UC Berkeley Archaeological X-ray Fluorescence Reports

Title

An Energy-dispersive X-Ray Fluorescence Analysis of Obsidian Artifacts from AZ N:7:308 and 311 (ASM), Northern Arizona

Permalink https://escholarship.org/uc/item/3k60v8qt

Author Shackley, M. Steven

Publication Date 2004-07-28

Supplemental Material https://escholarship.org/uc/item/3k60v8qt#supplemental



Department of Anthropology 232 Kroeber Hall University of California Berkeley, CA 94720-3710

LETTER REPORT

AN ENERGY-DISPERSIVE X-RAY FLUORESCENCE ANALYSIS OF OBSIDIAN ARTIFACTS FROM AZ N:7:308 AND 311 (ASM), NORTHERN ARIZONA

28 July 2004

John N. Rapp Logan Simpson Design, Inc. 51 West Third Street, Suite 450 Tempe, AZ 85281

Dear John,

For a small sample, the obsidian source provenance was relatively diverse (Table 1). If indeed these sites are preclassic Hohokam, the presence of Sauceda Mountains and Vulture obsidian from the Sonoran Desert makes sense. The remaining sources were from northern Arizona, including a newly identified source, Bull Creek, from near Bagdad, Arizona. Source determination was made using source standards at Berkeley (http://www.swxrflab.net/) as reported in Shackley (1998, 1995).

The samples were analyzed with a Spectrace (ThermoNoran) *QuanX* EDXRF spectrometer in the Archaeological XRF Laboratory, University of California, Berkeley. Instrumental methods can be found at http://www.swxrflab.net/anlysis.htm. Analysis of the USGS RGM-1 standard indicates high machine precision for the elements of interest (Govnidaraju 1994; Table 1 here).

Sincerely,

M. Steven Shackley, Ph.D. Director

VOICE: (510) 642-2533 INTERNET: shackley@berkeley.edu http://www.swxrflab.net/

REFERENCES CITED

Govindaraju, K.

1994 1994 Compilation of Working Values and Sample Description for 383 Geostandards. *Geostandards Newsletter* 18 (special issue).

Shackley, M. Steven

- 1988 Sources of Archaeological Obsidian in the Southwest: An Archaeological, Petrological, and Geochemical Study. *American Antiquity* 53(4):752-772.
- 1995 Sources of Archaeological Obsidian in the Greater American Southwest: An Update and Quantitative Analysis. *American Antiquity* 60(3):531-551.

Table 1. Elemental concentrations for the archaeological samples. All measurements in parts per million (ppm).

Site/Sample	Ti	Mn	Fe	Rb	Sr	Y	Zr	Nb	Source
308-1091	1252	37	8702	14	69	30	18	16	Sauceda Mts
		7		7			5		
308-1139	849	50	7641	23	10	33	86	46	Partridge Cr
		0		3					
308-1162	770	54	9407	38	11	84	16	26	RS Hill/Sitgreaves
		6		3			3	5	
308-1179	706	52	7125	22	8	35	86	57	Partridge Cr
		0		8					
308-1254	847	43	7073	19	24	31	68	31	Bull Creek
		9		6					-
308-284	888	60	8148	10	82	11	71	58	Government Mtn
~~~ ~~~		6		(					
308-596	709	51	7462	10	78	14	73	50	Government Mtn
000 700	700	3	7540	0	40	07	0.4	50	
308-703	782	48	7510	24	10	37	84	53	Partridge Cr
044 47	4007	5	7445	3	45	10	40	04	
311-47	1087	38	7115	13	45	10	12	24	Vulture
211 57	766	2 46	0116	8	8	76	5 15	24	DC Hill/Citaroovoo
311-57	766	40 2	9116	38 6	0	76	15 2	24 3	RS Hill/Sitgreaves
RGM1-S1	1620	∠ 31	13015	0 14	11	24	2 21	3 10	standard
	1020	8	13015	5	2	24	21	10	รเล่านลาน
		0		0	2		0		