

POTTERY MOUND: THE 1954 FIELD SEASON

By

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PREFACE

A quarter-century ago, Tainter and Gillio (1980:54) pointed out that Pottery Mound “is a topic urgently requiring explanation.” Even so, the site remains on the edge of most archaeologists’ field of vision. In Volume 9 of the *Handbook of North American Indians* (Ortiz 1979), the index lists Pottery Mound just once (see Ellis 1979:439). On Martin’s (1979:63) map of the Mogollon area, the upper edge of the Eastern Periphery just brushes the lower Rio Puerco. On Cordell’s (1979a:131) map of Eastern Anasazi branches, Pottery Mound is at the east edge of Acoma-Laguna territory, well south of the Albuquerque district. Wendorf and Reed (1955:Fig. 1, 133) defined the southwest boundaries of the Upper Rio Grande culture area as the Rio Puerco on the east and a line drawn east-west through Isleta Pueblo on the south, leaving Pottery Mound just outside that area. Stuart and Gauthier (1988) and several Forest Service/Bureau of Land Management overviews (Berman 1979; Cordell 1979b; Tainter and Gillio 1980) also show Pottery Mound outside the Rio Grande area. Stuart and Gauthier align the site with their Acoma-Laguna axis, though just barely. Their base map (Stuart and Gauthier 1988:5), drawn from Forest Service administrative units, shows Pottery Mound as just within the northeast corner of their Mt. Taylor unit of west-central New Mexico. On a more detailed map (Stuart and Gauthier 1988:120), that portion of the Puerco has moved into Cordell’s Albuquerque district.

In more recent research the site’s affiliation has been shifted east. Spielmann (1998a, 1998b:9) groups Pottery Mound with the Rio Abajo sites, including the Piro pueblo of Qualacu on the east bank of the Rio Grande (see Marshall 1987). Dittert (1998:82) places Pottery Mound just east of his Acoma Culture Province. Cordell (1997:404) includes Pottery Mound with Rio Grande sites in a discussion of immigration from the San Juan Basin and architectural evidence for the presence of the katsina cult. Stuart (2000:148–149) relates it to the earlier Hidden Mountain Site and other sites along Rio Grande tributaries.

Archaeological boundaries are often acknowledged to be arbitrary, but the repeated placement of Pottery Mound at or near such boundaries is telling. While archaeologists know of the site and its kiva art, they often seem unable (or unwilling) to work it into studies of the demographic, social, and other changes of the Pueblo IV period. This tendency undoubtedly relates to the site’s research history. After brief visits in the early 1900s by Warner (1928a, b), Luhrs (1937), and Mera (1940), Frank Hibben of the University of New Mexico began excavations at the site in 1954; his last known fieldwork there was in 1989. Except for limited studies in 1979 (by a UNM field school contingent directed by Linda Cordell), all excavation at the site in the 20th century was led by Hibben. Unfortunately, he never produced a comprehensive description of the work; his published output was limited to a book on the kiva art (Hibben 1975), two brief reports in *American Antiquity* (Hibben 1955, 1966), and popular articles (Hibben 1960, 1967). Otherwise, the site is described fragmentarily through topical articles, theses, dissertations, and passages in books.

The profession’s failure to grapple with Pottery Mound may stem in part from reluctance to deal with claims that the site included a large platform mound and other evidence of strong ties with Mesoamerica (Hibben 1966). The bigger problem has been the inability to evaluate such claims, or reach independent conclusions about Pottery Mound, due to a lack of information. In 2003 the Maxwell Museum discovered a number of student notebooks, maps, and other documents in

Hibben's emeritus office and lab, apparently held by him for the contemplated (Hibben 1987:36) but never completed general report on Pottery Mound. His lab also held numerous boxes of collections from the site. Shortly afterward, a complete or near-complete series of photographs of the kiva murals was found at his home. The documents and collections found in 2003, combined with those already at the Maxwell Museum, provide a reasonably thorough description of the work at Pottery Mound. There is only so much that can be done with half-century old records and collections but to the extent that they can be made to yield useful information, this will be done. Our plan is to prepare separate descriptive reports of each of the official field seasons, followed by a report on the salvage years.

We did not include a comparative and synthetic final chapter in this report. Given finite time and energy, we believe that the greater good lies in getting out as many descriptive reports as possible, leaving others to derive their own conclusions (which they are apt to do anyway). Meanwhile, we will encourage specialists to conduct topical research, beginning with Hayward Franklin's analysis of the pottery from the 1979 stratigraphic excavation. Once detailed information from each field season is widely available, the site will be more accessible, both to specialists and those interested in synthesizing its history. Pottery Mound will then take its rightful place in Pueblo prehistory.

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ERRATUM

In the initial version of this report, Figure 30 (Room A-23 or 4sub2) was upside down (i.e., north was to the bottom of the page). The figure has been rotated to its correct orientation in this version of the report.

D.A.P.
J.H.B.
June 2008

Chapter 1

INTRODUCTION

LA 416, Pottery Mound: The Site

Pottery Mound is a Pueblo IV period ruin on the southwest bank of the Rio Puerco in Valencia County, New Mexico, west of Los Lunas (Figure 1). The location itself is uninviting: flat, heavily grazed grassland next to a river famous for its muddy and variable flow (see Appendix A for selected photographs of the site.) Early Hispanic efforts to farm along the river were frustrated by poor soil, the often alkaline water, and floods. Nearby, however, are low hills with juniper trees for fuel, and alluvial fans where runoff farming was possible. The site was also on an obvious route between the Rio Grande and the higher country to the west.

From the first records, the site has been noted for the mounding of its melted adobe architecture and for the abundance and variety of pottery on its surface. The site includes room blocks, plazas, and middens sprawling over a 350 by 180 m area. At least two interior plazas were present but between the melting of the adobe architecture and the excavation approach used at the site, the layout is unclear. The picture is complicated by a depositional sequence including at least two occupations. Unfortunately for a site with an involved formation history, the fieldwork did not include a consistent application of stratigraphic principles.

The pottery rims at the site are typically Glaze A style, but it is clear (from other ceramic changes, from a limited number of rims, and from evidence from other sites in the area) that Pottery Mound was occupied into Glaze C times if not slightly later. Unfortunately, the site yielded almost no tree-ring dates, and other absolute dating methods were rarely attempted. For now, the site appears to have been first occupied between 1325 and 1350 and abandoned between 1450 and 1500.

Pottery mound is best known for its kiva murals (Hibben 1975), but also for Hibben's claim that the site includes a platform mound. In 1975, Hibben summarized his conclusions as follows:

When it became suspected that an artificial structure might be the basis for the entire sequence, some twenty tests of small areas were carried down through the several architectural levels to examine the structure beneath. These tests were generally inconclusive, for several reasons. The various architectural levels bore no relationship to each other in plan. Furthermore, the first architectural level was built on top of the flat-topped structure beneath, and a number of trash pits and kivas were dug into it. Tests of small areas gave little information.

To resolve these uncertainties, in 1961 the southern edge of this structure was laid bare. The resultant [bulldozer] trench was deep enough to reveal a complete cross-section of all levels of the site, which verified that the first structure at Pottery Mound was indeed a flat-topped pyramid in two levels. The second or uppermost terrace of the mound was difficult to locate because later kivas, rooms,

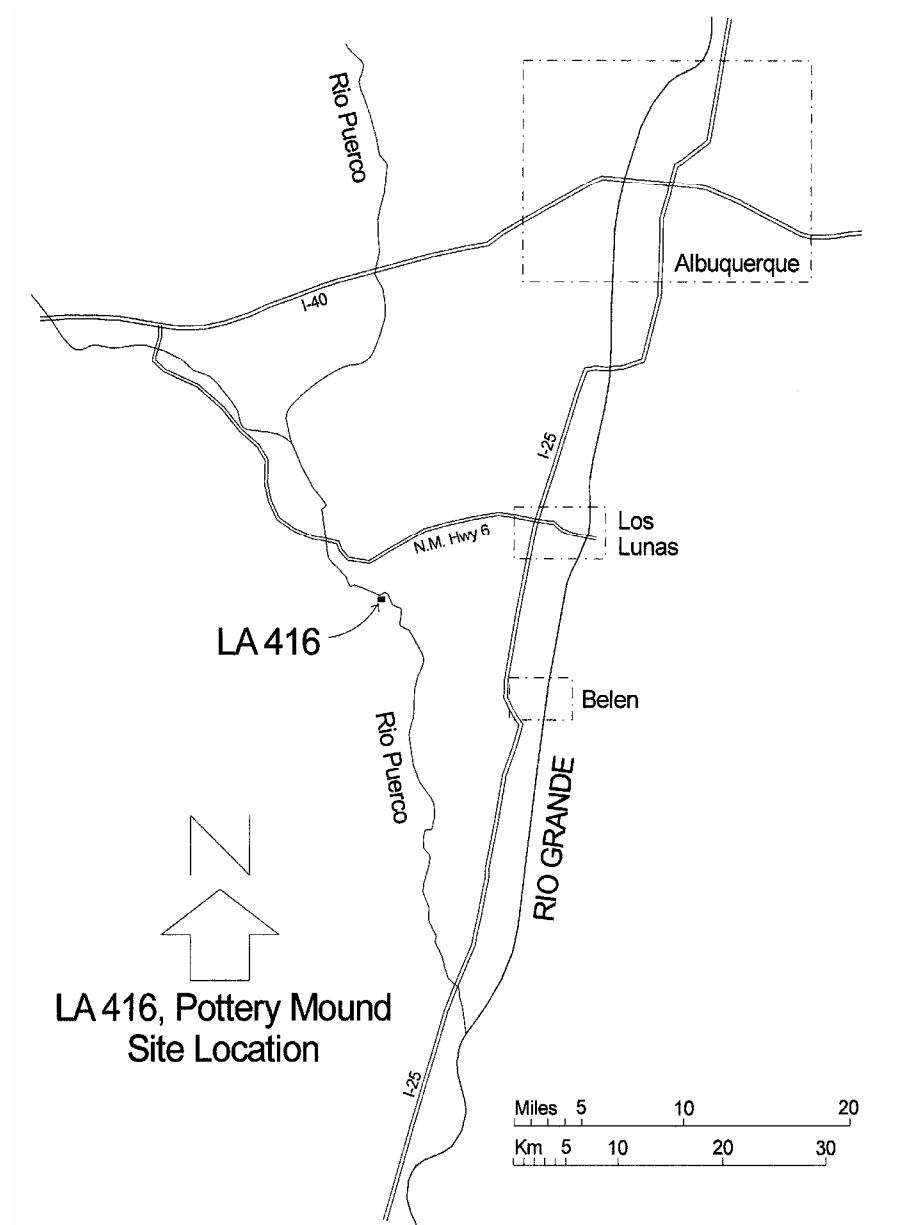


Figure 1. Location of Pottery Mound.

and trash pits had marred its outline, but in size it appeared to be about 215 feet (65 m.) square. The whole flat-topped structure was oriented to north and south [Hibben 1975:6].

Hibben (1975:10) further stated, “To the south of the Pottery Mound structure is another edifice, one with a sunken, caliche-covered floor of unknown dimensions. This may be a court or entrance to the structure, or possibly a ball court.”

Hibben used the platform mound and possible ball court to support his contention that Pottery Mound was heavily influenced by Mesoamerica. As Gwinn Vivian (Vivian and Vivian 2005) has pointed out, Hibben’s concern with “Mexican” influences developed sometime after his initial work at the site. Explanations for the original selection of the site are limited to a few passing remarks that fail to agree. Hibben’s own comment is that “Over ninety percent of the pottery found there was decorated, not utilitarian, an indication that the site had been used as a ceremonial center and would therefore contain artifacts of great significance” (Hibben 1975:2).

In 1964, however, Jerry Brody indicated a different reason for the work:

The site of Pottery Mound, before excavation, was of interest to a small and specialized group of people primarily because it was hoped that the site could shed light on the period of transition from black on white to glaze wares on the Rio Grande. On excavation, this hope proved fruitless, but discovery of the many murals there added unexpected importance to the town, and considerably broadened the range of interest in it [Brody 1964:141].

The rationale mentioned by Brody makes sense, inasmuch as the surface sherds include small amounts of black-on-white and corrugated gray ceramics. Based on the excavations at the site, however, those sherds must be derived from heirloom pieces rather than from a Pueblo III occupation. As Brody (1964) emphasizes, the Rio Grande glaze ware tradition was fully blown by the time Pottery Mound was established.

Steven Emslie stated that the site was selected “because of erosional impacts of the Rio Puerco” (Emslie 1981:853). Still another explanation (not one mentioned by any of the participants) is H. P. Mera’s singling out of the site: “Sherds of three different cultures are present in such quantities that it makes this village unique in the Rio Grande drainage” (Mera 1940:18). This guess is supported by the fact that Hibben also worked at Hummingbird Ruin (LA 578), of which Mera (1940:19) states, “This village ... possesses some similarity to LA 416 in that two of the three cultures found in that site are extensively represented here.”

These and other explanations are not mutually exclusive. Pottery Mound may have been selected for a variety of reasons including the extensive remains, the wealth of decorated ceramics (including the variety of types noted by Mera), the possibility of tracing the local shift from white wares to glaze wares, the incipient destruction of the site by the Rio Puerco, and practical considerations (the ability to conduct a field school without a field camp; private ownership of the site, which meant that no permit was needed).

Whatever his motivation, in June 1954 Frank Hibben inaugurated a summer field school at Pottery Mound under the auspices of the University of New Mexico's Department of Anthropology. The field school was repeated in 1955, 1957, and 1958, enrolling upper and lower division undergraduates and a few graduate students. Hibben also worked at the site under a National Science Foundation grant in 1960 and 1961, and continued informal excavations until 1989 if not later. In 1979, a UNM field school contingent directed by Linda Cordell worked at the site simultaneously with Hibben's informal excavations.

The lack of data from the field schools and other excavations has been a continuing source of frustration, and possibly the main reason the site has not received more attention. Hibben's (1955–1975) published reports were either brief or in a popular format. Also, they focused on the kiva murals and a hypothesized platform mound, providing little information on the rest of the site. The few contemporary studies focused on the pottery (Brody 1964; Voll 1961), avifauna (Emslie 1981), burials (Schorsch 1962), and kiva murals (Vivian 1961). In more recent dissertations, Helen Crotty (1995) used the murals to examine social complexity, while Suzanne Eckert (2003) investigated immigration and ritual through pottery and mural iconography. Any personal field notes that Hibben and Schorsch kept have not been located. Rumor has it that some of Schorsch's personal notes were discarded, due to water damage, by his estate. In 2003, fortunately, a number of student notebooks, plans, and profiles were located in Hibben's emeritus office and lab. These materials provide the first detailed information on the excavated features and, in the case of features lost to the Puerco, the only data that will ever be available.

Sitting as it does on the bank of the Rio Puerco, Pottery Mound is highly susceptible to erosion. In the second half of the 1900s, a meander of the stream progressively cut into the site, threatening its destruction. In 1981, the Corps of Engineers built a berm across the meander that has successfully deflected the Puerco away from the site. Nonetheless, at least one kiva (No. 17) and an unknown number of rooms have been destroyed. Erosion continues to be a problem, and given the geologically unstable setting, the site will always be threatened.

The 1954 Field School

According to Hibben's grade book, the 1954 class comprised 11 students enrolled in Field Research, six students registered for Advanced Summer Field Session, and two students enrolled in Advanced Field Research. Three others dropped out or otherwise did not complete the course, and one student was registered in two of the categories. Notebooks have been found for 12 of the 17 students who received a grade for the field school, all of them apparently undergraduates. According to information in the student notes, Eleanor "Brownie" Hibben worked in the area called Room F-3, and Stewart Peckham was there for two days, assisting with, among other things, excavation of a burial.

About halfway through the session, on July 14, the students were taken to the St. Bonaventure's Day dances at Cochiti (see Lange 1979:Figure 13) to learn what the dances shown on the kiva murals might have been like. Hibben also suggested that Cochiti society might give them some idea of how life was organized at Pottery Mound.

The area exposed that year included about 6,175 square feet (575 m²) of room blocks and 650 feet (200 m) of hand trenches (Figure 2). The student notebooks indicate that more trenches were dug than appear on the field maps and published maps of the site. Exactly how many rooms were excavated, and to what extent, is not clear. Workmen preceded the students to the site and dug the trenches. The students' first two or three days were devoted to wall clearing, orientation, and preliminary excavation in exposed rooms. In most cases the students did not specify which rooms they were in—the numbering system had not been set up—and the locations cannot be deciphered from their notes or their sketches of wall segments.

The notebooks indicate that all told, the students did at least some work in about 25 rooms, and excavated 33 burials, two stratigraphic tests, and one kiva and part of a second. Two other kivas were identified.

The amount of excavation in rooms varied, depending in part on the energy of individual students but also on how often they were pulled away to help excavate burials, the “strat” tests, and Kiva 1. The first rooms to be excavated were in “Room Block A” and the “Central Block.” In almost every case recorded measurements are in feet and inches, and they are so reported here. Measurements under one foot are sometimes given as inches and sometimes as a fraction or a decimal fraction of a foot; again, what is reported here is what appears in the notebooks.

Russell Schorsch, a graduate student who wrote his master's thesis on the site's burials (Schorsch 1962), had day-to-day oversight of the work. He supervised the students, handled logistics, answered questions, ran the lab, and sorted out stratigraphic and room relationships. He also prepared the feature map. Hibben was also present and prepared the contour map. Setting the pattern for future work, the field crew was based in Albuquerque and took a UNM bus to the site each day. This long commute obviated the logistics often associated with a field camp.

The 1954 notebooks vary wildly in content and quality. Although the students knew that the notebooks would be a major portion of their grade and had been told that they were looking for information, not things, their understanding of what they were to do and how they were to record their work was spotty. A few provided detailed descriptions and careful plans and profiles of their rooms and the features within them. Others, more visually and artistically inclined, drew beautiful illustrations of artifacts and burials but wrote little about the features themselves. This problem was exacerbated by the lack of vertical provenience control, so that all depths are given from the tops of walls that no longer exist. None of the notebooks mentions the use of screens.

Regular laboratory sessions were a part of each field week, and the 1954 notebooks list each formal artifact analyzed and the feature from which it came. The instructions in the field were to record the depth of each formal artifact and its distance from the two nearest corners, but only a few notebooks contain that information. Only pottery, bone tools, and beads were collected from the general excavations; other artifacts are known to us only through the students' descriptions and illustrations. Records from one stratigraphic test provide some representative data on bone, stone, and botanical materials.

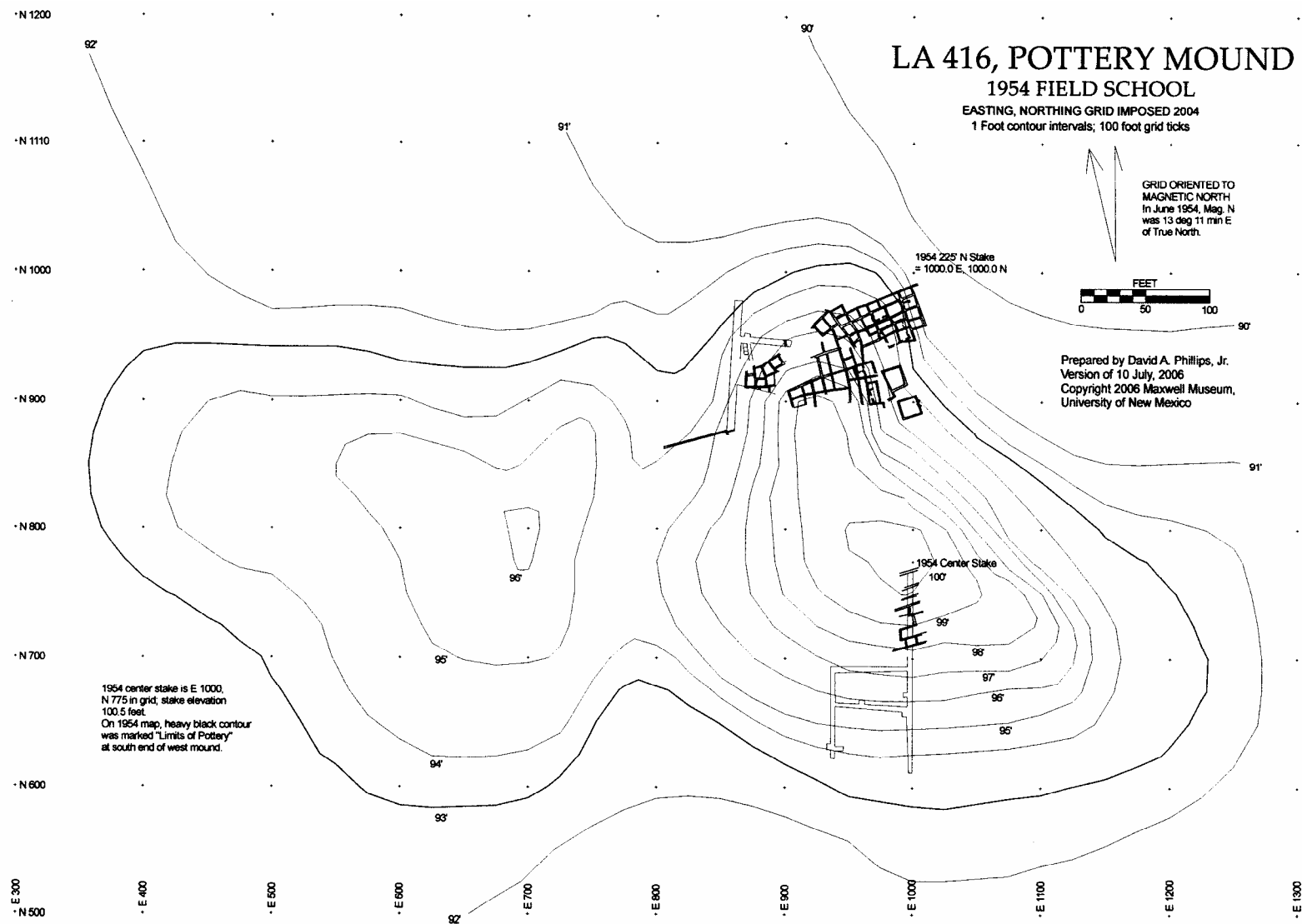


Figure 2. Pottery Mound in 1954. This map is a composite of plane table maps by Schorsch (of the excavations) and Hibben (of the mound contours).

Finally, there is the matter of determining who excavated what, and where. Several trenches were dug, apparently by workmen, before the students arrived on the site. The 1954 notebooks begin by stating that students were told to follow walls and identify rooms “in the NW portion of the site.” The numbers designating those rooms (referred to here as the Central Block) begin with an H, but neither those room numbers nor the plan views of the rooms seem to match anything on the field maps. The actual “NW portion of the site” is west of any work conducted that year.

A Northwest Trench with two laterals marked the western boundary of the 1954 work, and a Southwest Trench and a Southeast Trench connected by two laterals marked the southern extent. A trench referred to in the notebooks as the Northeast Trench or the East Lateral went through the north and south walls of “the Painted Kiva” (Kiva 1), as well as through four rooms to the north. This trench does not appear on any known field map. The Northwest Trench must have been opened early on, as it contained Burial No. 1.

Most of the students were later assigned to a room or rooms in the far northeast room block, here called Room Block A (Figure 3). Thinking that the northeast corner of the first exposed rooms represented one end of the north row of rooms in that block, the rooms were numbered, from east to west, A-1, A-2, etc. Rooms in the next row to the south were designated B-1, B-2, and so forth. At some point, a partial row of rooms was discovered north of Row A, at the west end of the room block, and all of the rooms were renumbered. The top row became A-1, A-2, and A-3; what had been Row A became Row B; and so forth down to Row F. As more (possibly connected) rooms were discovered to the southwest, the numbering system was continued, with Rows G, H, and I.

On the final map for the season, prepared by Russell Schorsch, the numbering system was changed yet again; rooms formally assigned to students were designated A-1 through A-24. Schorsch must have made the change as he prepared the map, as the new system is not mentioned in any of the notebooks. The only direct correlation with the numbers used during the excavations is in Schorsch’s notes on one of the field maps. To add to the confusion, some rooms in the blocks were not given numbers, and some excavated rooms were not included in the new numbering scheme.

In Room Block A, the final set of numbers indicates that 13 rooms were wholly or partially excavated. What was called Room F-3 was eventually shown to be the southwest corner of Kiva 3. In the Central Block (the area first referred to as the “northwest portion of the site”), Rooms H-9 and H-10 were excavated and described in more detail than many other rooms on the mound, and two other rooms were identified and given field numbers, but none of these was assigned an “A” number.

In the actual northwestern series of rooms excavated in 1954, called Fill Substructure West (FSW) in the notes, two rooms with field numbers do not have numbers on the final map. Also, a new room was added to the final map, but there is no excavation record for that room. Finally, at least seven rooms were identified in the Southwest Trench, either while digging the trench or during burial excavations, but are not described in the notebooks.

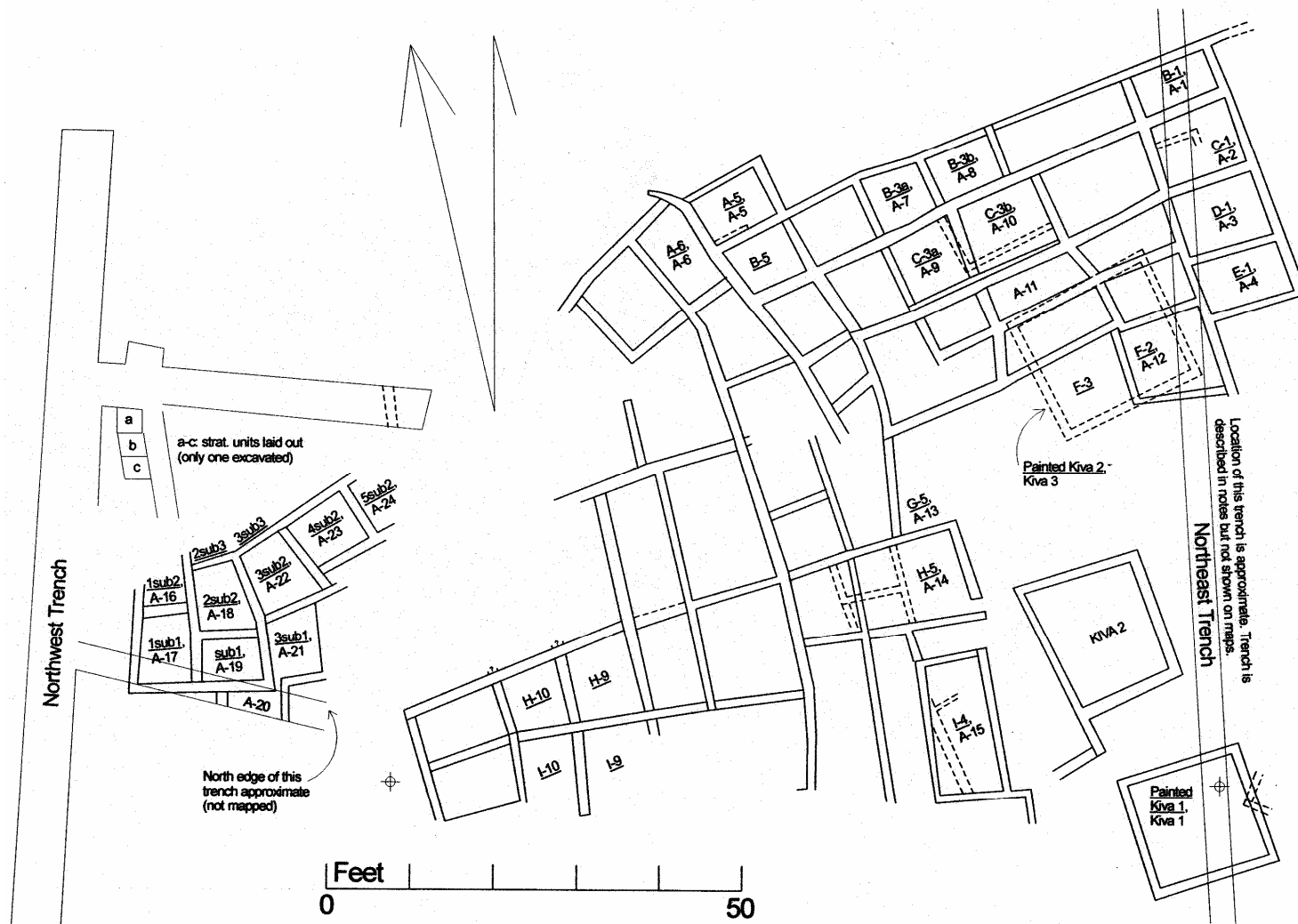


Figure 3. Northern work area, 1954 field season. Based on a plane table map by Schorsch.

Hibben believed that FSW was earlier than Room Block A. The FSW room block was more deeply buried, with the tops of the walls 2 to 3 feet (60–90 cm) below the ground surface. The rooms there were smaller on average (4.2 m²) than in Room Block A (6.1 m²) or the Central Block (8.8 m²). They were also more crudely built, had fewer interior features, and had no more than one identified floor level (although in at least one room, underlying wall alignments were noted). The FSW rooms did, however, contain seven pendants and pendant fragments identified as selenite, another 10-plus that may have been selenite, and two pieces of unworked selenite. No selenite, worked or otherwise, was recorded elsewhere on the site. Finally, the FSW room block contained clear evidence of a major fire, attributed by Hibben to destruction by outsiders.

Although at least two floors were recorded in eight rooms, and as many as six in one room, the distances between them suggest multiple occupations rather than multiple stories. Nine rooms contained at least one carefully built stone-lined hearth, and three rooms had two such hearths in the same floor. Just one hearth of this type was exposed in the FSW room block. Ventilators were recorded only in Kiva 1 and one room in Room Block A. Four rooms had filled-in doorways or openings. Seven rooms overlay earlier walls that ran at different angles and alignments.

The 1954 season's discoveries included at least three and probably four kivas. (The italics in the remainder of this paragraph indicate the kiva numbers that were carried through to Hibben's 1975 publication on kiva art.) *Kiva 1*, identified during the first week at the site, was generally referred to in the student notes as the Painted Kiva. The true nature of the kiva underneath Rooms A-12 and F-3, called Painted Kiva 2 in the notebooks, was not recognized until near the end of the session; it contained the last burial excavated, Burial 33. *Kiva 4* seems to have been identified in connection with the excavation of Burial 32 and was first called *Kiva 2*. Painted Kiva 2 was then designated *Kiva 3*, with annotations in the notebooks by Schorsch indicating the change. The structure ultimately called *Kiva 2* is never mentioned in the notebooks but apparently was found that summer as well.

Thirty-three burials were found in 1954. Most were exposed in the southern trenches, at depths of 1.8 m (6 feet) or so, in a midden (Figure 4). An adult burial, probably female, was found in the southeast corner of Kiva 3, at a depth of 5 feet (1.5 m), and a second adult female was interred on the floor of Kiva 4. An infant burial was found in Room A-11 and a juvenile burial was found in the Northeast Trench just south of the southeast corner of Room A-12. For a recent study of Pottery Mound burials, see Wade (2005).

Only pottery was collected consistently. Hawley's (1950) *Field Manual of Southwestern Pottery Types* was the recommended identification guide, but the students' success in applying the guide was variable. Some students listed only wares, such as Glaze I. Others listed types to the best of their ability, and described or even drew unidentified sherds, but there is great inconsistency in the typing. The students recorded over 30,500 sherds: about 12,000 from the rooms, 6,000 from two kivas, 1,200 from burial contexts, 4,700 from two stratigraphic tests, 1,800 from on and near the site surface before the feature excavations began, and 4,700 from the exploratory trenches. About one-third of the 1954 assemblage was Glaze I, 0.7 percent Zuni and Hopi, and 45 percent utility. The pottery is listed in detail in Appendix B, using the names provided by the students.

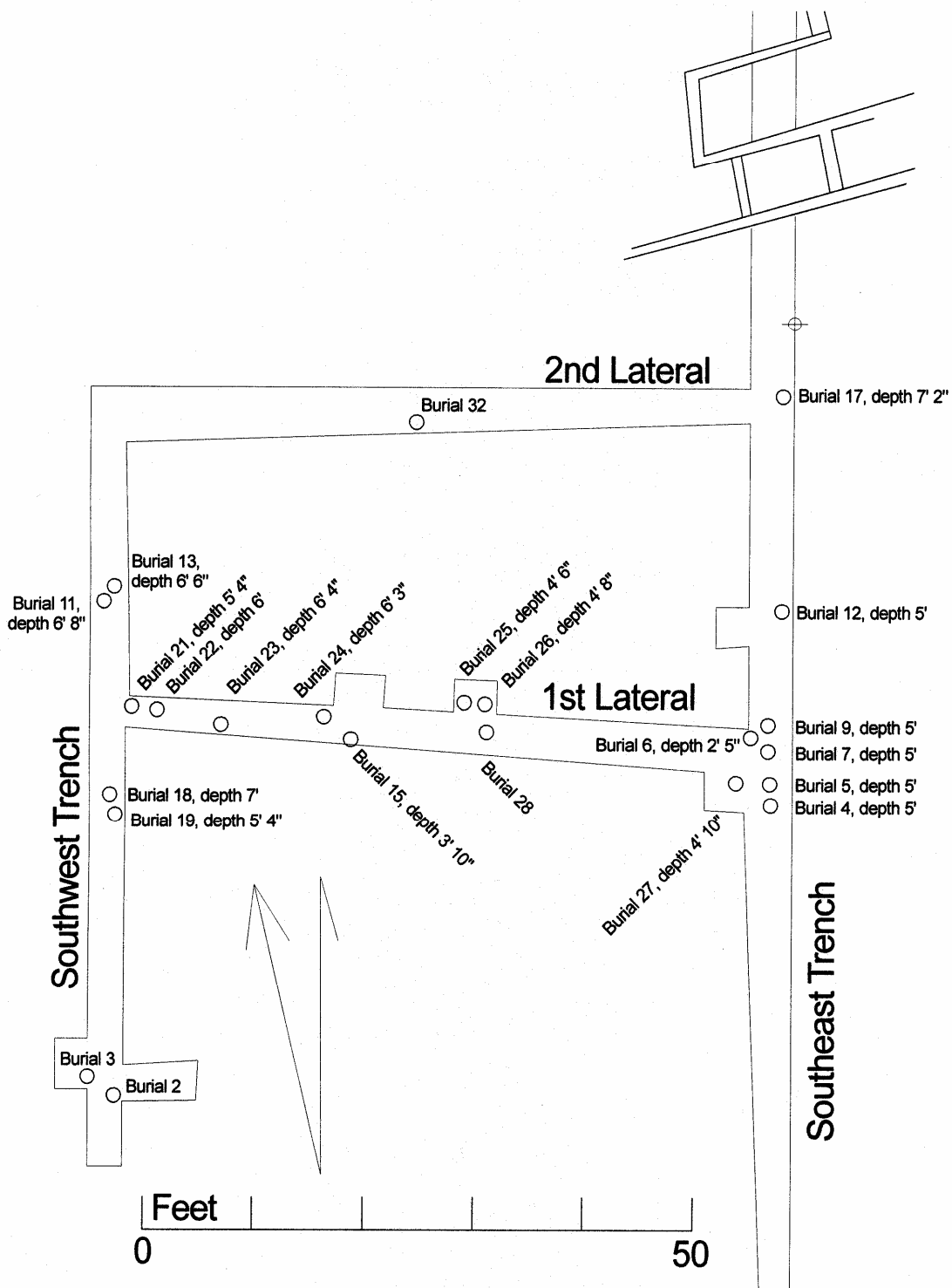


Figure 4. South work area, showing burial locations and depths as noted by Schorsch. The rooms at the north end of the Southeast Trench were outlined but not excavated.

Other artifacts listed in student notebooks include a hair ornament, a whistle, Pacific Coast shell, projectile points, other stone tools, and “dozens” or “hundreds” of chert or obsidian flakes. Of about 25 stone beads recorded, 22 were turquoise; all but two of the turquoise beads were from Rooms A-9 and A-18. Yellow ocher was scattered on the floors in Rooms A-9 and A-10, with a suggestion in the notebook that the lower walls of those rooms had a yellow border.

Although faunal and botanical materials from the excavated features were not counted or described in detail, students exposed quantities of burned corn—in hearths, in storage bins and pits, and scattered about. One student described a room filled with charred corn. One gourd seed was recorded. Bones of turkey, deer, rabbits, and rodents were abundant; elk bones were fairly common. One student recorded part of a yucca sandal, tied with a square knot.

