

Field Operations Manual  
SMU-IN-TAOS  
Archaeological Research Program

Sunday Eiselt

Department of Anthropology  
Southern Methodist University

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## Introduction

The successful conduct of any program of archaeological field research requires that a set of operational procedures be established, and followed, to insure that the project will result in the recovery of the maximum amount of scientific data, and that those data can and will be used to produce a report of the highest professional standards.

This manual proceeds from the following basic assumptions: 1) The establishment and maintenance of the provenience of field data is crucial; 2) All data must be collected in such a way that any trained archaeologist can, if necessary, take those data and associated field records and produce a professional level report, not just whichever archaeologist happened to carry out the field work; 3) Unreported data and research results do not persist; 4) The prompt production of a professional-level report is a primary and over-riding obligation of all professional and student archaeologists.

Several considerations follow from these assumptions. First, data, collections and field records do not belong to an individual, to be carried off and written up at leisure. All data, collections and field records must be deposited in appropriate curatorial facilities, be properly processed and cared for, and be available to any qualified scholar. The normal expectation is that the individual(s) who supervised the collection of data in the field, and was or were primarily responsible for those data, will write them up for publication. However, to meet any exigencies that may arise, field records must be complete and deposited in curatorial facilities for others to use as needed. Second, specific procedures must be implemented to insure the protection and safeguarding of data, collections and records, from their collection or production in the field through their transmission to, and deposit in, a curatorial facility. Third, specific procedures must be implemented to establish and maintain provenience of data and collections.

## Field Operations

The responsible person in any archaeological field operation is the field supervisor. The field supervisor has complete and final responsibility for all field operations (which she or he can delegate or supervise, but without relinquishing responsibility). Field operations include, first and foremost, the health and safety of all field personnel; second, the efficient management of personnel in carrying out the field project; third, establishment and maintenance of field provenience controls for all artifacts and ecofacts, and the proper production and management of all field records: site forms, data forms, photographs, maps and all other records; fourth, care and preservation of field equipment; and fifth, maintenance of proper and error-free personnel records and equipment inventory.

Field operations involve several distinct tasks. How the tasks are structured depends on the problems laid out in the research design of the project, the types of data recovery or recording required, requirements specified by the land-managing agency granting the permit for the project, or private land owner wishes. Basic field operations are: 1) survey, to record new archaeological sites, or re-record and evaluate previously known sites; 2) test excavations, to determine depth, scientific significance, and data potential of selected sites; 3) excavation of selected sites that may produce significant amounts of data to answer specific research questions; 4) collection of ecofacts: microfossil and macrofossil botanical and zoological specimens, and soil samples which provide basic data for paleoenvironmental and subsistence reconstructions; and 5) recording of rock art.

### *Keeping the Record*

Aside from artifacts and the various samples collected during fieldwork, all evidence and data collected from the work are in the form of written descriptions, drawings, or photographs. When a site is systematically excavated or collections made of the surface, it is destroyed or at least minimally impacted. The material and relationships which have been in and on the ground for hundreds of years are reduced to a collection of paper records. Our interpretations of the past will only be as good as the information we have recorded during excavation.

A number of important points must be considered when designing and using a recording system

- Records must be kept up to date and complete as possible.
- Records should be clear and legible enough that anyone can understand them.
- Records must be permanent. Use archival paper. Make copies as soon as possible.
- Field records are only one aspect of overall research and must be integrated with other records. Cross-referencing is important.

### *Types of Field Records*

The *Unit Notebook* is the mainstay of recording. It contains the vast bulk of the information necessary for understanding each unit being excavated. The notebook should contain:

- *Daily Notes* which provide a daily account of the progress and results of excavation, as well as problems encountered.
- *Report Forms* which contain all of the information necessary for understanding specific levels and features. These forms contain detailed information including a record of all artifacts found in a given deposit.
- *Master Lists* of assigned bags, unit numbers, drawing numbers, photographs.
- *Drawings to scale* - plan views, profiles and sections.

Daily notes are another important way to record a site. Each archaeologist should keep a daily log which provides a running account of everything he/she is working on in their unit and around the entire site. Daily progress and strategy of excavation should be recorded. Important or special finds should also be noted. Detailed notebooks are useful if a question concerning the provenience of an artifact later arises.

Also included in daily notes are weather and work conditions, the staff and volunteers that are present, and sketches and diagrams (not drawn to scale), and personal interpretations of the work being conducted. Each entry should be dated and pages should be numbered. All notes should be written in pencil in legible fashion. Anyone should be able to read your notes and understand what has been taking place in your work area.

All Field Supervisors will keep a daily log of their activities in the Field Supervisor Daily Field Log (Appendix 1)

### *Survey*

The SMU-IN-TAOS archaeology project recognizes that archaeological sites are recorded with varying levels of detail based on the goals of the investigator, whether for legal compliance or for specific research questions. In short, survey is a function of the questions being asked, the size of the area to be covered, and the time and personnel available. Whatever sampling strategies are

used, the primary purpose of a survey is to locate, accurately record, and initially assess the data potential, and therefore the scientific significance, of all archaeological sites encountered during the survey. Since in most cases, sites recorded during a survey will not be revisited, it incumbent on survey personnel to record as much information as accurately as possible.

Levels of recordation can range from simple reconnaissance (noting the presence of archaeological materials) to detailed collection and mapping, to even more complex analysis of the landscape context of a site. These levels of recording are not mutually exclusive, since information recorded more quickly at lower levels of analysis can be used to prioritize and inform on subsequent, more detailed analysis of artifacts and features on the landscape. The SMU-IN-TAOS archaeology field program recognizes two levels of survey; Level 1 (reconnaissance) and Level 2 (full recording).

Level 1 recordation is reconnaissance survey, and is appropriate for initial surveys designed to identify locations with evidence of prehistoric human activity for subsequent prioritization for site delineation and recording. Conceptually, it involves scanning the landscape and flagging (with a GPS) the location of the site and prominent features so that concentrations of archaeological resources can be determined in the lab using GIS software. A Site Reconnaissance Form (Appendix 1) also should be filled out to capture basic information for prioritizing future work.

Level 2 recordation builds on Level 1 reconnaissance, and involves more traditional archaeological site recording, including assignment of LA numbers to loci aggregated into sites, completion of LA site forms, and the subsequent mapping and recording of features at the sites. At this stage it may be appropriate to perform artifact collections, since the location of systematic collections and artifacts can be plotted on the site map.

The SMU-IN-TAOS field school uses the New Mexico Laboratory of Anthropology site recording forms and continuation sheets. These forms are filled out in the field (in pencil). Information in the form is then entered into the digital version for final submission to ARMS. ARMS inventories all archaeological sites and projects in New Mexico and maintains the largest automated archaeological record database in the United States. ARMS currently has more than 86,000 registered archaeological projects and more than 140,000 sites in the New Mexico Cultural Resources Information System.

