot level of Area B, and one, cylindrical in shape, came from a 2-foot level of Area A. These specimens compare well with those found at the San Jon site (Roberts, 1942).

MANOS

Four manos (pl. 53, *a, c*), of the type frequently referred to as "one-handed," were found in the 3- and 4-foot levels of Area B. All are small stream-worn boulders of triassic sandstone. One of the whole specimens is elongated with two convex grinding facets; the other is oval in outline with a single flat grinding surface and shows some pecking around the edges, perhaps indicating use as a hammer for crushing occasional hard seeds that could not be reduced to meal by ordinary rubbing means.

These manos are similar to those found by Roberts in the upper levels of the San Jon sites (Roberts, 1942). The same type was found by Mera in campsites in the vicinity of Carlsbad and east of the Pecos; none, however, occurred in the midden circle sites in that area, where the mano and metate were replaced by the bedrock mortar and pestle (Mera, 1938)—a phenomenon also true of many sites in the Panhandle and the southwestern part of Texas. In other sites the metate and mortar have been used in conjunction, as is true of the Hodges site. The two implements are equally effective for the grinding of seeds and also, if the practice was current at the time, for grinding dried meat.

METATES

One half of a single specimen was found at the Hodges site, in the 5-foot level of Area B. The size, if my reconstruction is correct, was about 1 foot long and 8 inches wide. It was made of a square tabular slab of soft sandstone, the edges of which were dressed by shaping the under and upper sides. The shallow, oval grinding surface shows some evidence of pecking.

Metates of the type found at the Hodges site occur sporadically through the Texas Panhandle and eastern New Mexico. At San Jon, Roberts found two types, one like the specimen described above and the other a narrow, troughlike stone, boat-shaped in design. These two types of metates probably account for the two kinds of manos

found in that region. The circular forms could have been used with the oval type of metate, while the long oval forms of manos could have served in the trough type metate (Roberts, 1942).

MORTARS

Seven bedrock mortars are located between Areas A and B in the sandstone rock which forms the roof for the rock shelters. They range from 5 to 7 inches in diameter and from 9 to 12 inches in depth. Some of them are filled with earth washed in from the surrounding area. An interesting discussion of the mortars in relation to geological phenomena will be found in the accompanying section by Judson p. 291).

Mortars are a characteristic trait of the stone midden, campsite, and rock-shelter sites in the Panhandle of Texas and in southeastern New Mexico. They are sometimes accompanied by metates but the actual numbers of mortars and metates in any given site are seldom, if ever, reported. There is a scarcity of stone pestles of any shape or form in these sites; perhaps wooden pestles were utilized in these mortars.

FAUNAL MATERIAL

ANIMAL BONES

The animal bones were few and in only fair condition of preservation. Even the heavy, thick bison bones were fragmentary, as they had been splintered by the inhabitants of the rock shelters. Miss Barbara Lawrence, of the Museum of Comparative Zoology, Harvard University, tentatively identified the bones as follows:

Area A: Prairie dog, cottontail rabbit, bird, probable pronghorn antelope, and bison.

Area B: Jack rabbit, prairie dog, cottontail rabbit, and bison.

One of the large splinters of bone, probably bison, shows marks of having been struck by a sharp implement, possibly a chopper. The area around the indentation shows a shattered surface.

The antelope and bison are not present in the immediate area at the present time, but the other animals are still found. Roberts (1942) gives an excellent list of mammals of archeological interest in the San Jon area, with information as to their presence or absence there in prehistoric times.

SHELLS

The presence of fresh-water mussels is a little emphasized trait in the sites of eastern New Mexico. Their abundance in some sites necessitates the consideration of their use as food.

The deposits of both Areas A and B, from the top of the cultural deposits to the lowest portion, were peppered throughout with numerous fragments of a variety of fresh-water mussel. This has been identified by Henry Vander Schalie of the University of Michigan as *Uniomorus tetralasmus* Say (pl. 54). One whole specimen, found in the 3-foot level of Area B, shows evidence of having been pried open with a stone or stick.

