ABSTRACT

Thousands of flaked stone artifacts have been recovered from the 76 Draw Site in Luna County, New Mexico. These artifacts were analyzed with regard to formal attributes (including presence or absence of a single interior surface, cortex, platform morphology, and margin morphology), in conjunction with mass analysis techniques. These data suggest that the inhabitants of 76 Draw reduced locally available material through generalized core reduction with hard-hammer percussors. In addition, intra-site variation within the assemblage indicates the presence of spatially separate reduction areas. Finally, a comparison of the 76 Draw flaked stone assemblage to several Medio Period Casas Grandes sites reflects the degree to which inhabitants of 76 Draw reduced stone in a manner similar to their neighbors to the South.