The purpose of Level 2 recording is to document the extent and nature of archaeological sites for submission to the Laboratory of Anthropology Archaeological Records Management Section (LA, ARMS) and for evaluating eligibility of sites for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. Information recorded in Level 1 reconnaissance is examined in the lab to determine sensible boundaries for archaeological sites and prioritize them for Level 2 documentation. Level 2 analyses emphasize information contained in sites at the level of the "feature," recording feature-level attributes and distribution in individual archaeological sites. In the terminology employed here, features are understood to be non-portable records of human activity, including traditional archaeological features such as middens or roasting pits, cliff faces with rock art, or artifact scatters. To appropriately record these features the project uses several forms, including the LA Site Form, the Site Mapping Form, and the Survey Feature Log (Appendix 1).

### *Isolated Finds*

Isolated finds discovered during survey should be located using the GPS and registered in the Isolated Objects (IO) Recording Form (Appendix 1). Isolated objects include but are not limited to diagnostic artifacts such as projectile points, metal, or ceramics. Diagnostic artifacts also may be recorded further using the Artifact Description Form (Appendix 1)

### *Collecting Artifacts*

Please don't collect artifacts while on survey unless you have arranged prior permission from the project director. If you find a particularly important artifact, such as a whole prehistoric bowl (pot break) or projectile point, and fear it may disappear in the near future, then you should record its UTM coordinates, and inform the project director as soon as possible.

### *Test Excavation*

Test excavations have several purposes. One of these is to assess the depth, integrity, and stratigraphy of sites that may be further excavated at a future time. A second is to collect artifact and ecofact samples to make preliminary assessments of chronological relationships and paleoenvironmental parameters. Testing may be carried out by the use of magnetometers or other remote sensing devices, augers, or by the excavation of test squares. Each procedure is appropriate in some site situations and not in others. If test excavation is employed, it is usually carried out within an appropriate grid system, in units of one meter square and 10 centimeter levels. The placement of test excavation units and the manner of their excavation depends on the information sought, the topographic configuration of the site, the amount of vandalism the site has suffered, the type of sites being tested, and the research questions being addressed.

### *Excavation*

Partial or full scale excavation of an archaeological site is a complex, time consuming and expensive undertaking. Excavation is undertaken only to test well-formulated hypotheses for which the excavated site (or sites) should provide data, or because the site is threatened with destruction due to land altering activities on or around it, or because continued vandalism threatens the integrity of the site. In any case, careful and thoughtful excavation procedures, and procedures that are appropriate to the site, should be used. Rote excavation must be avoided, e.g. for every site, laying out precise one meter squares and excavating by precise 10 centimeter levels. Such an approach may well be appropriate in the initial stages of test excavation, but inappropriate and time-consuming at later stages.

## Field Records and Provenience Controls

The primary product of an archaeological field project is a thorough, comprehensive report clearly describing and illustrating the data collected by the project in such a way that any knowledgeable archaeologist may use those data to check the author's conclusions, or to arrive at her/his own conclusions. Archaeological data can only be understood in terms of context and relationships.

Given these fundamental considerations, it is incumbent upon the field archaeologist to establish control, i.e. provenience, over all field notes, maps, photographs, site records, artifacts and ecofacts. Primary control of provenience is established in the field at the time the data, artifacts, or ecofacts are observed or collected. It is the responsibility of all those delegated to handle and process the data, records, and objects, to exercise extreme care in maintaining provenience controls once they have been established. Once data, records and objects reach the laboratory, additional and temporary provenience controls may be used, but in no case will original provenience controls be superceded or abrogated. Specific procedures for field and laboratory processing and maintaining controls are discussed below.

### *Provenience Controls*

The primary provenience control for all archaeological materials is the site number. The basic site numbering system in New Mexico is the LA numbering system that identifies sites sequentially starting with LA1. In establishing field provenience, the assignment of a site number provides basic control. Isolated artifacts are given an IO number and described or listed in the IO Recording Form (Appendix 1)

### *Photography*

All field photos will be taken with digital photography. Each field supervisor, each year, establishes provenience controls for the rolls of film she or he will use that year. Thus, AN2007F1 refers to the first file or "roll" of digital film exposed by Alfred Newman in 2007. AN2007F1-1 refers to the first digital photograph taken by Mr. Newman.

For field projects on which more than one set of cameras is being used at anyone time, the provenience controls must still be keyed to the initials of the responsible field supervisor. File numbers are simply assigned sequentially to each camera operator as needed.

All excavation and test excavation photographs, and whenever possible, all site survey Photographs, must have a photo-record board, a scale, and a north arrow visible in the photograph. The photo-record board should be placed in a lower-left or lower-right hand corner of the photograph (so that it may be cropped out if a print of the photograph is later used in publication). The data on the photo-record board, and a verbal description of what is shown in the photograph must be recorded on the photo-data sheet together with file and frame numbers and other required information.

When a new digital file is started, a new photo-data sheet must be started for that file. Except for survey, only one site is to be recorded on each photo-data sheet. If a roll of film is begun at one site, and finished at a second, a separate photo should be kept for each site. This facilitates filing all records from one site together in the curatorial facility.

The memory cards from each camera must be transferred to a designated computer and file in the Information Commons each day after fieldwork. Individual photographs will be labeled according to the numbering system. The contents of photo-data sheet also must be entered into the designated database.

### *Artifact and Ecofact Provenience Controls*

The basic field provenience control established on artifacts and ecofacts collected in the field is the site number and the field specimen number. During excavation, each artifact bag is given a site number, and other necessary provenience information, before the bag is handed to an excavator. At the end of each field day, each bag is given a Field Specimen number, and that number and all other data on the bag are recorded on the Field Specimen sheet (Appendix 1). A paper tag with the same information is placed in each bag before it is sealed. The information on the bag, the tag, and the Field Specimen sheet must match. When artifacts are delivered to the laboratory for processing, the Field Specimen sheets serve as invoices for the delivered specimens.

Specimens collected from the surface of a site are assigned Field Specimen #1 and are numbered sequentially (e.g. FS1-1, FS1-2, etc.). For survey sites, FS1-x is the only number used. For tested and excavated sites, FS numbers are assigned sequentially, as required. For such sites all surface materials are assigned FS1-1, FS1-2, etc (as with survey). Under no circumstances should an FS number for a particular site be reassigned. If there are any mix-ups that might require such

reassignments, FS numbers shall be assigned and entries on the FS sheets and in the field notes made to indicate both the old and new assignments.

Field personnel will deliver artifacts and Field Specimen sheets to the laboratory for processing. Once the artifacts and associated documents are logged into the laboratory, it is the responsibility of the laboratory personnel to insure that field provenience controls are maintained as the artifacts are processed and labeled. The Laboratory is responsible for cleaning the artifacts, labeling them with the proper site numbers and FS numbers, and filling out the basic catalog sheets. Once the artifacts are labeled and catalogued, they will be packed in proper containers for storage in the curatorial facility. The appropriate site number and FS number will be placed on the outside, and on a tag inside each container.