Both of the 1954 stratigraphic tests described in the notebooks were 1 by 1 meter squares dug in 6-inch levels. On the field maps, a row of three of these units is shown running south from the second lateral for the Northwest Trench. Only one of these tests is reported in the notebooks; it was 25 levels deep. (The student did not indicate which of the proposed tests it was.) The second test, at an unidentified location next to the Southeast Trench, went to 14 levels. In the pottery from the Northwest test (3,330 sherds), most Hopi sherds were found in the top levels, with Jeddito above Sikyatki, and accounted for 0.2 percent of the total. Zuni sherds were equally rare, though found at greater depth. In the Southeast test (1,290 sherds), the only two Hopi (Jeddito) sherds were found in the top 6 inches, and no Zuni sherds were identified. In both tests, utility wares were about half of the recovered assemblage.

Paintings remained on the east, south, and west walls of Kiva 1, but the north wall had fallen face down onto the floor. After some trial and error, a fair amount of the painted surfaces was recovered. Only the first layer of paintings was uncovered and copied in 1954, and much of the effort went into discovering the best ways to copy, remove, and preserve them. Two students recorded a visitor from Laguna who said that the design on the north wall of Kiva 1 was similar to one used at Laguna, “a type put on in March.” One of the 1954 students wrote a class paper that fall (Brody 1954) that included gouaches of the kiva murals.

The disposition of the artifacts is not mentioned in the 1954 records. The Pottery Mound collections have yet to be fully examined but it appears that consistent with the usual practice at the time, most sherds were discarded after being typed. Thus, most or all of the surviving collections from 1954 must consist of formal artifacts.

Chapter 2

FIELD METHODS

The 1954 field school students were provided with a field manual, but no copy has turned up. The methodology that follows was gleaned from student notebooks, or rather from the notebooks of the six students who wrote something down. One student noted that their instructions applied specifically to work on a pueblo in a desert environment. Three whose primary focus was on Kiva 1 wrote in detail on that work.

To quote one student, “We will learn to excavate carefully, to survey the site [and] to recognize pottery from which most of our information comes.” This same student noted that they were looking for information, not things: “We are digging for a story,” namely where the people of Pottery Mound had come from and what they did there. Students were to jot down everything of importance, but also things that might not seem important at the time but might be later on. Regarding features, students were to draw pictures, take measurements, and note instances of burning, cave-ins, and artifacts. The basic rule was to “start from the known and work to the unknown.” These directives were not fully digested; some students did a careful job of recording their rooms, but others wrote about almost nothing but the artifacts they found.

Some of the interpretations in the notes are almost certainly those of Schorsch or Hibben; others are more likely student speculation. One student offered the following unsolicited testimonial: “[Hibben] is wonderful. He never misses a trick. He walks around, a careful observer, and peps you up and helps your morale, just when you need it.”

Rooms were selected for excavation and assigned to individual students when enough of the area was exposed to allow some understanding of the site. The excavators needed to plan the removal of sand and adobe; a row of unassigned rooms could be used for backdirt and for a wheelbarrow path. Dirt was to be thrown or taken as far away as possible so as not to dig it twice.

The students were to provide themselves with a “welded” trowel,¹ a whisk broom, a small paint brush, and a camera; a pick was optional. Sample bags were to be labeled with the name of the site, the date, the specific contents, the location where the artifact or artifacts were collected, and the collector’s name. Formal artifacts were to be put in envelopes (and, presumably, the envelopes were put in the sample bags). To provenience artifacts, the students were to give the distance from the top of the nearest wall and from the two nearest corners.

“Wall restoration” (exposing walls) began with gently trowel-scraping and brushing dirt from the exposed adobe stub, while being alert for plaster and cross-walls. The student was then to carefully sweep the local surface to outline the wall, to sweep more as necessary, and to scrape the surface of the wall with a trowel. Where there were double walls or pieces of adobe “where

¹Although U.S. archaeologists’ favorite trowel, by Marshalltown, has a shaft and blade forged from one piece of steel, in 2003 two welded trowels were found in Hibben’s emeritus labs. Their one advantage over forged trowels is that they cannot be used to pick or pry at the earth, without soon breaking. Hibben may have preferred trowels that prevented students from using aggressive trowel techniques.

they shouldn't be," the area was to be swept closely and outlined, and a trowel used to remove loose dirt. A double wall or buttress was to be left in place; fallen adobe was to be dug out. Students were to observe whether the adobe was burned or plastered, whether there was anything unusual about the structure, and how the assigned room joined with others.

The next step was "restoration" of the entire room. When the walls had been cleared down about 8 inches, the fill to that depth was to be removed, using only a whiskbroom, never a trowel. The dirt was to be carefully "screened" for artifacts (but as no student mentioned using screens, this may refer to troweling through the loosened fill, or a similar technique). At depths below 8 inches, extreme care was to be used to avoid damaging or digging through floor features and floors. Pottery, bones, beads, and occasionally other artifacts were collected. One corner of a room was at least sometimes left unexcavated to show the stratigraphy.

An ash layer in a room was to be taken as an indication that a fire pit was nearby. The first step in finding the pit was to carefully sweep the area and clear it with a trowel. All sherds, vessels, animal bones, and remains of corn were to be saved. Once cleared out, the pit was to be drawn or photographed.

An area containing a burial was to be swept with a brush, not a whiskbroom, to avoid dislodging and losing objects. A trowel was to be used carefully; a brush handle was preferred. The student was to dig around the burial, pedestaling it. Once exposed, the burial was to be photographed.

Only a few students were selected to work in what was known as the Painted Kiva. One wrote that Hibben instructed him to "sort of pry the dirt loose from the wall, and follow the wall as far as possible," while being sure to not leave tool marks on the wall or expose the paintings.

More specifically, the instructions were to work before the fill dirt nearest the walls had dried by exposure to sun and air, as that dirt would come away most easily while sandy and moist. The excavators were to use a trowel to remove dirt as close to the wall as possible without touching the underlying paint. If the fill had already dried, it had to be hacked away with the trowel to about an inch from the wall surface. In either case, the remaining dirt was to be carefully scraped off using a small tool such as "a penknife or a well-worn grapefruit knife." Students were specifically instructed to make sure that the heel of the hand did not touch the wall, "the hardest part" of the work.

If the plaster was weak or crumbly, some dirt was to be left for strengthening. Root growth behind or directly on top of the painting was an additional problem, increasing the possibility that the plaster would break away. When roots behind the plaster caused it to bulge, leaving a layer of dirt was particularly important, as without the additional support the plaster would very likely fall away from the wall. Once a thin layer of dirt had dried over weak plaster, it was not to be tampered with, as the dried dirt was stronger than the materials on the wall and would take paint and plaster with it if it came off.

Some of the dirt next to the plaster could be removed with a soft-bristled brush, but with great care, because the plaster could be brushed off as well, especially when not in good condition. In Kiva 1, the students found that the plaster was in fact often softer than the dirt, which would dry

out, while the plaster stayed moist and crumbly because of the damp dirt behind it. “If the plaster and the paintings on it are in good condition, as they were for the dancing figures on the north end of the east wall, brushing is excellent for final cleaning of the wall.”

All sherds, bones,² and “important stones” found in the kiva fill were to be collected. Sherds from the fill in the 6 inches above the floor were kept separate from the rest.

Backdirt from the wall cleaning was to be piled in the center of the room to keep it from falling back against the painted surfaces. The backdirt was also to be shoveled from the kiva as soon as possible to provide space for further accumulation. However, getting the dirt (and excavators) out of the kiva was a problem; people had to “climb over a rather weak wall” (the north one), which had been compromised by the Northeast Trench and from which the layers of plaster had fallen prehistorically (or been deliberately cut through and toppled) onto the floor. One student suggested that having a ladder in the field would have been helpful.

There were other difficulties for the excavators, related to the summer weather. When it was dry the heat caused discomfort, the dirt hardened over the painted walls, and moving backdirt sometimes created so much dust that seeing and breathing were difficult. The July rains, while providing relief from the heat, created mud and threatened the exposed paintings with water damage. To solve this last problem, the kiva excavation was covered with tarpaulins, with a hole in the center. Rain thus drained away from the walls and into the center of the room. Fill dirt was left in the bottom of the excavation to protect the floor and the lower walls.

Once cleaned to the extent possible, the paintings were removed and taken to the laboratory for further cleaning and preservation. One student³ noted that this work was easier in the lab, in part because the light was better. In the kiva itself shade was better than direct sunlight, which made hues seem lighter than they were. Reflected sunlight was best but “almost impossible to achieve.”

While given general instructions, the students were often left to their own devices and in fact worked out for themselves the best techniques for cleaning and removing paintings. In the case of Kiva 1, at least, the results suggest that Hibben chose well in deciding who was to do this delicate work. Two in particular⁴ summarized their experience and insights about the cleaning and removal process. Another important task, both within the kiva and in the lab, was copying the paintings, but none of the recorded instructions have to do with that work.

According to one of these students⁵, in the initial wall-cleaning stages it was best to take the dirt away in large clods, as they tended to separate from the plaster. This did not work if the dirt was clay or clay-like, which was the case in the corners of the room. This fill retained a great deal of moisture, and the student found that the only way to remove it was to leave a quarter-inch layer on the wall to dry, then scrape it off. The bulk of the fill, however, came off best when moist.

²Elsewhere, the students reported that they were instructed to collect “bone tools.”

³Notebook 2003.23.10

⁴Notebooks 2003.23.8 and .12

⁵Notebook 2003.23.12

Lime deposits left by roots that followed the wall-fill juncture indicated when not more than 1/4 inch of dirt was left over the plaster. At this point, a “very sharp, well-weighted instrument” (e.g., the penknife or grapefruit knife mentioned above) was the best tool. A final caution was to avoid undercutting the layer of plaster, as the extra weight could cause it to break and fall.

Paint layers of different colors had to be treated differently, apparently because of differences in thickness and composition. Keeping the dirt—and the painted layer—moist over white paint was particularly important, as the white paint was generally thicker than other colors and more likely to flake off when dry. (In a video on the Pottery Mound site [Hibben and Hibben n.d.], Hibben suggested that the white areas were sheets of selenite that had been laid on the walls and formed a natural bond with the plaster. Chemically speaking, this is unlikely.) The colors of the yellow and red paints seemed to stay truer if those layers were partly dry when cleaned. Black paint was thick in some places and thin in others, though whether applied that way or because there were two types of paint was not stated. The thick black paint, like the thickly applied white paint, was more easily cleaned when moist. The thin black paint was more easily exposed if partly dry.

The pigments aside, drying was problematic in that the plaster tended to crack as it dried. When allowed to dry slowly underneath a tarp, the cracking was less pronounced, but “larger areas” (of cracking?) developed later that had to be glued. A student noted that a similar technique was used in the lab to remove the last dirt from the plaster, but that damp towels could be left on the painted surface overnight if the dirt had dried out too much.

The paintings on Level 1 of the north wall of Kiva 1 presented a particular problem, as they had fallen onto the floor, in some cases without completely separating from the wall. The plaster appeared to have been deliberately cut through. To remove the paintings, the students jacketed them in plaster. The first step was removing excess dirt from the back of the painting, both to lighten the cast and to see how much damage had been done when the painting had fallen.

The first attempt was less than successful. The painting being removed was jacketed and lipped, but the lipping was inadequate to retain the loose earth beneath (behind?) the painting. When the cast was moved, the earth simply fell out, carrying parts of the painting with it. In subsequent efforts, bands of plaster reinforced by excelsior or burlap were placed beneath the painting, which proved successful in holding the loose earth.

When the paintings were too large for easy removal in one piece, they were cut in two and the two pieces were jacketed separately. A piece of muslin soaked in Alvar (a synthetic resin) was applied to the back surface of the painted plaster so that a strip of painting 6 inches wide could be removed without losing more than 1/4 inch on either side of the break.

The paintings still on the wall—presumably on layers of plaster—were not removed. One student⁶ nonetheless suggested a way in which they might be taken. As the excavators wanted only the painted parts of the walls, it would not be necessary to remove any area larger than that covered by a single fragment of painting. First the fragment would be cleaned, then a “trench” would be dug in the wall above it. The surface of the painting would be covered by tissue paper soaked in water to protect it from the plaster. A lip of plaster would then be placed in the top

⁶Notebook 2003.23.8

trench and the face of the painting carefully covered with a light coat of plaster reinforced with excelsior. Three more trenches would be dug and filled with plaster, one at the bottom of the plastered area and one on each side, forming lips on all four sides. The trenches would then be gradually dug deeper behind the painted plaster until the painting was enclosed by a deep lip. Bands could be channeled in behind the painting from side to side and from top to bottom to prevent the earth or adobe behind the painting from falling out when the section was removed.

Chapter 3

ROOMS

Room Block A

Room A-1 (B-1) [Notebook 2003.23.6]

Room Description

Room A-1 was at the northeast corner of Room Block A, nearest the Rio Puerco. The excavator was assigned to “room A-1 in north east trench” (a trench not shown on field maps). On the third day, she reported “going through adobe floor.” This may have been a floor observed at a depth of 7 inches (from which wall was not stated).¹ At that point she recorded interior wall lengths—north 153 inches, east 76.5 inches, south 160 inches, west 77 inches—indicating an area of 83.4 square feet (7.75 m²) (Figure 5).

A second floor was uncovered at depths of 14.5 inches in the northwest corner, 9.25 inches in the northeast corner, 10.5 inches in the southeast corner, and 14.75 inches in the southwest corner. The wall heights were not given, so it is not clear whether the floor sloped from east to west or the west wall stood higher than the east wall (the latter seems more likely). A rough sketch of the room at this level does not include dimensions.

A third floor was identified 24 inches beneath the bottom of the “first wall” (according to a sketch, the north wall; the floor was therefore at 30–35 inches) and sloping away from it. Hibben also identified a third floor, at 3.5 feet, which seems to fit with the student’s description. The third floor had a black “covering,” not further described. Evidence of burning was reported elsewhere on the site at this depth, so the dark layer may have been ash or charcoal.

A window, about 17 inches wide, was detected in the north wall, 33 inches west of the northeast corner. Excavation did not reveal the expected opening, but there was nonetheless an anomaly in the wall, as Schorsch observed. In the fill in the northwest corner, about 4 inches beneath the second floor, were lumps of burned adobe, and four stones were present in the north wall. The notes mention a plastered wall about 2 inches behind one wall of the room; a sketch shows a second wall about 1 inch behind the north wall.

The text is not always clear about which floor is being referred to, but the focus was on the occupation associated with the second floor. Unidentified proveniences probably belong to this level. About 8 inches of dirt and adobe “blocks” (rubble?) were found between the first and second floors. The fill also contained wood impressions, large pieces of what appeared to be raw clay, and “green lime.”

¹Many of the students’ measurements were rough. This fact is assumed, and modifiers such as “approximately” are not used. The students’ fractional notations are often provided as decimal notations, but readers should not assume that number of decimal places reflects the accuracy of a measurement.

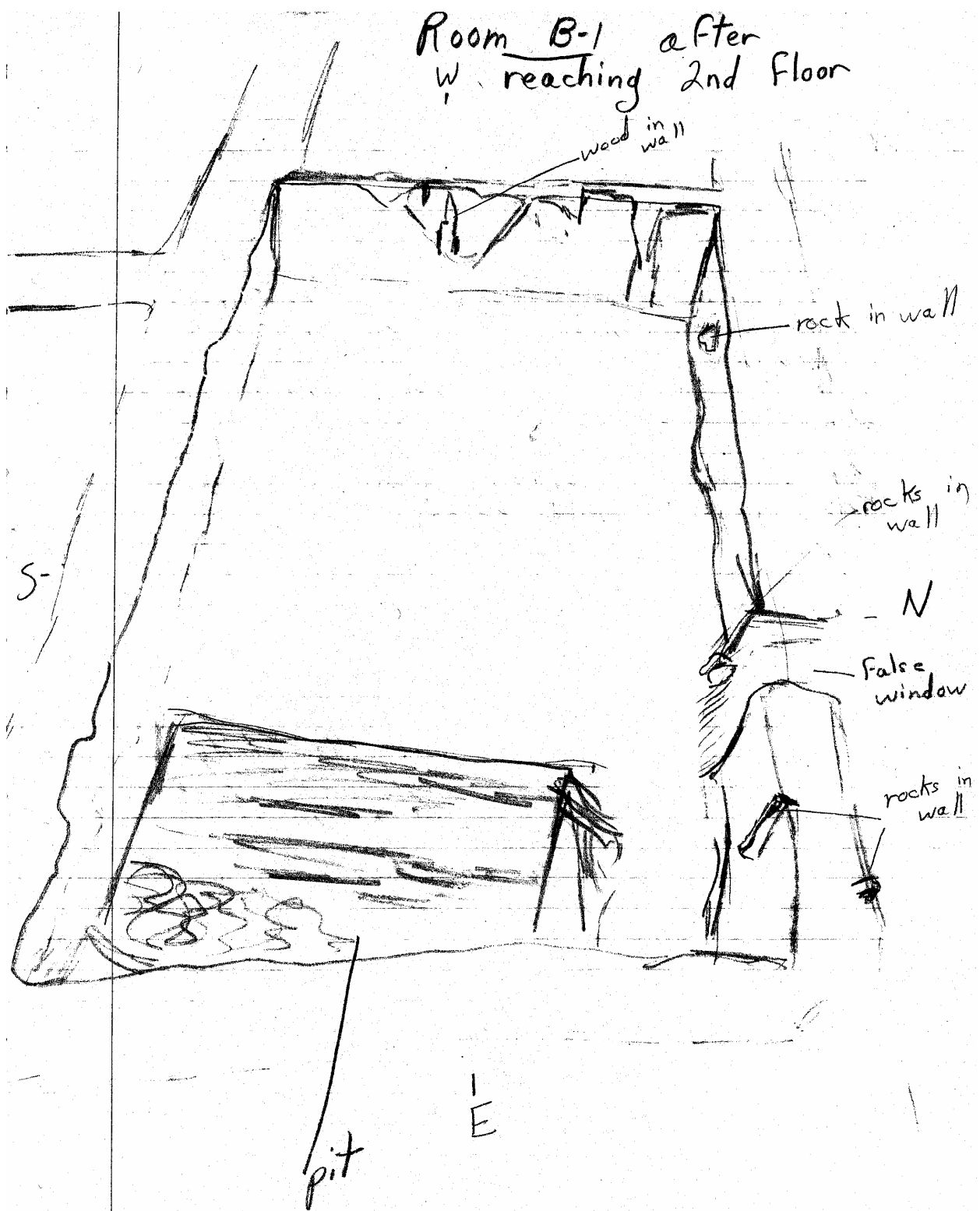


Figure 5. Room A-1, perspective sketch.

The sketch of the second floor (Figure 5) shows a pit in the southeast corner and a vertical piece of wood in the west wall. Neither was described.

Artifacts

Finds near the (second?) floor included a large rock; small, dried, fern-like seeds; and more roof fall with wood imprints. A “big stone” and what may have been part of a mano were also found near this floor.

An “iron” concretion was recovered from floor fill (floor level not identified), 2 feet from the south wall and 4 feet from the southeast corner. In a sketch, the concretion appears to have been cut in half, with the back missing or removed; Schorsch suggested that this object had been strung and worn as a pendant. An *Olivella* shell bead was found on the same floor about 6 inches from the center of the south wall. An animal claw (sketched but not identified) was present near the third floor.

Sherds were found from a possibly restorable pot of unidentified ware, perhaps a Glaze I black-on-red. The discussion in the notebook goes back and forth between the room and a burial, so it is unclear whether the sherds are from the room fill. About half of a restorable bowl was found on the second floor, at the middle of the north wall, about 10 inches down. It was tentatively identified as a Glaze III with Zuni green (glaze?) and very red clay (“very different,” the finder commented).

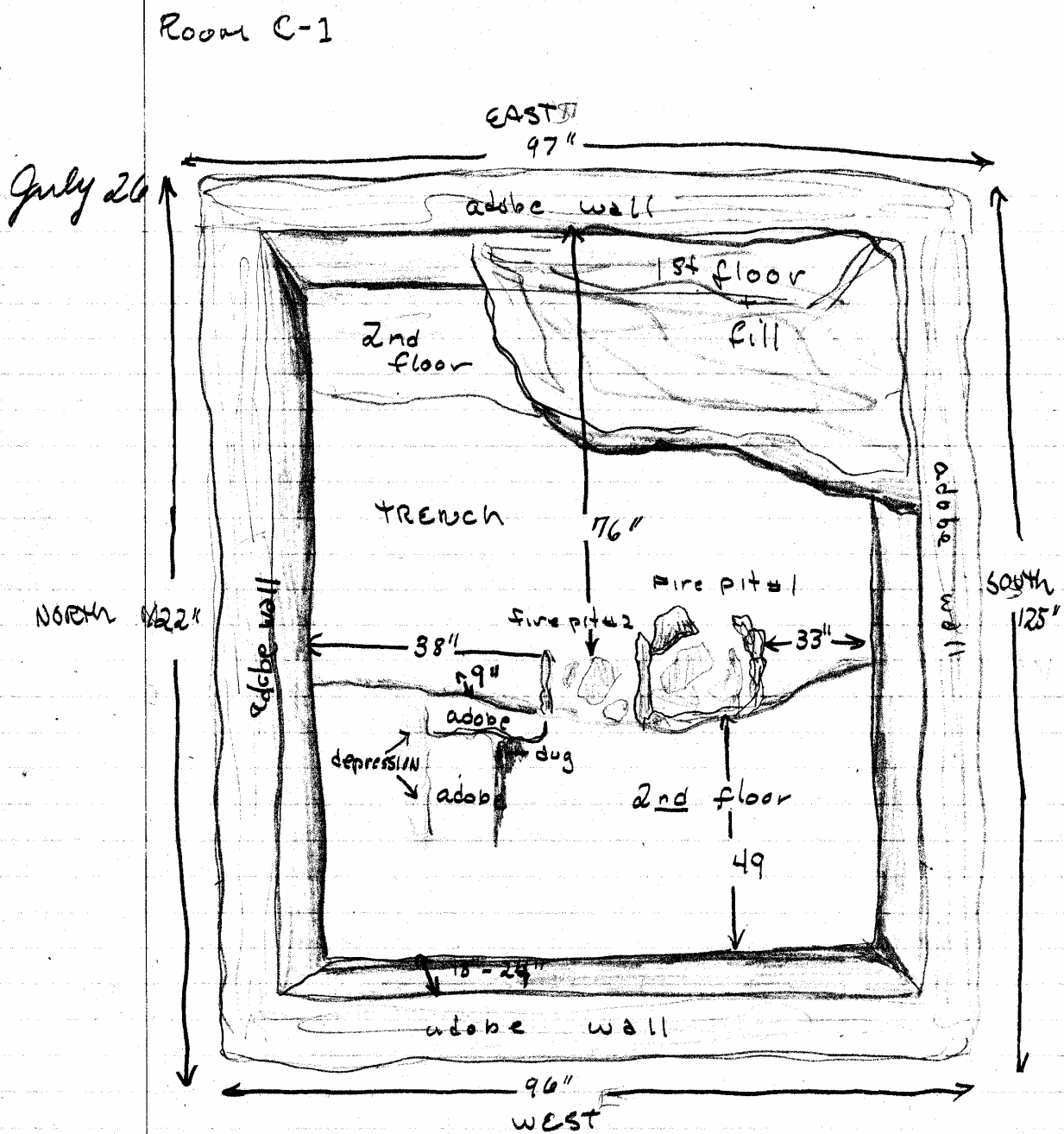
The lab sherd tally totaled 602: 18 percent were Glaze I, 6 percent were other glaze wares, and 49 percent were utility ware. One sherd was identified as Pottery Mound glaze ware, six as Pueblo III, and two as Zuni. (The room-by-room descriptions summarize the tallies; complete lists of the students’ pottery counts are provided in Appendix B.)

Room A-2 (C-1) [Notebook 2003.23.9]

Room Description

Room A-2 was at the east end of Room Block A, between Rooms A-1 and A-3. The excavator reported working from a trench through the middle of the room (the Northeast Trench, not shown on field maps) down a wall to the floor level, and using the trench to illustrate stratigraphy.

The first floor, an irregular, bumpy surface, was 5 inches from the surface and 3 to 4 inches below the tops of the walls. At that point, the wall lengths were: north, 122 inches; east, 97 inches; south, 125 inches; west, 96 inches (82.8 square feet, 7.7 m²) (Figure 6). (On the student’s sketch these appear to be exterior measurements, but the locations of the fire pits and the dimensions of the adjoining rooms indicate that they are interior readings.) A second floor, a continuous hard surface, was supposedly “at” 2 feet, but whether from the surface or the tops of the walls was not noted. The sketch shows a depth of 18 to 24 inches from the tops of the walls. The excavator had trouble finding the walls.



Room C-1, to date

Continued strat work in S. B. trench

Figure 6. Plan of Room A-2.

According to the text, a mass of adobe, possibly a wall, extended diagonally into the room from the southeast corner. This feature was not further identified, probably because the student was pulled from the room to work on burials, Kiva 1, and the Southeast “strat” test.

Two fire pits were found in Floor 2, in the south-central portion of the room. The larger of the two, 33 inches from the south wall of the room and 49 inches from the west wall, was lined with flat stones on the bottom and sides. It was 21 inches long (or perhaps measured diagonally), 17.75 inches wide, and 9 inches deep. This subfeature was “partially destroyed,” apparently by the trench through the room.

The second fire pit, just north of the first, was 11.5 inches long, 8.75 inches wide, and 7 inches deep. At least the base of the pit was lined. This subfeature was also “partially destroyed” by trenching.

In the north wall, 30 inches from the east wall, the excavator found what she identified as a post hole (beam hole?). A possible second post hole, a round pit 5 inches wide and filled with charcoal, was found in the bumpy surface of the floor. Another post hole is mentioned but not described. An oblong depression in the northwest quadrant of Floor 2, at a depth of 18 inches, was not positively identified; it may have been a wood impression or another fire pit. This subfeature was 20 inches from and paralleled the north wall, and was 20 inches long.

Artifacts

Materials in the fill above Floor 1 included burned chunks of adobe, charred corn and cob fragments, a seed pod, and several mano fragments. A large, flat stone, possibly a metate, was found near the floor, and a pronghorn astragalus was found in the same area. On or near Floor 1 (at 6 inches) were sherds from a partly restorable red vessel, two bone beads, and several turkey and rodent bones.

In the fill above Floor 2 were sherds, mano fragments, a 1/16 inch thick, well-polished piece of turquoise, three polishing stones, a bone awl, a piece of adobe with a wattle-and-daub impression, and several pieces of wood (one of which was collected). A bell-shaped pendant of shell “from California” was on this floor, in the northeast corner of the room.

Of the 427 sherds reported from this room, 35 percent were Glaze I, 4 percent were other glaze wares, and 37 percent were utility wares. One sherd was identified as Zuni, six were Pueblo III utility ware, and one was identified as Pueblo II (Escavada or Red Mesa).

Room A-3 (D-1) [Notebook 2003.23.10]

Room Description

Room A-3 was on the east side of Room Block A, between A-2 and A-4. The sketch of this room (Figure 7) does not show dimensions, which are given in the notes as 10 by 8 feet (80 square feet, 7.4 m²), generally in accord with Schorsch’s map.

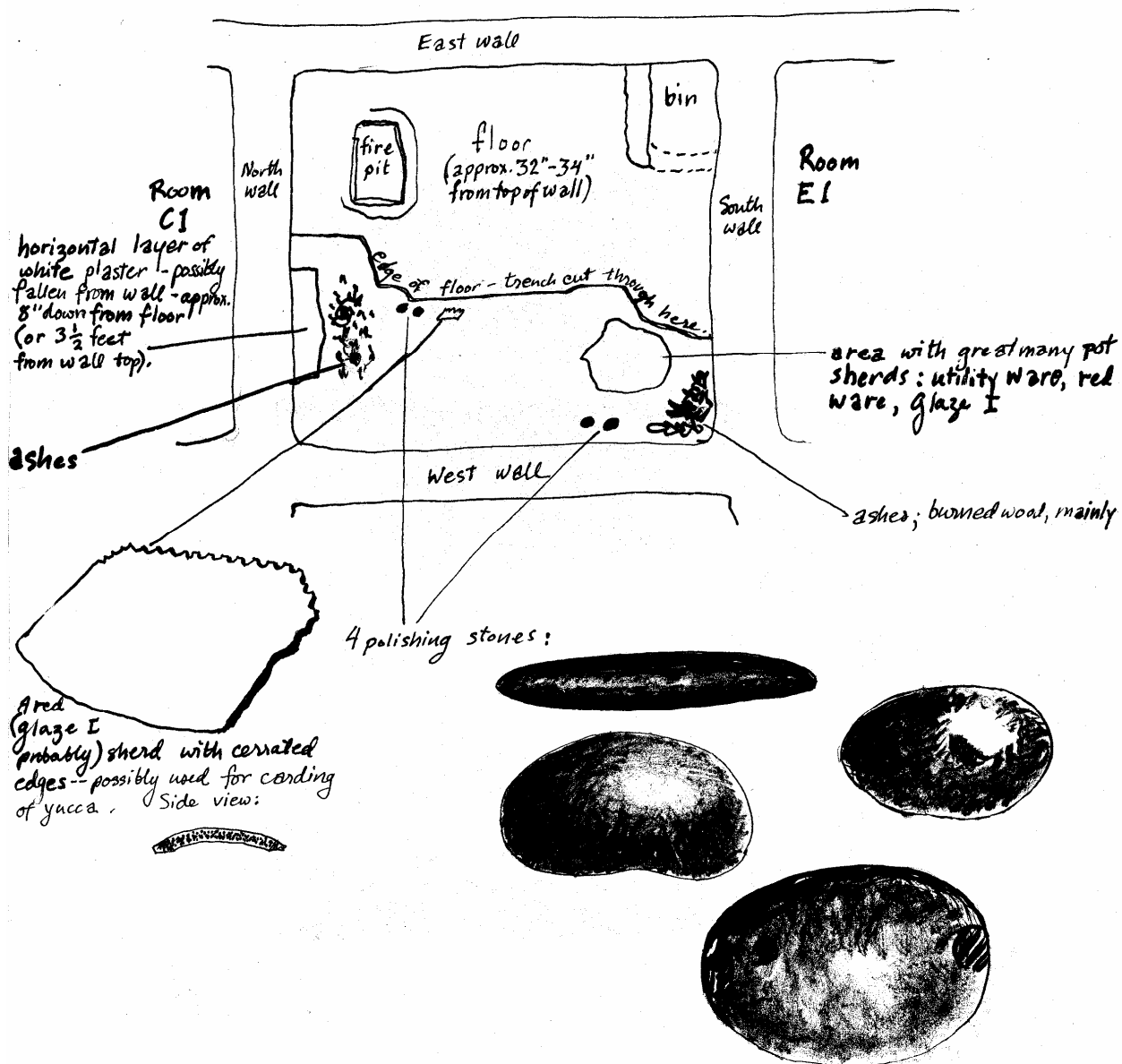


Figure 7. Plan of Room A-3, showing locations of artifacts.

The excavator noted that someone had been digging in this room before her and had penetrated the floor (and perhaps other floors as well; see “Note on Floor Levels,” below). Two other notebooks indicate preliminary work in the third room from the north on the east side, which may have been this room.

The one identified floor was 32 to 34 inches below the tops of the walls. It was hard and well-made and curved up to the walls. In the southwest corner, below what seemed to be the floor level, were ashes mixed with bones and pieces of corn and sagebrush root. As the floor had been broken through, some sherds recorded as associated with that floor may have come from slightly below it. A quantity of charcoal and ash was present in the northeast corner of the room, and the wall above it was charred black.

The entire room appeared to have been painted with *tierra blanca* (a white adobe wash). The north wall was in excellent condition and still white. The south wall was burned; both plaster and paint were black and peeled off easily. The plaster was four or five layers thick; except on the north wall, the top two or three layers were off or coming off.

Six inches from the surface was a layer of very hard burned roof fall with matting impressions, overlying a tightly packed layer about 1.5 inches thick of more matting (made of interwoven twigs and grasses). Directly on the floor or just a few inches above it were a number of pieces of very rotted wood, “about the size of branches.”

A fire pit (Figure 8) lined with gray limestone or sandstone was present in the floor, 17 inches below the top of the north wall, 14 inches from the north wall and 28 inches from the east wall. The pit was 21.5 inches long, 15.5 inches wide, and 16.5 inches deep. An adobe collar 3 inches thick extended 1 inch above the floor. Some of the slabs and adobe lining had fallen into the pit, which was filled with ashes.

In the southeast corner of the room, abutting the two walls, was a bin (Figure 9). The north and west walls were wattle and daub; the west wall had been destroyed, exposing the construction. Three small pieces of wood, perhaps branches, supported the inside of the wall just beneath an adobe lining. The bin and the surrounding floor were in good condition. The bin was empty, and did not appear to have burned.

Exploratory digging beneath the floor revealed only rubble and ash—no other walls or plaster. The student dug more than 30 inches below the floor in the west half of the room, until she was convinced that there was no lower room. The subfloor fill, from top to bottom, contained trash, then three layers of ash with burned adobe between them. Eight inches below the floor, next to the north wall, was a layer of plaster lying flat.

Artifacts

The top 12 inches of fill contained a few sherds (including one from a handled olla, and several pieces of weathered corrugated ware), a deer rib possibly used as a spatula, five pieces of chert, and a piece of yellow quartz that had been hafted and used for pounding.

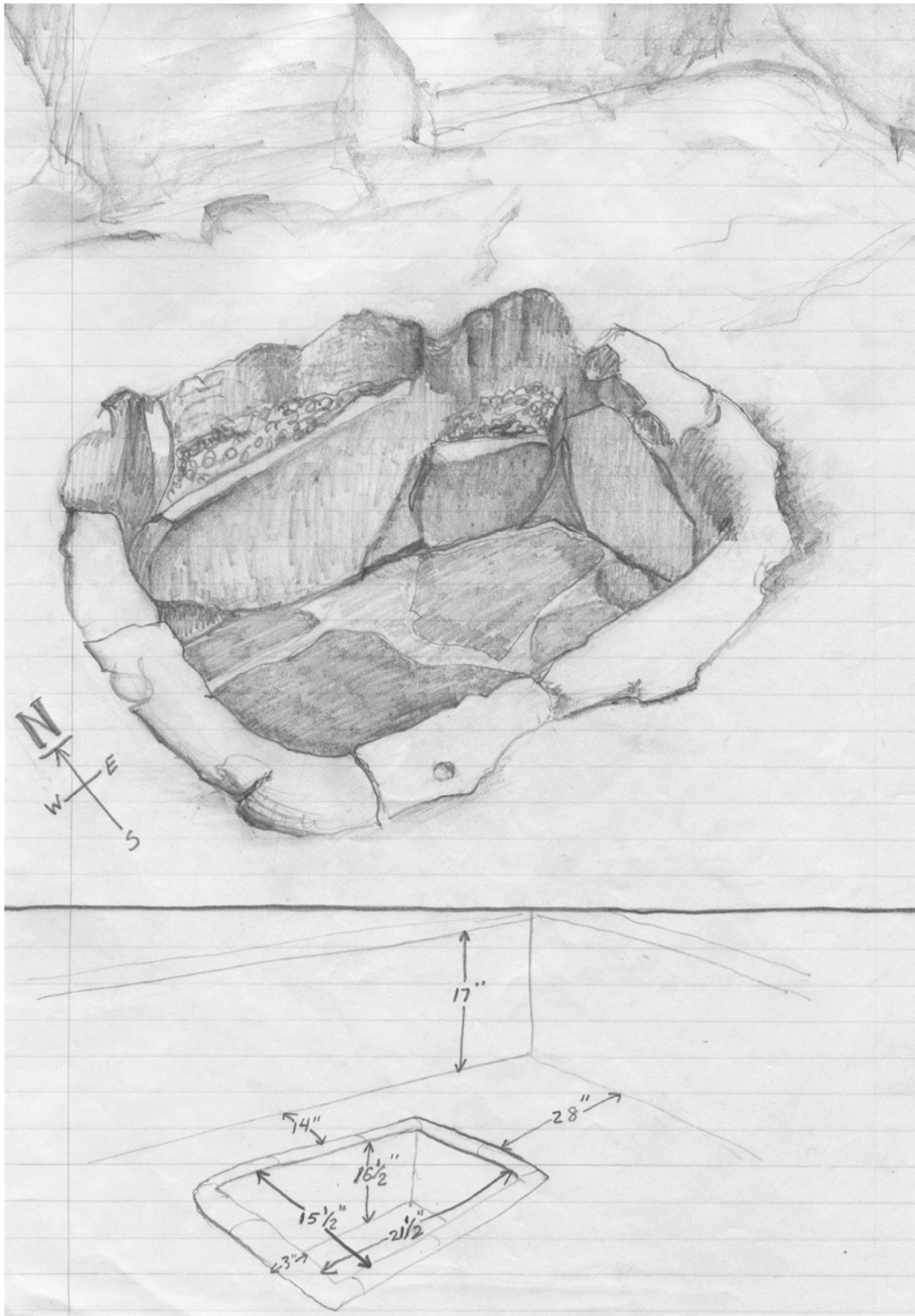


Figure 8. Room A-3, hearth.



