PROVENIENCE DESIGNATION FORM CODES AND INSTRUCTIONS

Revised 2/2001

Note: In all cases a dash through a box is equal to the number 0; however, a dash should not be used in the middle of a meaningful character string. For example, PD —101 is acceptable, but not PD —1-1.

Site Name: Record the site name

Site Number: 05/MT/00001 to 99999

PD Number: 00001 to 99999

Date Opened: Month, day, and year (when PD number assigned)

Initials of staff member who opened the PD (initials must be on file)

Multiple Use: 000P = Probability unit 000J = Judgmental unit 0000 = Not applicable

Date Closed: Month, day, and year (when PD form completed)

Initials of staff member who closed the PD (initials must be on file)

Unassigned: 00000

Study Unit Type:
- STR = Structure
- NST = Nonstructure
- ARB = Arbitrary Unit
- GEN = General site (numbered 0000)
- ISO = Isolated find (survey only)
- OTH = Other (requires definition and rationale)

Study Unit Number: 0100 to 9999 (sequentially within sampling area or architectural block)

Study Unit Horizontal:
- 000 = Not applicable
- WSU = Whole study unit. Implies that the study unit was not subdivided horizontally. Coordinates = 0000 0000.
- HAF = Half. 0000 000N = North; 0000 00NE = Northeast; 0000 0000E = East; 0000 00SE = Southeast . . . etc.
- QUA = Quadrant. Use same designations as for half.
- 1 x 1 = 1-m grid unit with coordinates indicating the *southwest* corner of the unit
- 2 x 2 = 2-m grid unit as above
- 1 x 2 = 1-by-2-m grid unit oriented *east-west*, with coordinates indicating southwest corner
- 2 x 1 = 1-by-2-m grid unit oriented *north-south*, with coordinates indicating southwest corner

SEG = Segment. Segments are numbered sequentially by study unit, with the number right-justified in the coordinates field. For example:

SEG 0000 0001 = Segment 1
SEG 0000 0002 = Segment 2
SEG 0000 0123 = Segment 123

The size, shape, and grid location of a segment must be defined on the PD form and shown on a plan map of the study unit. A segment catalog should be kept for each study unit. *Segments should be used only when it is not possible to use the grid*.

TRA = Transect
DOG = Dogleash surface collection unit. Radius of the dogleash is needed in the easting box.

Study Unit Vertical:

0000 = Not applicable or not excavated
STRA = Stratum. Numbered sequentially 001 to 099 within a study unit.
LEVL = Level. Numbered sequentially 001 to 099 within a study unit.
STLV = Stratum-level. Numbered 1-1 to 999; assigned to arbitrary vertical divisions (last digit) within a stratum (first digit). The middle digit should be a hyphen, unless the stratum number is greater than 9. For example:

1-1 = Stratum 1-Level 1
1-2 = Stratum 1-Level 2
1-3 = Stratum 1-Level 3
2-1 = Stratum 2-Level 1
101 = Stratum 10-Level 1
123 = Stratum 12-Level 3

FULC = Full cut. Includes artifacts recovered from profile cleaning, unit-specific rock piles, etc. Number = 0000.
SR00–SRN = Surface and the number of centimeters above surface included with the surface. SR00 indicates surface contact only. Surface contact up to 5 cm above would be coded SR05. Surfaces are numbered sequentially by study unit.
MG00 = Modern ground surface. Number = 0000.
MIXD = Mixed/disturbed context. Refers to recent disturbance, such as profile cleanup or winter slump within a study unit. Does not apply to prehistorically mixed deposits.

Feature Type and Number:

000 = Not applicable
ALC = Alcove
APE = Aperture
ARP = Architectural petroglyph (not on bedrock)
ASP = Ashpit
BNO = Bench surface
BNC = Corner bin
BNS = Bin: not further specified

BRF = Bedrock feature
BSC = Bell-shaped cist
BSP = Burned spot
BUP = Burial pit
CIS = Cist
DEF = Deflector
DOR = Doorway
FIP = Firepit
FLV = Floor vault
H__ = Human remains occurrence (numbered sequentially site-wide)
HAR = Hearth
HAT = Hatchway
LOP = Loophole
MEB = Mealing bin
NIC = Niche
OTH = Other
PAM = Paho mark(s)
PAT = Pass-through
PLR = Pillar
PNS = Pit: not further specified
POS = Posthole
POT = Pit: other (explain)
PR0 = Pilaster
PSL = Pit: slab lined
SIP = Sipapu
SOC = Socket
TUN = Tunnel
VSH = Ventilator shaft
VTN = Ventilator tunnel
WIW = Wing wall
WOT = Wall: other

- All features are numbered sequentially *by study unit* regardless of feature type.
- Doorways, pass-throughs, apertures, and tunnels that connect multiple study units are assigned feature numbers within each study unit into which they open.
- Ventilation shafts and tunnels are assigned to a single study unit (structure) even if the shaft opens into another study unit.