## Recording Field Data

### *Testing and Excavation*

A number of procedures are used to record data during the testing or excavation of an archaeological site. Some systems require that each excavator keep her/his own notes on the area, pit, trench, etc. on which she/he is working. These notes then become the primary data source for the site. Such a system, however, has built in possibilities for loss of data and lack of provenience control. The system used herein derives from the basic premise of this Manual: that the Field Supervisor is ultimately responsible for site operations and data control.

Under the system, one person is in charge of the note-taking for each site. Excavators may be asked to take notes on the units (Features) in which they are working, but these are supplemental to the notes taken by the site supervisor. In this case, there is a built-in redundancy factor. This system is appropriate for field schools. Here the student and the site supervisor will work together in making and recording observations. The student will keep one set of Feature notes, the supervisor a second set, with one supplementing the other. In addition, each student will keep a dally diary, not only a description of data observations made, but general observations about what is going on at the site, and how she/he perceives what is being learned and done. The student Feature notes and the diaries will form the principal data for grading purposes.

### *The Feature System*

The note-taking/data recording operates according to the Feature System. A Feature is any unit, object in, or part of an archaeological site that is not brought back to the laboratory. Feature 1 is the site itself. The notes under Feature 1 shall include an overall description of the site, a running log of excavation activities at the site, a list of personnel working at the site each day, and a daily summary of what took place at the site, together with speculations about relationships between and among other site features. Feature 2 might be the initial test trench made in the site and the profiles of the trench sidewalls. Feature 3 might be a large ground stone artifact that is photographed and described, and then left in the field. Feature 4 might be a charcoal lens observed in a profile, etc. Features should be thoroughly described in the Excavation Feature Log (Appendix 1). The site supervisor should not be stingy with Feature numbers. Any aspect of the site that should be described separately is given a separate Feature number.

As work proceeds, if one feature is seen to be part of a new, larger feature, the new feature is given a number. Then, in the old feature notes, the relationship of the two features is described. Under no circumstances are the two features to be merged, nor are the notes on them to be merged, or rewritten.

Feature recording and description must be made at the time the feature is observed. The person responsible for note-taking must never describe feature data later from memory. What is observed and described as it is observed is much more likely to be accurate than what the observer thinks she or he remembers, even a few minutes later. Feature data are to be recorded as objectively and as fully as possible. Functional labels for features are assigned in the Feature 1 notes. Thus, Feature 69 may be described as a pit of X dimensions, containing fire-cracked rocks of Y dimensions, together with charcoal, bits of shell and bone, etc. The description should be as thorough and complete as possible, and the feature's relationships to other features noted and described.

### *Artifact Bags*

All artifacts are put into paper bags once they are excavated. The bags are labeled with provenience information including site number, unit coordinates, level, date, and excavator's initials. Each bag is given an FS number, assigned sequentially starting with "1", for the entire site. Particularly delicate artifacts should be bagged separately or placed in protective containers (e.g. jewelry, macrobotanical remains, or bone artifacts). Charcoal or wood fragments should be placed in an aluminum foil envelope within the bag. Large (heavy) objects such as groundstone or other stone items should be given a separate FS number and the number placed on the object with bright-colored flagging.

Artifacts from completed units are taken to the laboratory for processing which includes washing, sorting, identifying, labeling, and data entry.

### *Survey*

All field surveys should collect the minimal information shown on the Model Survey Reconnaissance or LA Site Form (Appendix 1). Survey teams should not simply collect data by rote. As many pertinent observations as possible should be made. This is because, in most cases, the only systematic observations that will ever be made on newly discovered sites are those made by the survey team. Therefore, surveyors should take special care to record as much data as possible, as accurately as possible. In addition to the data required by the LA forms, other pertinent observations should be made on Continuation Sheets to be filed with the one set of the data sheets in the archival facility. Each survey party leader will keep a -Feature 1- daily log of survey activities, discussion of observed sites, and general ecological and topographic observations of the area being surveyed. Collected artifacts, and site and locale photographs will be treated as specified in the photo records section above. If artifacts are not to be collected, then care should be taken to describe them as accurately and as fully as possible, together with their observed relationships on the site surface using the Artifact Description Form. Again, minimally, all the information shown on the Survey Reconnaissance or LA Site Form (Appendix 1) should be recorded.

## Operation of Field Laboratory

The field laboratory is under the control of an experienced individual designated by the Field Supervisor. As with all other field operations, the Field Supervisor may delegate responsibility for tasks to be carried out, but she/he remains ultimately responsible for the proper operation of the laboratory, as a function of the field project.

It is the responsibility of the Field Laboratory to receive all site records, maps, artifacts and ecofacts and associated documents, to process these materials as required, and to provide for their safe storage until they are transmitted to the curatorial facility. Each lot of material, records, film, artifacts,

etc., identified by the field personnel as a distinct unit, is to be received and entered in a Log-in Book. Each lot of material that has been processed and packed for transmittal to the curatorial facility shall be logged out of the Field Laboratory by the Laboratory Supervisor. A distinct unit may be a bag of artifacts, a file of site forms, etc. The Log-in book will be a bound book that provides an accurate and continuous record of materials flowing through the laboratory. If an error is made in an entry, it should be lined out, with a single line, and redone, not erased or torn out.

Once materials have been logged in, they are processed according to standard laboratory procedures for each class of artifacts, and in accord with any additional procedures specified by the Field Supervisor. The minimal data to be written on, or otherwise firmly attached to, an artifact or group of artifacts are: site number, FS number and sequential subscripts. Thus, a projectile point might be labeled, e.g. LA20124, FS2/134. Reference to the FS Sheet will then provide exact provenience data for that artifact.

*The principal tasks of the field laboratory are:*

- 1) The maintenance and accurate perpetuation of provenience controls established by the field personnel;
- 2) Properly cleaning, labeling and cataloging artifacts and ecofacts. As materials are processed they are entered on Catalog Sheets by category of material.
- 3) Receiving and safeguarding all field records and preparing them for shipment to the curatorial facility.

The specific procedures outlined above have two purposes. First, they prepare materials and artifacts for laboratory analysis once the field work is completed. If the initial laboratory work has been properly done, the archaeologist can proceed directly to the analysis of materials and report preparation without spending additional time on rote processing. Second, artifacts and ecofacts must be placed in containers meeting minimal curatorial standards.

## Summary

The key to good field archaeology is the establishment and maintenance of provenience. All materials excavated or otherwise collected from an archaeological site must be of "known provenience." This means that controls must be established such that the placement within a specific site of every artifact and ecofact is known to within 1-2 cm. in three dimensions. Complete and proper field notes insure that every stratum or other specified feature is described and understood in relation to all other strata and site features. In short, field archaeology is a matter of establishing relationships and provenience. This allows proper and accurate descriptive reporting of what was found in the field. Those data, when published, then become part of the corpus of scientific data available to the archaeological community at large to be used in answering general questions about culture history and culture process. The basic methodological question in doing archaeology is, "How do you get from artifacts and ecofacts, and their relationships on and in the ground, to valid statements about past human behavior?" Proper field work and the diligent maintenance of provenience are crucial to answering that question. Without good field work and good provenience, valid statements about the past cannot be formulated.