Figure 9. Room A-3, bin.

In the southeast corner, 7 inches below the top of the wall, were a metate and half of a two-hand mano. The metate measured 21 by 15.5 inches and the mano was 11 inches long. A small metate was found 12 inches from the south wall, 6 inches above the floor.

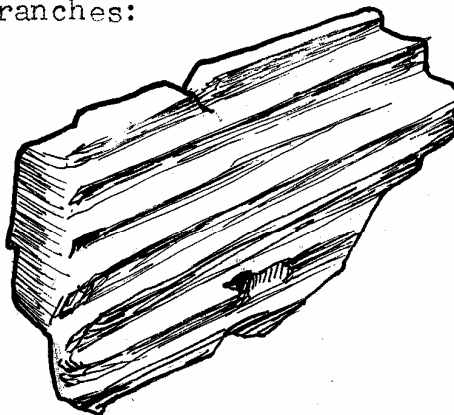
The second 12 inches of fill yielded numerous pieces of Glaze I period black-on-red pottery and blackened utility ware. Some obsidian was present. About 18 inches down was a fragment of roof adobe with twig impressions. Other artifacts in this level included a miniature pot (Figure 10), a mano, two polishing stones, a piece of chert,² and many bones (including two rabbit jaws and deer bones).

The fire pit yielded a triangular pendant of hard yellow stone (possibly sard) with a groove for hanging, an "iron" concretion, and an arrow "sharpener" (shaft smoother?) of limestone.

June 28, 1954

Room D1 - second 12" layer of fill

I found many pieces of glaze I black on red and many pieces of blackened utility ware. Also, some obsidian. About 18" from the surface of the room, I found a piece of roof adobe, showing marks of branches:



I also found a small toy--a pot made by a child:

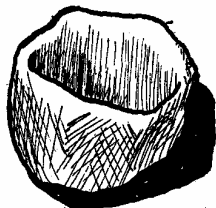


Figure 10. Portion of Room A-3 field journal, showing burned daub and a miniature pot.

²The students usually used the word "flint."

In the fill beneath the floor were a piece of Glaze I red pottery with a serrated edge (according to its recorder, perhaps for carding yucca), a number of small sherds, four polishing stones, a small cylindrical piece of limestone, possibly grooved, and bones.

The lab tally for Room A-3 included 477 sherds, 41 percent of them Glaze I, 8 percent other glaze wares, and 35 percent utility wares. Four sherds were identified as Jeddito and six as Zuni.

Room A-4 (E-1) [Notebook 2003.23.11]

Room Description

In the first part of his notebook, the student who excavated this room recorded dimensions less than one foot in tenths, so he may have been using an engineer's measuring tape. The measurements are given here as he recorded them.

Room A-4 (Figure 11) was the southernmost room along the east side of Room Block A. The room measured 9.6 feet east-west by 6.4 feet north-south, an area of 61.4 square feet (5.7 m²). The student's sketches tend to be incomplete and unclear.

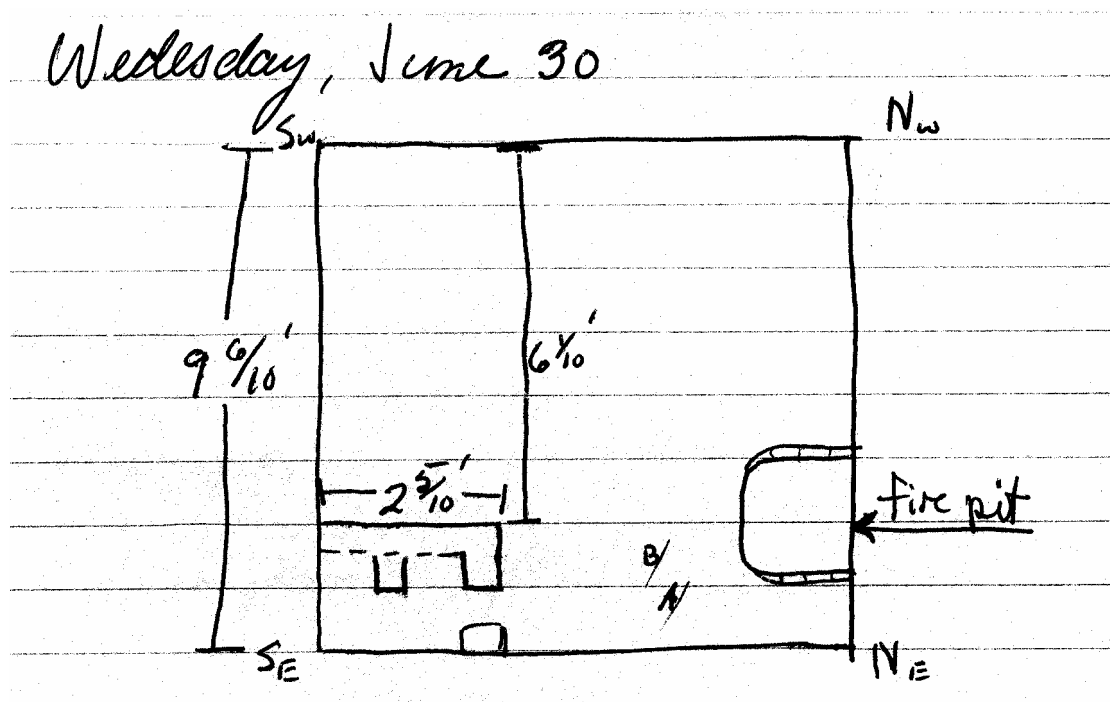


Figure 11. Plan of Room A-4.

A rough, hard adobe floor was identified flush with the tops of the walls. A second floor was present 1.8 feet below the first. In the southeast quadrant of the room, 6.1 feet from the west wall, what appeared to be an adobe wall segment projected 2.5 feet from the south wall.

A fire pit in the lower floor was built against the north wall, in the northeast quadrant of the room, 2 feet from the northeast corner. The fire pit was 1.3 feet across at its widest point and 1.6 feet deep (the length was not given), with an adobe “curb” around the edge. The pit did not have a stone or adobe lining; the ash within lay directly on underlying fill.

As in Room A-3, digging below the second floor (to a total depth of 4.2 feet) revealed no signs of a room beneath. Large quantities of sherds were present in the fill, most of them early glazes, decreasing in number with depth.

Note on Floor Levels

The floor depths reported in Rooms A-1 through A-4 (Table 1) raise three possibilities: (1) the “first floors” in Rooms A-1, A-2, and A-4 weren’t floors; (2) the excavator in A-3 missed the first floor, and perhaps a second floor as well; (3) the floors were more or less as indicated, and the lowest level in Room A-1 was part of an older, deeper set of rooms. The “black covering” on the third floor of that room and the evidence of a wall behind the north wall suggest the same thing (i.e., an older level beneath Room A-1, but not the other three rooms, extending to the north).

Table 1. Floor Depths, Rooms A-1 through A-4.

Room	Depth of Floor (approximate)		
	<i>First</i>	<i>Second</i>	<i>Third</i>
A-1	7”	9.5–14.5”	24” below 1st floor, or ca. 3’6”
A-2	3–5”	18–24”	Didn’t dig below second floor
A-3	“First floor” identified at 32–34”		No room beneath this one (dug down over 30”)
A-4	0”	20–22”	No room beneath this one (dug down 50”)

Artifacts

A few sherds, mostly black utility ware but also one Glaze I yellow, were found on Floor 1, and two unworked pieces of stone were embedded in the floor. A broken triangular mano was found 2.5 feet from the northwest corner and 5.3 feet from the southwest corner, 0.9 feet from the surface.

The fill above Floor 2 contained pottery, including undecorated glazeware sherds from the bottom of an olla and early glazes with yellow, black, and red. A few “smooth, circular stones” and an “elongated, partially hollow” stone of unknown use were also recovered from this fill.

Two conjoining pieces of a metate were found, one in the fill 3.2 feet from the northwest corner, 3.7 feet from the southwest corner, and 1 foot down, and the other at the center of the west wall,

3 feet 2 inches [sic] from the north and south corners. The rejoined fragments measured 0.95 by 0.8 feet. A large polishing stone (0.6 by 0.3 foot) was found against the west wall, 3.7 feet from the northwest corner, 2.9 feet from the southwest corner, and 1.7 feet from the top of the wall. A second, complete metate (dimensions not given) was 5.9 feet from the northwest corner, 2.7 feet from the southwest corner, and 0.7 feet from “top of floor.”

Sherds of a “glazeware red” vessel, possibly restorable, were found in the southwest quadrant of the room, 2.7 feet north and 2.4 feet east of the corner. They were from the bottom of an olla and may have been part of the same pot as the sherds found in the fill above Floor 2. Late glazeware sherds and a few small sherds of black utility ware were also present.

The lab tally for this room was 900 sherds. Thirty-one percent were Glaze I, 3 percent were other glaze wares, and 36 percent were utility wares.

Room A-5 [Notebook 2003.23.7]

Room Description

Room A-5 was one of a row of rooms discovered at the northwest corner of Room Block A after the first few days of work. (The adjacent room to the south, B-5, was assigned to a student for excavation, but his notebook has not been found.) There is no plan of this room but the student provided a profile (Figure 12). The recorded wall lengths were: north, 9 feet 11 inches; east, 6 feet; south, 8 feet 6 inches; west, 6 feet 4 inches—yielding an area of 56.8 square feet (5.3 m²).

The first floor was 2 to 3 inches below the tops of the walls. On a later day the student reported that he was almost down to a floor, especially in the southwest corner of the room, which contained ash and a “fire place stone.” The depth to the floor was 3 feet 4 inches in the southwest corner, 3 feet 7 inches in the southeast corner, and 3 feet in the northwest corner (the depth in the northeast corner was not given). Sterile soil, with a “last faint layer of ash,” was encountered at a depth of 8 feet, 5 inches. The only other room with cultural materials reported at this depth was A-15, south of Room Block A.

The west wall tilted in 8 inches and the east wall tilted out 5 inches. What appeared to be a filled-in door, 16.75 inches wide and extending to the floor, was found in the center of the east wall. Some plaster was present on the walls and adobe “caulk” was present in all of the corners and in large cracks in the north, south, and east walls. (The west wall had no cracks.) Wall thickness was measured: north, 9.5 to 12 inches; east, 8.5 to 9.9 inches; south, 11 to 11.5 inches; west, 12.75 to 14 inches.

On the east wall, 26 inches above the floor, and on the south wall, 23 inches above the floor, the wall color became lighter, as if the walls had been extended upward. There was no such color change on the north and west walls. The student noted that the plaster on the walls in this room was of a finer texture and lighter color, but did not say than what. The plaster in the northeast corner was tempered with undecorated Glaze I sherds. The north wall was rough and crude compared to the south wall.

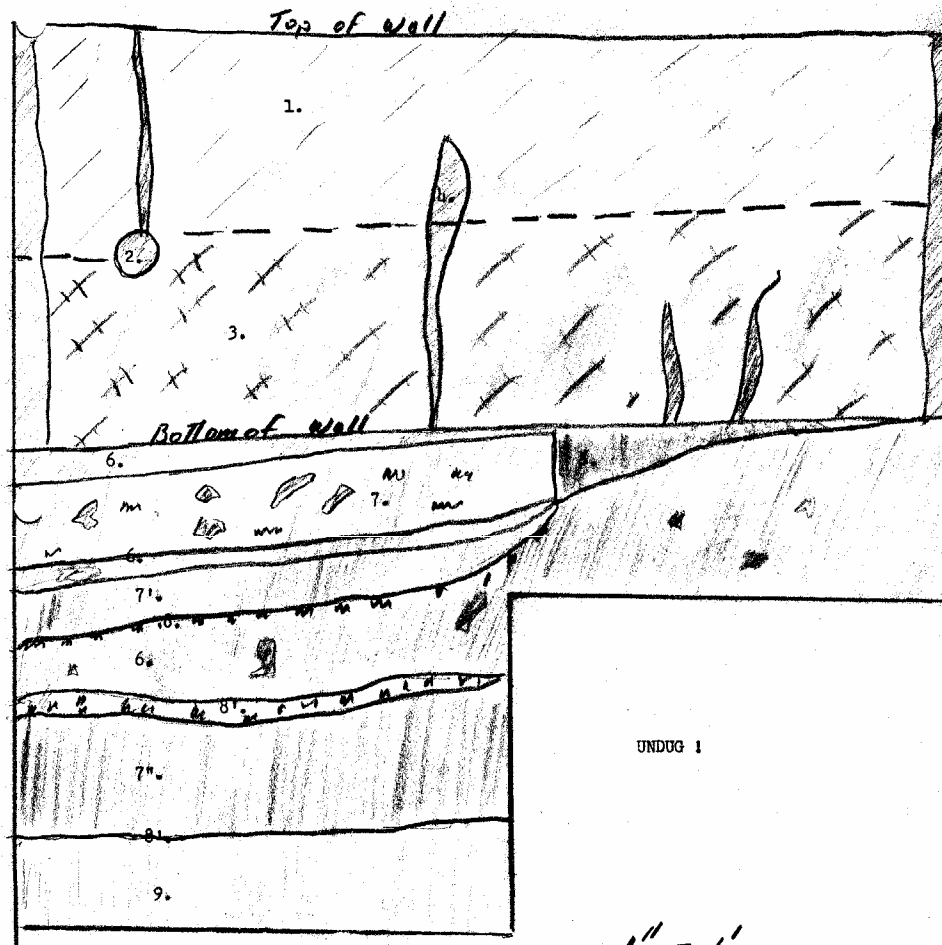


Figure 12. Stratigraphic profile of south wall of Room A-5. The height of the profile is 8 feet. The following key is provided in the student notebook:

1. Wall built on top of old wall, lighter in color. Well built.
2. Viga hole 7 inches by 6 inches in diameter, patched with very fine clay.
3. Older wall darker in color. Flecks of ash in wall.
4. Four cracks plastered with fine light colored plaster.
5. Very hard wall remnant lighter color (probably an older pueblo).
6. Layer of sand fill and adobe chunks (from walls?)
7. Bright reddish sand, flecked with a few pot sherds, flint, and ashes.
- 7'. Slightly darker sand fill.
8. Faint line of burned material.
- 8'. Much wider, very light dirt color layer of ash.
- 7". Reddish sand fill. Only an occasional minute charcoal fleck.
9. Water soaked caliche. Very dark brown. Very hard!

A depression in the west wall, at the northwest corner, was filled with 1 inch of plaster. The student reported that “there is a large depression, the height of the wall has been plastered over,” which could mean either that the depression extended the height of the wall or that it was filled from wherever it began to the top of the wall. Another filled depression was present in the south wall, 17 inches from the floor and 13 inches from the southeast corner. The depression was described as being 6 feet 5 inches in diameter, which if correct means that the depression covered three-fourths of the wall.

Fragments of clay with plaster on both sides (albeit finished on one side and rough on the other) were found near the floor. Some of the fragments showed reed impressions, and they were interpreted as roof fall. The fill in this area was hard-packed “caliche” and the student thought that it had been placed there deliberately. White ash was found 36 inches from the southwest corner and 48 inches from the northwest corner.

Artifacts

In the southeast corner of the room, near the surface, a utility bowl with repair holes was found. The bowl was cracked and chipped but possibly restorable. On the floor, in the southwest corner of the room, the student found a few utility sherds and a burned stone “that looked as though it might have been in the fire place.” In the northwest corner, leaning against the north wall 8 inches from the west wall, was a stone that could have been a metate blank; it was 27 inches long, 16.5 inches wide, and pointed at one end. About 50 sherds were found in the fill, half utility and half Glaze I, some of them Agua Fria Black-on-red. Rabbit and turkey bones were present. None were worked but some were split as if for extracting marrow. A limestone mano, 8 by 4 inches, was found in the southwest corner. (This student also mentioned a “true artifact”—a modern woman’s shoe—at a depth of 4 feet).

The lab tally for the room included 332 sherds, 32 percent of them Glaze I, 3 percent other glaze wares, and 46 percent utility wares. Two sherds were identified as Zuni and one as Chupadero Black-on-white. A partially restorable bowl of an unidentified mahogany-on-brown ware was also recovered but not included in the sherd count.

Room A-6 [Notebooks 2003.23.1 and .3]

Room Description

This room marked the northwest corner of the known excavated portion of Room Block A (there was one adjoining room west of it). Room A-6 was excavated over three days; the student’s notes on the room ended without mentioning whether the floor was reached. Later on, a second student worked here for a day or two and recorded artifacts but no details of the room.

Wall lengths were: north, 78 inches; east, 145 inches; south, 75.5 inches; west, 138 inches (75.4 square feet, 7.0 m²). The west wall bowed in 7 inches at the center and the east wall bowed out 4 inches (at a point 4 feet south of the north wall).

On the first day of excavation, the top 10 inches of fill was removed from about one-third of the room. By the end of the second day, three-fourths of the room had been cleared to the same level. The fill in this portion of the room was a loose mix of bits of adobe, white ash, charcoal, caliche, and sand. On the third day, the excavation continued to 12 inches below the surface. The fill continued to be primarily ashes, charcoal, and sand.

Artifacts

The fill down to the 12-inch level contained numerous sherds and other artifacts. The student listed the artifacts and the depths at which they were found, and drew several full size.

<i>Depth</i>	<i>Description</i>
3 inches	Heavy rock, 3" by 1.5", oddly chipped, scratches on sides
4 inches	Quartzite arrow point
5 inches	Sandstone palette ca. 4" square, 1/4" thick, reddish on both sides (could be pigment or oxidation)
6 inches	Chert arrowhead
8 inches	Bone hair ornament, broken both ends, 1.5" by 5/8" by 1/4" Stone maul, one end round, one flattened, 3 flattish sides, 4"+ by 2.5" (roughly triangular in cross section)
10 inches	Chert chip with very smooth bored hole "Typically Pueblo" chert arrow point (22" from east wall, 36" from north wall)
11 inches	Bone bead 1 5/8" long, 1/4" diameter
12 inches	Part of red gypsum bead/pendant (2" from east wall, 29" from north wall)

The second student who worked in this room, toward the end of the session, recorded a different group of artifacts below the first 12 inches. He did not specify depths. Near the center of the west wall was a 3 foot long wooden beam, which was collected for tree-ring dating. Other items included pottery (more than 150 utility ware sherds and some Glaze I), a "conicus" shell, an arrow point, 19 pieces of chert and six pieces of obsidian, a "bindell," several pieces of maize in an area with a quantity of other vegetal matter, burned pieces of wood, sandal materials, a piece of sandal with a square knot (he broke it), and a fragment of a fetish.

The lab tally for this room included 710 sherds, 10 percent of them Glaze I, 2 percent other glaze wares, and 70 percent utility wares. One sherd was identified as Zuni.

Rooms A-7/A-8 (B-3a/B-3b) [Notebook 2003.23.3]

At first thought to be a single room, B-3, Rooms A-7/A-8 were in the first full row of Room Block A, west of Room A-1. The supposed single room measured 15 feet 10 inches east-west by 6 feet 9 inches north-south (106.9 square feet, 9.9 m²). The entire surface was covered to a depth of 10 inches with dark ash, which the student took as evidence of a fire. No floor was found near the surface. The student dug in the west side of the "room," 2 feet out from the wall, to a depth of 4 feet without finding a floor. Adobe wall melt (3.5 feet deep and 5 feet long east-west) was present in the west half of the "room." Two burned roof "stakes" were found in the fill, along with a few sherds.

At an unspecified depth, but after digging “several hours,” the student found a north-south wall that almost exactly bisected the original “room.” He divided that “room,” B-3, into what became Rooms A-7 (west half) and A-8 (east half; Figure 13). The student later described the wall between the two rooms as 36 inches high, 81 inches north-south, and 9 inches wide.

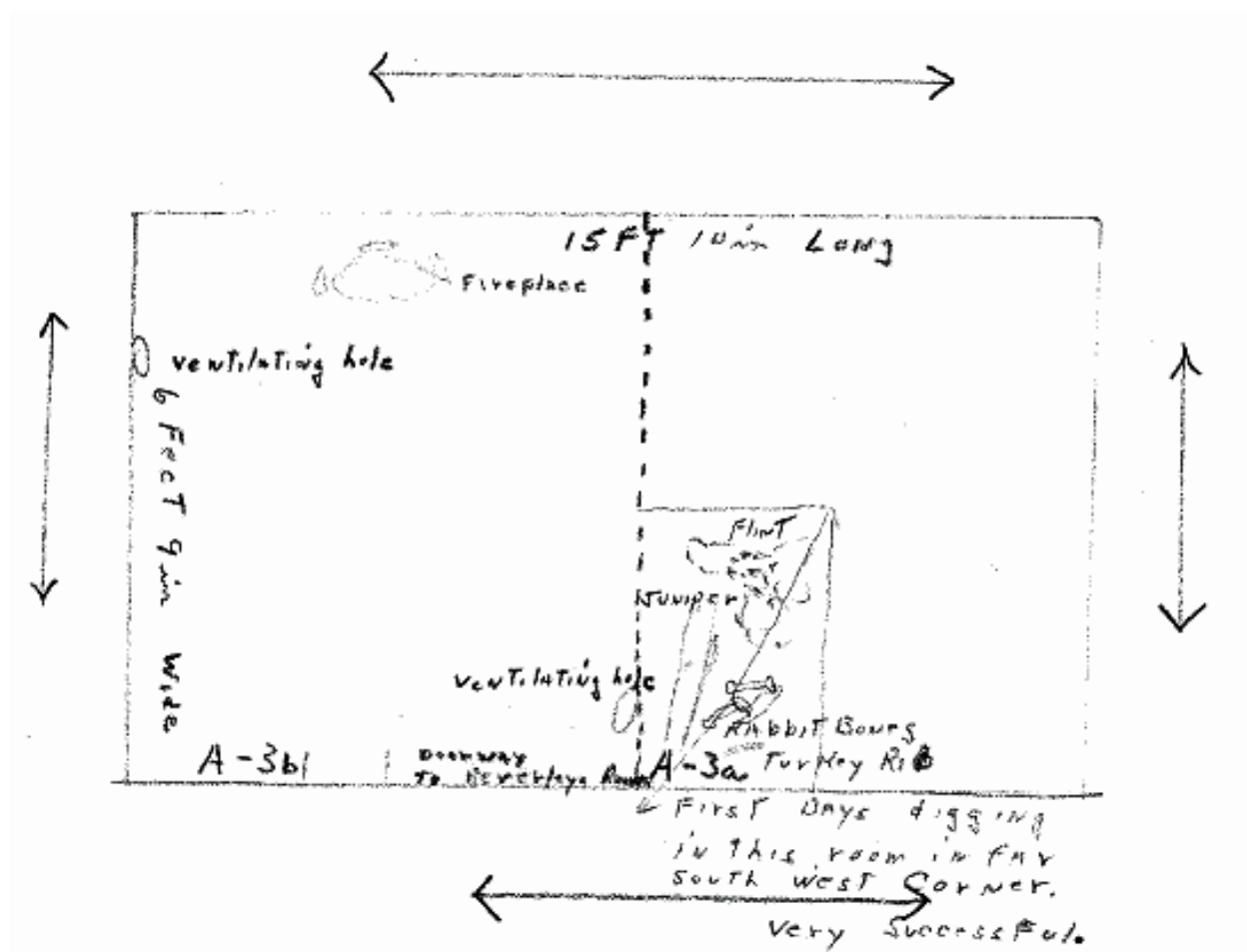


Figure 13. Rooms A-7 and A-8. North is to top of drawing.

Numbering of this room’s subunits was inconsistent. Schorsch’s final map for the season shows Room 3a to the east and Room 3b to the west; the narrative in the student notebook puts Room 3a to the west and Room 3b to the east. The room sketch in the notebook follows Schorsch but the dividing wall and room numbers are in red pencil—which may indicate changes made by Schorsch or Hibben. Other sketch details mostly corroborate the numbering on Schorsch’s map and the room sketch (for example, a turkey rib is described for the southwest corner of Room 3a and shown in the southwest corner of the east room). The student probably confused east and west as he wrote. The following room descriptions assume that the notebook narrative for Room 3a describes the east room and the narrative for Room 3b describes the west room.

Room A-7 (B-3b)

Room Description

The west room's interior measured 93.5 by 82 inches, for an area of 53.2 square feet (4.9 m²). The floor depth was given as 3 feet 3.5 inches, but other measurements differ.

A "fireplace" in the floor measured 19 inches (parallel to the north wall) by 14 inches. It was 2 feet east of the northwest corner of the room. In the room sketch this hearth is slightly out from the center of the north wall; based on that sketch it may have had upright slabs on its west, north, and east sides.

The student found evidence that the room had burned: "While troweling in the middle of the room I found several large pieces of burned ... juniper. The adobe surrounding the wood was also burned."

The student described a hole in the north wall, 31 inches from the northeast corner and 13 inches from the floor. The hole, 9.5 inches high by 6.5 inches wide, is not shown on the room sketch. He also described a second hole "in the far west wall, 22.5 inches west from the Southeast corner" (suggesting that this student did have a poor sense of direction). This hole was 7.5 inches high by 5 inches wide and was at floor level.

A doorway in the south wall began 12 inches above the floor and 35 inches east of the southwest corner of the room. The doorway was 27 inches high and 12.5 inches wide, and led "into Natalie's room." That notation must have been a mistake, as Rooms A-9 and A-10—the pair of rooms south of A-7 and A-8—were assigned to a student named Beverly. The sketch in the notebook does show a "doorway to Beverly's room" in the south wall of Room A-7.

Artifacts

The student found a restorable red-slipped pot on the floor of Room A-7, apparently next to the center of the west wall. "You could tell that it had been broken by the hard adobe thrown on it." Within two feet of the first pot, in the southwest corner of the room, he found a second red-slipped pot. The student mentioned finding far less chert here than in the adjacent room.

On his next field day the student found four pieces of Glaze I, five pieces of utility ware, and four large pieces of chert in the southeast corner of the room, 2 feet below the surface. He also found a restorable cooking pot on the floor, two feet from the east wall, apparently opposite the center of that wall. On the following day he found a "pounding" stone and four large pieces of chert. He also found and sketched two side-notched arrow points with concave bases.

The 211 sherds in the lab tally for this room included 31 percent Glaze I and 35 percent utility wares. Two sherds were identified as Glaze II, one as Jeddito, and one as Zuni.

Room A-8 (B-3a)

Room Description

The east room measured 91 by 81 inches, an area of 51.2 square feet (4.8 m²). In the southwest corner, the depth of the room was recorded as 3 feet 10 inches. The artifact tallies indicate that in the same corner, depth from the surface was at least 4 feet.

The north wall leaned in 7 inches. That wall changed 1.5 feet from the floor, the change being described as “two different colors of adobe” and “a different kind of masonry.” The total height of the wall was given as 4 feet.

The student found what he thought to be a “fireplace” in the center of the room, below artifacts found at a depth of 3 feet. On excavating the feature he found that it was “nothing but a pile of ashes a foot deep in [the] middle of [the] room.” No fireplace is shown on the room sketch.

A 5 inch diameter circular hole was found in the east wall, 2 feet from the southeast corner and 2 feet 2 inches from the floor. A second hole, 4.5 inches wide and 3.5 high, was found in the west wall, 2 feet south of the northwest corner and 2 feet 5 inches “down.” On the sketch the holes are identified as ventilator holes. (Another possibility is that students often mistook animal burrows for features.) Unfortunately, the holes are shown on the sketch as being in Room 3b.

Artifacts

While digging in the southwest corner of the room, the student found “hundreds of pieces of chert” at a depth of 44 inches; a “split piece of juniper burned on both sides” at a depth of 4 feet; and several rabbit bones, a turkey rib, and a mano at roughly the same depth.

While clearing the remainder of the west half of the room, the student found an almost restorable Glaze I bowl, “in” (at?) the southwest wall (3 feet from the surface); a small triangular side-notched arrowhead (in a room corner, at a depth of 40 inches); two deer bones and four rabbit bones (“identified by Dr. Hibben”);³ and, on the floor, halfway between the north and south walls, a mano, a “smoothing” rock, and three pieces of Zuni pottery.

The following day, while clearing the center of the room, the student found two rabbit bones (at the surface); a deer antler “used for chipping chert” (at a depth of 3 feet); and a piece of turkey bone, three pieces of rabbit bone, and a restorable corrugated pot (3 feet below the surface, above the fireplace). On the same day the student reported finding several pieces of chert (location not specified), an obsidian projectile point (2 feet below the surface), four pieces of Zuni pottery (on the floor, two feet from the west wall, apparently opposite the center of that wall), and several pieces of Glaze I and II pottery (in the west half of the room, 1 to 2 feet below the surface).

A day later, the student began clearing the east side of the room. That day he found the following items: large pieces of chert (3 feet from the east wall, 2 feet “above the surface” [of the floor?]);

³Frank Hibben was trained in zoology and was an avid hunter, so it is a decided comfort to know that he assisted students with field identifications of faunal remains.

several additional pieces of chert and four pieces of obsidian (1 to 2 feet below the surface, in the middle of the room; a restorable corrugated pot (2 feet below the surface, in the middle of the room); several pieces of Zuni pottery (1 foot above the floor, just east of the center of the room); additional pieces of Zuni pottery that might be restorable (near the floor, in the southeast corner of the room); several fragments of a large sherd (2 feet above the floor, in the northeast corner of the room); a few rabbit and turkey bones near the ashes briefly identified as a fireplace; and several rabbit and rodent bones in the southeast corner of the room (1.5 feet from the floor).

On his next day in the field, the student completed Room 3a and found two pieces of Glaze I pottery, many very small pieces of burned wood, and several bird bones in the room's southeast corner (1 foot above the floor).

On the whole, the described fill (including the ash) suggests post-abandonment dumping in the room. The lab tally of 290 sherds for this room included 187 sherds from three restorable pots of unidentified wares. Nine percent of the sherds were identified as Glaze I, 1 percent was other glaze wares, and 10 percent were utility wares.

Rooms A-9 and A-10 (C-3a/C-3b) [Notebook 2003.23.5]

Room C-3, like Room B-3 directly to the north, was originally identified as one long room but was found to have a dividing wall. A sketch drawn before extensive excavation of the room shows the dimensions, size, and positions of numerous chunks of adobe, some with plaster (Figure 14). Both this sketch and one made a few days later show relationships with the walls of surrounding rooms. Rooms A-7 and A-8 appear to have been built first, then Rooms A-9/A-10, then the unnumbered room west of A-7 (in the original sequence, it would have been B-4).

The wall dimensions of the combined rooms were originally given as: north, 237.5 inches; east, 88 inches, south, 232 inches; west, 81.5 inches (138 square feet, 12.8 m²). The thickness for each wall was: north, 10.5 inches; south, 14 inches; east, 14.5 inches; west, 11 inches. A final sketch shows an overall length for the combined rooms of 232 inches along the north wall and 219 inches along the south wall.

The dividing wall, once found, was 9.5 inches thick at the north wall and 15 inches thick at the south wall. A later sketch shows that the dividing wall was a double wall (Figure 15). At the south end, the two walls touched and together were 11 inches thick. They separated in the north half of the combined rooms. At their north ends the west wall was 8.5 inches thick and the east wall was 5 inches thick, while the gap between them was 5 inches (for a combined width of 18.5 inches). The length of this wall was not recorded.

The south wall was also double. The inner surface was burned adobe; the rest was a gray adobe. The distance between the two wall surfaces was 8 inches.

The combined room fill included scattered ash in the northwest quadrant and several chunks of adobe (with white or blackened plaster). Artifacts from the combined provenience included flakes and three bones (a raccoon atlas, a jackrabbit scapula, and a cottontail femur).

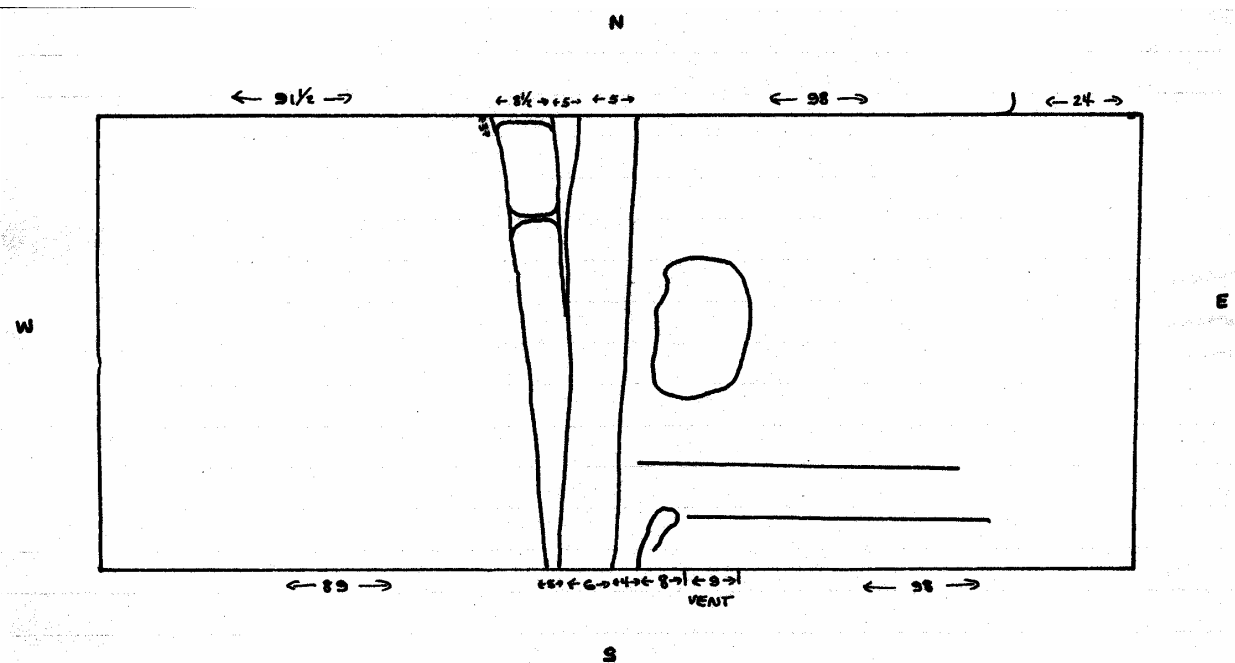
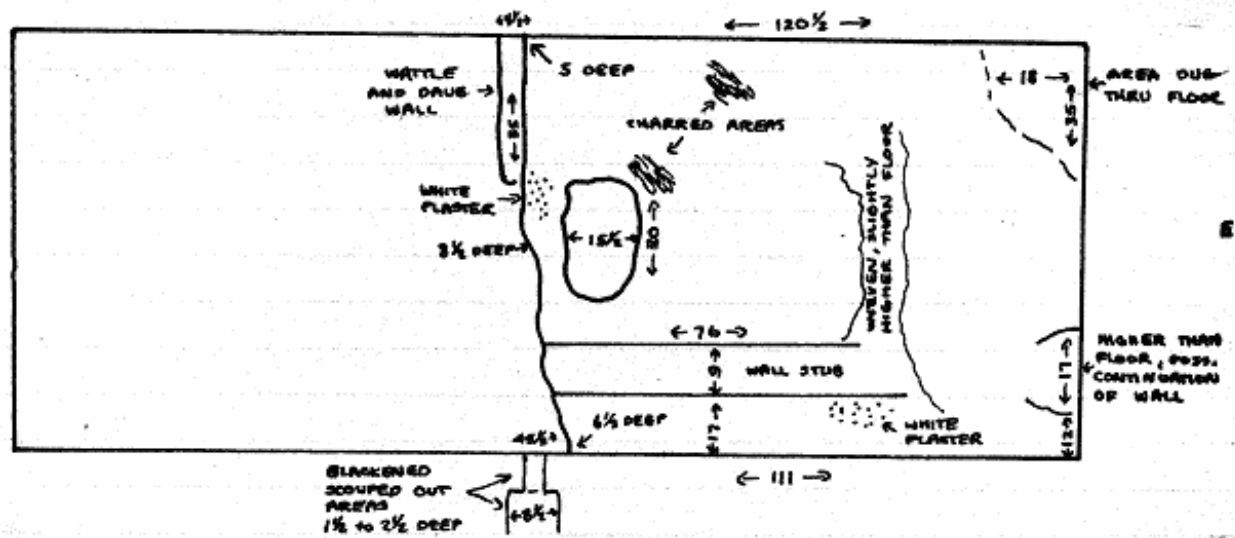


Figure 15. Rooms A-9 and A-10 after further excavation. For both drawings, north is at the top of the page.