Renaud found fresh-water shells in sites along the Cimarron River in the northeast corner of New Mexico (Renaud, 1930). Mera found the midden deposits east of Carlsbad interspersed with shell fragments and, in addition, 30 or 40 single valves in a burial. These were identified as a species now found in the Pecos River (Mera, 1938). The greatest numbers of these shells seem to appear in the Carlsbad section of the Pecos River. Fragments of fresh-water mussels are noted in the refuse of Brown ware sites excavated by Jennings on the Penasco Blanco River (Jennings, 1940). Kidder reports hundreds of fragments of fresh-water shells which were probably cut for the manufacture of beads and pendants. These are of *Unio* sp. and were "probably local" (Kidder, 1932).

As far as the writer can ascertain, these mussels are rare in the region of the upper Pecos. Therefore, it is possible that the presence of their shells in such great numbers in sites of that area may indicate that they were important as trade material throughout eastern New Mexico. They may also have been of ritual importance to some groups, as indicated by the large numbers of them found by Mera in a burial.

On the surface of Area A, a small rectangular nacreous shell pendant was found. It was perforated by a single hole at one end. As it was in a weathered condition any other shaping was impossible to discern.

CERAMICS

Several specimens of Plain Brown ware were found in the deposits of Area A. A single sherd of Plain Red ware was found lying in a previously excavated portion of Area B. No other types of pottery appeared at the Hodges site.

The Red ware is a variation of the Brown ware and was found in sites along the Penasco Blanco River by Jennings (1940). The Plain Brown ware has a hard brown paste with a great deal of sand temper. The interior is unfinished and the exterior appears to have a polished floated slip. The polishing marks are very noticeable.

The presence of this Brown ware is very important as it is a significant type originative south of the Hodges site and can be correlated to some degree with other types (Chupadero b/w and Mimbres b/w) of known date from the west.

The Hodges site lies in the most northern section of the known Brown ware province, the center of which is the Tularosa Basin and surrounding area. This important ware extends over most of New Mexico east of the Rio Grande and south of a line running east, from the confluence of the Rio Puerco of the East with the Rio Grande, to and including Tucumcari, New Mexico, and the San Jon area (Mera, 1943). This does not, however, give the complete extent of the ware, as its influence is felt in the camp and midden sites of western Texas (Smith, 1936).

In discussing the dating of this Brown ware it is deemed necessary at this point to review the archeology of three Brown ware sites located on the Penasco Blanco River, some 180 miles southwest of the Hodges site, as reported by Jennings. The inhabitants of those villages practiced maize agriculture, made pottery, and lived in a jacal type of dwelling. Jennings, in his excavation of the sites, distinguished two levels. The lower level contained some 92 percent of Brown ware and 5.7 percent of El Paso Polychrome. The upper level is reversed, with 89.2 percent of El Paso Polychrome and only 7.8 percent of Brown ware. An estimated date of A. D. 1150-1300 is given to cover the occupancy of the sites. These dates were arrived at by cross dating with other dated pottery types found in the site (Jennings, 1940). This writer believes, however, that Jennings' dating is a little early, for he gives little attention to a possible time lag in the introduction of Black-and-white wares from the West.

Small amounts of Brown ware probably related to that in the Penasco Blanco sites appear in Mera's campsites and midden circle sites east of Carlsbad. Perhaps these peripheral sites were of hunting-gathering peoples who traded with or possibly raided their agricultural neighbors and obtained these wares. The actual content of Mera's sites indicates that they were occupied later than the sites of the Penasco Blanco area, if Jennings' dates for the latter are held to.

In the San Jon region, Roberts found both Brown ware and Chupadero b/w, by means of which he tentatively dated the upper horizon as late fourteenth or early fifteenth century. As the stone artifacts of that San Jon horizon are most similar to those of the Hodges site, and as the Brown ware appears in both, the writer feels that the Hodges site should be given the same tentative date, late fourteenth or early fifteenth century.