Appendix 1  
Site Recording Forms



SMU-IN-TAOS Archaeology  
Site Reconnaissance Form

Recorder: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Crew Members: \_\_\_\_\_ Time (24 hr) Start \_\_\_\_\_ End \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_ Weather Conditions: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Locus #: \_\_\_\_\_ Site # (name) \_\_\_\_\_  
 Locus # (name) \_\_\_\_\_

Site/Locus Provenience

Geographic Locality: \_\_\_\_\_ GPS Unit # \_\_\_\_\_ Waypoint# \_\_\_\_\_  
 UTM: Z \_\_\_\_\_ E: \_\_\_\_\_ N: \_\_\_\_\_ elev. \_\_\_\_\_ (m) from center of locus/site

Archaeological Context:

Site Type: \_\_\_\_\_ Site Size \_\_\_\_\_ (m) NS X \_\_\_\_\_ (m) EW  
 Description: \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

Geographic Context

Land Ownership  Federal  State  Private  Tribal  Other \_\_\_\_\_  
 Hilltop  Mesatop  Ridge  
 Saddle  Valley/Flat  Canyon  
 Hillside/slope  Wash  Escarpment  
 Vegetation (Dominant) \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 Geology (Dominant) \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

**Horizontal  
visibility**  
 Shade in visible  
 lines of sight  
 from  
 feature/site to  
 distant horizon



Features Present (check all that apply)

Rock Art  Building/Foundation  Ag. Features  Rock Ring(s)  
 Rock Alignments  Rock Piles  Lithic Scatter(s)  Sherd Scatter(s)  
 Can/metal scatter  Shrine(s)  Trail Segment  Thermal Feature/pit  
 Other \_\_\_\_\_

Diagnostic Artifacts \_\_\_\_\_

Other Artifacts \_\_\_\_\_

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**Rock Art Information**

Rock Art Context:  Rock Shelter  Cliff Face  Table Rock  Bedrock  
 Boulder  Other \_\_\_\_\_

Worked Surfaces are Primarily:  Vertical  Horizontal  Sloping  Overhead

Panels face what direction(s): \_\_\_\_\_

Estimated No. of Panels: \_\_\_\_\_

Techniques (check all that apply)

Petroglyphs:  Abraded  Incised  Pecked  Scratched  Other \_\_\_\_\_

Pictographs:  Drawn  Painted  Blown/Sprayed Colors: \_\_\_\_\_

Natural Defacements: \_\_\_\_\_

Erosion:  Light  Medium  Heavy Patina:  Light  Medium  Heavy

Lichen  None to light  Medium  Heavy

Vandalism: \_\_\_\_\_

Estimated Period:  Prehistoric  Archaic  Pueblo  Historic  Hispanic/Anglo

Description: \_\_\_\_\_

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**Photographs:**

Camera: \_\_\_\_\_ Frame(s) \_\_\_\_\_

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Other Notes: \_\_\_\_\_

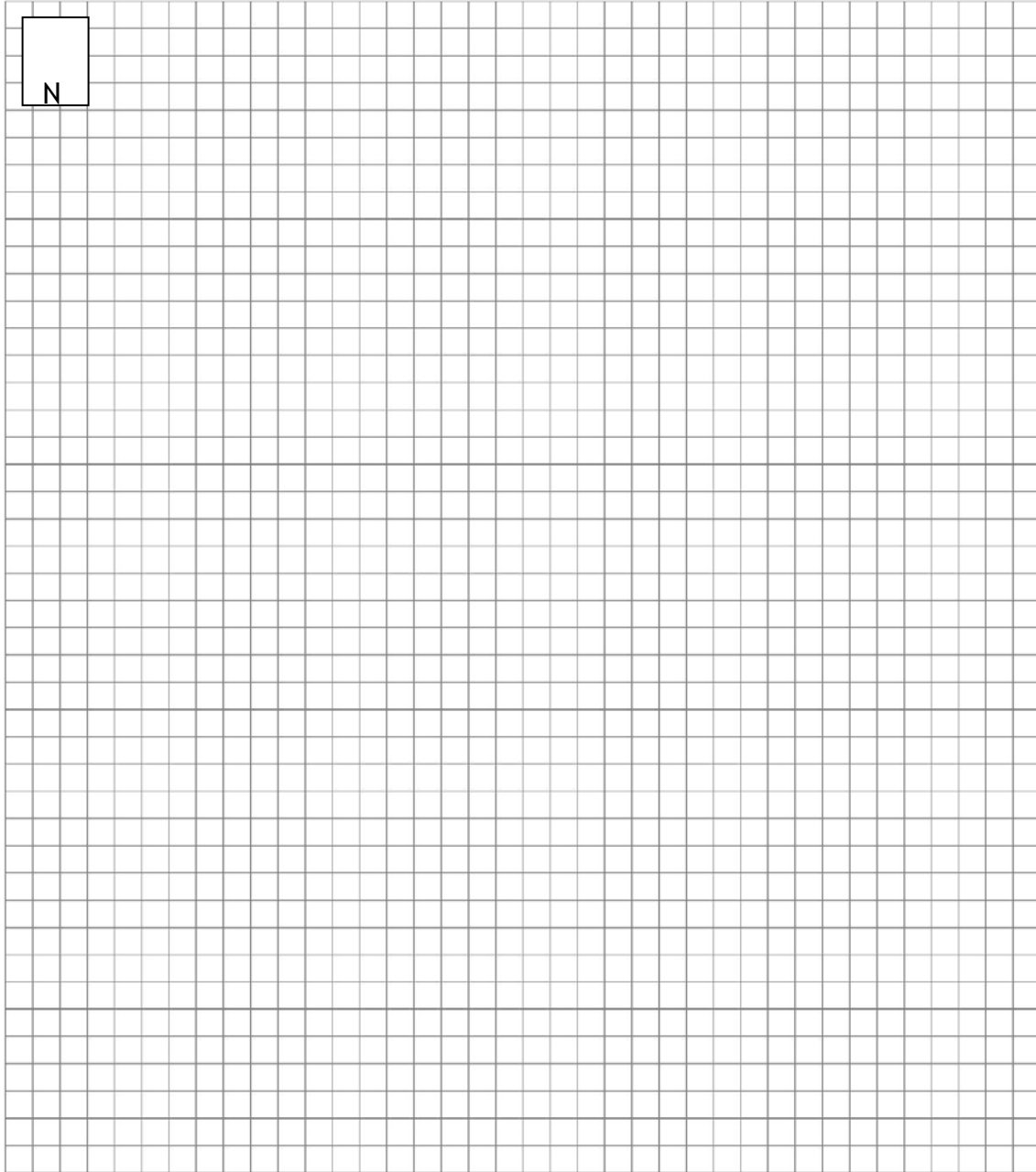
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

SMU-in-TAOS Archaeology  
Site and Feature Map Form

Site Number: \_\_\_\_\_ Feature Number: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Recorder(s): \_\_\_\_\_