Room A-9 (C-3a)

Room Description

In Room A-9, the north wall was 91.5 inches long, the south wall was 89 inches long, and the west wall was 81.5 inches long. The length of the east wall was not recorded, but based on the student's sketches, it was 85 inches long. The area of the room was 52.2 square feet (4.9 m²). The depth of the floor was 6.5 inches in the northwest corner of the room and 7.5 inches in the southwest corner. In this room, the dividing wall was made of wattle and daub. A student sketch shows a 3-inch gap between the north end of the dividing wall in question and the north wall of the room (Figure 15), suggesting that the dividing wall was either incomplete or discontinuous.

No features are shown. Fill in the central portion of the room included wall fragments with four layers of adobe reinforced with straw and coated with *tierra blanca*, and "perhaps a yellow ocher border." Other architectural remains included a partly burned piece of wood in the north wall near the dividing wall, several pieces of daub, and unplastered and plastered adobe wall fall. The additional plastered wall fragments retained at least three layers of blackened plaster; on one piece, the layers (from outside to inside) were black, brown, white, white, and brown.

Artifacts

While removing the fill from Room A-9 the student found sherds; the mid-section of an arrow point fragment of translucent pink-white chalcedony (embedded "in the surface of the vent in the west wall"; does this mean in the west wall of the room, or in the west wall of the vent?); a scraper of black stone (in the southwest corner, at a depth of 4 inches); flakes; an unworked piece of "lava rock" (vesicular basalt? Something not present naturally on the site); an oval bone bead (5 inches long, and varying from 0.4 to 0.24 inch in cross-section); a jackrabbit ulna, femur, and maxilla; a vertebra probably from a dog; a white-footed mouse mandible; a few pieces of burned corn and wood; and a long burned root.

In the center of the room the student found yellow ocher on the floor, along with charred wood, a few pieces of burned corn, sherds (mostly utility), a bone bead, and a mano fragment (4 inches long, 3.25 inches wide at the unbroken end, and 1.25 to 1.5 inches thick). A number of bones were also found in this area: a jackrabbit mandible, femur, and two vertebrae, a mouse mandible, a kangaroo rat femur and humerus, a coyote tarsal, and a cottontail scapula.

The lab tally for Room A-9 was 48 sherds; 21 percent were Glaze I, 6 percent were Glaze II, and 54 percent were utility wares. One sherd was identified as "Pottery Mound Special."

Room A-10 (C-3b)

Room Description

In Room A-10, the north and south walls were both 98 inches long, and the east wall was 88 inches long. The length of the west (dividing) wall was not recorded, but based on the student's

sketches it was 85 inches long. The area of the room was 58.9 square feet (5.5 m²). The west wall showed signs of burning.

The student found a floor 1.5 inches below the top of the southeast corner of the room, 5 inches deep in the northwest corner, 6.5 inches deep in the southwest corner, and up to 8.5 inches below the surface in other parts of the room. In the northeast corner of the room, the student inadvertently dug through the floor, disturbing an area extending 35 inches south and 18 inches west from the corner. The floor generally curved up to meet the walls.

An area along the east wall, 12 inches from the south wall and 17 inches wide, was higher than the floor. On the room sketch it is labeled as a wall continuation. Based on Schorsch's maps, this was the top of a room wall from an earlier occupation of the site.

A capped, stone-lined, oval fire pit (Figure 16), measuring 20 inches long by 15.5 inches wide, was set into the floor against the west wall of the room. From the sketch, the fire pit appears to have had a collar. A depression, possibly for ash disposal (or a pot rest?) was present at the southeast corner of the fire pit. This feature was probably capped when a new floor was built, and may have been capped twice.

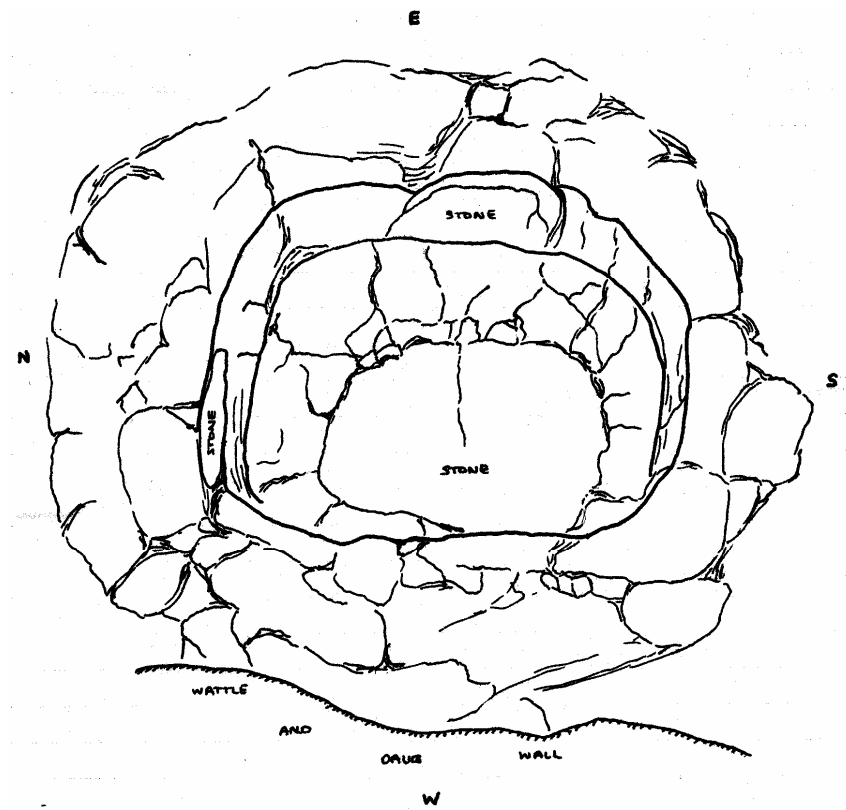


Figure 16. Room A-10, fire pit.

At this point in the notes, the double south wall mentioned earlier is described differently. The sketch indicates a wall stub, 17 inches north of the main wall and 6 inches wide, extending from the west wall to about 40 inches from the east wall. On the inner wall, the surface layer of adobe was 1 inch thick. Beneath were several layers of plaster—black, white, and red.

A 9 inch wide vent was present in the south wall of Room A-10, 12 inches from the west or dividing wall (Figure 17). The vent consisted of two barely overlapping holes in the two south walls. The hole through the outer wall was 5 inches deep, while the portion through the inner wall was offset to the west and was 1.5 inches deep.

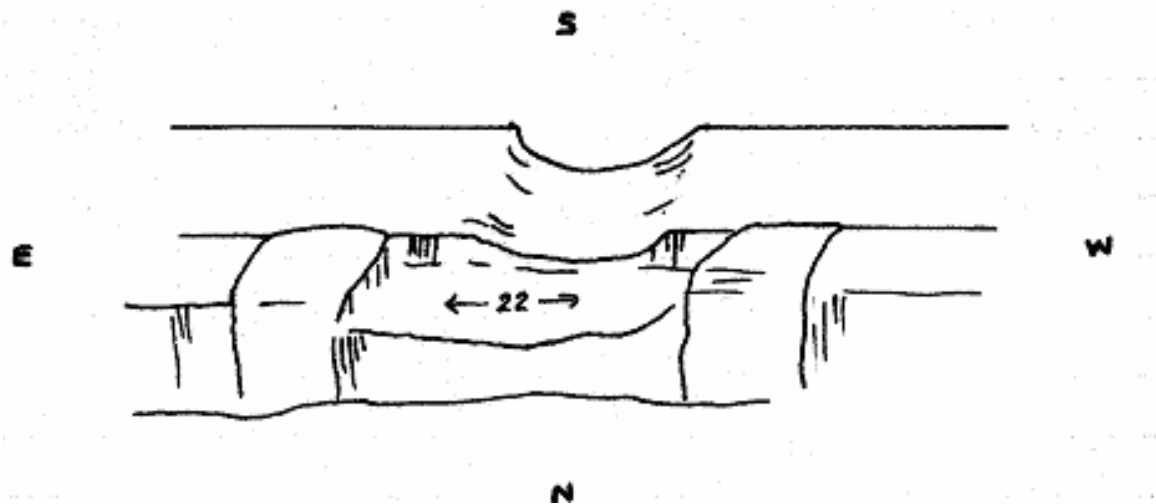


Figure 17. Room A-10, vent.

Artifacts

On the surface above the room, the student found a piece of ground “lava” that may have been a fragment of a hafted tool. Materials identified in the fill of the eastern portion of Room A-10 included many chunks of burned adobe (some with a blackened surface), small numbers of sherds and flakes, a jackrabbit skull, and an arrow point fragment. On the floor near the south wall were fragments of white plaster (perhaps fallen from the wall), additional sherds and flakes, a piece of yellow ocher, and a jackrabbit pelvis.

In the portion of the room nearest the west or dividing wall, the student found more burned adobe (including some from wattle-and-daub construction and others with at least four layers of plaster), nine turquoise beads with squared edges (1/4 to 5/16 inch in diameter, 1/16 to 1/8 inch thick, with holes, often off-center, 1/16 to 1/8 inch in diameter), sherds and flakes, two mano fragments (one of porphyry), jackrabbit bones (two ulnas, two femurs, and a calcaneus), other bones (a deer rib, a white-footed mouse mandible, and a rodent incisor), a few small pieces of partly burned wood, and a few pieces of burned maize.

The lab tally for Room A-10 listed 304 sherds. Twelve percent were Glaze I, 4 percent were other glaze wares, and 54 percent were utility wares. One sherd was identified as Zuni.

Room A-11 (D-3) [Notebook 2003.23.4]

Room Description

Room A-11, directly south of A-10, had two floors; the depths were not recorded. The length of the east wall is given as 63 1/8 inches and of the south wall as 95 inches, though the site map suggests something more in the range of 125 inches.⁴ The lengths of the other two walls were not recorded, but based on the site map, the north wall was 120 inches long and the east wall was 63 inches long. Based on the east-west length indicated by the site map, the area of Room A-11 was 53.6 square feet (5.0 m²). Two floors were identified. The depth of Floor 1 was not recorded; nothing was on it. Floor 2 was 7.5 inches below Floor 1 and was whitewashed. Excavation continued below the two floors.

A fire pit in the northeast corner of the room extended about 3 inches above Floor 2. The pit was 7.5 inches wide on the east end and 9.5 inches wide on the west end. The length was not recorded, but based on the student's sketch it was 10 inches. The pit was lined in part with red tabular stone. The stone on the north side was 10.5 inches long. A second stone extended 9 inches from the northwest corner of the pit beyond the southwest corner. A third stone extended 6 inches from the northeast corner of the pit toward the southeast corner. A fourth stone, 8 inches long, defined the south side of the pit. At the southeast corner of the pit the stones did not touch. The pit contained plentiful ash, as well as artifacts described below.

A piece of wood was apparently set horizontally into the south wall, possibly some of it above Floor 2 and some of it below. A note, "1.5 [inches]," seems to refer to the diameter of the piece of wood.

About 2 feet below the second floor, in the northeast corner of the room, was an infant burial (Burial 20). The infant lay on its right side, tightly flexed, with its head to the east and its knees to the north. There were no associated artifacts. A sketch of the room shows the general location of the burial, a pit, and six beam fragments.

Artifacts

Artifacts from the room fill included a Socorro Black-on-white sherd, a Pueblo IV corrugated sherd, a piece of "clear chert," a rabbit mandible, several small maize cob fragments, and a piece of wood. In the northeast quadrant of the room the student found a piece of polished gray shell with ground edges. The piece of shell was 1 inch long, 7/8 inch wide, and 3/8 inch thick.

A hemispherical ferrous concretion with ground edges was recovered from the fill under Floor 2. The concretion was reddish-brown in color and 1.25 inches in diameter and 5/8 inch thick. A miniature olla was found in the same fill, in the southwest corner of the room. The olla had a

⁴The student's drawings are uninformative and therefore are not provided.

gray body and a black design at the neck; the notes mention a third color, brown, but not where it was on the vessel. About 4 feet below the second floor the student found a worked bone whistle, a worked bone fragment, and bobcat bones (a cut mandible and two canines).

Other artifacts mentioned, apparently from somewhere in the fill below Floor 2, were a brown hammerstone, in poor condition, and two mano fragments, one brown and one gray.

The fire pit contained a few sherds (one of them an unidentified redware), two maize cobs, and three pieces of chert.

The pottery tally for the room totaled 174 sherds, 21 percent Glaze I, 2 percent Glaze IV, and 57 percent utility “cooking” wares. One sherd was identified as Chupadero Black-on-white.

Room A-12 (F-2) [Notebook 2003.23.8]

Room Description

In Room A-12 (Figure 18), wall lengths were: north, 11 feet 8 inches; east, 8 feet 6 inches; south 11 feet 2 inches; west, 7 feet 6 inches (91.3 square feet, 8.5 m²). A floor (hereafter Floor 1) was exposed at a depth variously recorded as 3 inches (in the northeast corner of the room) and 12 inches (at the center of the west wall). Two rectangular fire pits were found in Floor 1, one in the southwest corner and one near the center of the north wall. The student’s plan also shows the Northeast Trench, which Schorsch did not include on his maps. As shown in the notebook the trench was 3 feet wide. It extended south and west from the north wall (just missing the northeast corner) through the south wall (2 feet 9 inches from the southeast corner).

Fire Pit 1 (Figure 19, *top*) measured 17 inches along the west wall and 19 inches along the south wall. It was 8 inches deep and extended about 4 inches above floor level. The pit was stone lined; a 14.5 by 7 inch slab defined the floor. A smaller upright slab was present at the southwest corner and two other slabs were nearby. A slab found at the northeast corner of the pit appeared to have been lying on the room floor. A slab at the northwest corner appeared to have been set upright against the wall, just outside the pit. The only contents were sparse ashes and charcoal.

Fire Pit 2 (Figure 19, *bottom*) was 15 inches from the north wall and 5 feet 6 inches from the west wall, near the trench that crossed the room. Based on the sketch, this pit was carefully made. It was stone lined, 20 inches long, 15 inches wide, and 15 inches deep from the top of the stone lining. Fire Pit 2 was filled with white ash with bits of charcoal and a single utility ware sherd. Seventeen stones were lying in the bottom of the pit. Beneath these were another 2 inches of ash and a second layer of (larger) stones, overlying yet another layer of larger, flatter-lying stones, another layer of ashes, and a final layer of closely fitted stones, which seemed to form the bottom of the pit. The outer edges of these stones appeared to extend beneath the pit walls, which tilted slightly inward as the pit got deeper. The dimensions of the bottom of the pit were: north edge, 12.5 inches; east edge, 19 inches; south edge, 13 inches; west edge, 18 inches.

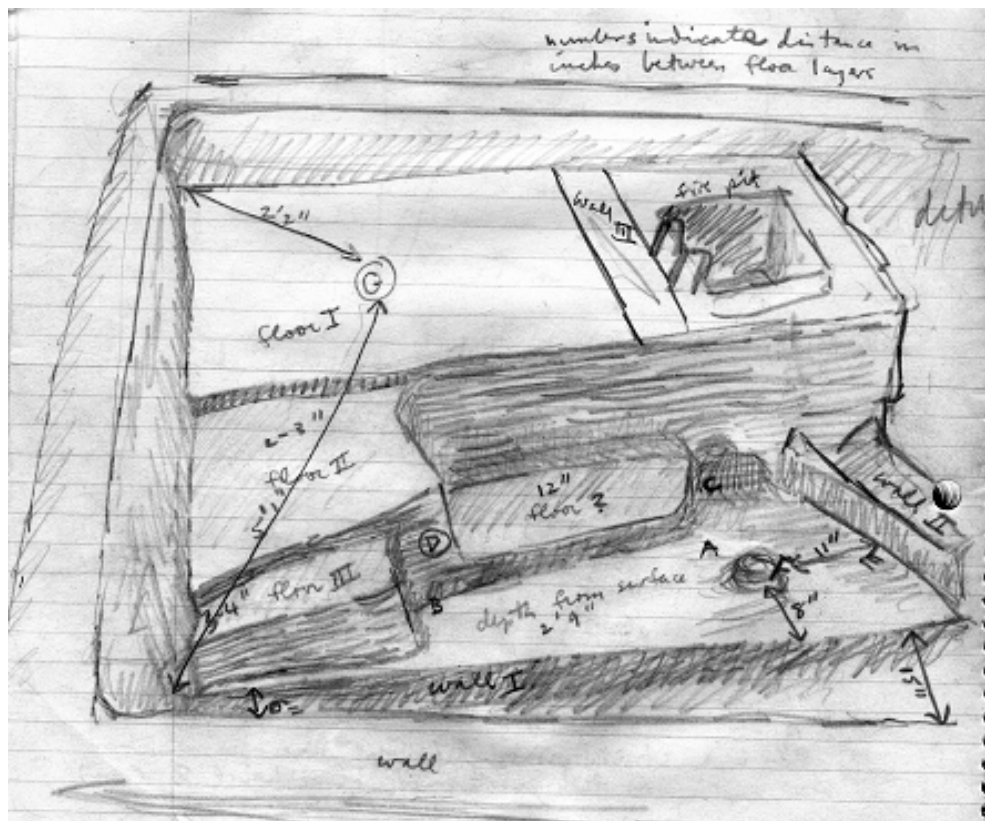
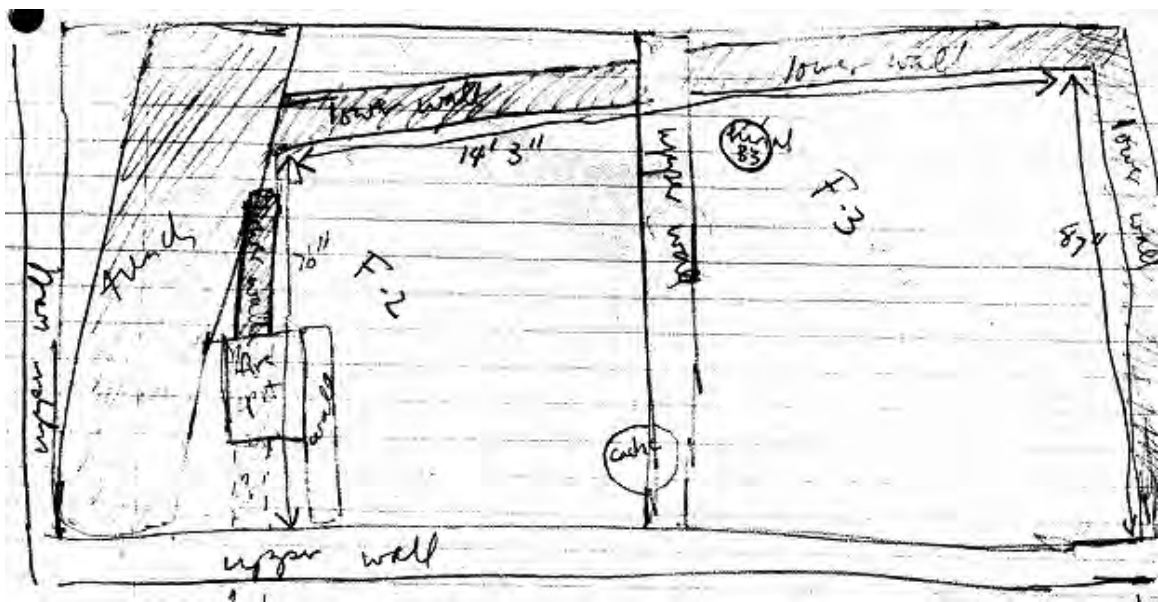


Figure 18. Room A-12. *Top*, plan; north to bottom of page. Note Northeast Trench (“trench”) and kiva (“lower”) walls. *Bottom*, perspective of floors and fire pit; north to top of page.

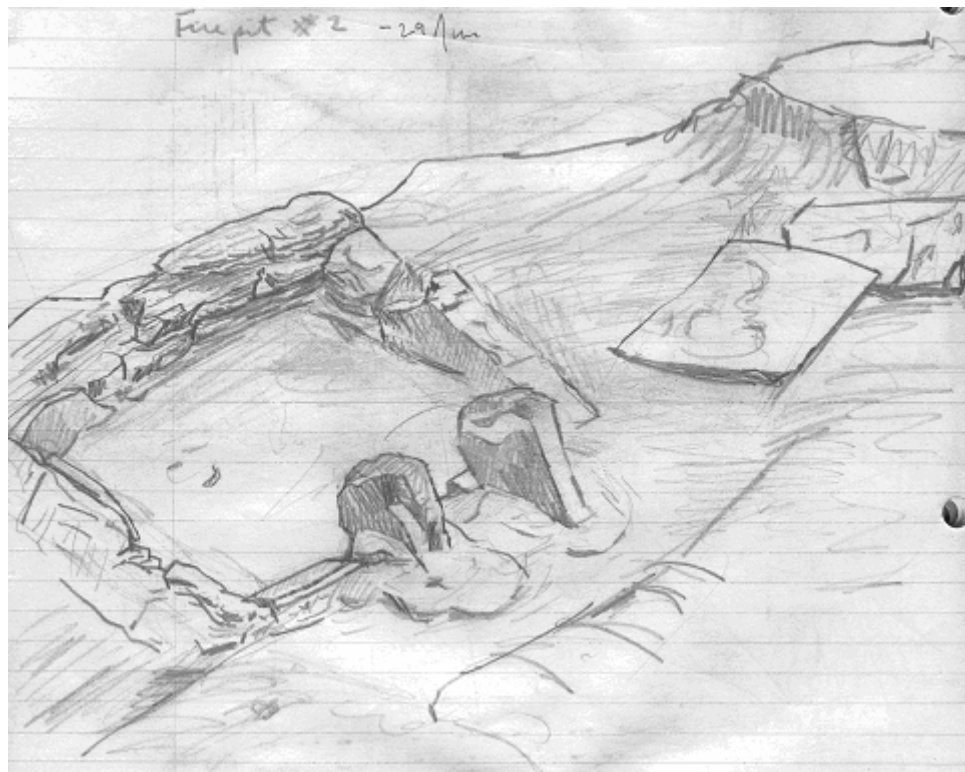
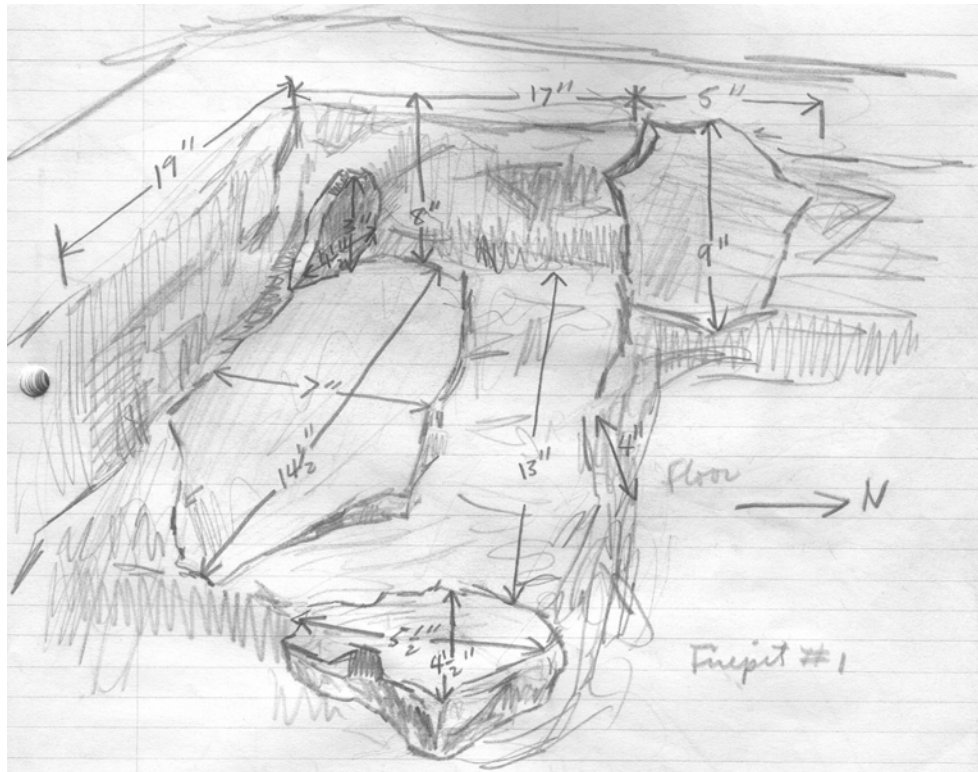


Figure 19. Room A-12, fire pits. *Top*, Fire Pit 1; north to right of picture. *Bottom*, Fire Pit 2, slabs, and raised area; north to lower left of picture.

Outside and touching the west side of Fire Pit 2 was a pair of additional slabs. Each was set into the floor on edge, at a right angle to the west side of the pit. The long axis of each additional slab slanted in toward the pit at a 45 degree angle. The additional slabs appear to have extended as high above the pit as the pit was deep.

South of Fire Pit 2 were two stone slabs, function unknown, lying on the floor, and a raised area or platform. The dimensions of the two slabs were 11 by 10.5 inches and 11 by 6 inches. Both were 1 inch thick. The raised area or platform was in the southeast corner of the room (Figure 20). Its dimensions were: north edge, 7 feet; east edge, 2 feet 6 inches; south edge, 6 feet 11 inches; west edge, 2 feet 11 inches. Three feet of the center of the platform was lost to the trench.

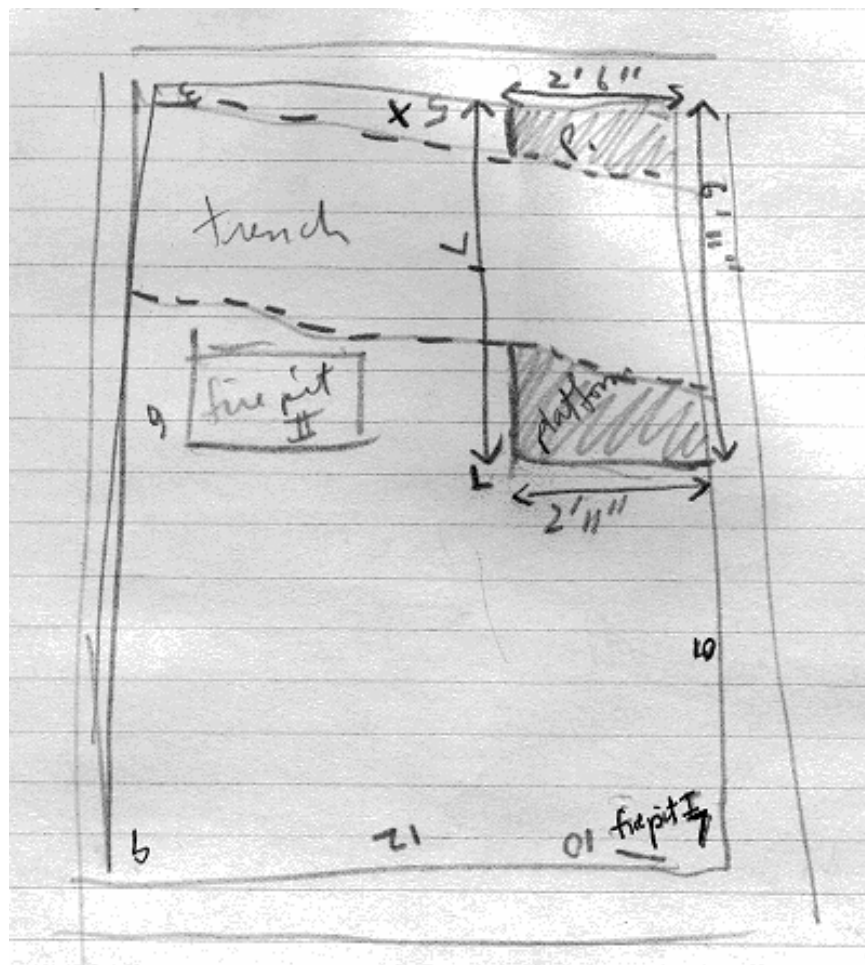


Figure 20. Room A-12, showing raised area or platform cut by trench. Numbers at the corners and wall centers indicate depth in inches. North is to the left.

South of Fire Pit 2, the student found a third fire pit with about 50 burned cob fragments and a few sherds. The third fire pit appeared to be 3 to 5 inches below the level of Floor 1, which was missing in that area.

It is not clear how many floors were present in this room (Figure 18). Excavation to search for a second floor began in the west wall of the trench, between Fire Pit 2 and the platform. A possible floor was exposed 18 inches below Floor 1, at which point the student cleared the room to that level. In the fill below Floor 1, near Fire Pit 2, were numerous sherds and animal bones, some corn, and a quantity of charcoal. The cleared level did appear to be a second floor, which would have put it between 21 and 30 inches below the surface.

About 11 inches below the second floor (or 32 to 40 inches below the surface) was a possible post hole, 3 inches in diameter and at least 8 inches deep, suggesting that a third floor was present. The sketch map shows such a hole, but in Floor 4/Floor 5, 33 inches below the surface. The student's final note on the floors says that only Floor 1 was clearly a floor and that the other surfaces were softer.

Ten inches below Floor 1, a wall extended diagonally from the southwest corner of the room to the edge of the trench, about 18 inches from the south wall. The subfloor wall was later determined to be the south wall of Kiva 3, which underlay Room A-12 (it also underlay an adjoining room directly to the west and two rooms to the north, the latter in the row originally designated "E"). Between 24 and 26 inches below Floor 1 (or 34 to 36 inches below the surface), the student found four projectile points, three of them complete. According to the notes, they may have been resting on a floor.

The student's next sketch shows that he had exposed the southeast corner of Kiva 3. At that point the south wall of the kiva was 15 inches from the south wall of A-12; at the west end of the room the south wall of the kiva and the south wall of the room were 6 inches apart. One puzzling feature on this sketch is Wall III, which parallels the east wall of the kiva but is offset to the west. The notes indicate that Wall III was west of Fire Pit 2, perpendicular to the north wall of the room, and that it appeared to be level with Floor 1. The student later observed that it appeared to be no deeper than the fire pit.

Burial 30, a juvenile, was found in the Northeast Trench just south of (outside) the southeast corner of the room. Wall remnants and a layer of charcoal were above the burial, which was 30 inches below the surface. The burial also lay on charcoal.

Artifacts

Just beneath the surface, near the south wall and 5 feet from the west wall, were two bone awls and a travertine pipe. A polishing stone was found near the east wall, 2 inches below the surface. The tip of a knife was found in the fill just above the northeast corner of Floor 1. The student suggested that a stone measuring 16 by 12 inches, lying on the floor (6 to 8 inches below the surface) in the northwest quadrant of the room, might have provided a work surface for making tools. A bone bead was found in subfloor fill 6 inches below Floor 1.

According to the lab tallies, 1,925 sherds were collected from this feature, nearly 70 percent from the level between Floors 1 and 2. About 35 percent of the assemblage was glaze wares, and 96 percent of those were Glaze I or probable Glaze I. Half of the sherds were utility wares. In the field the student recorded a Glaze V Black-on-red sherd 2 inches below the surface, near the northwest corner of the room, but no Glaze V pottery appears in the lab tallies for Room F-2.

“Room F-3” (and Kiva 3) [Loose Notes]

West of Room A-12, “Room F-3” was defined by the westward extension of the north wall of Room A-12/F-2 and by the south and west walls of Kiva 3 (which was apparently not identified as such until late in the session). It is not clear how much of the “Room F-3” description pertains to the kiva and how much represents excavation in later deposits.

The full length of the south wall of Kiva 3, from the southeast corner within Room A-12 to the southwest corner, was 14 feet 3 inches. The length of the west wall to the south wall of the room block was 87 inches, and the projected length of the east wall (i.e., the west wall of Room A-12) was 76 inches. A cache extending into (below?) the west wall of Room A-12 contained possibly restorable pots, turkey bones, and perhaps badger bones.

Eleven pages of loose notes (on six sheets of paper) bear the names or initials of two students whose notebooks have not been found, of one student who received no credit for the session, and of Eleanor “Brownie” Hibben. Mrs. Hibben seems to have written some of the notes and excavated at least the first 18 inches of fill in the room. A second set of notes, consisting of a page and a half of perhaps masculine handwriting, bears no name and no date.

Room Description

A sketch of “Room F-3” (Figure 21) shows three excavated levels in the southwest quadrant of the Kiva 3 area. Together, the levels extended east to the west wall of room A-12 and north to the south wall of the room block. Some clearing must have been done outside the area: ash and burned maize are shown outside the southwest corner of the kiva. Also, a wall stub is shown to the west, extending from the room block.⁵

The wall stub raises the possibility that the upper portion of “Room F-3” was part of a room attached to the room block. This interpretation finds support in a stone-lined fire pit pedestaled (as Level 1) in the northwest corner of the “room” (if the room actually extended from Room A-12 to the wall stub, the fire pit would have been opposite the center of the north wall of the room). The fire pit measured 23 by 15 inches; the depth is not indicated but based on profile sketches was about 1 foot deep. The pit was 8 inches from the north wall, was walled and floored with tabular sandstone (giving it a box shape), and was plastered smooth around and between the stones.

⁵The wall stub is not shown on Schorsch’s map. The east face of the stub was 62 inches from the inner face of the west wall of Kiva 3, as measured along the south edge of the room block. The stub could be traced 46 inches out from the room block.

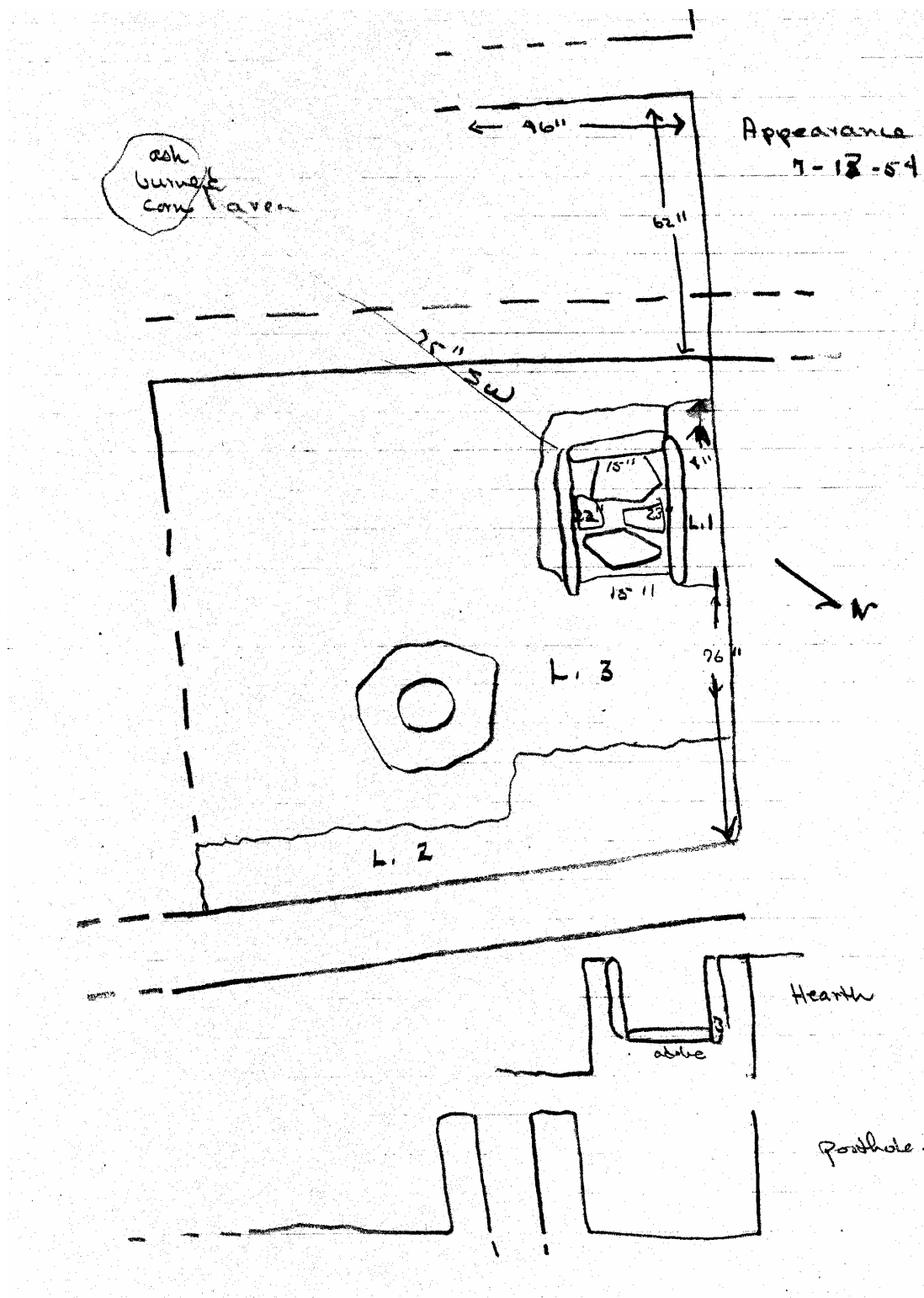


Figure 21. "Room F-3" plan and profiles.