CONCLUSIONS

The culture-bearing strata of both Area A and Area B of the Hodges site are homogeneous. The absence of stratigraphical discontinuities indicates that the areas were occupied continuously, though for a relatively short period of time. In giving to this period a more

or less definite date, it has been found necessary to rely almost entirely on the rather scanty ceramic evidence, for the following reasons:

- (1) The refined artifacts (projectile points, refined knives, snub-nosed scrapers, and drills) are typologically similar to those of many sites and periods throughout the Southwest. However, in the Hodges site they occurred throughout the culture-bearing strata and consequently no implications can be made as to their relative age, except that it is late.
- (2) Rough artifacts (side scrapers, rough flake knives, shoppers, and hammer-stones) are equally useless in determining the chronological position of the Hodges site, for they too commonly formed the basic "tool kit" in North American cultures from earliest times into the historic period.
- (3) The bedrock mortars are comparable to those found in late midden and camp sites extending from southwest of the Hodges site into western Texas. However, they cannot definitely be attributed to the inhabitants of the rock shelter.

The Brown pottery in the Hodges site can be traced several hundred miles south to its center in the Tularosa Basin and surrounding area. The Hodges site is at the northernmost periphery of this area. The ware, in conjunction with artifacts listed in this report, is important in dating the Hodges site. The same assemblage of material occurs, at least in part, in sites to the south and in the San Jon site to the east, which display Brown ware, Chupadero b/w, and other types tentatively dating from the late fourteenth or early fifteenth century. The use of Brown ware and the associated artifacts probably continued into the middle of the sixteenth century.

Therefore, the cultural implications of the material found are that the Hodges site was probably occupied fairly continuously from the late fourteenth or early fifteenth century to the middle sixteenth century by a group (or culturally related groups) of simple hunting-gathering people. Their culture appears to have been similar to those reported from the area bounded by Carlsbad to the south, the Cimarron River to the north, and the Rio Grande to the west, with an as yet undetermined eastern periphery. A full understanding of the pre-Spanish and historic connections of these groups, and their relations with their pottery-making, agricultural neighbors to the south and west, must await more attention from archeologists than has hitherto been given to this and similar problems involving much the same time span throughout the Southwest.