Site Datum Coordinates: Z: 11 E: \_\_\_\_\_ N: \_\_\_\_\_ NAD27



Scale: \_\_\_\_\_

Camera # \_\_\_\_\_ Frames: \_\_\_\_\_ GPS # \_\_\_\_\_ Waypoint # \_\_\_\_\_

Notes: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**1. IDENTIFICATION & OWNERSHIP**

LA Number: \_\_\_\_\_ (contact ARMS for site registration)

Site Update? (complete at least pp. 1-2; see User's Guide)

Site Name(s): \_\_\_\_\_

Other Site Number(s): \_\_\_\_\_ \*Agency Assigning Number: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\*Current Site Owner(s): \_\_\_\_\_

\*Government entities: enter agency name & administrative unit; Private owners: enter owner name(s) & address (if known); Land grants: enter grant name

Site Type:  Structural  Non-Structural Occupation Type:  Prehistoric  Historic  Prehistoric/Historic  Unknown

**2. RECORDING INFORMATION**

NMCRIS Activity No.: \_\_\_\_\_

Field Site Number: \_\_\_\_\_ Site Marker?  no  yes (specify ID#): \_\_\_\_\_

Recorder(s): \_\_\_\_\_

Agency: \_\_\_\_\_ Recording Date \_\_\_\_\_  
(eg., 12-APR-2000) day month year

Site Accessibility (choose one):  accessible  buried (sterile overburden)  flooded  urbanized  not accessible

Surface Visibility (% visible; choose one):  0%  1-25%  26-50%  51-75%  76-99%  100%

Remarks: \_\_\_\_\_

Recording Activities:  sketch mapping  photography  
 instrument mapping (e.g., total station mapping)  shovel or trowel tests; probes  
 surface collection (controlled or uncontrolled)  test excavation  
 in-field artifact analysis  excavation (data recovery)  
 other activities (specify): \_\_\_\_\_

Description of Analysis or Excavation Activities: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Photographic Documentation: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Surface Collections (choose one):  no surface collection

uncontrolled surface collection  collections of specific items only

controlled (sample: <100%)  controlled (complete: 100%)

other method (describe): \_\_\_\_\_

Records Inventory:  site location map  excavation, collection, analysis records  field journals, notes

sketch map(s)  photos, slides, and associated records  NM Historic Building Inventory form

instrument map(s)  other records: \_\_\_\_\_

Repository for Original Records: \_\_\_\_\_

Repository for Collected Artifacts: \_\_\_\_\_

**3. CONDITION**

**Archaeological Status:**  surface collection  test excavation  partial excavation  complete excavation  
**Disturbance Sources:**  wind erosion  water erosion  bioturbation  vandalism  construction/land development  
 other source (specify: \_\_\_\_\_)  
**Vandalism:**  defaced glyphs  damaged/defaced building  surface disturbance  manual excavation  
 mechanical excavation  other vandalism (specify: \_\_\_\_\_)  
**Percentage of Site Intact** (choose one):  0%  1-25%  26-50%  51-75%  76-99%  100%  
**Observations on Site Condition:** \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

**4. RECOMMENDATIONS (for Performer/Recorder use only)**

**National Register Eligibility** (choose one):  eligible  not eligible  not sure  
**\*Applicable Criteria:**  assoc. w/important events (a)  distinctive architectural style, etc. (c)  
 assoc. w/important persons (b)  information potential (d)  
**Basis for Recommendation:** \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
**\*\*Assessment of Project Impact:** \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
**\*\*Treatment Recommendations:** \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

\*Recorder's opinion ONLY—this is not an official determination of eligibility \*\*Performing agency: consult with sponsoring agency before completing these data items

**5. SHPO CONSULTATIONS (for SHPO and Sponsor use only)**

**Sponsor NR Determination:**  eligible  not eligible  not determined **Applicable Criteria:**  (a)  (b)  (c)  (d)  
**Sponsor Staff:** \_\_\_\_\_ **Date:** \_\_\_\_\_ day \_\_\_\_\_ month \_\_\_\_\_ year \_\_\_\_\_  
**Sponsor Remarks:** \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
**SHPO NR Determination:**  eligible  not eligible  not determined **Applicable Criteria:**  (a)  (b)  (c)  (d)  
**HPD staff:** \_\_\_\_\_ **Date:** \_\_\_\_\_ day \_\_\_\_\_ month \_\_\_\_\_ year \_\_\_\_\_ **HPD Log No.:** \_\_\_\_\_  
**Register Status:**  listed on National Register  listed on State Register  formal determination of eligibility  
**State Register No.:** \_\_\_\_\_  
**SHPO Remarks:** \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

**6. LOCATION**

**Source Graphics:**

- USGS 7.5' (1:24,000) topo maps
- other topo maps [Scale: \_\_\_\_\_]
- GPS unit
- other source (describe): \_\_\_\_\_
- rectified aerial photos [Scale: \_\_\_\_\_]
- unrectified aerial photos [Scale: \_\_\_\_\_]
- GPS Accuracy:  < 1.0 m  1-10 m  10-100 m  >100 m

**UTM Coordinates (@ center of site; at least one set of coordinates required):**

- Map-based coordinates** Datum:  NAD 27  NAD 83  
 Zone: \_\_\_\_\_ E \_\_\_\_\_ N \_\_\_\_\_
- GPS-based coordinates** Datum:  NAD 27  NAD 83  
 Zone: \_\_\_\_\_ E \_\_\_\_\_ N \_\_\_\_\_

**Directions to Site:** \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

In highway R-O-W?

**Town** (if in city limits): \_\_\_\_\_ **State:** \_\_\_\_\_ **County:** \_\_\_\_\_

<b>USGS Quadrangle Name:</b>	<b>Date:</b>	<b>USGS Code:</b>
_____	_____	_____
<b>PLSS Meridian</b>	<b>Unplatted</b>	<b>Township</b>
_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____
		<b>Range</b>
		_____
		<b>Section</b>
		_____
		<b>¼ Sections</b>
		_____
		<b>Protracted?</b>
		<input type="checkbox"/>
		<input type="checkbox"/>
		<input type="checkbox"/>

**7. PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION**

**Site Dimensions:** \_\_\_\_\_ x \_\_\_\_\_ meters **Basis for Dimensions** (choose one):  estimated  measured  
max. length max. width

**Site Area:** \_\_\_\_\_ sq m **Basis for Area** (choose one):  estimated  measured **Elevation:** \_\_\_\_\_ feet

**Site Boundaries Complete?** (choose one):  Yes  No (explain): \_\_\_\_\_

**Basis for Site Boundaries:**  distribution of archeological features & artifacts  modern features or ground disturbance  
 property lines  topographic features  other (specify): \_\_\_\_\_

**Depositional/Erosional Environment:**  alluvial  aeolian  colluvial  residual  no deposition (on bedrock)  
 other process (describe): \_\_\_\_\_

**Stratigraphy & Depth of Archeological Deposits** (choose one):  unknown/not determined  
 no subsurface deposits present  subsurface deposits present  stratified subsurface deposits present