At this point in the work, Level 2 was a strip excavated along the east wall of the “room,” to an unknown depth. Level 3 was presumably deeper than both Level 1 and Level 2; in exposing Level 3 the excavators pedestaled a large post hole.

A profile sketched from an unidentified direction (but probably facing north), with no indications of scale, shows the fire pit extending down from ground level (Figure 22). The foot of the room block wall (the “north wall”) extends downward half again the depth of the fire pit. Below the foot of the wall is a layer of sand. What is probably the top of the west wall of Kiva 3 is shown extending upward into the sand layer, not quite to the bottom of the room block wall. Other notes confirm what is shown in the profile. According to those notes, the footer of the north wall extended down 17 inches in the center of the “room” and 20 inches in its northwest corner. Below that was 9 inches of fill, with the west wall (plastered) lower than the north wall.

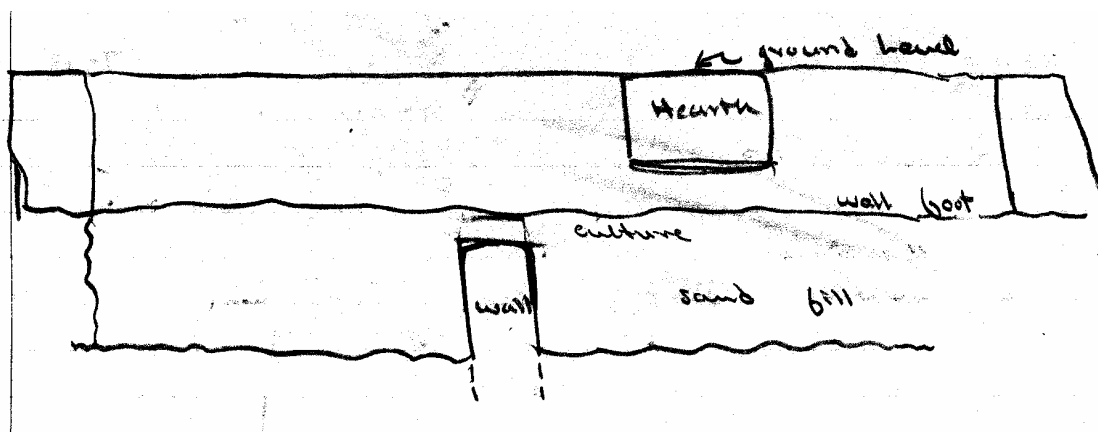


Figure 22. “Room F-3,” profile.

If there was a Floor 1 level with the top of the fire pit, it had been destroyed (which is not surprising at ground surface). The top of the “west wall” was found at a depth of 2 feet; Floor 2 was encountered at the same depth. This “west wall” (actually of the kiva, still not identified) was seen to continue at least 12 inches under the “north wall.” The “south wall” (south kiva wall) was on the same level as the west wall. The excavators lost the eastern portion of the “south wall” but it seemed to line up with the second level walls of Room A-12 (again, kiva walls). The north wall was 12 inches thick.

A third floor was encountered 3 feet down. At this level, at the east end of the room (in the northeast corner?), was a fire pit (an ash-filled hollow in the sand, 12 inches across and 3 inches deep). Above this pit were alternating layers of wind- and water-laid sand and thin layers of ash.

Elsewhere, the notes indicate that the fill down to 2 feet was soft sand with burned roof adobe and layers of ash. Burned charcoal and maize were encountered in the southeast corner of the “room,” 1.5 feet down. At an unidentified depth, burned matting was found resting on chunks of ceiling adobe, with a quantity of ash and “masses of burned corn cobs.”

The final word on the work in “Room F-3” came from the second set of notes, and is dated July 16: “We knocked the adobe post hole down (Hibben’s orders). Pot sherds and bones were in the adobe. Small pieces of decayed wood were also found in the adobe that formed the post hole.” The realization that a second kiva had been found was not explicitly mentioned until July 27, two days before the end of the field session.

Artifacts

Aside from the pottery described below, artifacts from the top 18 inches of fill included a knife (on the surface, near the center of the room), crude scrapers, a broken mano (6 feet from the north wall, 2 feet from the east wall, 4 inches from the surface), half of an arrow shaft straightener (1 foot from the mano, no direction given), assorted polishing stones, two bone awls, and a piece of yellow ocher (southwest of the fire pit). Five artifacts were recorded between 24 and 31 inches: at 24 inches, a black-on-white worked sherd and a polishing stone; at 28 inches, in the southeast room quadrant, a polishing stone (16 inches from the north wall, 65 inches from the west wall); at 31 inches a third polishing stone (more or less square; 2 1/4 by 2 1/4 by 1 inch; 60 inches from the west wall, 22 inches from the north wall); at 31 inches, a “tan chalcedony” blade (4 inches from the west wall, under the north wall). A 1 inch long bone bead was found in the backdirt. Unspecified numbers of pieces of chalcedony and obsidian were also found, but their locations were not specified.

According to the field notes, Jeddito Black-on-yellow and Sikyatki Polychrome were common in the top 18 inches of room fill, with little utility ware present. In the next 18 inches, the sherds included early glaze wares, “B/O” (black-on-orange), redware, and burned black utility ware.

The lab tally lists 2,041 sherds from this area, more than 80 percent of them from the top 2 feet of the fill. Thirty percent were Glaze I, 4 percent were other glaze wares, and 39 percent were utility wares. Nine sherds were identified as Zuni and 12 as Hopi.

Central Block

Room A-13 (G-5) [Notebook 2003.23.12]

Room Description

Room A-13 was a projected room in the angle between Room Block A and the Central Block. Very little work was done here; the student nominally assigned to this area worked in Kiva 1 for most of the field session. Neither a north wall nor an east wall was defined, no dimensions were recorded, and there is no sketch of the work. The student began excavating in the presumed southwest corner of the room (defined by the north wall of Room A-14 and a wall extending north from the west end of that wall). On the surface, 2 feet from the walls, the student found a 10 inch diameter “hole” (pit?) containing ashes.

Artifacts

Near the south wall, 8 to 10 inches below the surface, the student found a bone awl (5 1/2 inches long, 3/4 inch across at the wide end), a basalt polishing stone (4 3/8 inches by 2 1/4 inches), a limestone polishing stone (1 1/2 inches by 7/8 inch), a cloud blower (material not given; 3 1/8 by 2 inches), an obsidian projectile point (1 1/2 inches by 1 inch), and a mouse nest of “cotton.”

Of the 405 sherds tallied for Room A-13, 23 percent were Glaze I, 2 percent were other glaze wares, and 59 percent were utility wares. Six sherds were identified as Pottery Mound Black-on-white.

Room A-14 (H-5) [Notebook 2003.23.11]

Room Description

Room A-14 was a large room on the east side of the Central Block. The dimensions initially recorded were 14 feet 10 inches east-west by 10 feet north-south (148.3 square feet, 13.8 m²). A rough plan indicates five patches of floor, most of them flush with the tops of the walls. The west quarter of the floor was plastered and had sunk 3 inches—according to the student, possibly because the floor was built on fill that had subsided. There were hand marks in the plaster; a piece of solid adobe was found set into this section of floor, with the floor dropping away from it. Most of the east half of the floor was labeled “rough adobe”; three sections, two of them extending the width of the floor from north to south, were labeled “soft.” A second sketch shows a second floor 3 inches below the first; both were described as “well puddled.”

A third sketch shows a “partially removed” wall extending east from near the center of the west wall. From here on, the student divided the room into three parts: Room H-5_B (southwest quadrant), Room H-5_C (northwest quadrant), and the east half of H-5 (presumably H-5_A, though not labeled as such) (Figure 23). Room H-5_B was 64 inches east-west, 45 inches north-south, and 59 inches deep. Room H-5_C was 64 inches east-west, 66 inches north-south, and 49 inches deep. On his fourth sketch of the excavation, the student indicated that these two areas were not rooms within H-5 but were on a level beneath it. The dividing wall between Rooms H-5_B and H-5_C continued beneath the west wall of Room H-5, at least 22 inches beyond the limits of the upper room. The east wall of the lower rooms also appeared to extend beyond the limits of the upper room.

Schorsch’s map indicates two subterranean walls in A-14. One extends north-south through the center of the room, almost in alignment with the surface walls. The other extends west from the first wall to a second subterranean north-south wall just beyond the west wall of Room A-14. Thus, the upper and lower sets of walls are misaligned, suggesting construction over filled rooms rather than multistory construction.

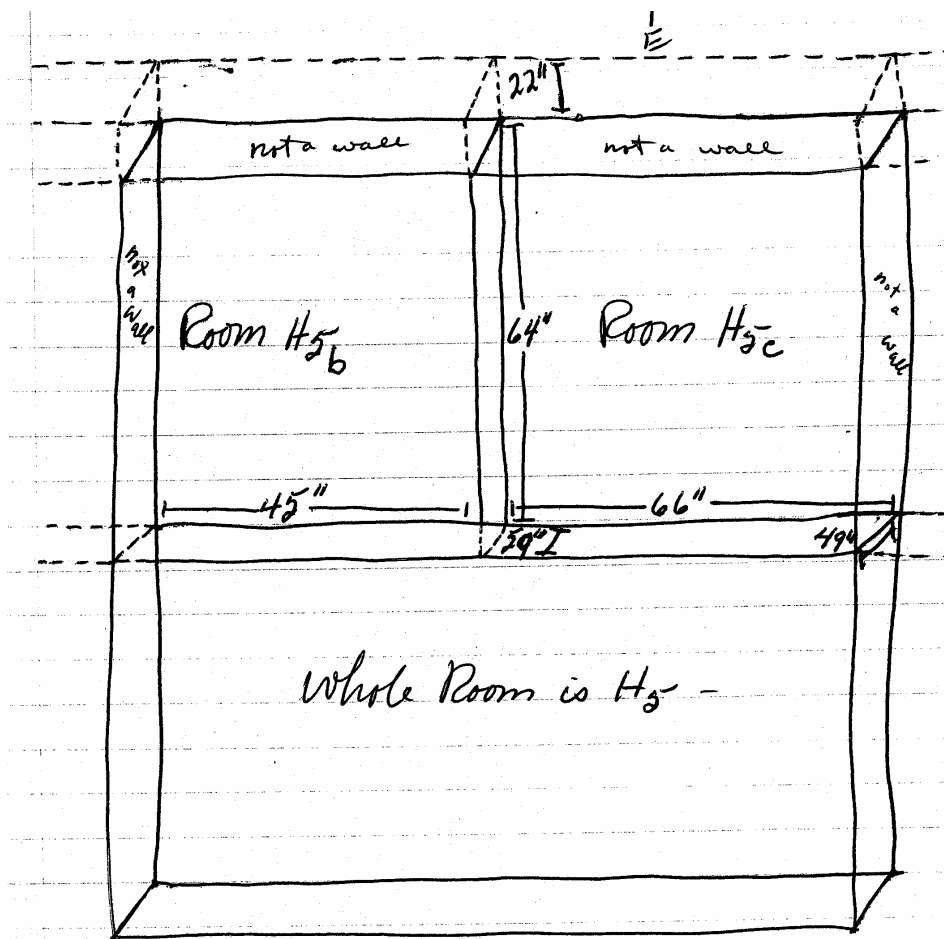


Figure 23. Room A-14. North is to the right.

Artifacts

The lab tally for Room A-14 was 273 sherds. Thirty-three percent were Glaze I and 56 percent were utility wares. Two sherds were identified as Glaze II and two as Zuni. No other artifacts were recorded for this room.

Room A-15 (I-4) [Notebook 2003.23.2]

Room Description

Measured along the exposed walls, the dimensions of A-15 were: north, 5 feet 10 inches; east, 15 feet 1 inch; south, 6 feet 2 inches; west 15 feet 5 inches (91.5 square feet, 8.5 m²). As excavation progressed, an east-west wall was found that divided the excavation unit into two sub-units, down to the fourth defined floor. Below that floor, Room A-15 was again defined as one unit.

Outside the southeast corner of Room A-15 was a post hole containing three utility sherds and a few bones.

South Sub-Unit. By 6 to 8 inches down, the student suspected that Room A-15 was two rooms and began to dig it accordingly. Within the south sub-unit (about two-thirds of the original), Floor 1 was indicated at that depth by scattered paving stones. At the same depth, a fire pit was found in the north half of the sub-unit. The floor east of the fire pit was soft, with numerous wood fragments and more sherds than in the harder fill (or “mortar”) above—perhaps floor artifacts and unburned roofing material covered by adobe melt. The student noted that the “well defined” floor level in the southern sub-unit did not continue into the northern sub-unit.

Two adjoining stone-lined fire pits were found along the west wall of the southern sub-unit. The one to the south was 12 inches deep and the one to the north was about 18 inches deep. Both extended 6 inches above the floor. Four inches farther north was an unlined pit.

Floor 2 was defined 18 inches down. On this day the student wrote that “in the north half” (of the south sub-unit?), bones were common but sherds were not.

The following day, the student removed fill to a depth of 27 inches. She found a wall (hereafter, Wall A-15a) within Room A-15, slanting across both sub-units and apparently below the walls used to define the room (Figure 24). Where it emerged beneath the south wall of Room A-15, Wall A-15a was 2 feet 9 inches from the southeast corner of the room and 1 foot 9 inches from the southwest corner of the room (in other words, it was west of the center of the south wall). From there, Wall A-15a slanted west of the long axis of the room, passing under the west wall of the room 4 feet, 10 inches from that room’s northwest corner.

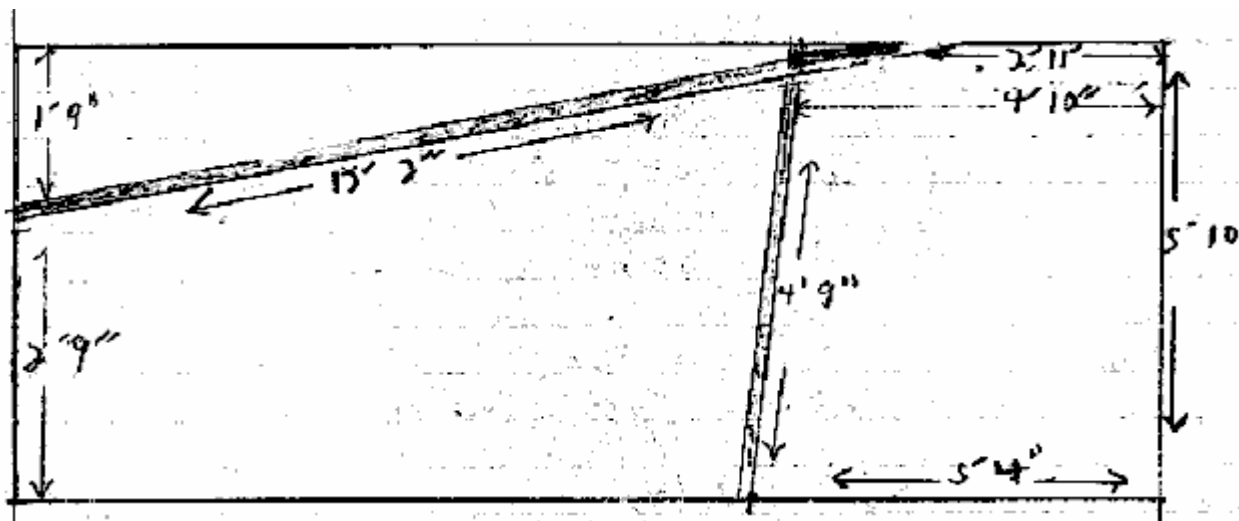


Figure 24. Room A-15, showing cross walls.

The student continued to excavate below Floor 2, finding a second lower wall (hereafter, Wall A-15b), extending more or less east-west. Where Wall A-15b emerged below the west wall of Room A-15, it was 4 feet 10 inches from the northwest corner of that room. Where it passed below the east wall of the room, it was 5 feet 4 inches from the northeast corner of the room. The notes mention that Wall A-15b continued east of Room A-15; the portion within the room was 4 feet 9 inches long. On Schorsch's plane table map, this wall is shown as a stub of Wall A-15a rather than extending across the room, and the orientation differs from that shown by the student (see Figure 3).

The adobe walls of the room itself seemed to stop at about this level. It appears that Walls A-15a and A-15b marked a construction episode earlier than Room A-15. In this case as well, the fact that the upper and lower wall alignments did not coincide indicates room construction followed by room filling followed by room construction.

Continued removal of fill from the south sub-unit exposed a well-defined third floor 3 feet 10 inches below the surface. Sherds were more numerous near this floor, which continued under the east wall of Room A-15 and curved up to join the western portion of Wall A-15b. In the southern portion of the sub-unit, about 10 inches from the south edge of the excavation, the floor curved up about 2 inches. The floor and walls were surfaced with a thin layer of dark gray adobe, and Walls A-15a and A-15b retained traces of unpainted brown plaster. Measured along Wall A-15a, the length of the exposed portion of the south sub-unit was 8 feet. Soft dirt was encountered immediately below the third floor.

Floor 4 was 5 feet below the surface and also extended beyond the east wall of Room A-15. This floor was covered with white flakes of lime, which were obvious when first exposed. Most of the fill above this floor was hard red adobe that pulled away easily from the floor. Very few sherds or bones were found at this level.

North Sub-Unit. In the northern part of Room A-15 a possible floor was identified 34 inches below the surface. A few sherds were found in the fill above the floor. A small D-shaped fire pit was in the northeast corner of the sub-unit, at 34 inches beneath the surface, with the back of the D to the south. The pit was 18 inches long, 17 inches wide, and 6 inches deep, and had a stone lining and an adobe collar.

Beneath this fire pit was a large rectangular adobe pit of unknown function, at the same level as a fourth floor (the depth of which was given as 37 inches). The dimensions of the pit were 4 feet 3 inches by 1 foot 10 inches by 8 inches deep. The north end of the pit coincided with the north wall of Room A-15, while the south end coincided with Wall A-15b. The floor and walls (of the pit?) were hard adobe, with rounded corners.

What appeared to be a true floor was found at a depth of 5 feet, the same depth as Floor 4 in the south sub-unit.

Lower Sub-unit. From Floor 4 down, the excavation continued as a single unit. Combined Floor 5 was found at a depth of 5 feet 6 inches. A hard layer of adobe containing sherds was found between Floors 4 and 5, and very small bits of wood were found along the east wall. Two

possible post holes were found at this level, in the northeast quadrant of the sub-unit. One measured 7 by 6.5 inches by 12 inches deep; it was 17 inches from the north wall and 13 inches from the east wall. The other hole measured 10 by 4 inches by 10 inches deep; it was 14 inches south of the first post hole and 12 inches out from the east wall.

A possible Floor 6 was found about 3 inches below Floor 5, at the north end of the lower sub-unit. In the south end of the sub-unit, Floor 6 sloped upward to meet Floor 5. Another floor-like level was found 1 inch farther down, and yet another (which seemed to be a real floor) was found 6 inches below possible Floor 6. More bits of wood were found in the north part of this floor, and a hole of some kind was found at the west wall of the unit, 12 inches from the north end of the unit according to the text (on a sketch, the same distance is 6 inches). After digging down 10 inches, the student decided it was “probably not a hole.” Just south of this anomaly was a semicircular depression extending from the west wall of the unit. The depression was covered with dark adobe and seemed to connect with part of a lower wall.

Discussion. Although the excavation unit began as a room interior, it appears to have included three unrelated layers of cultural deposits. In the upper level there does seem to have been a single room, A-15, bounded by four walls. As the student continued below Room A-15, she encountered walls (A-15a and A-15b) from an earlier series of rooms, and may have been removing fill from three different rooms (partial rooms north and south of Wall A-15b, and a sliver of room west of Wall A-15a). As the student continued below the earlier rooms she encountered a third layer that may have been primarily alluvial (including alternating bands of silt and clay, the latter leading to an impression of formal floors). At the very least, it is clear that as the student continued downward, the walls of Room A-15 came to an end and that thereafter, the limits of excavation were downward continuations of the interior planes of those walls. Thus, for example, all of the “walls” referred to for the lower sub-unit were faces of an excavation unit.

The “adobe” noted with increasing depth may indicate that as the student worked downward, she encountered flood deposits. Work in later years showed that at least two occupation levels were present at Pottery Mound (and Hibben argued for a third). The Room A-15 excavation results not only support the notion of two-plus occupation levels, they hint that flooding occurred after the initial occupation of the site. Serious flooding would have resulted in rooms being filled with silt, clay, and adobe melt, so that reoccupation of the site would have begun at a higher level.

Artifacts

Non-pottery artifacts recorded in the field included two polished stone beads (in Wall A-15b), a large bone awl (in Wall A-15a), and a small grinding stone (1.5 by 1.5 inches, in the D-shaped fire pit).

Pottery noted in the field included a large sherd of Zuni glaze ware (in the southwest corner of the south sub-unit, at the level of Floor 2), part of a Glaze I Black-on-red pot (in the east “wall” of the unit, just south of Wall A-15b), several sherds of micaceous utility pottery and black-glaze-on-white (in Wall A-15b), and a biscuit ware sherd (1 cm in diameter, with three well-worn holes and a sharp groove across one of the holes) found in the D-shaped fire pit.

The pottery tally from Room A-15 totaled 1,182 sherds. Glaze I accounted for 29 percent, other glaze wares for 4 percent, and utility wares for 47 percent. These categories were distributed fairly equally across the levels. Five sherds were identified as Zuni glaze ware and one as “Pottery Mound white paste glaze.”

Rooms H-9, H-10, I-9, and I-10 [Notebook 2003.23.5]

Room Descriptions

Room H-9. Room H-9 (Figure 24) was cleared as a “check-room” between the Northwest Trench and the excavated rooms in Room Block A, and it was recorded in greater detail than the other three of this group. (These rooms were not included in the “A-” numbering scheme on the final field map and retained their original row designations.)

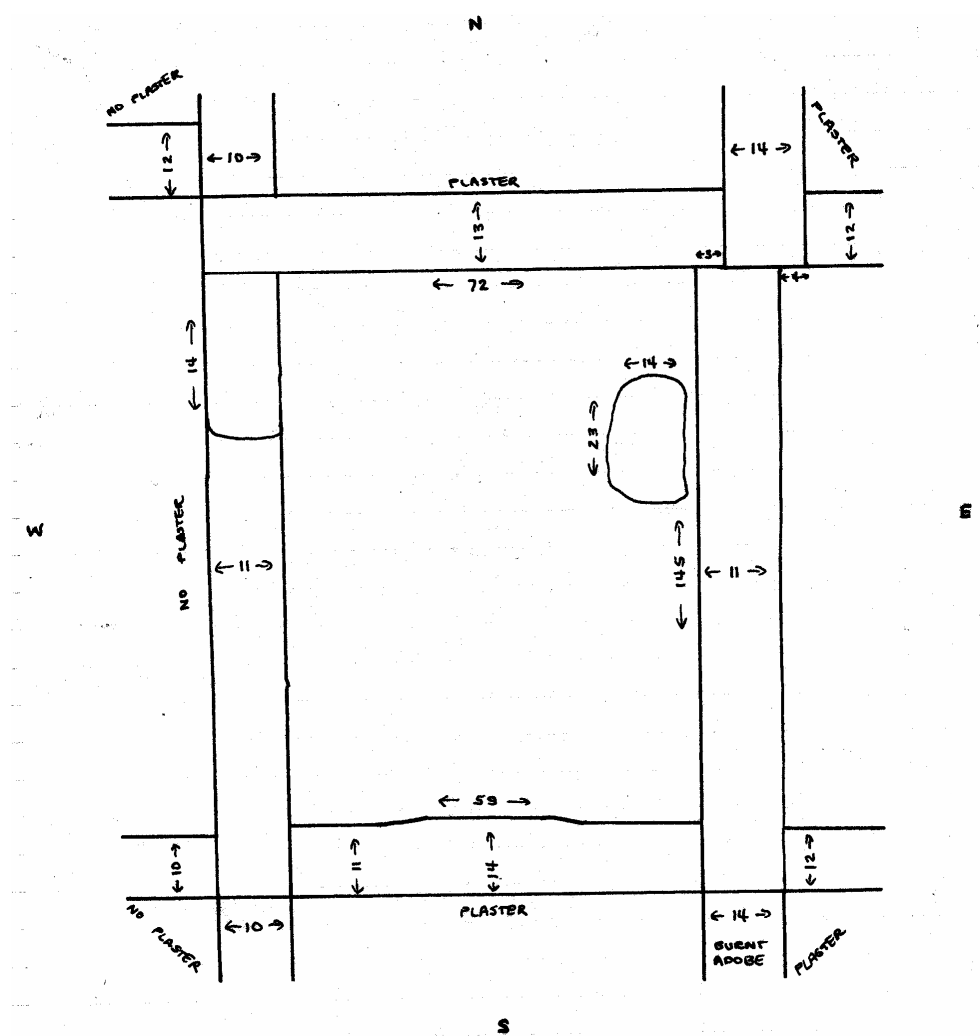


Figure 25. Plan of Room H-9, showing wall widths.

The plan drawing indicates interior wall lengths of north 72 inches, east 145 inches, and south 59 inches; the length of the west wall is not shown. Assuming that the west wall was approximately the same length as the east wall, the area of the room was 66 square feet (6 m²). The north wall was 13 inches thick and the east and west walls were 11 inches thick. The east and west ends of the south wall were also 11 inches thick; the central third of this wall was 14 inches thick and bulged into the room. The distances from the tops of the walls to the floor were not recorded. In the student's drawing, the north 14 inches of the west wall are marked off by a curved line, but no explanation is given. The east wall of the room due north of Room H-9 was 14 inches thick and was offset 3 inches east of the east wall of H-9.

The walls of Room H-9 had 13 or 14 layers of "black and white" plaster. Though the student did not explain whether the walls were all black or all white, or whether there were black decorations on white plaster, or whether the plaster had been burned, she did note that the outsides (top layers?) of the walls were blackened. The adjacent walls of the rooms to the north and northeast were also plastered.

An ash-filled fire pit was found against the east wall of Room H-9, about one-third of the room length south of the northeast corner. The pit was stone-lined and measured 23 by 14 inches, with a "1 1/2 inch adobe floor curving over stone at the north end." Some sherds were in the fill.

Room H-10. There is little text description of this room, which was adjacent to Room H-9 on the west; the information here is primarily from a student sketch (Figure 26).

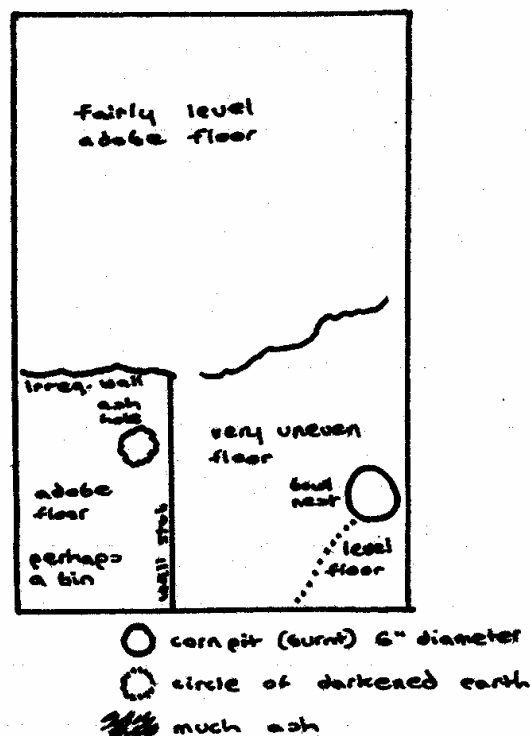


Figure 26. Plan of Room H-10.

The lengths of the walls of Room H-10 were not given, but Figure 26 indicates that its east wall was 13 inches longer than the west wall of Room H-9. If the length of the west wall was similarly extended, and the lengths of the north and south walls were about the same as those in Room H-9, the area of Room H-10 would have been 72 square feet (6.7 m²). The walls were not plastered. The adobe floor of Room H-10 was “a few inches” below the surface; the northern half was fairly level and the southeast quadrant was very uneven.

The southwest quadrant was partitioned off by a wall stub running north from the south wall and an uneven wall between the north end of the wall stub and the west wall of the room. The student sketch indicates that this area had an adobe floor and may have been a bin. A round area of darkened earth was near the northeast corner of the bin. A circular area near the southeast corner of the room, 25 inches from the south wall, was a pit 6 inches in diameter containing burned maize.

Rooms I-9 and I-10. Just the northern portions of these rooms were investigated. (Given the limited excavation, some descriptive information labeled “I-9” and “I-10” in Notebook 2003.23.5 seems to belong to H-9 and H-10.) Plaster is indicated on the north wall of Room I-9, but there was apparently none on the exposed wall segments of Room I-10. The north end of the east wall of Room I-9 was burned. The east wall of Room I-9 was 14 inches thick and the west wall was 10 inches thick; the north wall was the south wall of Room H-9. The north and east walls of Room I-10 (shared with Room H-10 to the north and Room I-9 to the east) were 10 inches thick.

Artifacts

In the lab, 218 sherds were identified from Room H-9. Twenty-six percent of the sherds were Glaze I, 14 percent were other glaze wares, and 31 percent were utility wares. One Zuni sherd was recorded.

Among the materials collected from Room H-10 were two halves of a cottontail skull, a deer tarsus, a prairie dog maxilla, and a jackrabbit vertebra. No pottery was described in the laboratory notes, but the student recorded sherds, a “bowl nest,” and a small bowl of rough gray pottery found in a crack in the floor. The bowl was 2 inches in diameter and 1 inch deep, and had finger marks on the exterior.

No artifacts were recorded from Rooms I-9 and I-10, in the text or the laboratory notes.

Fill Substructure West

The walls in this room block (FSW) were found 2 to 3 feet below the surface, suggesting that it was an earlier part of the site. In the original numbering scheme for FSW, rather than following the letter-number designations used in the other excavated areas, the rows were given numbers and the room numbers were subscripts to the row numbers, thus, 1₁, or 1sub1. The rows were vertical rather than horizontal, and the numbering ran from south to north, starting in the southwest corner. On the final field map, the numbering continued the “A-” sequence used for

the rest of the site, with the numbers running from north to south, starting at the northwest corner. Rooms A-16, A-20, A-24, 2sub3, and 3sub3 were not excavated.

Room A-17 (1sub1) [Notebook 2003.23.7]

Room Description

Room A-17 was the first room excavated in this block. It was mostly intact and appeared to have been built in a single effort. The student wrote, "This room appears to be a corner of an older pueblo."

The badly deteriorated north wall was 6 feet long and 9 inches thick. The east wall was 10 feet 6 inches long and 10.5 inches thick. The south wall, which was the best preserved, was 5 feet 10 inches long and 9.5 inches thick; it extended "diagonally across the first lateral of the Northwest trench." (Only the south edge of this lateral trench is indicated on the final field map.) The west wall was 9 feet 6 inches long and from 10.5 to 12.25 inches thick. This was an "outside" wall, with a fine sand texture. The room enclosed 59.2 square feet (5.5 m²). The exterior southwest corner of the room was 6 feet 6 inches from the Northwest Trench. There were signs of a hot fire at the bottom of the west wall, where the surface was dark and baked.

The student seems to have found a rough, uneven floor between 2 and 3 feet down, but also mentions depths of 9.5 and 12.5 inches (from the tops of the walls?). The 3 to 4 inches of fill above the floor was "solid caliche." The floor was fine, friable dirt, less than 1 inch thick. It was cracked and reticulated, indicating that it had been soaked and then dried out. The student supposed that the roof had failed, exposing the floor to the weather. The contents of the fill suggested that the abandoned room was used for trash disposal.

Artifacts

Beneath the "top layer" the student found an intact small gray bowl (2 inches in diameter by 1 inch high) with a lid, half of a second small bowl, a selenite pendant, 18 bone beads, an awl made from a rabbit rib, and many animal bones (including part of an unidentified skull, two cut-off ends of an antelope or deer "forearm," an elk molar, and an intact rabbit skull with teeth). On or near the floor were two more bone beads, one quite large; a large piece of selenite; two bone awls; and a few rabbit, turkey, and elk bones.

There were no sherds in the 3 to 4 inches of "caliche" above the floor, but some sherds were found at floor contact, including a large sherd from an olla. The pottery also included a possibly partly restorable pot of "that unusual brown on gray (Glaze I)," some "gray on yellow" and "gray on gray" Glaze I, and "very vivid" green Zuni. Most of the pottery at this level was Glaze I; the number of utility sherds was larger than in the upper levels of the room. Of the 801 sherds recorded in the lab, 32 percent were Glaze I, 19 percent were other glaze wares, and 45 percent were utility wares. Four sherds were identified as Jeddito and five as Zuni.

Room Description

The wall dimensions for this room were: north, 5 feet long, 9 inches wide, and 16 inches tall; east, 7 feet 5 inches long, 10 inches wide, and 25 inches tall; south, 6 feet 7 inches long, 12 inches wide, and 26 inches tall; west, 7 feet 8 inches long, 10 inches wide, and 26 inches tall (43.7 square feet, 4.1 m²).

In the east wall were large plastered cracks, and the center of the wall was scorched by a fireplace. This wall had been extended 12 inches to meet the south wall. A small hole in the east wall, about 12 inches above the floor, was similar to ones found in other rooms. The excavator suggested that it had supported a “log,” perhaps used as a drying rack for corn.

The south wall was well built, albeit with a somewhat “lumpy” base. The student believed that the wall, which divided the room from Room A-19, had collapsed inward, as the south end of the room was filled with 10 inches of “wall-like caliche.”

The floor was 25 to 26 inches down, though 10 inches less at the north wall (this information is the reverse of the wall heights). The floor was rough but in good condition, and 1 1/2 inches thick. In the southeast corner of the floor were two small depressions, one identified as a jar pit and the other as a filled-in fireplace.

The room seemed to have been rebuilt after burning. All of the walls were scorched and replastered, and the fireplace was filled with adobe, perhaps indicating conversion of a living room into a storeroom.

Artifacts

In the upper fill, only the corners of this room yielded artifacts. In the northeast and northwest corners, the student found sherds measuring 1/4 to 1 1/2 inches across. The student identified two as Glaze IV and the rest as Glaze I and utility ware. A miniature pottery bowl, 1 inch in diameter, was found in the southwest corner.

There were few sherds in the south half of the room. A gourd seed was found in the fill. Wood may have been present: the student notes that another student showed him how to preserve wood with gasoline and paraffin. At or near floor level, 1 foot 6 inches from the north wall (opposite a point near its center), were 10 pendants, at least three of them selenite; six beads, at least five of them turquoise; and a small piece of shell. In the northeast corner of the room were eight turquoise beads, three pendants, and piece of worked jet. A finely chipped stone drill was found along the east wall.

The lab pottery count was 750, with 17 percent identified as Glaze I, 9 percent as Glaze II and III, and 17 percent as unidentified glaze ware. Four sherds were identified as Jeddito and four as Zuni.

Room Description

During preliminary exposure of Room A-19, the student reported that the east wall was finely plastered and that the north wall had burned. Baked “clay” was found in the room fill, along with two pieces of a human skull, a mastoid and an upper parietal. The fragments were about 2 inches apart, and the breaks on both were old.

