**Figure 4: MAP KEY**

**ARCHITECTURE**
- **Hearth**
  - Hearth: a fire pit used for cooking, heating and lighting
- **Masonry wall(s)**
  - Masonry wall(s): walls constructed of stone
- **Pit**
  - Pit

**ANIMAL BONE (food remains)**
- **R**
  - Rabbit (cottontail)
- **D**
  - Deer
- **T**
  - Turkey

**ANIMAL BONE (tools)**
- **A**
  - Awl: a bone tool with a fashioned point on one end, often used for sewing
- **H**
  - Hide Scraper: a bone tool with a worked edge for defleshing animal hides

**CHIPPED-STONE ARTIFACTS**
- **B**
  - Biface (knife): a tool sharpened on both faces to form a cutting edge
- **C**
  - Core: a piece of stone from which other pieces of stone are flaked off
- **F**
  - Flake: a thin piece of stone resulting from the making of stone tools
- **P**
  - Projectile point: a chipped-stone artifact used to tip an arrow, spear, or atlatl dart
- **S**
  - Scraper: a stone scraping tool

**GROUND AND POLISHED STONE TOOLS**
- **A**
  - Axe: a stone tool used for chopping wood
- **M**
  - Mano: a smooth hand-held stone used to grind grain or seeds
- **B**
  - Metate: a stone on which grains and seeds are ground with a mano
- **P**
  - Peckingstone: a rock used to shape building stones and roughen metates

**ORNAMENTS**
- **BT**
  - Bone tube: a cylinder-shaped bone object with a hollow center
- **SB**
  - Shell bead
- **TB**
  - Turquoise bead

**PLANT REMAINS (food and fuel)**
- **P**
  - See corresponding excavation unit card

**POTTERY**
- **C**
  - Pueblo II (900–1150 A.D.) or Pueblo III (1150–1300 A.D.) corrugated jar sherd: used for cooking and storage
- **B**
  - Broken corrugated vessel
- **J**
  - Pueblo II (900–1150 A.D.) painted bowl sherd
  - Pueblo II (900–1150 A.D.) painted jar sherd
- **B**
  - Pueblo III (1150–1300 A.D.) painted bowl sherd
  - Pueblo III (1150–1300 A.D.) painted jar sherd
- **B**
  - Pueblo III Broken bowl
- **J**
  - Pueblo III Broken jar

**TREE-RING SAMPLE**
- **1213**
  - Date of sample appears in symbol