Feature Horizontal Type and Number: Same as for **Study Unit Horizontal**

Feature Vertical Type and Number: Same as for **Study Unit Vertical**

Excavation Method:

0000 = Not applicable (e.g., surface collection or unexcavated)
NOTX = Not excavated
SMTL = Small tools such as paintbrushes and dental picks
TRWL = Trowel
TRPK = Trowel and pick
TRSH = Trowel and shovel
SHVL = Shovel

AUGR = Auger
BKHO = Heavy equipment
OTHR = Other (requires explanation)
UNKN = Unknown

Collection Method:

0000 = Not excavated
NCOL = Materials intentionally not collected
SURF = Modern ground surface collection
CERM = Modern ground surface collection of pottery only (used for survey only)
S1/2 = Screened: half-inch mesh
S1/4 = Screened: quarter-inch mesh
S1/8 = Screened: eighth-inch mesh
SFND = Screened: sixteenth-inch or smaller mesh; dry screened
SFNW = Screened: sixteenth-inch or smaller mesh; wet screened
NOSC = Not screened, but materials collected if present (clear this with lab director *beforehand*)
SPSS = Special samples (entire contents of PD collected for special samples such as flotation, pollen, sediment, etc.)
SRSO = Survey surface collection, rim sherds only (used for survey only)
UNKN = Unknown
OTHR = Other (explain)

Previous PD: PD number of the stratum, level, stratum-level, or surface immediately preceding this PD in this excavation unit

Subsequent PD: PD number of the stratum, level, stratum-level, or surface immediately succeeding this PD in this excavation unit

Fill/Assemblage Position (FAP) and Fill/Assemblage Type (FAT):

These are interpretive codes that allow artifacts to be grouped meaningfully for intra-study-unit, inter-study-unit, intrasite, and intersite interpretations. Select the code that most accurately reflects the position and agent of deposition of the artifacts (*not the sediment*) in each PD. (The following list is for quick reference; refer to page 12 for definitions and examples of the various categories.)

FAP (Fill/Assemblage Position) Codes:

10 = Surface contact: prepared floor surface
11 = Surface contact: ash or other accumulation on a floor
12 = Surface contact: capped surface
13 = Surface contact: and fill above
14 = Surface contact: bench surface
15 = Surface contact: other feature surface
16 = Surface contact: ephemeral or reuse surface in fill
17 = Surface contact: modern ground surface
18 = Surface contact: natural or bedrock surface
19 = Surface contact: other

20 = Fill: surface feature contents
30 = Fill: wall fall

31 = Fill: roof fall
32 = Fill: wall fall and roof fall
33 = Fill: below wall fall
34 = Fill: below roof fall
35 = Fill: below wall and roof fall
36 = Fill: above wall/roof fall
37 = Fill: below wall fall *and* above roof fall
38 = Fill: upper
39 = Fill: lower
40 = Fill: below a cultural surface
41 = Fill: prehistoric ground surface or buried A horizon
48 = Fill: not further specified
49 = Fill: other

60 = Architectural deposit: construction

90 = Undisturbed native sediment: undisturbed sediment or geologic deposit
97 = Not applicable
98 = Indeterminate
99 = Other

FAT (Fill/Assemblage Type) Codes:

10 = Cultural deposit: not further specified
11 = Cultural deposit: primary refuse
12 = Cultural deposit: secondary refuse
13 = Cultural deposit: de facto refuse
14 = Cultural deposit: mixed refuse
15 = Cultural deposit: recently disturbed
19 = Cultural deposit: other

20 = Collapsed structure: not further specified
21 = Collapsed structure: with de facto refuse
22 = Collapsed structure: with mixed refuse
29 = Collapsed structure: other

30 = Postabandonment deposit: not further specified
31 = Postabandonment deposit: natural processes (e.g. wind/water, colluvial)
39 = Postabandonment deposit: other