At floor level, the north wall was 6 feet 8 inches long, 10 inches thick, and 20.5 inches tall; the east wall was 5 feet 11.5 inches long, 11.5 inches thick, and 33.5 inches tall; the south wall was 7 feet 2 inches long, 10 inches thick, and 28.25 inches tall; the west wall was 5 feet long, 11.5 inches thick, and 21 inches tall (37.9 square feet, 3.5 m²).

All four walls were coated with 1/8 inch of plaster, but the plaster varied by wall. The north wall was crude and plastered with clay. The wall bulged in several places and had been chinked with sherds in the room’s northeast corner. The south wall, also crude, was covered with plaster. The 11.75 inches of this wall nearest the southwest corner of the room was noticeably different, as if it had been extended to meet the west wall. In the west wall, 5.5 inches from the floor and 6.75 inches from the north wall, a 20 inch wide opening (height not given) was filled with a coarse “plaster” containing ashes.

The east wall was the best-built of the four. It was coated with slightly yellow plaster to a height of 11.5 inches (measured from the mud found on the floor). In the southeast corner of the room, 6 inches above the floor, there was a depression in the wall, 14.5 inches high by 10.75 inches wide and 3 inches deep.

The floor was covered with 11.5 inches of mud with no artifacts. The floor was extremely rough and covered with a network of cracks, suggesting that it had been covered with water. In some places the floor was only 1/2 inch thick.

A fire pit was set in the floor against the south wall, 33.5 inches from the west wall. The fire pit measured 19 by 12.5 inches by 5 inches deep. The wall above the fire pit was blackened. The bottom of the pit was lined with a large, irregular “limonite” slab, and an upright stone lined the pit’s west side.

Artifacts

The student noted that very few sherds were present in the fill. No other artifacts or pottery were recorded for this room.

Room Description

For Room A-21 (Figure 27) the wall dimensions were: north, 6 feet 1 inch long, 11 inches wide, and 29.5 inches tall; east, 4 feet 8 inches long, width not given, 11 inches tall; south, 6 feet 1 inch long, 13.25 inches wide, and 39.5 inches tall; west, 6 feet 1 inch long, 13.25 inches wide, and 31 inches tall (32.7 square feet, 3.0 m²). Except for the north wall the walls were crude, as was the floor. The south wall had been patched with adobe. The student reported a ventilator hole in the east wall near the southeast corner of the room, 5 inches from the floor.

The entire southeast quadrant of the room was covered with burned juniper and piñon from the collapsed roof. The student thought that the burning was deliberate. "The depth of this wood was at least 1 1/2 feet and it went back as far as 2 feet." The ashes extended beyond the east wall, into another room "not yet identified" (no such room is shown on maps).

Artifacts

The student reported 13 "pieces of selenite pendant" scattered around the room, as well as rabbit, turkey, and deer bones. The lab tally recorded 50 sherds, half of them utility ware. Twenty were identified as Glaze I and Glaze II.

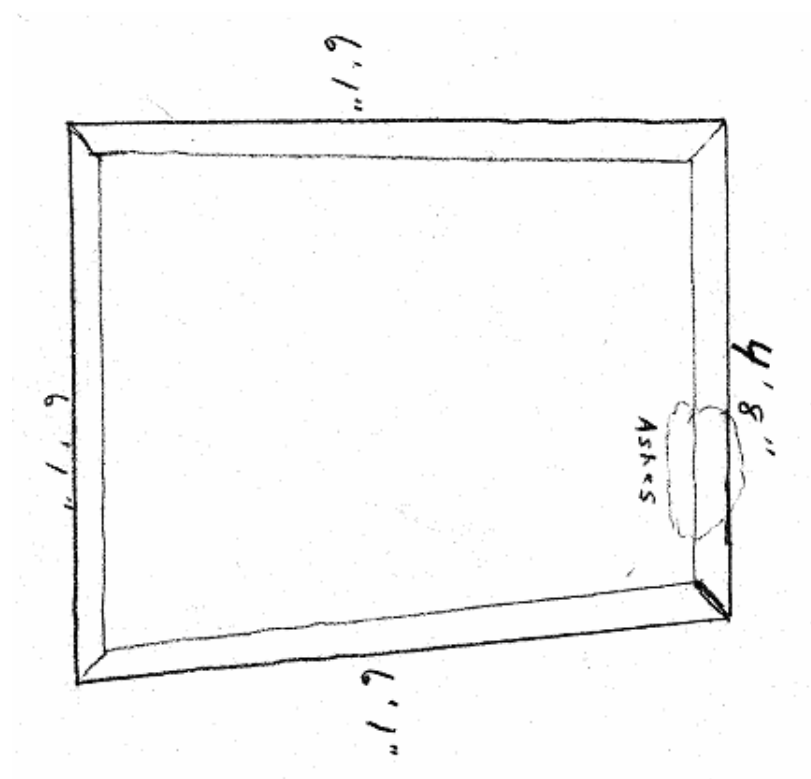


Figure 27. Room A-21 (3sub1). Image has been rotated so that north is at the top of the page.

Room Description

The wall dimensions for Room A-22 (Figure 28) were: north, 5 feet 6.5 inches long, 13.75 inches wide, 12.5 inches tall; east, 9 feet 1.5 inches long, 10.5 inches wide, 19.25 inches tall; south, 7 feet 0.25 inch long, 10.25 inches wide, 26.5 inches tall; and west, 7 feet 9.5 inches long, 9.75 inches wide, 17.5 inches tall (53.1 square feet, 4.9 m²). The north wall was an exterior wall; the others abutted walls of other rooms.

The south wall had been plastered three times. The bottom layer was a light color, with a darker layer over it. The top layer was a much thinner plaster with a fine sand texture. The walls were otherwise crude and, except for the south wall, the plaster was falling apart. The floor was rough except at the south end of the room.

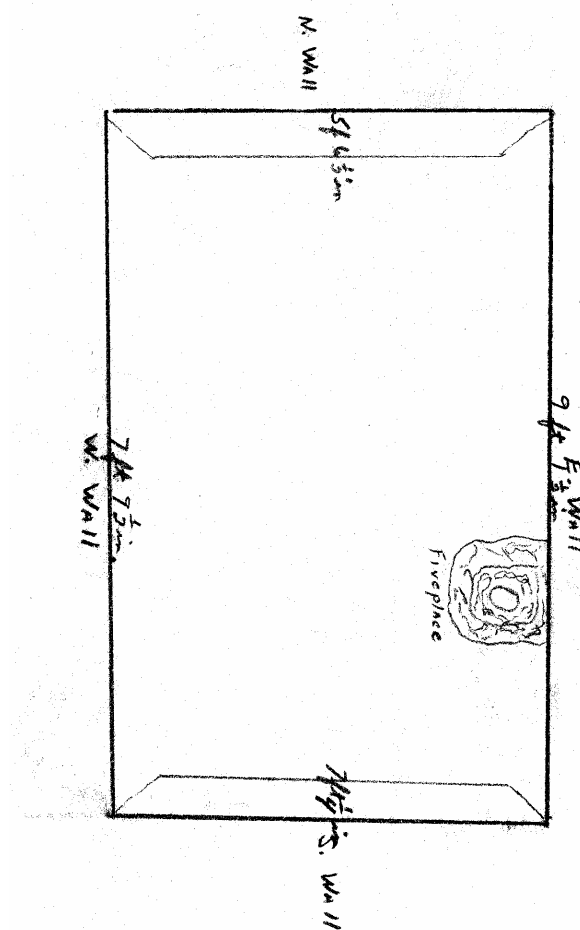


Figure 28. Plan of Room A-22 (3sub2). North is to top of page.

A fireplace was set in the floor against the east wall, 43.5 inches from the southeast corner. It was stone-lined, with a hard adobe collar (Figure 29); there were ashes among the stones. The fireplace measured 18 inches long, 13.75 inches wide, and 6 3/8 inches deep.

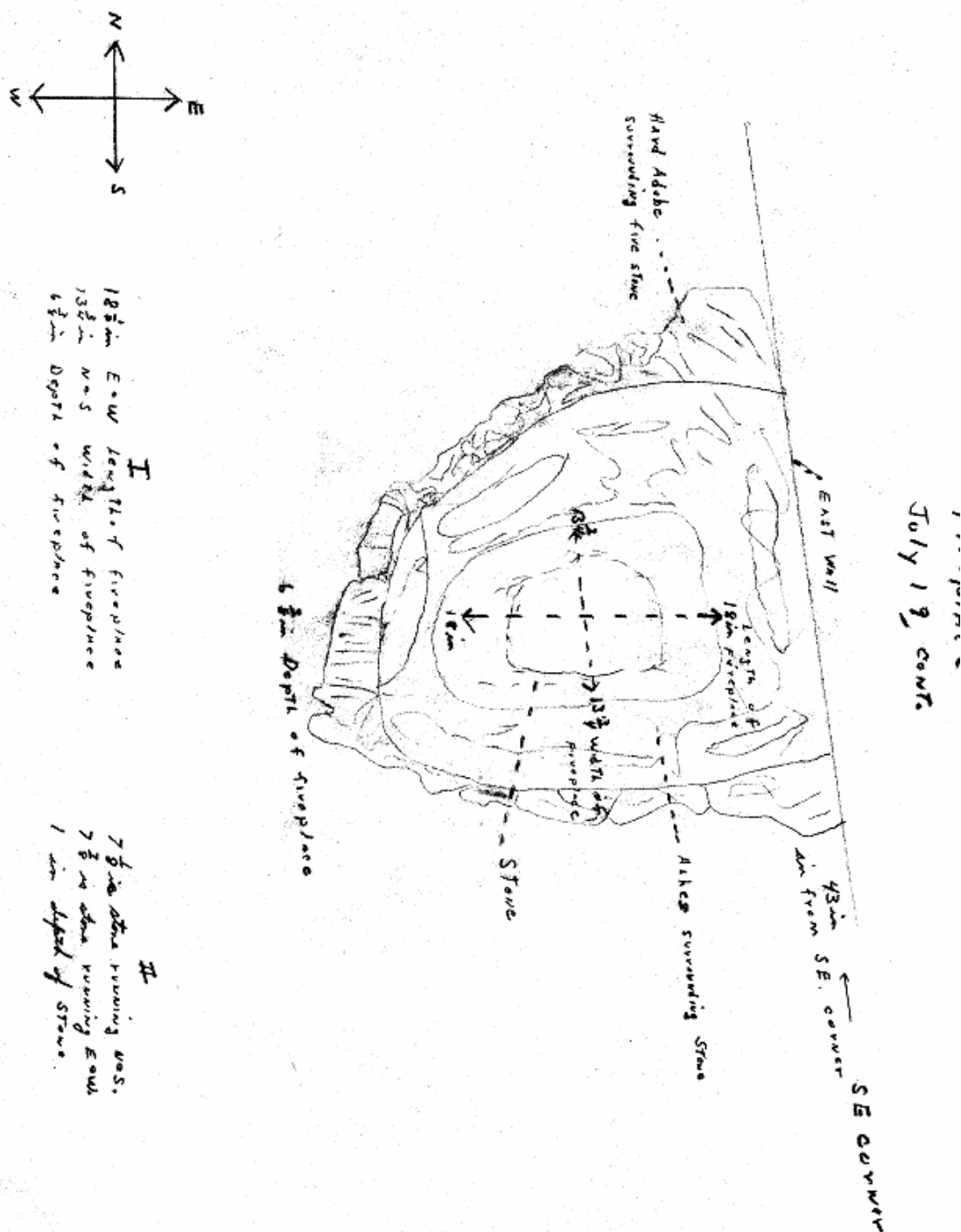


Figure 29. Room A-22 (3sub2), hearth.

Artifacts

Sherds, a selenite pendant, and bones were recovered from the room. The lab tally of 73 sherds included 30 utility wares and 24 Glaze I and Glaze II sherds.

Room A-23 (4sub2) [Notebook 2003.23.3]

Room Description

This was the last room excavated in 1954. The reported wall dimensions were: north, 9 feet 8 inches long, 9 inches wide, and 21 inches tall; east, 7 feet 2 inches long, 9 inches wide, and 23 inches tall; south, 5 feet 7.5 inches long, 10 inches wide, and 26 inches tall; west, 7 feet 6.5 inches long, 10 inches wide, and 21 inches tall (56.2 square feet, 5.2 m²). The maps and sketches (see Figure 30) do not show such a discrepancy between the north and south walls; the area calculation is based on lengths for those walls of 6 feet.

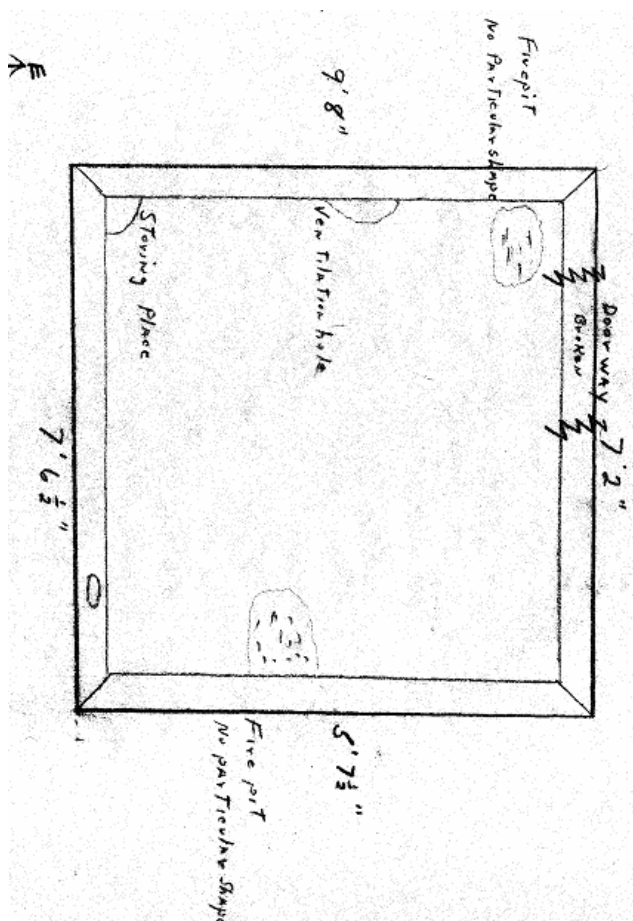


Figure 30. Plan of Room A-23 (4sub2). Image has been rotated so that north is to top of page.
(Note: prior to June 2008, this figure was published upside down.)

Two amorphous fire pits were present, one in the northeast corner of the room and the other against the south wall (west of the center of that wall). An 8 inch diameter ventilator hole was present in the center of the north wall, at the floor. Another hole in the west wall was identified as a probable animal burrow. A 28 inch wide, abrupt break in the north half of the east wall, 7.5 inches from the northeast corner of the room, indicated a doorway. A storage pit (14 inches wide, 7 inches deep, and extending 14.5 inches into a wall) was found in the northwest corner of the room. The pit was filled with plant material (which makes it sound more like an animal burrow).

Artifacts

Materials observed in the field were pottery (including one sherd identified as a Glaze IV with a Glaze I rim), a selenite “core” for making pendants, and a few bone fragments. The lab tally of 54 sherds included 26 percent Glaze I, 39 percent Glaze II–IV, and 14 percent utility ware.

Unidentified Rooms

At the beginning of the field season, before rooms were formally assigned for excavation, the students cleared walls and did work in rooms that were not further identified. All of the work would have been in either the Central Block or Room Block A, but specific identifications are not possible from the recorded information. In some cases the work was as extensive as in the formally assigned rooms. The rooms are arbitrarily numbered here to provide some organization.

Unidentified Room 1 [Notebooks 2003.23.1 and .5]

UR-1 (Figure 31) was rectangular and oriented north-south; it could be the unnumbered room west of Room A-6 on Schorsch’s map. The lengths of the adobe walls were: north, 99 inches; east, 123 inches; south, 89 inches; west, 115 inches (77.7 square feet, 7.2 m²). Wall widths were: north, 11.5 inches; east, 10 inches; south, 10.5 inches; west, 11 to 12 inches. Wall heights were not recorded. The rough adobe floor was found at the ground surface.

One feature was described: a lined fireplace that abutted the west wall of the room, 28 inches from the south wall and 69 inches from the north wall (Figure 32). It was rectangular and 24 inches long; the end along the west wall was 15 inches long and the east end was 14 inches long. The fireplace was lined on the three sides that extended into the room and on the bottom with flat stones 1/2 to 1 inch thick. The stone in the southeast corner was a mano. A well-worn mano fragment of “lava” protruded through the west walls of both the room and the fireplace.

Two of the stones lining the hearth were taller than the others and protruded above the surface. One, in the north half of the east side, was 7.25 inches tall. The other (labeled “Head stone” on one of the student drawings) was 8.5 inches wide by 10.5 inches tall and formed the middle third of the “back” (south) side. From the east end 16 inches to the west, the fireplace was 6 inches deep; from that point to the west wall, the depth decreased to 3.5 inches. The hearth was filled with white ash and contained no artifacts. Just north of the fireplace was an ash deposit that contained an obsidian projectile point at a depth of 6 inches.

A possible doorway, 18 inches wide, was present in the south wall 10 inches from the southwest corner of the room. Other information about the room is shown on the sketch but not explained in the notes. One sketch shows chunks of wall fall (some are mentioned in the notes) or perhaps artifacts of some kind (manos?). These were at the east wall (directly opposite the fireplace, extending 7 inches from the wall) and in the southeast corner of the room (extending diagonally 10 inches from the south wall).

Aside from the manos and possible manos mentioned above, materials collected from the room included sherds, flaked stone, a turkey beak, halves of two jackrabbit skulls, and a cottontail pelvis and femur.

Unidentified Room 2 [Notebook 2003.23.1]

This room was described as the third room south from the apparent north boundary in the northeast corner, which could mean that it was Room A-3/D-1. However, there is no description of the room itself. In UR 2, a corner of one-third of an “early glaze ware pot” protruded above the ground surface. The pot fragment measured 12 inches across and extended 3.25 inches into the ground. The rim was slightly thickened at the lip, where it was 1/2 inch thick. The black-on-red design extended 4 inches down the inside of the vessel from the rim. The exterior was undecorated. The vessel contained rabbit bones, and more rabbit bones were found next to it.

Unidentified Room 3 [Notebook 2003.23.1]

In the “northwest corner” of this room, in an area of “irregular” soil with pockets of ash, charcoal, and lumps of adobe, the excavator followed a wall at the westernmost edge of the pueblo (as then known) to a depth of 10 inches. The base of the wall rested on fill. The overall height of the wall was 18 inches. Room walls uncovered on the “west side” (of the described wall?) had a plaster coating 7/8 inch thick. The room was outlined. Four artifacts were found: a scraper or knife (4 inches long) and three bone awls (two long and narrow and one short and broad).

Unidentified Room 4 [Notebooks 2003.23.2 and .12]

This room was in the southeastern area of the surface-defined walls. Flaked stone and two-thirds of a plain cooking olla were just under the site surface, in the southwest corner. The location of the olla indicated that the floor of the room was also near the surface. A projectile point was found 18 inches away.

“Two rooms east and one room south,” the students found fragments of a Glaze II or III polychrome pot (red, yellow, black) containing burned bones. Two feet north of this find was a mass of bone fragments, including pieces of human skull, about 1 foot square and 3 inches deep. Charcoal and lime were mixed with the bones, but no ash. Directly associated with these remains was a large sherd with black glaze paint on a white background. The mass of bone fragments was

a cremation burial. Between the pot containing bone and this mass there appeared to be an adobe wall. A coyote ulna and radius were found in the same general area.

Unidentified Room 5 [Notebook 2003.23.3]

In the “northwest area” (possibly Fill Substructure West), a student found a room filled with burned maize, with some kernels still on the cobs. This room did not have a fireplace and was probably used for maize storage. The student filled “a large bag” with specimens for identification. According to the student’s notes, Hibben thought that the entire mound had been burned by “another tribe of people.”

Unidentified Room 6 [Notebook 2003.23.4]

In one corner of this room, a fire pit had already been partially dug out as part of the preliminary surface explorations; the student noted that it was probably on a “top floor.” The fire pit was against the walls in one corner of the room (the student sketch does not indicate compass directions; it would be the southwest corner if the drawing is oriented with north at the top of the page). The pit was 2.5 feet long on the west(?) side, 1.25 feet wide on the south(?) side, and 2 feet long on the incomplete east(?) side. The northeast(?) corner of the feature appears to have been missing. The sketch suggests that it may have been stone lined. The student noted culinary and black-on-red pottery, corn, and a quantity of ash in the fill.

Unidentified Room 7 [Notebook 2003.23.8]

The student who investigated this room indicated that it was near the center of the northeast sector of the mound. The sketch shows a long, narrow room, oriented east-west. The inside walls of the room were pink. The student found two mica ornaments pierced in several places.

Unidentified Room 8 [Loose Notes]

In the loose notes, the following information preceded the description of “Room F-3” and appeared to refer to a separate feature. A circular, basin-like hearth was found in the center of this room, above a post hole. A recorded depth of 2 feet 8 inches could refer to the top of the hearth, the base of the hearth, or the bottom of the post hole. The post hole was 6 inches in diameter and contained chunks of possibly datable wood, perhaps juniper. The hearth basin was adobe; it measured 19 by 18 inches across and 5 inches deep.

A sketch of the fill to a depth of 2 feet shows a question mark in the top portion of the fill, above a line marked “GL.” If those letters stand for “ground level,” the artist must have thought that additional fill was once present. Below the line marked “GL” was a deposit of cultural fill 12 to 16 inches deep containing charcoal and numerous sherds. The next layer down was 2 inches of ash and sherds. Beneath that was culturally sterile layered sand. A note in the margin of the

drawing indicates that ash, bone, charcoal, chalcedony, quartz, obsidian, and corn cobs were present, but not where.

Other notes refer to the west wall of the room as a short stub on fill. A trench dug to search for the south wall failed to find it. The notes suggest that the room could have been west of “Room F-3,” in an area where a wall stub was identified.

A flint scraper was found near the north wall, at a depth of 2 feet. On the north side of the fill, at a depth of 1 1/2 feet, near the post hole, was an adobe plug measuring 5 by 5 by 4 inches. Juniper bark (or bark impressions?) was found beneath adobe roof fall. Jeddito and Sikyatki polychrome sherds were common in the first 18 inches of fill.

The next three pages in the notes are descriptions and drawings of artifacts, each with a numerical expression that refers to an early cataloguing system at the Maxwell Museum. In that system, “10” refers to pottery, “20” refers to “stonework,” and “22” refers to “chipped artifacts.” The number after the forward slash refers to the *n*th catalogued artifact under that category.

- 10/1: worked glaze black-on-red sherd, northwest quadrant, 6 inches deep
- 10/2: glaze black-on-gray sherd with spiral design, southwest quadrant
- 10/3: brown glaze worked sherd, southwest quadrant, 12 inches deep
- 10/4: redware sherd, southwest quadrant, 12 inches deep
- 10/5: adobe (?) object
- 20/1: two-facet biface—broken mano tip, 2 feet from the north wall, 6 inches deep
- 20/2: pecked, grooved (?) hammerstone [what appears to be a view of the working end has “c. 1/2” written under it]
- 22/1: flaked chalcedony scraper, southwest quadrant

The notes also mention a worked piece of red pumice (paint?), an unworked triangular piece of calcite from the southwest quadrant, and a charcoal specimen, also from the southwest quadrant (2 inches across; 98 inches from the north wall, 12 inches from the west wall, 14 inches deep).

Chapter 4

KIVAS

The kivas exposed and identified in 1954 became Kivas 1, 2, 3, and 4 in Hibben's (1975) number series. Kiva 1 was found on June 21 by "Henry, a workman," as he worked in a trench that extended south-southwest through Room Block A (the unmapped Northeast Trench). He exposed a painting on the south wall of the kiva, "about 105 feet from the North East corner post." Later excavation in the kiva revealed that the trench had gone through the north wall (at the east corner, about 18 inches above the floor). Throughout the subsequent excavation, the most extensive in the four kivas found, students were moved in and out, sometimes working there a day or two to complete a task. One unfortunate student had a hard time clearing a wall and was, according to his notes, sent back to his assigned room reciting "I shall not chop a kiva wall." Three students were most heavily involved in the kiva excavations and in copying and removing the murals (Notebooks 2003.23.8, 23.10, and 23.12).

A critical part of the work in Kiva 1, and in other kivas in subsequent years, was copying paintings. Each of the many layers of plaster, including later paintings, had to be removed to expose the paintings beneath. In 1954 the copying was organized and overseen by Octavio Romano (Hibben 1975), though students did much of the work. Notebook 2003.23.12 contains a number of color sketches of individual paintings. That fall one of the students, Jerome Brody (1954), prepared a student paper (now in the Maxwell Museum; Accession No. 2005.6) with gouache renderings of Kiva 1 murals.

Kiva 3 was partly exposed beneath Rooms A-12/F-2 and F-3 but was not recognized as a kiva until the very end of the season. As late as July 26, the student excavating Room A-12 drew a map of his work clearly showing the walls at the south end of the kiva, all labeled simply "lower wall." The realization that a kiva was present apparently dawned over the next 24 hours, as on July 26, 27, and 28 two students (who referred to it as Painted Kiva 2) recorded associated artifacts, excavated Burial 33 within the kiva, and exposed paint on its walls.

Kiva 4 was identified during the excavation of Burial 32, in the second lateral to the Southeast Trench, but at that time was referred to by the student excavator as Kiva 2. The feature that was ultimately designated Kiva 2 is not mentioned in the 1954 field notes but is labeled on the field map.

Kiva 1 [Notebooks 2003.23.1, .2., .7, .8, .10, and .12]

Description

Kiva 1 was southeast of Room A-15. The north and south walls of the kiva were 13 feet 1/2 inch long, the west wall was 12 feet 10 inches long, and the east wall was 13 feet long (168.5 square feet, 15.7 m²) (Figure 33).

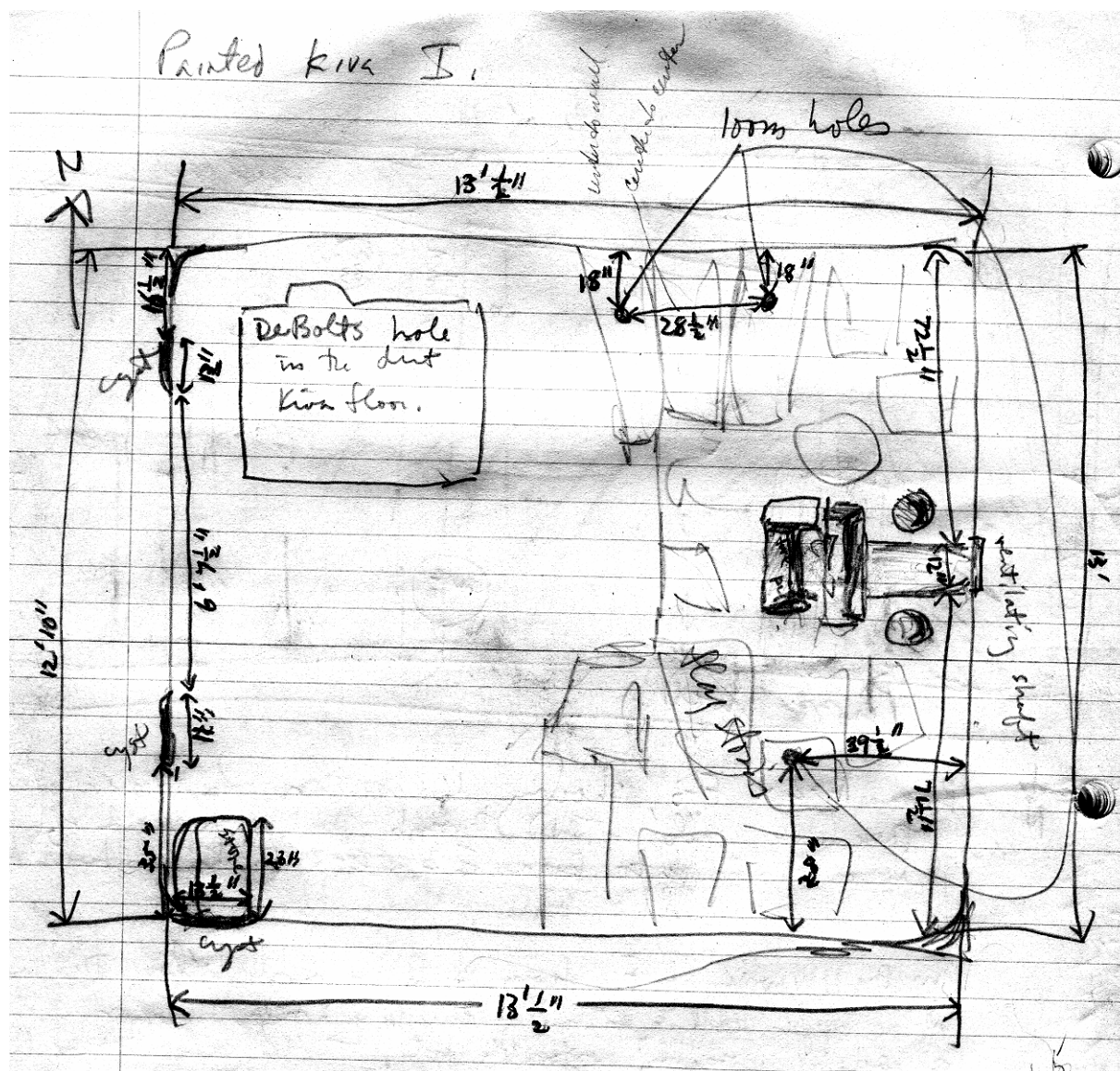


Figure 33. Plan of Kiva 1.

The east and south walls (Figures 34 and 35) were identified and outlined first, 2 feet below the surface; the west wall (Figure 36) was identified after removal of fill began. The north wall (Figure 37) was outlined where the Northeast Trench intersected it, and slabs of fallen plaster from that wall were found in the northwest corner of the kiva. The line of plaster could be traced, but not the painting, which was very crumbly. The wall (evidently the fallen parts) was broken and some parts were muddy. After scraping dirt from the back of the fallen plaster, the students applied Alvar to hold and strengthen the pieces. The shapes and locations of the fallen slabs were sketched, without dimensions (Notebook 2003.23.1).

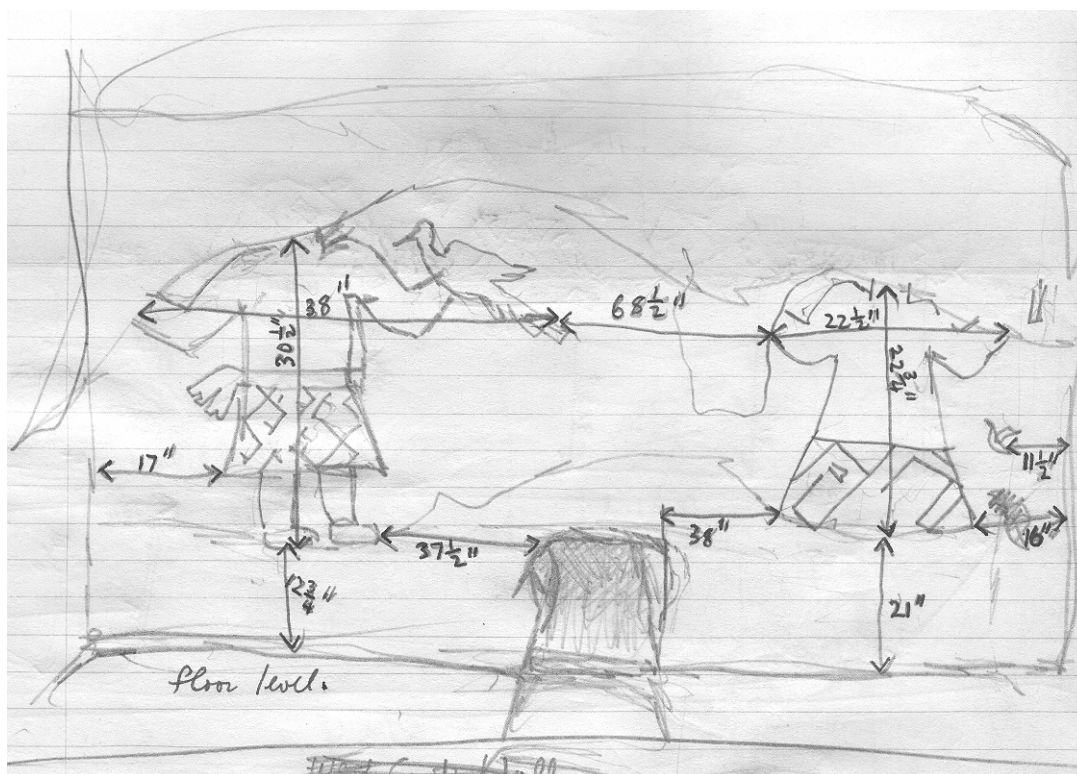


Figure 34. Kiva 1, east wall.

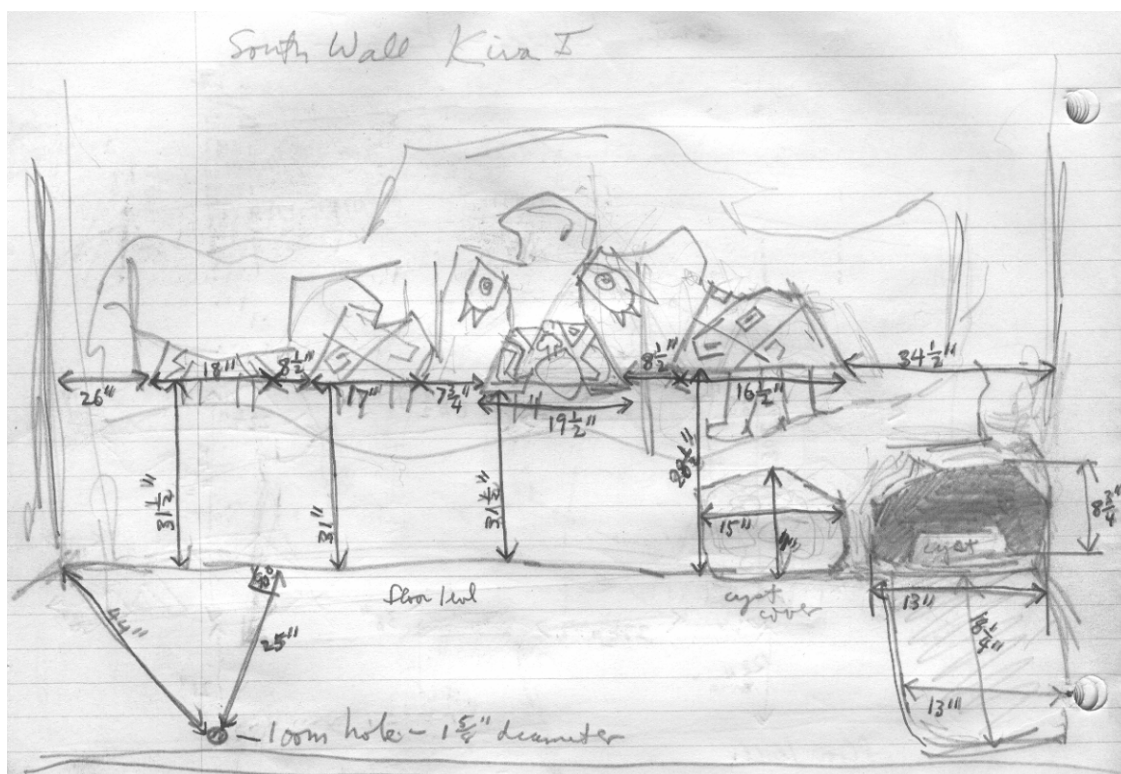


Figure 35. Kiva 1, south wall.