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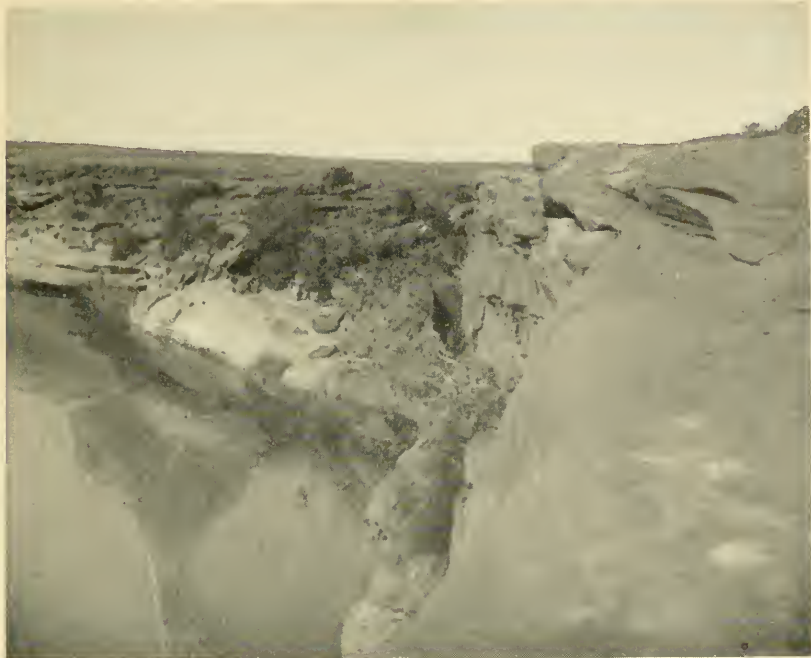
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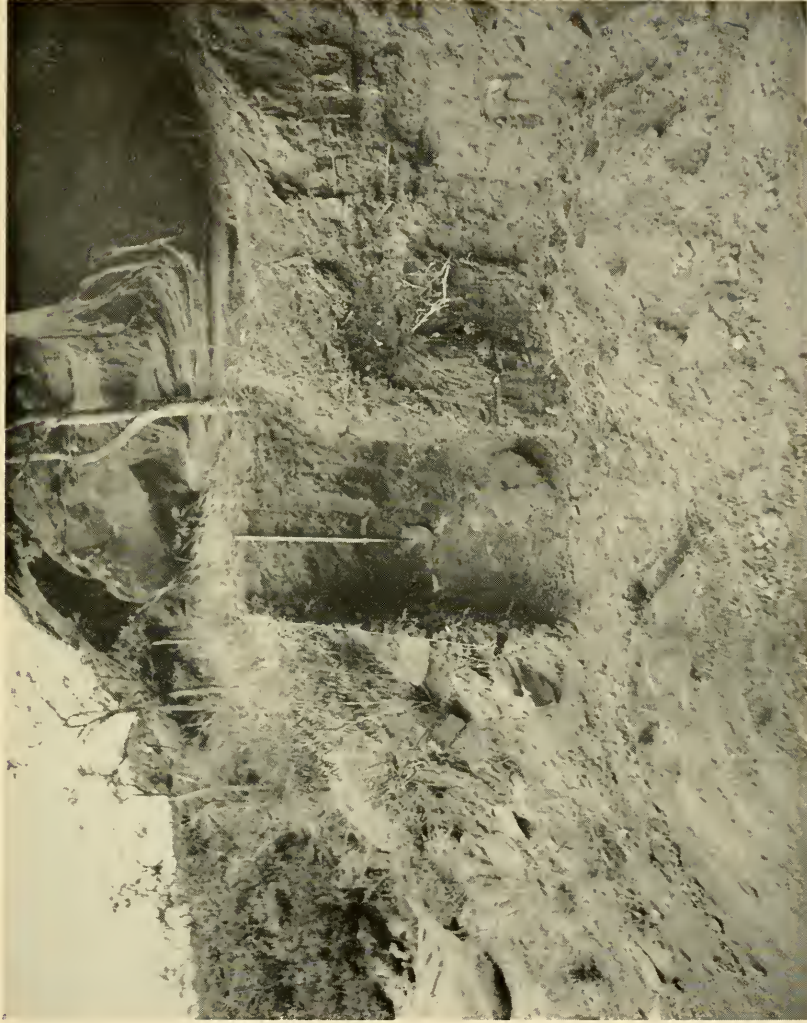
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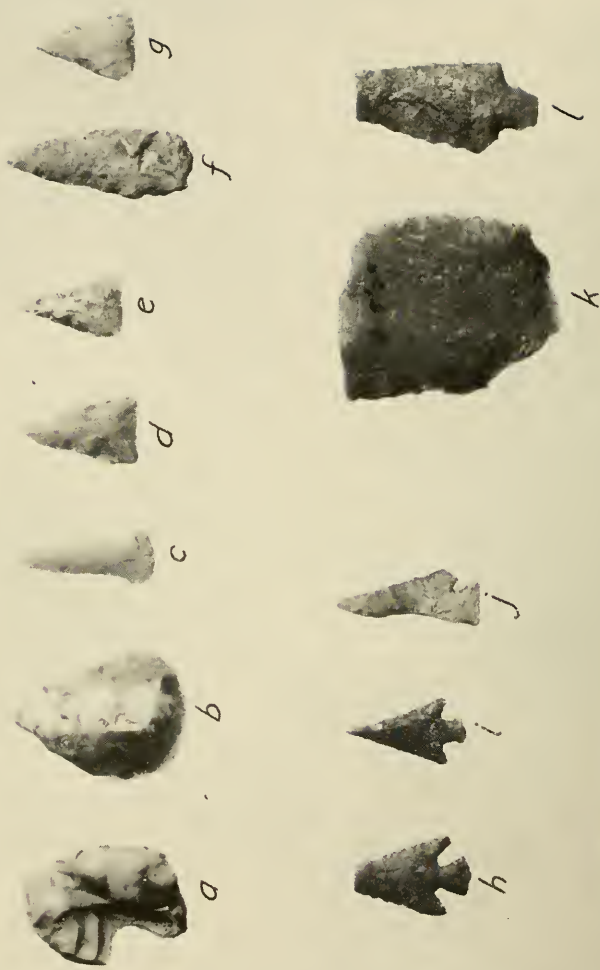
a, General view of the Hodges site. Area A is located at the far left edge of the picture. Area B is located at the right center. *b*, Area A at the beginning of excavation. Note rock fall inside the shelter behind the figure and screen.