**Estimated Depth of Deposits:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Basis for Depth Determinations:**  estimated  shovel/trowel tests  core/auger tests  excavations  
 road or arroyo cuts  rodent burrows  other observations (describe): \_\_\_\_\_

## 7. PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION (continued)

Observations on Subsurface Archeological Deposits: \_\_\_\_\_

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Local Vegetation (list observed species in decreasing order of dominance):

Overstory: \_\_\_\_\_

Understory: \_\_\_\_\_

Vegetation Community (choose one or two):  forest  woodland  grassland  scrubland  desert scrubland  marshland  
 other community (specify): \_\_\_\_\_

Topographic Location:

<input type="checkbox"/> bench	<input type="checkbox"/> dune	<input type="checkbox"/> low rise	<input type="checkbox"/> ridge
<input type="checkbox"/> alluvial fan	<input type="checkbox"/> blowout	<input type="checkbox"/> flood plain/valley	<input type="checkbox"/> mesa/butte
<input type="checkbox"/> arroyo/wash	<input type="checkbox"/> canyon rim	<input type="checkbox"/> foothill/mountain front	<input type="checkbox"/> mountain
<input type="checkbox"/> badlands	<input type="checkbox"/> cave	<input type="checkbox"/> hill slope	<input type="checkbox"/> open canyon floor
<input type="checkbox"/> base of cliff	<input type="checkbox"/> cliff/scarp/bluff	<input type="checkbox"/> hill top	<input type="checkbox"/> plain/flat
<input type="checkbox"/> base of talus slope	<input type="checkbox"/> constricted canyon	<input type="checkbox"/> lava flow (malpais)	<input type="checkbox"/> playa
<input type="checkbox"/> other location (describe): _____			

Observations on Site Setting: \_\_\_\_\_

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## 8. ASSEMBLAGE DATA

Assemblage Content (all components):

Lithics:

- lithic debitage
- chipped-stone tools
- diagnostic projectile points
- non-local lithic material
- stone-tool manufacturing items (cores, hammerstones, etc.)
- ground-stone tools
- other stone tools

Other items (specify): \_\_\_\_\_

Prehistoric Ceramics

- whole ceramic vessels
- diagnostic ceramics
- other prehistoric ceramics

Historic Artifacts:

- diagnostic glass artifacts
- other glass artifacts
- diagnostic metal artifacts
- other metal artifacts
- whole ceramic vessel
- diagnostic ceramics
- other historic ceramics

Other Artifacts and Materials:

- bone tools
- faunal remains
- macrobotanical remains
- perishable artifacts
- ornaments
- figurines
- mineral specimens
- architectural stone
- burned adobe
- fire-cracked rock/burned caliche

## 8. ASSEMBLAGE DATA (continued)

Assemblage Size (all components): artifact class	estimated frequency						*Counts (if <100)
	0	1s	10s	100s	1000s	>10,000	
lithic artifacts (choose one): (include debitage)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____
prehistoric ceramics (choose one):	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____
historic artifacts (choose one):	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____
total assemblage size (choose one):	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____

\*please provide rough counts (+/- 10 items) if estimated frequency is less than 100 items

**Dating Potential:**  radiocarbon  dendrochronology  archeomagnetism  obsidian hydration  
 relative techniques (e.g. seriation, diagnostics, etc.)  other methods (specify): \_\_\_\_\_

**Assemblage Remarks:** \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

## 9. CULTURAL/TEMPORAL AFFILIATIONS

**Total Number of Defined Components:** \_\_\_\_\_ (attach continuation sheets for Component #3 and greater)

### Component #1 (Earliest)

**Cultural Affiliation:**  Paleoindian  Archaic  Anasazi  *Mixed* Anasazi/Mogollon  Mogollon  
 Casas Grandes  Plains Village  Plains Nomad  Navajo  Apache  Ute  Pueblo  
 Hispanic  Anglo/Euroamerican  Unknown affiliation  other affiliation (identify): \_\_\_\_\_

**Basis for Temporal Affiliations** (choose one):  not applicable  based on associated chronometric data or historic records  
 associated diagnostic artifact or feature types  based on analytically derived assemblage data or archeological experience

**\*Period of Occupation:** (\*see NMCRIS Guidelines for valid periods, default occupation dates, and phase/complex names) **\*Begin Date** **\*End Date**

**Earliest Period:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Latest Period** (if any): \_\_\_\_\_ (leave blank to use default dates)

**Dating Status:**  radiocarbon  dendrochronology  archaeomagnetism  obsidian hydration  
 relative techniques (e.g. seriation, diagnostics, etc.)  other methods (specify): \_\_\_\_\_

**Basis for Cultural/Temporal Affiliation:** \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

**Component Type** (choose one):  Simple Feature(s)  Artifact Scatter  Artifact Scatter w/Features  
 Single Residence  Multiple Residence  Residential Complex/Community  Industrial  
 Military  Ranching/Agricultural  Transportation/Communication  Commercial  
 Governmental  Ceremonial  Other Type (specify type and explain in remarks): \_\_\_\_\_

**Remarks:** \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

**\*Associated Phase/Complex Name(s):** \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_







SMU-IN-TAOS Archaeology Project  
Survey Feature Log

<p>Feature #: _____ Feature Type: _____</p> <p>Recorder: _____ Site: _____ Date: _____</p> <p>Waypoint# _____ GPS# _____ UTM: Z __ E _____ N _____</p> <p>Feature Size: L: ____ (m) W: ____ (m) H: ____ (m) Distance to Datum: _____ Bearing _____</p> <p>Erosion, Weathering, Vandalism, Threats:</p> <p>Feature Condition is: <input type="checkbox"/> Stable <input type="checkbox"/> Eroding/degenerating <input type="checkbox"/> Seriously Threatened (Check 1)</p> <p>Describe: _____</p> <p>Camera# _____ Frame(s) _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Feature overview <input type="checkbox"/> Feature close-up</p> <p>Subfeatures/Panels: A through _____ Number of subfeatures/panels _____</p> <p>Associated Artifacts: _____</p> <p>Feature Description: _____</p> <p>_____</p>	<p>Quick Sketch <input type="checkbox"/> Planview <input type="checkbox"/> Profile</p> <p>Scale: _____</p>
<p>Feature #: _____ Feature Type: _____</p> <p>Recorder: _____ Site: _____ Date: _____</p> <p>Waypoint# _____ GPS# _____ UTM: Z __ E _____ N _____</p> <p>Feature Size: L: ____ (m) W: ____ (m) H: ____ (m) Distance to Datum: _____ Bearing _____</p> <p>Erosion, Weathering, Vandalism, Threats:</p> <p>Feature Condition is: <input type="checkbox"/> Stable <input type="checkbox"/> Eroding/degenerating <input type="checkbox"/> Seriously Threatened (Check 1)</p> <p>Describe: _____</p> <p>Camera# _____ Frame(s) _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Feature overview <input type="checkbox"/> Feature close-up</p> <p>Subfeatures/Panels: A through _____ Number of subfeatures/panels _____</p> <p>Associated Artifacts: _____</p> <p>Feature Description: _____</p> <p>_____</p>	<p>Quick Sketch <input type="checkbox"/> Planview <input type="checkbox"/> Profile</p> <p>Scale: _____</p>