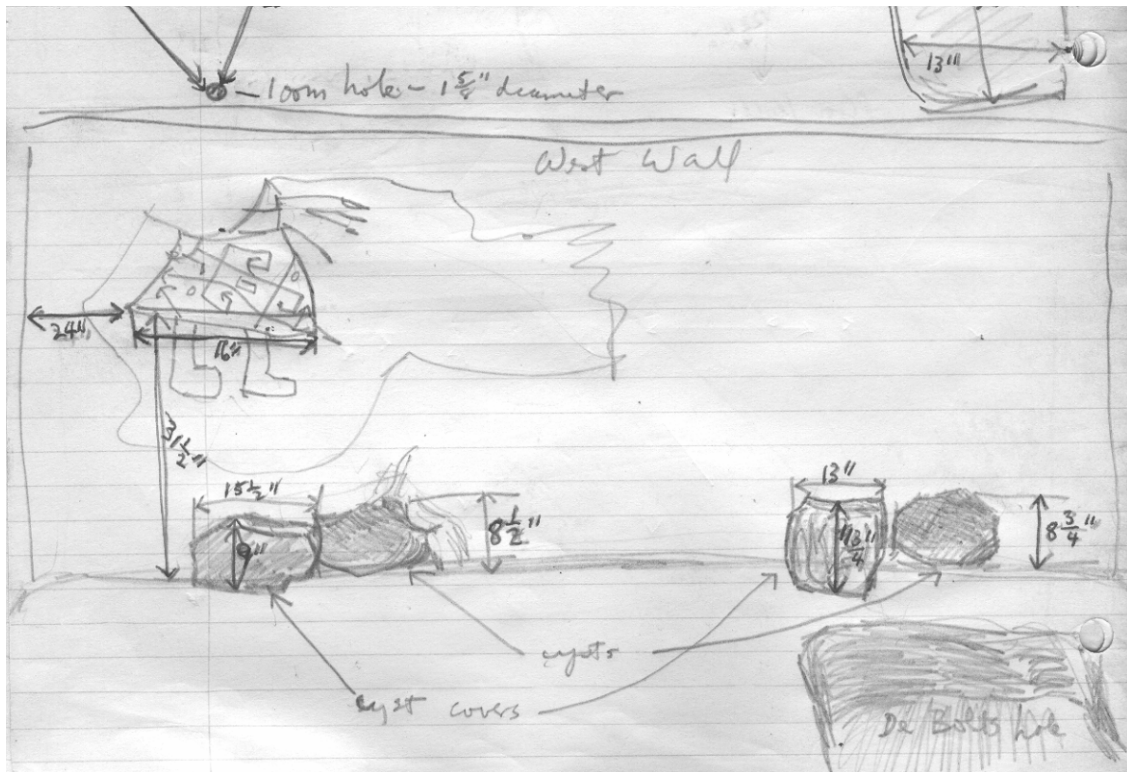


Figure 36. Kiva 1, west wall.

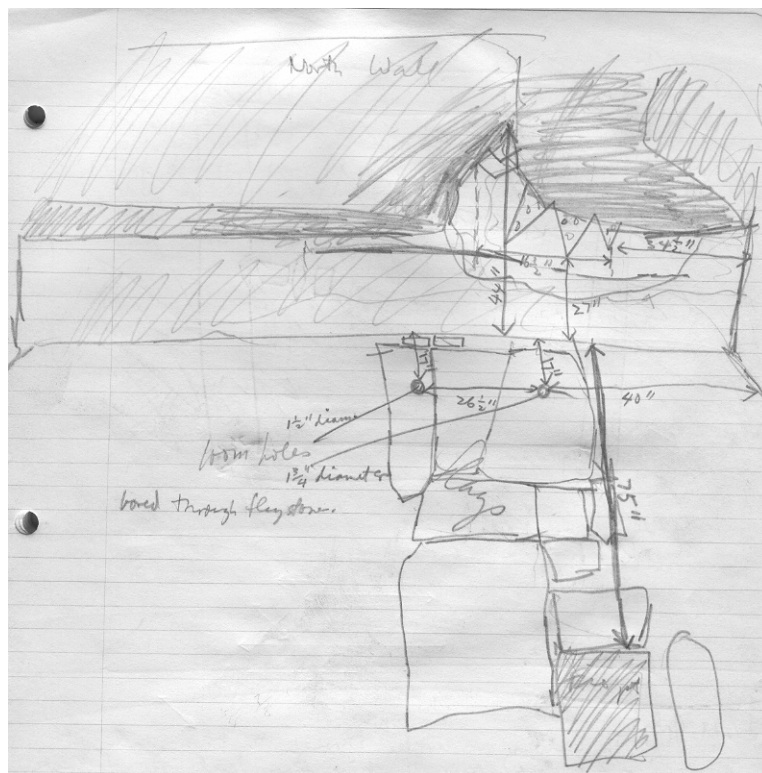


Figure 37. Kiva 1, north wall.

The floor, “a beautiful surface of red sandstone” set in adobe mortar, was first uncovered in the south half of the kiva, 8 feet below the surface. Several floor slabs were found above the floor, in the fill or leaning against the walls. Dimensions of one example were 33 by 23 inches and of another were 25.75 by 19.5 inches. Slab thickness was not recorded.

Two students described and drew the ventilator system (Figure 38). Their measurements differ slightly; the ones given here seemed the most reliable. The ventilator hole was in the east wall. A stone lying flat on the floor, in front of the ventilator hole, probably served as the cover for the opening. The opening was 12 inches high by 11 inches wide and extended 14 inches into the wall. The stone measured 12 by 10 by 2 inches. The south edge of the hole was 72 inches from the south wall.

When fully exposed, the hearth and ventilator system consisted of a primary (fire) pit, a smaller pit (possibly an ash pit) east of the larger one, and a shaft in the floor to the ventilator hole. A post hole was found in the floor on either side of the shaft. The primary pit was 110 inches from the west wall and 65.5 inches from the south wall. The pit was stone lined and was flanked on each side (relative to the axis of the hearth and ventilator system) by a paving stone. The pit measured 15.5 by 10 by 9.5 inches. The west edge of the pit was 44 inches from the ventilator hole. The secondary, unlined pit, a narrow depression perpendicular to the floor shaft, was 7.75 inches deep, 7 inches wide at its south end, 5.75 inches wide at its north end, and 19.5 inches long. The west edge was 27.5 inches from the vent shaft. The shaft itself was 20 inches long, 11 inches across, and 5 inches deep. A 7 inch wide strip of adobe was present on either side of the shaft, between the shaft and the paved floor. The post hole north of the shaft was 6 inches in diameter, 6.5 inches deep, and 8.5 inches from the east wall. The south post hole was 6 inches in diameter, 5 inches deep, and 9 inches from the east wall.

Three loom holes were found in flagstones in the east half of the kiva, and three cists were present in the west half. Two of the loom holes were a pair 28.5 inches apart and 18 inches from the north wall, between the center of the north wall and the east wall. The third loom hole was 39.5 inches from the east wall and 28 inches from the south wall; it was probably also part of a pair, the fourth hole having been in a missing flagstone. The largest of the cists, built into the southwest corner with an upright stone forming its east wall, measured 35 inches along the west wall, 13.5 inches along the south wall, and 23 inches along its east side; the depth was not given. The other two cists were in the west wall, one 16.5 inches from the north wall and 12 inches wide, and the other 6 feet 7.5 inches south of the first and 11 inches wide. One student noted, on unknown authority, that there are usually four such cists in a kiva.

An exploratory hole, 3 by 3 feet, was dug in the northwest quadrant of the kiva floor. Deer, badger, and rabbit bones were found 2 inches below the floor, and a layer of burned charcoal, earth, adobe, and bone was present 10 to 12 inches below the floor. Between these two deposits, 4 inches below the floor, were “strange sherds,” described as “several pieces of pottery that were entirely different from any we have ever found out at Pottery Mound.” The records from the lab sessions make no mention of pottery types that were not found elsewhere on the site.

According to Hibben (1975), the walls of this kiva were covered with 106 layers of plaster, and murals were found on six of the layers.

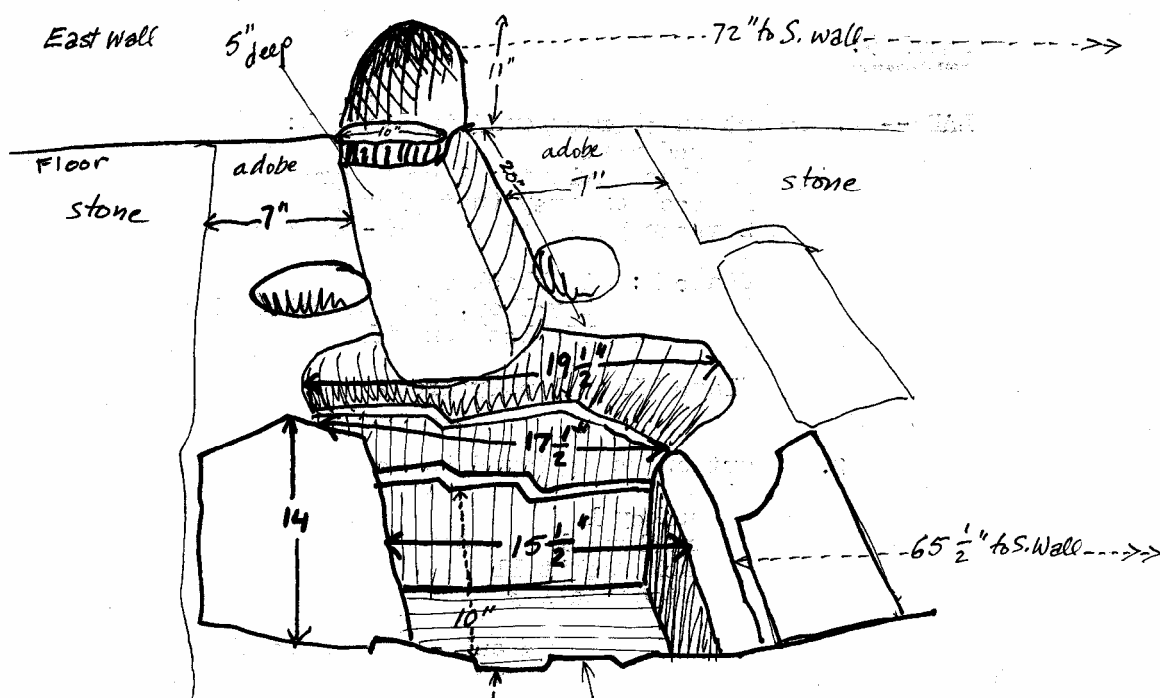


Figure 38. Kiva 1: two sketches of hearth and ventilator complex.

Artifacts

Very few artifacts from Kiva 1 were recorded in the notebook text, perhaps because the focus was so narrowly on the (certainly spectacular) wall paintings. Various students listed a partly restorable pot and a broken metate (12 by 5 inches) near the north wall, an obsidian arrow point at the west rim of the kiva, a whole-shell bead (3/4 by 5/16 inch) near the south wall, and a piece of shell near the northwest corner. A metate was found face-down on the floor 43 inches from the south wall and 3 inches from the east wall. The ground basin measured 15.5 by 10.5 inches by 1/4 inch deep. Near the kiva a shaped stone, a stone spatula, and a polishing stone were found in the intersecting trench.

The lab tally of pottery from Kiva I totaled 4,800 sherds. Of these, 24 percent were Glaze I, 7 percent were other glaze wares, including four sherds identified as Pottery Mound Black-on-white, and 43 percent were utility ware. Twenty-three sherds were identified as Jeddito, 8 as Sikyatki, 5 as Jeddito or Sikyatki, 1 as Zuni, and 1 as “Western.” Although the collected artifacts were not carefully provenienced, some floor depths were recorded, as well as the dates of collection. The detailed data appear in Appendix B.

Kiva 3 [Notebooks 2003.23.4, .5, and .8]

Description

As recorded on July 26 (Notebook 2003.23.8), the exposed southern portion of Kiva 3 (see Figure 18) consisted of the complete south wall (14 feet 3 inches long) and the portions of the east (76 inches) and west (87 inches) walls south of the north wall of Rooms A-12 and F-3 (96.8 square feet; 9.0 m²). The west wall of Room A-12, above the kiva, cut across the kiva from north to south. On July 27, two students (Notebooks 2003.23.4 and 23.5) cleaned a portion of the kiva's south and west walls to the first layer of plaster, exposing black and yellow paint. One of them noted that this kiva appeared to be in better condition than Kiva 1. The students also excavated Burial 33, which was on a platform in the southwest quadrant of the kiva, against the south wall of the kiva and the east side of the west wall of Room A-12 (Figure 39). (A larger platform was found in the southeast corner of Room A-12.) The length and height of the platform were not recorded; it was 29 inches wide at the east end and 21 inches wide at the west end. If the student's drawing (Notebook 2003.23.5) is to scale, the platform was about twice as long as it was wide and extended nearly the entire distance between the wall of the upper room and the west wall of the kiva. At least part of the platform's north side was plastered, and a 28 inch long area at its west end was covered with gray adobe.

Figure 39 shows that 45 to 50 inches below the tops of the walls of the rooms in the portion of the kiva containing Burial 33 (the south wall of the kiva and the east side of the west wall of Room A-12), a shelf, probably adobe, circled the space. Below the top of the shelf, the length of the (east upper) wall was 58 inches, indicating that the shelf was about 10 inches wide. The platform was 26 inches below the shelf.

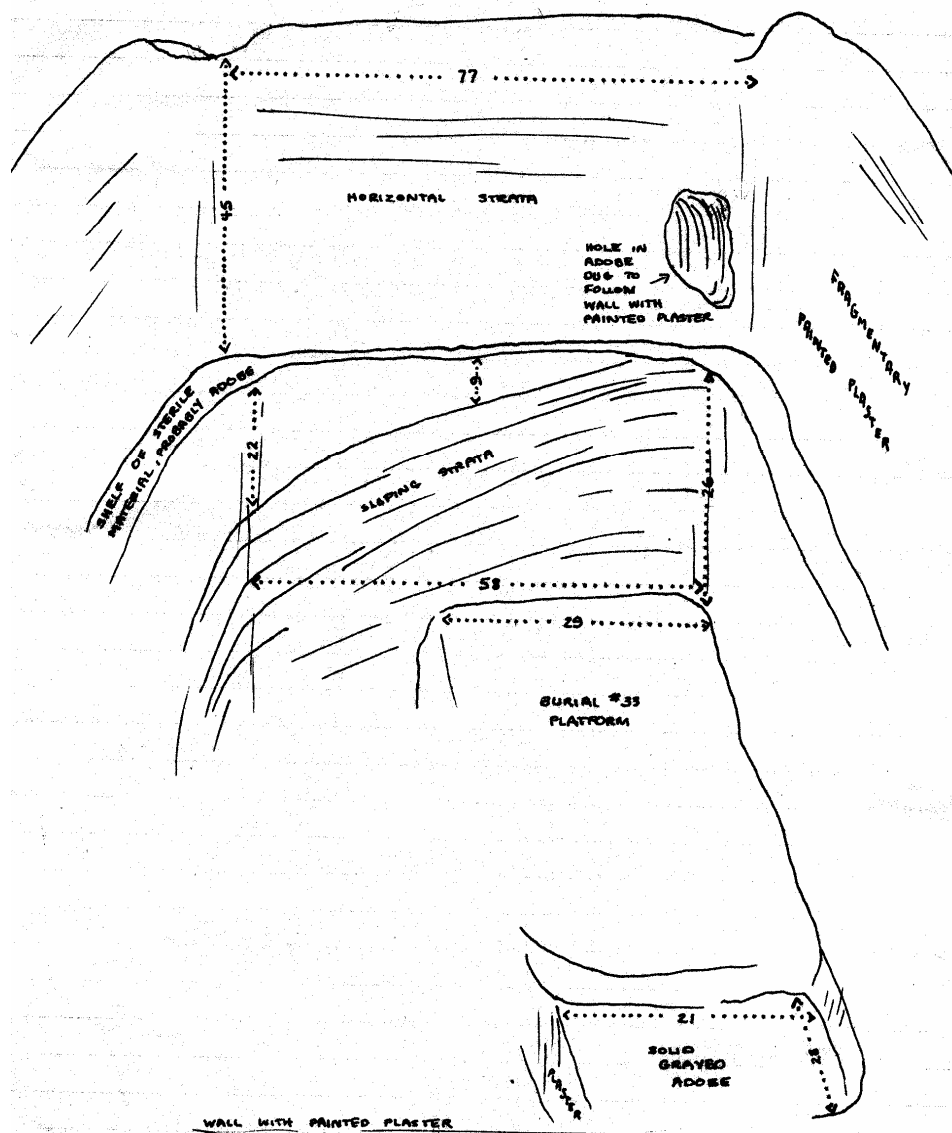


Figure 39. Eastern portion of Kiva 3, oblique view. East wall at top of page.

Artifacts

Artifacts noted within the kiva included sherds (mostly glazes), a bone bead, a burin, and a polishing stone. Three highly polished bone awls and a polished bone bead were found in the fill in the vicinity of Burial 33, and a flint point was above the skull. The backdirt contained four mano fragments (two of porphyry, one of sandstone, and one of "lava rock"). A whole-shell bead "from the Gulf of California" and two bone beads (one stuck inside the other) were also retrieved from the backdirt. The larger bone bead was $\frac{3}{8}$ inch in diameter and $\frac{1}{2}$ inch long. The diameter and exposed length of the smaller bead were $\frac{1}{4}$ inch.

Many rodent bones were present. Identified faunal materials were coyote (3 tibias, 1 tarsus), jackrabbit (a jaw, a scapula, an ulna, a humerus, and 5 ribs), and badger (immature humerus).

The pottery from Kiva 3 recorded in the lab consisted of 184 sherds from the vicinity of Burial 33 and 970 from backdirt. Another 58 sherds were collected from the surface above the kiva. Glaze I sherds were 28.5 percent of the assemblage from the burial, other glaze wares were 5.5 percent, and utility wares were 36.5 percent. Three sherds were identified as Sikyatki or other Hopi.

Kiva 4 [Notebook 2003.23.1]

This kiva was intersected by the second lateral to the Southeast Trench and contained Burial 32. Only the burial was excavated. The fill generally consisted of sand and some adobe; the first three feet were layers of sand and ash. In the exposed portion of the kiva, a band of white paint with black boundary lines and a “blotch” of red paint was noted on the south wall. The length of the south wall was 12 feet 7 inches; the distance from the Southeast Trench to the east wall of the kiva was 18 feet 8 inches. The only artifacts noted were two large black sherds associated with the burial.

Chapter 5

STRATIGRAPHIC TESTS

Field maps for 1954 indicate four stratigraphic tests, three in a row south of the second lateral to the Northwest Trench and one in or just east of the Southeast Trench. The notebooks contain information only for the Southeast Trench area test and for one test in the Northwest Trench area. (The other two were not excavated, it seems.) The tests were 1 by 1 m squares; each level was 6 inches thick. The Northwest Trench area test went down 25 levels and the Southeast Trench area test went down 14 levels. The results of the tests are listed here as written. Tabulated pottery and faunal finds are provided in Appendix C.

Northwest Trench Area Test [Notebooks 2003.23.9 and .10]

Level 1 was very loose surface material, probably eolian. The unit contained a piece of turquoise, the mouthpiece of a pipe, an ash deposit, and sherds.

Level 2 contained a concentration of rabbit bones, a cluster of yellow pigment fragments, and the tip of a triangular point. Ash and charcoal were present in the west half of the unit.

Level 3 included ashes in the northwest corner. The unit contained the tip of a bone awl (2.2 inches long), two complete points, and a human bone fragment. One point, a San Jose type of jasper, was 1.5 inches long and 0.7 inch wide. The other was triangular, of yellow, brown, and black “sard”; it was 1.3 inches long and 0.8 inch wide.

Level 4 included a concentration of black earth and ash, as well as a concentration of bone in the northeast corner. The unit contained a polishing stone (2 inches long), a broken limestone arrow “sharpener” (3.25 inches long, 1.5 inches wide), and a piece of shell (a fragment?).

Level 5 contained a concentration of ash and burned bones along the south side of the unit and a sandstone pot or leather polisher (6.5 inches long, 3 inches wide).

Level 6 was difficult to excavate. The unit wall was dark red, probably with a high percentage of adobe. The unit contained a concentration of redware sherds, some conjoinable.

Level 7 contained an ash concentration in the center of the unit. Loose dirt surrounded chunks of burned adobe mixed with lagomorph ribs. Artifacts identified were a bone spatula with red paint (2.2 inches long, 0.3 inch wide), the tip of a bone awl, and a human bone or bone fragment.

Level 8 included quantities of sherds, decreasing with depth. The notes reported that there was no more corrugated ware (but see the Level 12 counts). The unit also contained a fetish of silicified stone (1.9 inches long, 0.4 inch wide).

Level 9 contained a bone awl fragment.

Level 10 included two bands of ash (or ash and charcoal) with bone concentrations. One band of ash extended across two-thirds of the unit from the northwest corner. The other band extended across the unit just “below” (could the student mean “south of”?) its center.

Level 11 contained a neck fragment from a stirrup-spout bottle (Figure 40) and two bone bead fragments. A faunal long bone was found half in this level, half in the next.

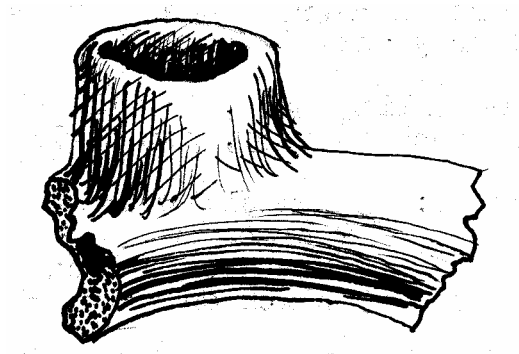


Figure 40. Sketch of stirrup spout fragment. Found in Northwest Trench stratigraphic test, Level 11.

Level 12 included the other half of the long bone (8 inches long) found in Level 11. This level also contained ash and charcoal in the northeast corner, the end of a burned corncob, a bone bead (ovate cross section, pointed end; 0.9 inch long, 0.4 inch diameter), a complete bone awl (4.2 inches long, 0.6 inch wide at its widest), a piece of orange pigment, a flat polishing stone, and a large lump of burned adobe. Small pieces of red sandstone were found throughout.

Level 13 contained charcoal in the northeast corner. The level also contained a complete bone awl (4.2 inches long, 0.4 inch wide) and a travertine fetish.

Level 14 contained ash and charcoal in the northeast corner of the unit, an area of greenish ash with a quantity of charcoal along the east half of the south face of the unit, a burned corncob, and two bone beads (0.6 inch long, 0.5 inch diameter; 0.7 inch long, 0.4 inch diameter).

Level 15 included charcoal, ash, and sherds in the southwest corner of the unit. The level also contained a charred cob fragment; a fragment of highly polished, slightly burned bone tapering to a point (3 inches long, 0.5 inch wide); a scraper (2.5 inches long, 0.8 inch wide); and a possible bone scraper or fetish.

Level 16 included three bone beads (0.5 inch long, 0.25 inch diameter; 0.6 inch long, 0.25 inch diameter; 0.9 inch long, 0.5 inch diameter), a triangular arrowhead (1.4 inches long, 0.5 inch wide), and an arrow “sharpener” (2.9 inches long, 1.5 inches wide).

Level 17 contained a pot handle fragment.

Level 18 contained a mano fragment (3.5 by 2.75 by 1.5 inches).

Level 19 was not described.

Level 20 began with clay and ended with sand. It yielded a single human bone.

Level 21 was culturally sterile sand.

Level 22 was not described.

Level 23 contained a fragment of a ceramic cloud blower.

Level 24 was not described.

Level 25 contained a human mandible fragment with teeth.

Southeast Trench Area Test [Notebook 2003.23.9]

Level 1 was not described.

Level 2 contained sherds of “unglazed” pottery.

Level 3 contained very tiny brown seeds and a polishing stone.

Level 4 contained several large chunks of hard adobe (6 inches from the trench), with ashes beneath.

Level 5 was not described.

Level 6 contained a bone awl made from a rib.

Level 7 contained half of a blade of red chalcedony.

Level 8 contained a layer of charcoal and ash, at the top of the level in the southwest corner of the unit. A selenite pendant was recovered from this level.

Level 9 was not described.

Level 10 contained a piece of worked red ocher.

Level 11 contained abundant ash and charcoal, many animal bones (particularly jackrabbit and cottontail mandibles), and a few sherds.

Level 13 was not described, and *Level 14* was culturally sterile.

Chapter 6

BURIALS

The information provided in student notebooks was checked against Russell Schorsch's (1962) thesis and his plotting of the locations of burials on a 1954 field map (Figure 4). In most cases the information jibed, with Schorsch's material adding a few details. The major discrepancies were in the data for two adjacent burials (Nos. 4 and 5), which were excavated by the same student. Burial 4 was identified in the field as the remains of a child about 2 years old and by Schorsch as those of a fetus. Burial 5 was identified as an adult in the field and as a juvenile (6 to 7 years old) by Schorsch. In both cases, the bones were highly disturbed.

In five or six instances the students (including the better ones) reported that the open mouth of the remains indicated that the individual might have been buried alive. One of them phrased this idea in a way that suggested it was something they were told ("perhaps buried alive—open jaw is often an indication"). Apparently they were not informed about jaw muscles relaxing after death.

Two burials, one an infant, were found in habitation rooms and two (adult women) were found in kivas. The rest were found in trenches, most of them in the midden area in the southern part of the site. Not all burials are represented in the lab notes. The pottery counts for the burials are incomplete. Bowls found with the burials were not part of the lab counts, just ceramic artifacts with or near the burials. The burial-related ceramic tallies are provided in Appendix B.

Burial 1 [Notebooks 2003.23.1, .3, and .11]

Burial 1, the first inhumation exposed, was in the Northwest Trench, 51 feet from the northwest corner, at a depth of 2 to 3 feet. The individual was identified as a male, aged 35 to 39 at time of death. The burial was 45 inches long and 24 inches wide. The body was partly flexed, lying on its right side, with the head to the west and facing south.

The body was wrapped in twilled matting. There were no other clearly identifiable burial goods; 76 sherds were collected from the surrounding fill. Lab counts associated 103 sherds with Burial 1, with Glaze I accounting for nearly one-fourth and other glaze wares and utility wares each representing one-third. Two sherds were identified as Zuni.

Burial 2 [Notebooks 2003.23.2, .7, and .12]

Burial 2 was on the east side of the Southwest Trench, 10 feet from the south end of the trench, at a depth of 5 feet. This individual was identified as a female at least 45 years old. The bones were in good condition but disturbed: the arms were missing, the spine was "broken," and the skull was upside down on top of the scapulas. The body was originally face down, almost completely extended, with the head to the east.

A bone awl was beneath the vertebrae. Part of a small ceremonial bowl was found in the fill above the burial¹, and a broken clay pipe was in the fill a few feet to the north.

Twenty-nine sherds were reported in the lab notes for Burial 2 (the excavator's notes had 28), and another 62 from Burials 2 and 3 combined. Forty percent of these 91 sherds were Glaze I, nearly one-fourth were other glazes, and about one-third were utility wares. One Zuni sherd was recorded. One of the ceramic items found near the burial (see Appendix B) was a small spotted fetish (Figure 41).

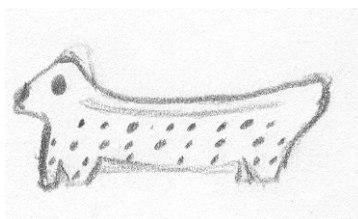


Figure 41. Sketch of small fetish found near Burial 2.

Burial 3 [Notebooks 2003.23.4 and .8]

This burial, directly beneath Burial 2, was an adolescent, 15 to 17 years old, of undetermined sex (one excavator referred to the individual as a youth). This individual was buried face down, fully flexed, with the head to the southeast. The skeleton was fairly complete, but the bones were in poor condition.

The body had been wrapped in a plain twill fabric with a plain folded selvage, fragments of which had survived. In addition to the items described for Burial 2, several scrapers and another 34 sherds were recovered from the excavation fill. One of the excavators mentioned a flaked chert knife, but it is not clear whether it was associated with the burials.

Burial 4 [Notebook 2003.23.4]

Burial 4 was on the east side of the Southeast Trench, 163 feet from the center stake, at a depth of 4 to 5 feet, and was part of a cluster of burials (4–7 and 9). The excavator reported that Burial 4 was the remains of child about two years of age, but the remains were identified as those of a fetus in Schorsch's (1962) thesis, probably a more reliable source. In either case, the child was too young for determination of sex. The remains had been disturbed during excavation. The skull was broken, the bones were disarticulated, and from the sketch provided, many seem to have been missing.

No burial goods were found with the remains. The surrounding fill contained 11 sherds (biscuit ware, black-on-red, plain red) and bones of cottontail, jackrabbit, and deer.

¹A photo from the 1954 season identified as Burial 3 shows a bowl with that body.

Burial 5 [Notebooks 2003.23.4 and .8]

Burial 5 (part of a cluster that included Burials 4–7 and 9) was discovered on the east side of the Southeast Trench, at a depth of 5 to 6 feet, during excavation of Burial 4. This individual was a child, 6 to 7 years of age, of undetermined sex. Like Burial 4, it was badly disturbed; only the skull and a few other bones (at least some of them leg bones) were present.

An “Eden” point fragment of obsidian was found near the left leg. The bottom of the point was missing; the remaining portion was 2 7/16 inches long, 7/16 inch wide, and 5/16 inch thick. Sherds from a Glaze I Black-on-red bowl were found under the head, and a yellowed bone awl was in the fill near the top of the burial. The awl, polished and in good condition, measured 3 5/8 inches by 7/16 inch by 5/16 inch. Seven additional sherds and several bones were present in the fill immediately beneath the body. The laboratory analysis reported 92 sherds from the fill around Burial 5 and another 82 from Burials 5 and 7 combined. About 30 percent of these sherds were Glaze I and half were utility. Two Zuni sherds were recorded.

Burial 6 [Notebooks 2003.23.4 and .8]

Burial 6 (part of a cluster that included Burials 4–7 and 9) was on the west side of the Southeast Trench, at a depth of 2 feet 6 inches. This individual was a male, aged 35–39 at time of death. The student drawing of the burial’s location indicates that it was oriented with the head to the northwest. The body had been placed on its left side, with the right arm across the chest. The lower legs, which were separated from the body during excavation, had been flexed behind the upper legs. The bones were badly decomposed, except for the digits and the mandible; the teeth showed little wear.

An arrow point was found just above the chest, sherds from a utility pot were near the head, and four bird-bone beads were near the right elbow. In the laboratory, 176 sherds were recorded from the fill around the burial; 35 percent were Glaze I, 44 percent were utility, and a small number were other glazes.

Burial 7 [Notebooks 2003.23.4 and .8]

Burial 7 (part of a cluster that included Burials 4–7 and 9) was in the Southeast Trench at a depth of 5 feet, between Burial 5 (to the south) and Burial 6 (to the north). The body was lying with the head to the east, on its left side, and flexed. The individual was identified as an adult male.

Bone beads and a drill found near the left hand and knees “were probably in a leather [medicine] bag.” A count of 82 sherds was reported for Burial 5 and Burial 7 combined (see above). Schorsch reported an arrow point from this burial, but that was probably because of problems with the student notebooks. In one notebook, Burial 5 was misidentified as Burial 7. In another, drawings of Burials 5 and 7 were so crowded as to encourage errors of interpretation.

Burial 8 [Notebook 2003.23.10]

Burial 8 does not appear on the 1954 field map showing burial locations. The student notes indicate that the burial was in the Southwest Trench, at a depth of 6 feet 1 inch. The individual was an adult male, 35 to 39 years of age, and had been placed on his left side, fully flexed. The arms were across the abdomen. The burial was oriented with the head to the north. Most vertebrae and some ribs crumbled when removed, and many of the hand and foot bones were “misplaced.”

A polished bone needle and a mountain lion tooth were found in the associated fill. Other materials from the fill included rabbit, prairie dog, and other bones as well as numerous sherds, mostly Glaze I. No sherds were recorded in the laboratory.

Burial 9 [Notebooks 2003.23.4 and .8]

Burial 9 was in the Southeast Trench near the first lateral, below Burial 6, and was the northernmost of a cluster that included Burials 4–7 and 9. The burial is shown as 5 feet deep on a field map, Schorsch (1962) has it as 2 feet 6 inches deep (the same as Burial 6), and one of the students recorded it as 8 inches below Burial 6 (which would put it at 3 feet 2 inches). The last depth seems most likely. The remains were of a fetus and were in very poor condition; the skull was nearly destroyed, and the rest of the bones were damaged but in place. The body was placed with the head to the east and the legs partly flexed.

No grave goods were reported. The surrounding fill contained 53 sherds (including biscuit ware, black-on-red, and plain red) and five bones (four rabbit mandibles, one deer ulna). In the lab, the sherds were recorded as glaze wares, Los Lunas Smudged, and unidentified.

Burial 10

Burial 10 was not marked on the 1954 field map and was not described in any of the available student notebooks. It may have been recorded in a missing notebook, or by Schorsch. The scant information in Schorsch's (1962) thesis states that this burial was in the Southwest Trench at a depth of 6 inches. The individual was an adult of unknown age. The bone was very fragmentary. No burial goods or associated artifacts were reported.

Burial 11 [Notebooks 2003.23.7 and .9]

Burial 11 was in the Southwest Trench between the two laterals; the skull was 70 feet 8 inches from the stake at the south end of the trench. The body was oriented with the head to the northeast. The burial was 2 feet 6 inches long, in a pit that was 26 inches deep. The individual, a woman over 50, had been placed on her right side in a semi-flexed position, with her left arm extended toward the knees. The remains were in fairly good condition, though the skull was

cracked. All of the molars and most other teeth were missing, apparently pre-mortem, and the remaining teeth were in bad condition.

Piñon hulls were found under the skull. The laboratory analysis recorded 80 sherds from the fill of this burial and another 82 for Burials 11 and 13 combined. Of the total, 38 percent were Glaze I and 25 percent were local utility ware. Three Hopi sherds and two Zuni sherds were recorded.

Burial 12 [Notebook 2003.23.6]

The field map and the student notebook indicate that Burial 12 was in the Southeast Trench, 70 feet 6 inches from the stake at the south end of the trench, at a depth of 5 feet. Schorsch's (1962) thesis places the burial in the Southwest Trench. The burial was of an infant, less than 6 months of age, laid on its stomach with the head to the northeast and the face turned to the right. The skeleton was incomplete; the sketch indicates that the pelvis, most of the ribs, and several vertebrae were present.

The body was wrapped in twilled matting. No other burial goods were reported, and no sherds were recorded in the laboratory.

Burial 13 [Notebooks 2003.23.7 and .9]

Burial 13 was in the Southwest Trench, 1 foot 5 inches north of Burial 11 and 71 feet 10 inches from the south stake, at a depth of 6 feet 6 inches. The body was oriented with the head to the northeast, and was placed on its back in a flexed position. The remains were of an 8 to 10 month old infant. The burial was badly disturbed: a shovel had gone through the skull, leaving only a mandible fragment with three teeth.

In the fill just north of this burial was part of a red pot containing bits of ocher. In the lab all sherds recovered from this burial were combined with the count for Burial 11.

Burial 14 [Notebook 2003.23.4]

This burial was in the Northwest Trench, 163 feet from "the stake," at a depth of 4 feet. It was of a child 15 to 21 months old. The body was oriented with the head to the east and had been wrapped in twilled matting. Three Agua Fria Black-on-red sherds were near the head.

Burial 15 [Notebook 2003.23.5]

This burial was in the first lateral between the Southwest and Southeast Trenches, 43 feet 4 inches from the Southeast Trench, at a depth of 3 feet 10 inches. The remains were of a 3 to 5 year old child, of undetermined sex, and were incomplete and badly disturbed. The orientation of the burial could not be determined; Schorsch thought that it might have been to the northwest.

The skull was beneath the torso, which was face down, and the remains were partly flexed. The only associated material recorded was twilled matting wrapped around the body

Burial 16 [Notebooks 2003.23.6 and .7]

Burial 16 was found in the second lateral to the Northwest Trench, at a depth of 5 feet 7 inches. The burial was 40 inches long and 20 inches wide; the feet were 7 feet from the west side of the Northwest Trench. This individual was a male, 39 to 44 years old, who had been placed on his back with his knees flexed. The upper portion of the body was bent up so that the face was to the west. The drawing indicates that the skeleton was fairly complete.

Between the bent knees and the head was a Glaze I Black-on-yellow bowl (Figure 42) that measured $10 \frac{5}{8}$ by $9 \frac{3}{4}$ inches and contained nine sherds, a charred corn fragment, three pieces of charred wood, and ash. One sherd was a large ($5 \frac{9}{16}$ by $5 \frac{1}{8}$ inch) olla fragment found at the bottom of the bowl. The body had been wrapped in matting; a quantity remained under the legs. In the surrounding fill were 59 sherds (36 percent Glaze I and a slightly smaller percentage of utility ware), two possible mano fragments, pieces of charcoal, and a white arrow point.