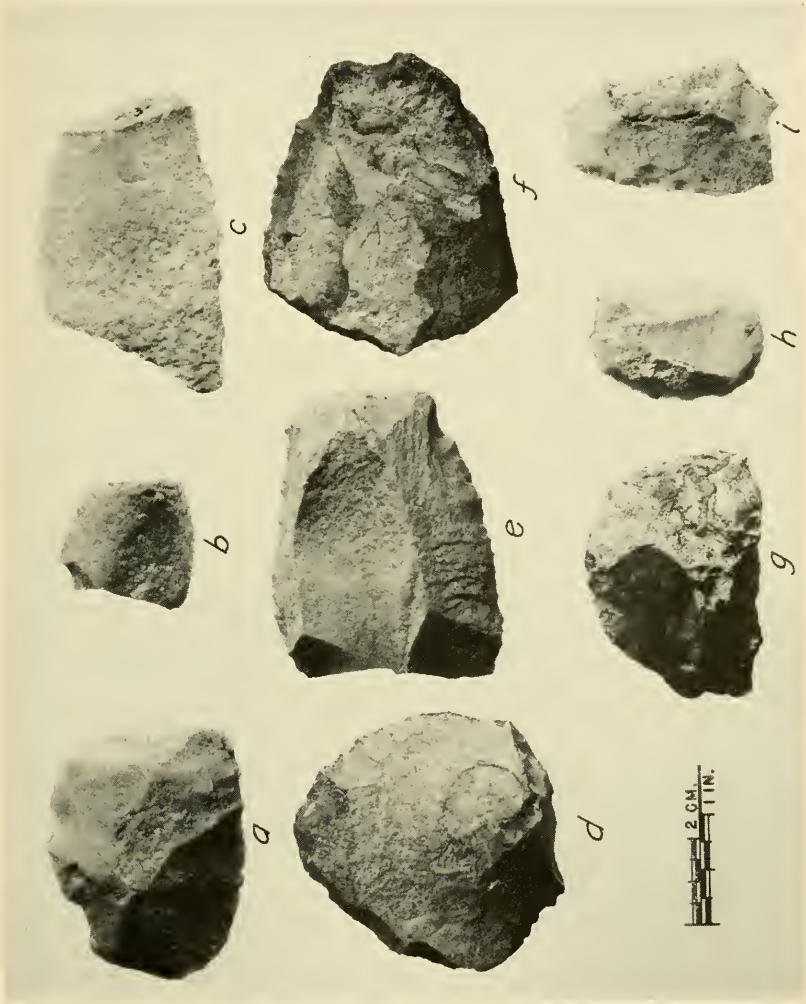
a, Artifacts eroding out of the No. 2/3 fill under the rock fall in the shelter of Area A. Pencil points to a notched obsidian knife. Point of mattock points to a rough flake knife.
b, Stratigraphy of section A-4, Area A.



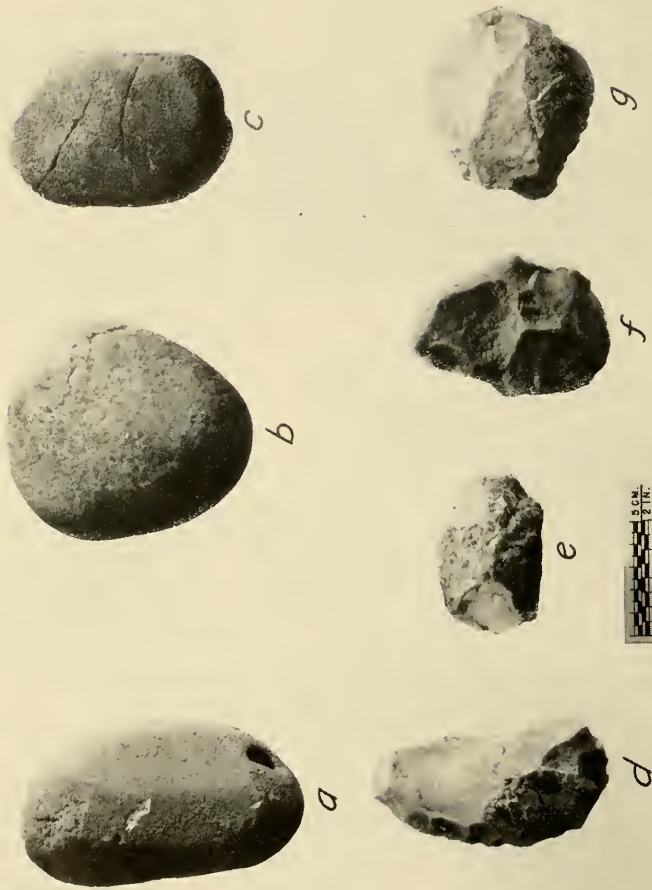
Trench in the remaining fill of Area B.