**SMU-in-TAOS  
Artifact Description Form**

Site Number: _____	Date: _____
Recorder(s): _____	

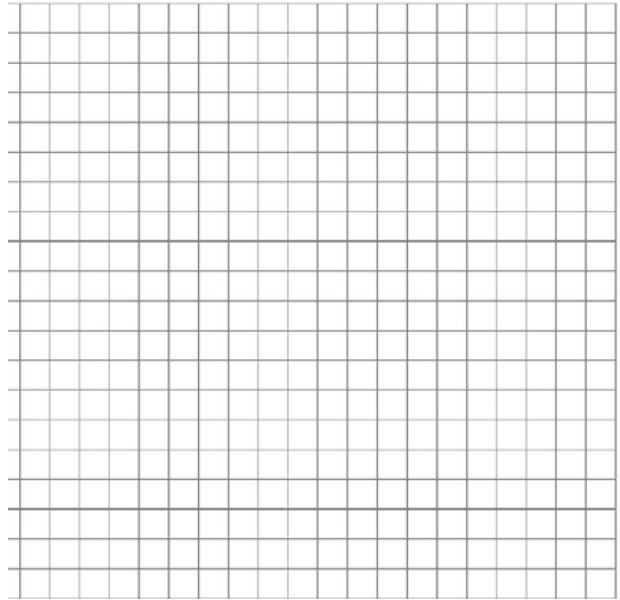
FS/Artifact # \_\_\_\_\_ Object: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ Quick Sketch [ ] to scale [ ]  
]not to scale

Camera # \_\_\_\_\_ Frame(s) \_\_\_\_\_

Point Provenienced/Mapped [ ] Y [ ] N

Notes (e.g. feature assoc., material, color)

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
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\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_



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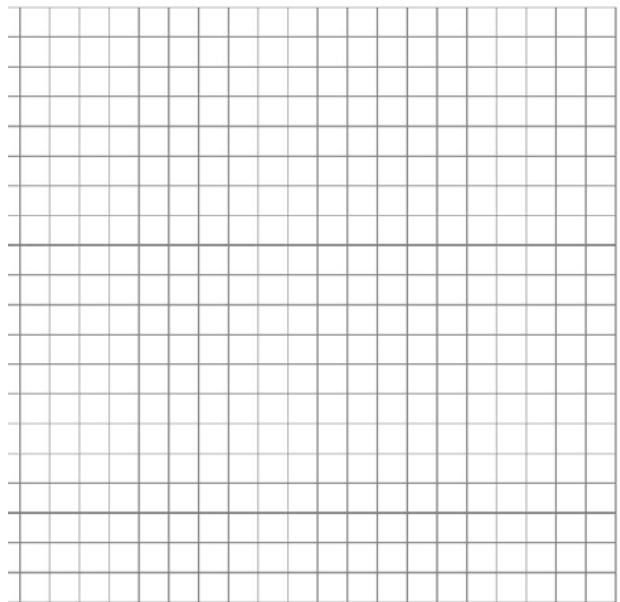
FS/Artifact # \_\_\_\_\_ Object: \_\_\_\_\_ Quick Sketch [ ] to scale [ ] not to scale

Camera # \_\_\_\_\_ Frame(s) \_\_\_\_\_

Point Provenienced/Mapped [ ] Y [ ] N

Notes (e.g. feature assoc., material, color)

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_



**SMU-IN-TAOS Archaeology Project  
Photo Log**

Site \_\_\_\_\_ Photographer \_\_\_\_\_ Camera# \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Format:  TIFF  JPEG  Other \_\_\_\_\_ Digital Resolution \_\_\_\_\_ (megapixels)

***Important: If any of the above data changes, start a new form***

Photo #	Facing	Subject <input type="checkbox"/> Feature <input type="checkbox"/> Subfeature <input type="checkbox"/> Unit <input type="checkbox"/> Locus <input type="checkbox"/> Artifact <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape <input type="checkbox"/> Viewshed <input type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Fun
		Caption:
Photo #	Facing	Subject <input type="checkbox"/> Feature <input type="checkbox"/> Subfeature <input type="checkbox"/> Unit <input type="checkbox"/> Locus <input type="checkbox"/> Artifact <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape <input type="checkbox"/> Viewshed <input type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Fun
		Caption:
Photo #	Facing	Subject <input type="checkbox"/> Feature <input type="checkbox"/> Subfeature <input type="checkbox"/> Unit <input type="checkbox"/> Locus <input type="checkbox"/> Artifact <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape <input type="checkbox"/> Viewshed <input type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Fun
		Caption:
Photo #	Facing	Subject <input type="checkbox"/> Feature <input type="checkbox"/> Subfeature <input type="checkbox"/> Unit <input type="checkbox"/> Locus <input type="checkbox"/> Artifact <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape <input type="checkbox"/> Viewshed <input type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Fun
		Caption:
Photo #	Facing	Subject <input type="checkbox"/> Feature <input type="checkbox"/> Subfeature <input type="checkbox"/> Unit <input type="checkbox"/> Locus <input type="checkbox"/> Artifact <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape <input type="checkbox"/> Viewshed <input type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Fun
		Caption:
Photo #	Facing	Subject <input type="checkbox"/> Feature <input type="checkbox"/> Subfeature <input type="checkbox"/> Unit <input type="checkbox"/> Locus <input type="checkbox"/> Artifact <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape <input type="checkbox"/> Viewshed <input type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Fun
		Caption:
Photo #	Facing	Subject <input type="checkbox"/> Feature <input type="checkbox"/> Subfeature <input type="checkbox"/> Unit <input type="checkbox"/> Locus <input type="checkbox"/> Artifact <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape <input type="checkbox"/> Viewshed <input type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Fun
		Caption:
Photo #	Facing	Subject <input type="checkbox"/> Feature <input type="checkbox"/> Subfeature <input type="checkbox"/> Unit <input type="checkbox"/> Locus <input type="checkbox"/> Artifact <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape <input type="checkbox"/> Viewshed <input type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Fun
		Caption:

Page \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_



**SMU-IN-TAOS Archaeology Project  
Excavation Feature Log**

Site Number: \_\_\_\_\_

<p>Feature # _____</p>	<p>Recorder: _____ Date: _____ Feature Type: _____ Dimensions: _____(m)L _____(m)W Locus: _____ Unit Assoc: _____ X: _____ Y: _____ Z: _____ <i>(taken from center of feature)</i> Camera # _____ Frames: _____ Drawn: [ ] Y [ ] N Subfeatures: _____</p>	<p>Description: _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ Artifact Associations: _____ _____</p>
<p>Feature # _____</p>	<p>Recorder: _____ Date: _____ Feature Type: _____ Dimensions: _____(m)L _____(m)W Locus: _____ Unit Assoc: _____ X: _____ Y: _____ Z: _____ <i>(taken from center of feature)</i> Camera # _____ Frames: _____ Drawn: [ ] Y [ ] N Subfeatures: _____</p>	<p>Description: _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ Artifact Associations: _____ _____</p>