40 = Natural deposit: during occupation

50 = Mixed deposit: not further specified
51 = Mixed deposit: postabandonment and cultural refuse
52 = Mixed deposit: recent disturbance
53 = Mixed deposit: sampling column
59 = Mixed deposit: other

70 = Construction deposit: not further specified
71 = Construction deposit: refuse fill

72 = Construction deposit: clean fill
73 = Construction deposit: rubble fill
74 = Construction deposit: masonry
79 = Construction deposit: other

90 = Noncultural deposit: not further specified
91 = Noncultural deposit: other
97 = Not applicable
98 = Indeterminate
99 = Other deposit

Plan Map: Scale map of the excavation unit. If the PD is for a study unit stratum, level, stratum-level, or surface, the following must be included on the map: scale, elevations, north arrow, and locational designation.

PD Description: Describe the horizontal and vertical boundaries, fill, and contents of this PD.

- For modern ground surface PDs, include selection criteria.
- For PDs of cultural surfaces, include complete descriptions and interpretations (this is the only field form for documenting surfaces).
- Do not document features on PD forms—document features on feature forms only.
- On the PD form for the bottommost stratum, level, or surface of an excavation unit, state that excavation ended there, and state whether excavation ended at bedrock, undisturbed native sediment, a surface (if fill continued) or other situation.
- If, for some reason, no stratigraphic profile is drawn of an excavation unit (e.g., a very shallow excavation unit with one stratum), fill out one or more stratigraphic profile description sheets anyway, to ensure adequate and comparable recording of the sediment in the unit.
- Record any auger holes you dig. This should be recorded on the PD form for the stratum or level or surface where the auger hole began. Map the horizontal location and note the depth of the auger hole as well as what was learned.

PD Interpretations: Interpret depositional processes, contents, and associations of fills and surfaces.

FAP Types

10 = **Surface contact: prepared floor surface** (e.g., adobe, altered bedrock)
11 = **Surface contact: ash or other accumulation on a floor.** Abandonment period use surface in a structure
12 = **Surface contact: capped surface.** Earlier floor or use surface that was covered by remodeling
13 = **Surface contact: and fill above.** Used when artifacts just above a surface are interpreted as being associated with the surface (e.g., when SR05 is used on PD form)
14 = **Surface contact: bench surface**
15 = **Surface contact: other feature surface** (e.g., niche surface, door sill)
16 = **Surface contact: ephemeral or reuse surface in fill**
17 = **Surface contact: modern ground surface**
18 = **Surface contact: natural or bedrock surface**
19 = **Surface contact: other**
20 = **Fill: surface feature contents.** Applied almost exclusively to the fills of pit features

Codes 30 to 37 are predominantly used to characterize the sequence of deposits filling a structure. They are occasionally used outside structures where structural collapse (postabandonment) from a nearby room buries cultural deposits.

30 = **Fill: wall fall**
31 = **Fill: roof fall**
32 = **Fill: wall fall and roof fall.** Where wall fall and roof fall are mixed or indistinguishable
33 = **Fill: below wall fall**
34 = **Fill: below roof fall**
35 = **Fill: below wall and roof fall**
36 = **Fill: above wall/roof fall**
37 = **Fill: below wall fall *and* above roof fall**

Upper and lower fill (codes 38 and 39) may be used to arbitrarily subdivide deep deposits inside or outside structures where codes 30 to 37 do not apply or cannot be defined.

38 = **Fill: upper**
39 = **Fill: lower.** Usually used as a complement to code 38

40 = **Fill: below a cultural surface.** This often applies to construction fill below a floor or exterior surface. Often used in combination with FAT construction codes (70s).
41 = **Fill: prehistoric ground surface or buried A horizon**
48 = **Fill: not further specified.** This code is used heavily for fill contexts outside structures.
49 = **Fill: other.** An example is intentional fill between kivas at Castle Rock.
60 = **Architectural deposit: construction.** This applies to things that are not fill per se, such as a wall, an intact roof, or a pilaster.
90 = **Undisturbed native: undisturbed sediment or geologic deposit.** Often applies to an undisturbed native level excavated at the bottom of a unit to confirm that there were no more buried cultural deposits
97 = **Not applicable**
98 = **Indeterminate**
99 = **Other**

FAT Types

10 = **Cultural deposit: not further specified.** The deposits are cultural but cannot be defined very specifically as to origin (no basis for argument for refuse type).