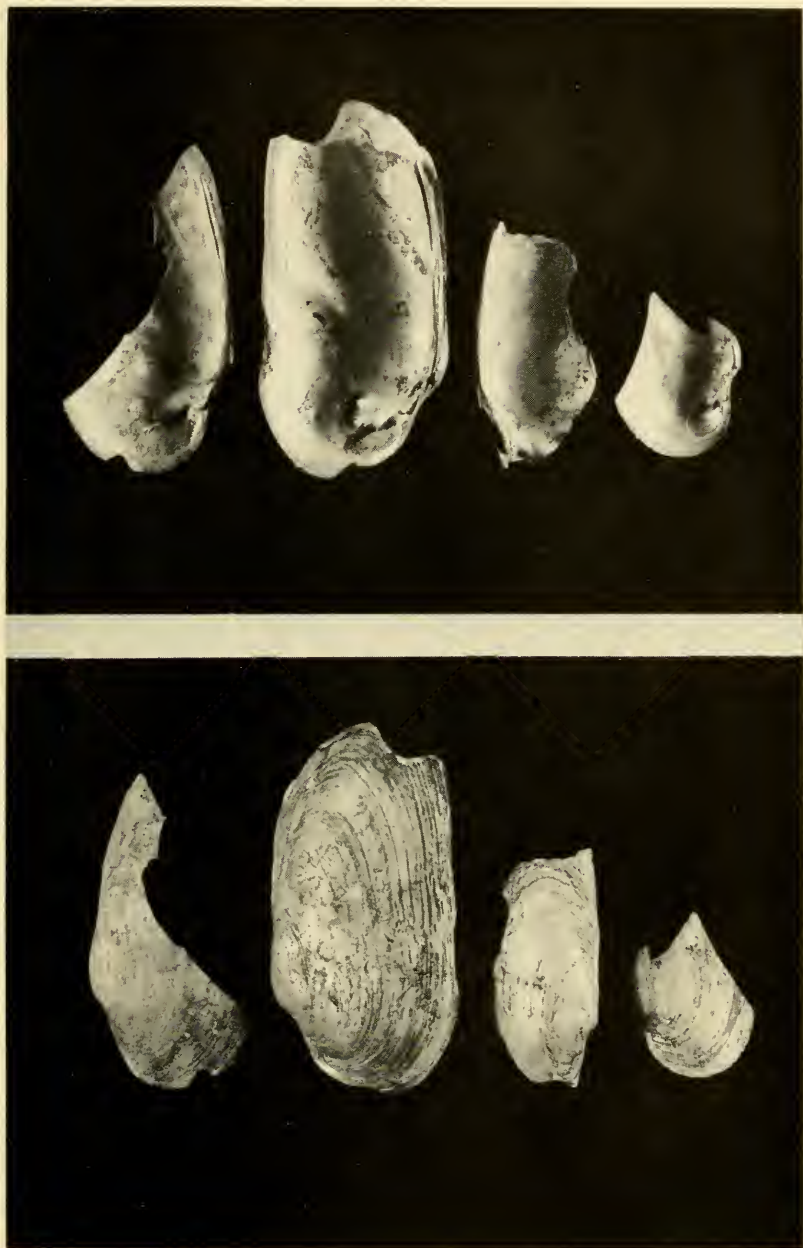
Projectile points, drills, refined knives, and snub-nosed scraper.



Scrapers and rough flake knives.



Manos, hammerstone, and choppers.



Fresh-water shells, *Unimerus tetralasmus* Say.