SMU-in-TAOS  
Level Form

Site Number: \_\_\_\_\_ Unit Number: \_\_\_\_\_  
Start Date: \_\_\_\_\_ End Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Recorder(s): \_\_\_\_\_

Level #: \_\_\_\_\_ Reason for Level: \_\_\_\_\_

Level Type: [ ] Arbitrary [ ] Natural \_\_\_\_\_ cm Cultural Materials [ ] Y [ ] N

Datum: \_\_\_\_\_ Excavation Method: \_\_\_\_\_

Unit Type \_\_\_\_\_ Unit Size: \_\_\_\_\_

Starting Measurements

W: \_\_\_\_\_ S: \_\_\_\_\_ E: \_\_\_\_\_ N: \_\_\_\_\_ Center: \_\_\_\_\_

Ending Measurements

W: \_\_\_\_\_ S: \_\_\_\_\_ E: \_\_\_\_\_ N: \_\_\_\_\_ Center: \_\_\_\_\_

Strata \_\_\_\_\_ Munsell Color(s): \_\_\_\_\_ Soil Texture(s) \_\_\_\_\_  
Strata \_\_\_\_\_ Munsell Color(s): \_\_\_\_\_ Soil Texture(s) \_\_\_\_\_  
Strata \_\_\_\_\_ Munsell Color(s): \_\_\_\_\_ Soil Texture(s) \_\_\_\_\_  
Observations (disturbance, moisture, inclusions, etc.): \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Level Description: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
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\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Level Continuation Form

Site Number: \_\_\_\_\_ Unit Number: \_\_\_\_\_  
Level # \_\_\_\_\_ Recorder(s): \_\_\_\_\_

Collection Types:	FS	Description
<input type="checkbox"/> Metal	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Ceramic	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Faunal	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Chipped Stone	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Groundstone	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Macrobot	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Pollen Sample	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Soil Sample	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Dendro Sample	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Other	_____	_____

Photos (Digital): Camera# \_\_\_\_\_ Frames # \_\_\_\_\_ GPS # \_\_\_\_\_

Other Comments:

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

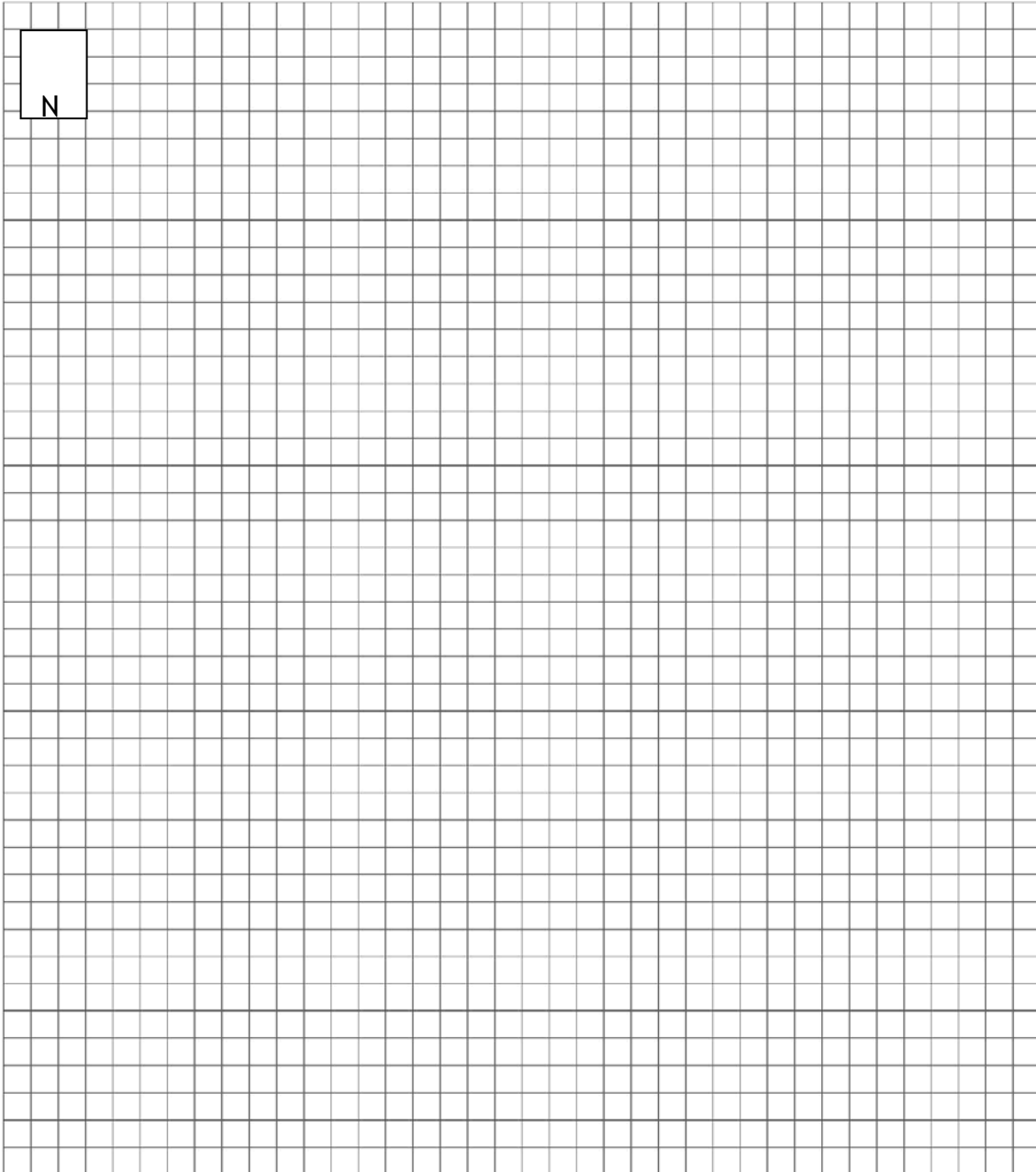
Page 1 of \_\_\_\_\_

SMU-in-TAOS  
Level Form Map

Site Number: \_\_\_\_\_ Provenience: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Recorder(s): \_\_\_\_\_

Camera # \_\_\_\_\_ Frames: \_\_\_\_\_



Scale: \_\_\_\_\_

Notes: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**SMU-in-Taos**

Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Initials: \_\_\_\_\_

LA# \_\_\_\_\_ FS# \_\_\_\_\_ - \_\_\_\_\_

Locus: \_\_\_\_\_ Feature \_\_\_\_\_

Unit: \_\_\_\_\_ Lv: \_\_\_\_\_ Depth \_\_\_\_\_

Object: \_\_\_\_\_

Count \_\_\_\_\_

IO  Grab  Unit

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LA# \_\_\_\_\_ FS# \_\_\_\_\_

Count: \_\_\_\_\_