11 = **Cultural deposit: primary refuse.** Refers to objects deposited at their location of use or production. Debitage left at a flintknapper's work station would be an example. Sherds left where a vessel broke might be comparable. By convention, we have extended this concept to include the ash fill of hearths, firepits, ashpits, and other thermal features where the ash is interpreted as associated with the use of the feature. This convention has been further extended to include an accumulation on a floor or surface surrounding a hearth.

12 = **Cultural deposit: secondary refuse.** Refers to discarded materials. The implication is that the materials have been discarded away from their location of use or production. This category is used predominantly for midden deposits.

13 = **Cultural deposit: de facto refuse.** Refers to whole, usable tools or containers that are considered to be refuse only because they were abandoned. De facto refuse is generally associated with the abandonment of a structure or activity area.

14 = **Cultural deposit: mixed refuse.** Implies that the deposits are interpreted as some combination of primary, secondary, and de facto refuse

15 = **Cultural deposit: recently disturbed.** Used primarily for pothunted middens

19 = **Cultural deposit: other.** Used for deposits that are not adequately described by the other available codes and should not be lumped with those other categories of cultural deposit (e.g., burial)

20 = **Collapsed structure: not further specified.** Refers to wall fall or roof fall or both. Typically used in combination with FAP codes 30–32.

21 = **Collapsed structure: with de facto refuse.** Same as 20 but also contains numerous complete tools and/or reconstructible vessels. Expected use of this code would be for artifacts believed associated with a roof or second-floor surface that collapsed into the structure.

22 = **Collapsed structure: with mixed refuse.** Same as 20 but includes any other category or combination of primary, secondary, and de facto refuse

29 = **Collapsed structure: other.** Same as 20, but there is some other circumstance that sets this context apart and warrants further explanation and discussion in notes

30 = **Postabandonment deposit: not further specified.** Artifacts incorporated into postabandonment deposits that were probably not entirely naturally deposited. Use of this code implies that specific interpretation of this deposit cannot be made beyond saying it is postabandonment.

31 = **Postabandonment deposit: natural processes (e.g., wind/water, colluvial).** Naturally deposited stratum that may include some artifacts

39 = **Postabandonment deposit: other.** Similar to 30 but there is some basis for a more detailed argument about the origin of artifacts or the assemblage itself (rarely used)

40 = **Natural deposit: during occupation.** Used for sediments and materials interpreted to have been deposited naturally during the occupation of the site

50 = **Mixed deposit: not further specified.** Some combination of cultural (10s), collapsed structure (20s), postabandonment (30s), or construction (70s) deposits, but the exact combination cannot be specifically defined

51 = **Mixed deposit: postabandonment and cultural refuse.** More specific than 50 in specifying that the deposit is a combination of postabandonment processes (30s) and cultural refuse (10s) (e.g., stratigraphic profile spoil material, full cut proveniences)

52 = **Mixed deposit: recent disturbance.** Deposit characterized as some combination of cultural (10s), collapsed structure (20s), postabandonment (30s), or construction (70s) that was recently disturbed, such as by looter's digging, mechanical disturbance, or bioturbation

53 = **Mixed deposit: sampling column.** Special case where the entire PD is assigned to account for some sampling procedure. It does not imply that the samples are mixed up, but rather that the PD refers to a suite of samples or a monolithic column that cross-cuts several depositional contexts.

59 = **Mixed deposit: other.** Requires a discussion of why the other categories do not apply

70 = **Construction deposit:** not further specified. Artifacts in these sediments were deposited during intentional or incidentals act of construction. Construction deposits are a subset of cultural deposits and include culturally deposited fill in walls, between structures, or beneath floors or courtyard surfaces.

71 = **Construction deposit: refuse fill.** Sediment containing abundant cultural refuse, generally secondary refuse, that has been used in construction

72 = **Construction deposit: clean fill.** Construction fill that is essentially redeposited native sediment

73 = **Construction deposit: rubble fill.** Construction fill that contains abundant sandstone or other stone rubble

74 = **Construction deposit: masonry.** Applies to coursed stone masonry, as in a pilaster, deflector, wall, etc.

79 = **Construction deposit: other.** Construction deposit not adequately characterized by the above categories. Requires explanation.

90 = **Noncultural deposit: not further specified**

91 = **Noncultural deposit: other**

97 = **Not applicable.** None of the above applies.

98 = **Indeterminate.** "I can't tell what happened here."

99 = **Other deposit.** Implies that none of the above categories adequately explains the deposit, but the deposit has a specific, identifiable context (e.g., concentrations of disarticulated human remains, backdirt that was rescreened to test artifact recovery by participants)