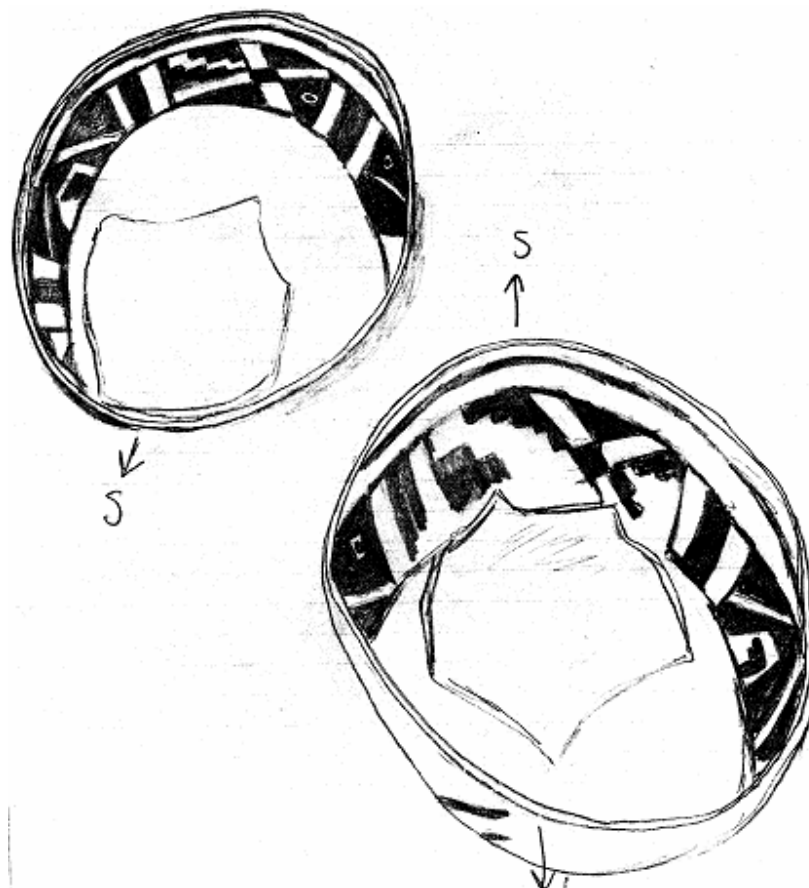


Figure 42. Two sketches of bowl found with Burial 16. Arrows with “S” indicate south.

Burial 17 [Notebook 2003.23.9]

This burial was found at a depth of 7 feet 2 inches in the Southeast Trench, at the intersection with the second lateral, 87 feet 10 inches from the south end of the trench. The body had been placed on the left side, was semi-flexed, and was oriented with the head to the north. The individual was a young adult, probably male. The skeleton was incomplete and somewhat disturbed: the cranium and hands were missing, and the illustration suggests that the pelvis was fragmentary. The vertebrae were misaligned. All of the mandibular teeth were present.

Associated goods included a “ceremonial object” of travertine and a bone awl. Impressions from a twilled mat were around the left foot. The burial fill contained 50 sherds, including Glaze I, biscuit ware, and utility ware.

Burial 18 [Notebook 2003.23.11]

This burial was found in the Southwest Trench, south of the first lateral, 56 feet 3 inches from the stake at the south end of the trench, at a depth of 7 feet. The remains were of a female, aged 22 to 28, and were oriented with the head to the northeast. The student’s drawing shows the body on its back, partly flexed, with the knees and the head turned to the right and the arms across the torso. (Schorsch [1962] indicates that the body was on its left side; this does not seem to be correct.) The drawing indicates that the skeleton was fairly complete. The skull was crushed but still contained some brain material. The teeth showed little wear.

No grave goods were found, other than traces of twilled mat. Forty-one sherds were recovered from the burial fill, primarily Glaze I and culinary pottery.

Burial 19 [Notebook 2003.23.11]

Burial 19, of a 4 to 6 month old infant, was found 3 feet south of Burial 18. The depth of the burial was reported as 6 feet 6 inches by the student and 5 feet 4 inches on the field map. The body was oriented with the head to the east, and had been placed on its back in a flexed position. The skull was crushed and the hands and feet appear to have been missing, but the skeleton was otherwise fairly complete. The jaw contained unerupted teeth.

Traces of twilled mat were found with the burial. The burial fill contained 44 sherds, over half of them Glaze I, and faunal bone.

Burial 20 [Notebook 2003.23.4]

Burial 20 was an infant 10 to 15 months old, found near the east wall of Room A-11. The burial was 3 feet 6 inches from the surface and 2 feet below Floor 2. The body had been placed on its right side and was flexed, with the head to the east. A rough sketch in the notebook suggests that

the skull was intact but that the postcranial skeleton was incomplete. No grave goods or fill artifacts were identified.

Burial 21 [Notebook 2003.23.11]

Burial 21 was found in the Southwest Trench, at the first lateral, at a depth of 5 feet 4 inches. The individual was an infant under 6 months of age. The remains were disturbed and incomplete, and the skull bones were scattered. The body had been placed on its right side, with the head to the southwest. No burial goods or fill artifacts were identified.

Burial 22 [Loose Notes]

This burial of a 10 to 15 month old infant was found in the first lateral to the Southwest Trench. The location was described as 2 feet 9 inches from the west wall of the Southwest Trench, east of Burial 21, at a depth of 6 feet. The body had its head to the east. The drawing shows the remains as disturbed and incomplete. Ten sherds were found in the vicinity.

Burial 23 [Notebook 2003.23.6]

Burial 23 was found near the west end of the first lateral to the Southwest Trench, 10 feet 6 inches from the Southeast Trench. The burial was at a depth of 6 feet 4 inches. These were the badly disturbed and incomplete remains of a child more than 24 months old, oriented with the head to the west. No grave goods or other associated materials were mentioned.

Burial 24 [Notebook 2003.23.5]

Burial 24 was in the first lateral to the Southeast Trench, 40 inches from the Southeast Trench. The burial was found at a depth of 6 feet 3 inches, in a defined pit measuring 48 by 28 inches. The individual was an adult female, 35 to 39 years of age. From the drawing, the skeleton appears to have been nearly complete and in good condition. The body had been placed on its right side, flexed, and with the head oriented to the east-northeast.

The individual had been wrapped in twill matting. The remnants of a piece of wood were found under the wrapped body, extending from the arms to below the hips. The surface beneath was hard adobe that curved up “an inch or two” around the body.

A stone bird effigy (Figure 43) was found under the jaw, with the ventral surface up and the tail next to the chin. A hole in the effigy’s abdomen suggested that it was suspended from a cord and worn around the individual’s neck. The student reported that it was of translucent travertine (as it was slightly soluble in water). Schorsch identified the material as selenite. The bird’s eyes were hollow, perhaps to allow inlays, and possible traces of yellow pigment were noted on its back. The student reported that the object “probably indicates skeleton was a priestess.”

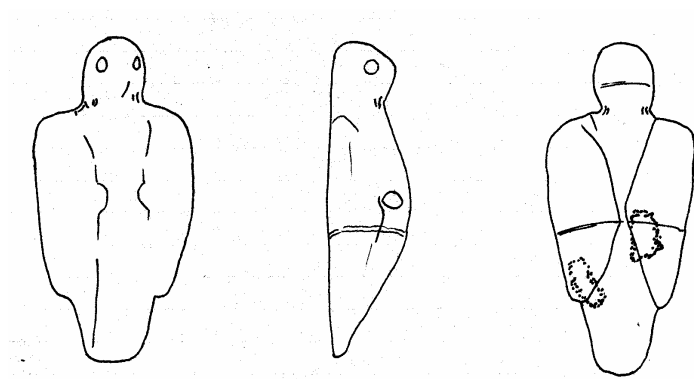


Figure 43. Bird fetish found with Burial 24.

Seventy-five sherds were recorded in the lab. Thirteen percent were Glaze I and about half were from utility pottery. Several were blackened corrugated wares with yellow ocher on the concave surfaces.

Burial 25 [Notebook 2003.23.4]

This burial was found in the first lateral to the Southeast Trench, 28 feet from that trench, at a depth of 4 feet 6 inches. The burial was of a 9 to 12 month old infant. The body was placed on its back, with the head to the east. The remains were incomplete. A piece of polished worked bone and a few sherds were found nearby.

Burial 26 [Notebook 2003.23.4]

Burial 26 was found in the first lateral to the Southeast Trench, 26 feet from that trench, just east of Burial 25, at a depth of 4 feet 8 inches. These were the very incomplete remains of a fetus, with the head to the northeast. A few sherds were found nearby.

Burial 27 [Notebook 2003.23.6]

Burial 27 was found in the first lateral to the Southeast Trench, 1 m from the east trench wall and just west of Burials 4 and 5, at a depth of 4 feet 10 inches. This individual was a male, 39 to 44 years old, placed on his left side in a flexed position, with his head to the east. The drawing indicates that the skeleton was almost complete. Traces of twilled matting were found around the shoulders.

The tip of a bone awl and part of a mano were recovered near the burial. The mano fragment was 4 inches long, 3 inches wide, and 1 inch thick. No sherds were recorded.

Burial 28 [Notebook 2003.23.4]

Burial 28 was found in the first lateral to the Southeast Trench, just south of Burial 27 and 26 feet from the east end of the lateral, at a depth of 4 feet 8 inches. The burial was of an adult female, 40 to 50 years old. According to the student, the remains included the “most perfect head found at Pottery Mound,” but the sketch indicates that the skeleton was incomplete. The body had been placed on its left side, partly flexed, oriented with the head to the east, and appeared to be on a small mound, as the left leg was not on the same level as the rest of the body. No artifacts were recorded in connection with this burial.

Burial 29 [Notebook 2003.23.5]

Burial 29 was found in the first lateral to the Southeast Trench, at a depth of 6 feet 7 inches. The burial is not shown on the field map. The individual was an adult female, 20 to 28 years old, laid on her right side. (Schorsch [1962] indicates that she was laid on her left side, but the drawing shows otherwise.) The body was semi-flexed and oriented with the head to the east. The skull was complete, and the bones were generally in excellent condition. A note states that the drawing was done in three separate sessions and bones were moved as they were uncovered and cleaned, so that “determining proportions and position” was difficult. The body had been wrapped in twilled matting. Otherwise, no burial goods or nearby artifacts were recorded.

Burial 30 [Notebook 2003.23.8]

Burial 30 is described as having been found in the “Northeast Test Trench,” outside the southeast corner of Room A-12². However, as the Northeast Trench cut through the room 3 feet west of its southeast corner, the burial more likely extended into the small area of the room just east of the trench. The remains were found at a depth of 30 inches. The individual was a 6 to 7 year old child laid on its right side, partly flexed, and oriented with its head to the west. The body was wrapped in a twilled mat, which consisted of twisted wefts of two-ply yucca and flat warps of another vegetal material. The bones were badly decayed and showed evidence of root or rodent disturbance; the skull was face down and the left humerus had separated from the body.

The remains were on a layer containing charcoal and were beneath wall fall, suggested to be from “F-1” or “F-2.” The latter is Room A-12. Aside from this burial description no Room F-1 was ever identified or referred to, but a wall remnant present just north of the burial, 8 to 20 inches below the surface, may have been assumed to be part of a room east of A-12. A “dark charcoally layer” 1 inch thick was found beneath the wall.

Just above the remains were two “Glaze III” bowls, a large one in front of the body and a smaller one behind the head. Based on the student’s sketch (Figure 44), the larger bowl was in Sikyatki style. In the lab 126 sherds were recorded from the fill above the burial, about 30 percent Glaze I and over 40 percent utility wares.

²This burial appears to have been excavated by Stewart Peckham, who visited the project.

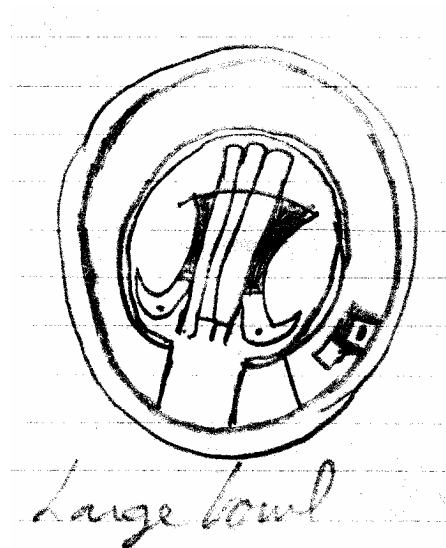


Figure 44. Sikyatki style bowl found with Burial 30.

Burial 31 [Notebook 2003.23.11]

This burial was in Room A-14, 4 feet 4 inches from the northwest corner and 7 feet 5 inches from the southwest corner, at a depth of 2 feet 5 inches. The burial included the badly disturbed remains of a 3 to 6 year old child, oriented with its head to the east. In the student sketch, the position of the skull and arm bones suggests that the body was on its right side, but Schorsch (1962) indicated that it was on its left side. No burial goods or associated artifacts were recorded.

Burial 32 [Notebook 2003.23.1]

Burial 32 was found in the second lateral between the Southeast and Southwest Trenches, 28 feet 7 inches from the Southeast Trench, at a depth of 7 feet. It was on the floor of Kiva 4, in the kiva's southwest corner.

The individual was a female, 20 to 28 years old, lying on her right side in a semi-flexed position, with her head to the east. The fill above the burial was 4 inches of sand with pieces of adobe, overlain by alternating layers of sand and ash.

Except for a broken femur, pelvic girdle, and left scapula, the remains were in good condition. The teeth were in excellent condition; all were present, including the third molars. The tip of the index finger of the left hand was inserted in the mouth.

The individual had been wrapped in twilled matting, which left an outline of the body. The fibers were flat and a brownish-gray. A black sherd was found in front of the abdominal region, and a larger one was found beneath the left foot. No pottery was recorded in the lab.

Burial 33 [Notebooks 2003.23.4 and .5]

Burial 33 was found in Kiva 3, on a platform or bench in the southwestern portion of the kiva. The depth of the burial was given as 70 inches down into the kiva or 5 feet beneath the upper level of Room F-3. A drawing (Figure 39) shows the platform or bench extending along the south wall of the kiva from the west wall of Room A-12, which cut across the kiva's center, to the west wall of the kiva, with a width of 29 inches at the east end and 21 inches at the south end.

This individual was an adult, probably a female, laid on her left side in a flexed position and oriented with her head to the east. The remains were in fair condition. Mud had hardened in several layers over the body and partly filled the skull. The hands had been brought up and, according to the student, forced into position beneath the chin after rigor mortis had set in.

The body had been wrapped in twilled matting. Three highly polished bone awls, a bone bead, and a piece of worked bone were found in the fill near the body. A complete point of polished black flint was found in the fill above the head, and a large sherd was found near the lower abdomen. The fill also contained numerous sherds, as well as bones of coyotes, jackrabbits, a badger, and rodents. Ash and charred wood were found beneath the body.

Other Human Remains [Notebooks 2003.23.2, .7, and .12]

During the first few days of fieldwork, the remains of a cremation burial were identified in an unmapped area. Thirteen sherds were associated with these remains. A cremation burial in a bowl was found in an unidentified room (UR 4), and two ribs and ash in a bowl "in the middle of the mound" may have been a third. Four toe bones were recorded in an unidentified area of Fill Substructure West, and a mandible was recovered from Level 25 of the Northwest Strat Test.

Two skull fragments were found in Room A-19, a mastoid and an "ear part" or upper parietal. The thickness of the mastoid indicated a male, but the upper parietal was light enough to be from a female.

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Appendix A

SELECTED PHOTOGRAPHS

These photographs are believed to be from the 1954 field season, but additional research may show that some date to 1955.



Photo 1. Crew walking across surface of Pottery Mound. Hidden Mountain is to right of center.



Photo 2. Pottery Mound, showing walls exposed on surface.
Individual in khaki may be Frank Hibben.



Photo 3. Pottery Mound viewed from the Rio Puerco, which is flowing.



Photo 4. Dumping sand off edge of Rio Puerco scarp.



Photo 5. Excavating two kivas. These may be Kivas 1 and 2, in which case the photograph was taken in 1955.



Photo 6. Jacketing kiva murals for transport. This photo may show work on fragments from the north wall of Kiva 1; the fragments had fallen to the floor.



Photo 7. Examining a jacketed kiva mural fragment in the lab.

Appendix B

CERAMIC TALLIES (EXCLUDING STRATIGRAPHIC TESTS)

Room A-1 Pottery Count

Provenience/ Date:	n.d., 6/24	@ 2", 6/24	@ 3", 6/25	n.d., 6/25	@ 5", 6/30	@ 4-6", 6/28	@ 8", 7/2	@ 10", 7/6	Floor, 10", 7/9	@ 10", 7/13	Fl 1-Fl 2, ca. 16", 6/24	1-4', 7/21	Total
Notebook¹:	4	6	6	11	6	6	6	6	6	6	5	6	
Glaze I		4	34	23		2	7	3 ^e		6		6	85
Red											13		13
Yellow											6		6
Agua Fria	3												3
Glaze II			2	6							4		12
Glaze III			3	5			4		6				18
Glaze IV				2									2
PM Glaze							1 ^d						1
Other Glaze			1 ^b										1
Zuni	1 ^a	1											2
Los Lunas Sm Corr		1											1
Socorro											2		2
B/W							2						2
Utility corrugated			2	5								1	8
PIII Utility		1	4		1								6
Utility		12	75		11	10	13	13	2	13		12	161
Plain											58		58
Corrugated			1 ^c								2	10	13
Decorated corr			1									1	2
Glaze				46									46
Cooking	14												14
Unclassified Red	9												9
Unclassified Plain				16							57		73
Unidentified ²		5	21		2	2	19	5	4	2		4	64
Total	27	24	144	103	14	14	46	21	12	21	142	34	602

Notes:

¹Notebook 2003.23.____; ²also Untabulated; n.d.=no depth given

^a Identified as Glaze I; ^bred on one side, white on other, both sides "unlike middle"; ^c very fine lined; ^d white glaze with purple; ^eolla

Room A-2 Pottery Count

Provenience/ Date:	To 1', NW, 6/28	To 1', 6/28	@ 1', 6/28	FI 1–FI 2, 6/25	FI 1–FI 2, 16", 6/24	FI 1–FI 2, 16", 6/30	FI 1–FI 2, 18", 6/30	FI 1–FI 2, 2', 7/2	FI 1–FI 2, to 2', 7/2	FI 1–FI 2, 2', 7/6	FI 1–FI 2, to 2', 7/6	FI 1–FI 2, 7/13	Total
Notebook¹:	9	6	6	6	6	6	9	6	9	6	9	9	
Glaze I	10	14	15	2	23	23	17 ^a	17	13	6	4	5	149
Glaze II	1			1		2	1			2	2	1	10
Glaze III					3	1	1		1		1		7
Zuni		1											1
Los Lunas Sm Corr			1			1							2
PII ²							1						1
PIII Utility					4	1		1					6
Utility	2		1		78	14		10	11	5	9	8	138
Cooking		2		9									11
Corrugated	1	1											2
Unclassified Plain	2						15		6		9	2	34
Unidentified ³	2		2		31	11	2	6		11	1		66
Total	18	18	19	12	139	53	37	34	31	24	26	16	427

Notes:

¹Notebook number 2003.23.____; ²Escavada or Red Mesa; ³also Untabulated

^aOne worked

Room A-3 Pottery Count

Provenience/ Date:	Room*, 6/18	Surface, 6/22	To 12", 6/22	To 12", 6/23	12-24", 6/28	6" above Floor, 6/29	Fire Pt, 7/1	Below Floor, W, 7/2	Below Floor, 7/13	Total
Notebook¹:	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	
Glaze I	2						8			10
B/R		6					8		61	75
B/Y		1	2	2 ^c	3		10			18
B/W				1						1
Red									44	44
Yellow								1	21	22
Agua Fria			5 ^b		9	4				18
San Clemente				4					2	6
Cieneguilla		1								1
Arenal									(2)	2
Glaze II							1			1
B/R		4	3	5						12
B/Y		2		1	5		1			9
B/W		1	2		1 ^c					4
Yellow								1		1
Largo					1					1
Glaze III									4 ^g	4
B/Y						1				1
Polychrome		1 ^a		2 ^d						3
Glaze IV										
B/W		2								2
White						[(1)]				[1]
San Lazaro					(1)					1
Zuni		1	2	2	1					6
Jeddito				2	(1)					3
Corrugated									(1)	1
Los Lunas Smudged									2	2
Unclassified Red		5	~20			3		1		29
Corrugated			1					2		3
Exuberant									3	3
Utility	2		3	25		26	10	2		68
Culinary									95	95
Unidentified ²	2			26			1 ^e	1 ^f		30
Total	6	24	~38	70	22	[35]	39	8	235	[477]

Notes:

¹Notebook 2003.23 __; ²also Unclassified; *room numbers not yet assigned—identified as "third room from north along northern trench"; () = ID probable, possible, uncertain;

[] = count incomplete/not given

^a B/R with white smear; ^bone olla neck and handle fragment; ^cbrownish; ^dblack and white on red, black and red on yellow; ^eblack glaze on white paste with red slipped interior; ^fgray paste, green glaze with red and white slips; ^g3 white paste/black glaze on white, 1 gray paste/black glaze on red slip interior, white slip exterior

Room A-4 Pottery Count

Provenience/ Date:	n.d., 6/22	n.d., 6/24	n.d., 6/25	n.d., 6/28	n.d., 6/29	Fill, 6/29	n.d., 7/2	n.d., 7/6	n.d., 7/8	Total
Notebook¹	11	11	11	11	11	6	11	11	11	
Glaze I		2		16	3	30 ^b	44	90	86	271
Red	3									3
Yellow	2		1						1	4
Glaze II		3		1		1	6	2		13
Glaze III		1	1	4	3		4	2		15
Glaze IV			1	1						2
Glaze V							1			1
Socorro							1		1	2
PIII Corrugated								2		2
PIII/IV Corrugated									1	1
Culinary		16		4	12		78	122	90	322
Unclassified Red		6		15	1		68	102	58	250
Unidentified	2		5 ^a					7		14
Total	7	28	8	41	19	31	202	327	237	900

Notes:

For most days there were pairs of bags from this room with just a few sherds each...those counts are combined for June 24, 28, 29 and July 2, 6.

¹Notebook 2003.23.____; n.d. = no depth given

^aOne with gray paste, white exterior, black interior; ^brestorable vessel

Room A-5 Pottery Count

Provenience/ Date:	n.d., no date	SE, 6/22	n.d., 6/23	2.5'-4' 6/25	4', 6/25	Floor, 6/28	Below Floor, 7/1	n.d., 7/2	Total
Notebook¹:	7	7	7	9	7	7	7	7	
Glaze I	21		3	20			10		54
B/R					23				23
Undecorated								2	2
Glaze II					3				3
Glaze III			1	4	1				6
Glaze IV								1	1
Other Glaze									
Undecorated	16		2		24	6	4		52
Utility						12			12
Zuni						1		1	2
Socorro	2						4		6
B/G								2	2
Chupadero							1		1
Biscuit Ware, Bandelier	1								1
Utility	22		6	42	41		5	9	125
Corrugated				1	2	1	4	3	11
Micaceous						3		2	5
Undecorated					2				2
Plain				23					23
Unidentified ²				1					1
Total	62	[]^a	12	91	96	23	28	20	[332]

Notes:

¹Notebook 2003.23___; ²also Untabulated; n.d. = no depth given; [] = no count given

^aPartially restorable pot, unidentified mahogany-on-brown ware

Room A-6 Pottery Count

Provenience/ Date:	Surface to 10", 6/22	Surface to 10", 6/23	Near S side, 7/27	"Through- out", 7/28	Total
Notebook¹:	2	2	3	3	
Glaze I			13	13	26
B/R	16	10			26
B/Y	[]	6			[6]
B/W		8 ^a			8
San Clemente		3			3
Glaze II			4		4
B/R		[]			[]
Glaze III			2		2
Polychrome	1				1
Other Glaze-B/W	5				5
Zuni Glaze	1				1
Los Lunas Smudged		1	1		2
Late Kosina		21 ^b			21
Escavada				1	1
Corrugated			4	4	8
Gray	2				2
Culinary	4				4
Gray culinary		11			11
Utility	64		122 ^c	149	335
Plain		126			126
Micaceous		13			13
Unclassifiable			25	29 ^d	54
Red	23	28			51
Total	[116]	[227]	171	196	[710]

Notes:

¹Notebook 2003.23___; [] = count incomplete/not given

^aWhite paste, red exterior; ^bsmudged interior; ^c51 sherds a restorable pot (student had crossed out "utility ware"); ^done worked

Room A-7 Pottery Count

Provenience/ Date:	Surface, 6/22	3', 6/23	3.5', 6/23	2', 6/25	12" above floor, 6/25	Various, 6/28	Near surface, 6/29	2', 6/29	Total
Notebook¹:	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	
Glaze I	6	5	3		8	13 ^a		4	39
B/R				5					5
B/Y				21					21
Glaze II		1							1
Zuni Glaze					1	2 ^b			3
Jeddito	1								1
Biscuit Ware: Abiquiu		3							3
Corrugated	1			1			7	12	21
Utility	2		7	25		13 ^c		6	53
Unidentifiable ²	4	18	1	35		6 ^c			64
Total	14	27	11	87	9	34	7	22	211

Notes:

¹Notebook 2003.23___; ²also Unclassifiable

^a2'; ^bnear floor; ^cdepth not given

Room A-8 Pottery Count

Provenience/ Date:	Floor, 7/2	2', 7/1	Floor?, 7/2	≤2' above Floor, 7/6	2', 7/6	Floor, 7/6	Total
Notebook¹:	3	3	3	3	3	3	
Glaze I		6		10	4	5	25
Glaze II						1	1
Glaze III						3	3
Socorro B/W						1	1
Corrugated						1	1
Utility		2			5	20	27
Unidentifiable ²	168 ^a		19 ^b	17	3	25	232
Total	168	8	19	27	12	56	290

Notes:

¹Notebook 2003.23.____; ²also Unclassifiable

^aTwo possibly restorable pots, 98 from one bowl; ^bpossibly restorable bowl

Rooms A-9 and A-10

Provenience/ Date:	A-9: To floor, 7/8, 12, 13	A-10: To floor, 6/25, 28, 29, 7/13	A-10: Fire pit fill	Total
Notebook¹:	5	5	5	
Glaze I	10			10
Red		34		34
Yellow		3		3
Glaze II	3	5		8
Glaze III		5		5
PM Special	1 ^a			1
Other Glaze		2 ^b		2
Zuni		1		1
Utility				
Plain	20	141	1	162
Micaceous	4			4
Plain		8		8
Red slip		1		1
Corrugated	2			2
Plain		6		6
White		1		1
Yellow		2		2
Thumbnail		1 ^c		1
Unidentified ²				
Red	7	66	3	76
Other	1	24		25
Total	48	300	4	352

Notes:

These counts were given as totals for each room, without breakdown by day or level.

¹Notebook 2003.23.____; ²also Unclassified

^aWhite clay with black glaze; ^bone very dark with greenish glaze, one with concave side greenish glaze on yellow and convex side red; ^clarge temper

Room A-11 Pottery Count

Provenience/ Date ¹ :	7/1	7/2	7/6	7/9	7/12	7/13	7/16	Total
Notebook²:	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	
Glaze I								
Red				10				10
Agua Fria		3	3	8	3	5		22
Polychrome							2	2
Variants			2					2
Glaze IV B/R					1		2	3
Chupadero	1							1
Red	7	7	10			10		34
Cooking	10	13	20	25	10	14	8	100
Total	18	23	35	43	14	29	12	174

Notes:

¹No depths given; ²Notebook 2003.23.___

Room A-12 Pottery Count

Provenience/ Date:	Surface fill, FI 2, 6/25	Surface— FI 1, 6/28	FI 1 fill, 6/30	Fill, FI 1–2, 7/2	Fill, FI 1–2, 7/7	Fill, FI 1–2, 7/7	Below FI 2, S, 7/7	Below FI 3, 7/7	Fill, FI 1–2, 7/15	Below FI 1, NW, 7/22	6–24” below, FI 1*, 7/23	2’ below Surface, NW, 7/23	Total
Notebook¹:	8	8	8	8	8	8	8		3	8	8	8	
Glaze I	3		1 ^c			90			24			3	121
B/R			7					9					16
B/Y			45	36			22	7					110
Red	9	2		13	2					18	18	25	87
Yellow	19	8			22					49	33	29	160
Agua Fria							7						7
San Clemente	1			1									2
Polychrome			1								1		2
Probable		10	18		17					24	24	32 ^j	125
Glaze II	1					1	5		3				10
B/Y			1	2									3
B/W										1			1
Glaze III	2								2	1		1	6
Glaze IV					1								1
Other Glaze	1 ^a							1 ^g					2
Sikyatki										9			9
Los Lunas Sm											1		1
Corrugated			1										1
Socorro B/G						7							7
Utility									30				30
Corrugated			2		2							4	8
Culinary	3	4	46	35	25	82	69			26	28	30	348
Polished		2	17	19	4	145	24	3		21	51	55	341
Polished redware				1									1
Micaceous			1		1		8	10		3			23
Black paste						140							140
Red paste						87							87
Unclassified ² Red				35				2 ^h					37
Other		1 ^b											1
Unidentified ²	5	5	9 ^d	1 ^e	3	123	30 ⁱ		30	16 ^j	11	5	238
Total	44	32	149	143	77	675	165	32	89	168	167	184	1925

Notes:

¹Notebook 2003.23.____; ²also Untabulated; *not clear whether this means “6–24 inches below the first floor” or “below the first floor, 6–24 inches below the surface”

^a“odd sherd”—black glaze on white slip, yellow paste; ^bpolished grayware, white slip exterior; ^cblack on white or yellow?; ^done B/R, one white paste; ^ewhite paste; ^fone white paste B/W, one tan paste B/Y; ^gplattered black glaze on red; ^hwhite slip outside; ⁱone “odd green on white”; ^jpossibly Glaze I

Room A-13 Pottery Count

Provenience/ Date:	n.d., 7/13	n.d., 7/15	n.d., 7/22*	Total
Notebook¹:	12	12	4	
Glaze I	12	26		38
B/R	6	3		9
Yellow	18			18
Agua Fria	6	6	7	19
San Clemente	2	1	6	9
Glaze II		2		2
Glaze III	3			3
Glaze IV	2			2
B/R			2	2
PM B/W	4	2		6
Western	1 ^a			1
Red Mesa	1			1
Socorro Corrugated	1			1
Red			6	6
Utility				
Black	134	87		221
Corrugated		1		1
Micaceous		1		1
Cooking			16	16
Unclassified ²		43 ^b	6	49
Total	190	172	43	405

Notes:

¹Notebook 2003.23___; ²also Unidentified; **"F-5" in student notebook—no such room designation in the field notes, but would fall in this location counting west across the "F" row

^aGreen on white; ^bone green glaze variant (yellow slip on red), one B/W with red fill

Room A-14 Pottery Count

Provenience ¹ / Date:	7/9	7/16	7/20	7/22	7/22	7/23*	7/23	Total
Notebook²:	11	11	11	11	4	11	11	
Glaze I	13	12	22	8			23	78
B/R						4		4
Red					3			3
Yellow						3		3
Agua Fria					2			2
Glaze II							3	3
Zuni							2	2
Socorro				2				2
Chupadero							1	1
Biscuit Ware	2							2
PIII/IV Corrugated	1	2	4	1			6	14
Unclassified Red	10	2	12		2	10	13	49
Cooking/Culinary	16	34	20	5	5	15	10	105
Unidentified	1 ^a	2 ^b	2					5
Total	43	52	60	16	12	32	58	273

Notes:

¹No depths given; ²Notebook 2003.23.__; *room not specified, but appears to go with 7/22 count for this room

^aGlaze I rim, white exterior, greenish black with white interior; ^bone with greenish glaze on polished gray exterior, one red with greenish and white bars

Room A-15 Pottery Count

Provenience/ Date:	Walls W of Kiva 1, 6/22*	Fill, room W of Kiva 1, 6/22*	Above S FI 1, 6/23	To S FI 1, 7/1	S FI 1-2, 7/1	6" below S FI 1, 7/2	2' below S FI 2, 7/2	25" below S FI 2, 7/6	12" above S FI 2, N end of S half, 7/7	Around S FI 2, 7/7	Page 1 Total
Notebook¹:	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	
Glaze I											
B/R	10	1	4	24	12	11	3	12	4	17	98
B/Y	23	2	1	7	2	9	1	12	5		62
Agua Fria	6			2							8
San Clemente	3	1									4
W smear/R	2										2
Polychrome				1							1
Glaze II											
B/R	4									3	7
B/Y	2			4		3			2		11
B/W			1								1
Br/Y			1								1
Largo	9										9
Polychrome	1							2			3
Glaze III	2				2	(1)					5
Polychrome				1							1
Pottery Mound								1 ^a			1
Zuni Glaze					2						2
Jeddito	2										2
Socorro B/W			1								1
Los Lunas Smudged								1			1
PIII B/W											
Late Kosina ²											
Biscuit A											
Corrugated		1									1
Non-exuberant				2							2
Utility	21	22	8	33	15	15	1	42	55		212
Plain											
Micaceous						1					1
White culinary											
Unclassified Red	24		4	13	6	17		23	12	15	114
Unidentified ³				3							3
B/G											
B/W											
Polychrome											
Page 1 Total	109	27	20	90	39	57	5	93	78	35	553

Room A-15 Pottery Count, continued

Provenience/ Date:	Center E Wall, 7/7	Fill, Center E Wall, 7/9	Below S FI 2, 7/9	N, to 3', 7/12	S FI 3, 7/13	Below S FI 3, 7/16	N, 34" FI, 7/16	To S FI 4, 7/19	S FI 3-4, 7/20	Page 2 Total
Notebook¹:	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	
Glaze I										
B/R	6 ^b	1	16	24	10	9	5	3	20	94
B/Y		4	4		3	4	1	2	7	25
Agua Fria										
San Clemente										
W smear/R										
Polychrome									2	2
Glaze II										
B/R										
B/Y				5						5
B/W										
Br/Y										
Largo										
Polychrome										
Glaze III										
Polychrome									4	4
Pottery Mound										
Zuni Glaze				1	1					2
Jeddito										
Socorro B/W				1						1
Los Lunas Smudged										
PIII B/W				1						1
Late Kosina ²				2	1					3
Biscuit A							1			1
Corrugated									2	2
Non-exuberant										
Utility		13	22					5		40
Plain				91	18	4	19		15	147
Micaceous			1 ^c	22	3	3		1	62 ^d	92
White culinary										
Unclassified Red		4	15	15	6	6	4	1	17	68
Unidentified ³					4					4
B/G										
B/W										
Polychrome				1						1
Page 2 Total	6	22	58	163	46	26	30	12	129	492

Room A-15 Pottery Count, continued

Provenience/ Date:	N, 34" FI to 3'1", 7/21	Above S FI 3, to S Wall, 7/21	To FI 4, 7/23	To FI 5, 7/23	To FI 5, 7/26	To FI 5, 7/27	N, to poss FI 6, 7/27	N, to poss FI 7, 7/27	Page 3 Total	Room A-15 Total
Notebook¹:										
Glaze I										
B/R	5	2	1	7	9	5	6		35	227
B/Y	1			7					8	95
Agua Fria										8
San Clemente										4
W smear/R										2
Polychrome										3
Glaze II										
B/R										7
B/Y										16
B/W										1
Br/Y										1
Largo										9
Polychrome										3
Glaze III										5
Polychrome										5
Pottery Mound										1
Zuni Glaze						1 ^f			1	5
Jeddito										2
Socorro B/W										2
Los Lunas Sm				1					1	2
PIII B/W										1
Late Kosina ²										3
Biscuit A										1
Corrugated										3
Non-exuberant										2
Utility	3			6	12			5	26	278
Plain		5	2				6		13	160
Micaceous		10 ^e			3		1		14	107
White culinary		1							1	1
Unclassified Red	2	4		6	10	11	2		35	217
Unidentified ³										7
B/G				1	1				2	2
B/W					1				1	1
Polychrome										1
Page 3 Total	11	22	3	28	36	17	15	5	137	1182

Notes:

¹Notebook 2003.23. __; ; ²Smearred Indented; ; ³also Unclassified; *likely A-15

^aWhite paste glaze; ^brestorable pot; ^cpink; ^d50 pink, 12 dark ribbed; ^eribbed; ^fgreen glaze on white slip with polished red background

Room A-17 Pottery Count

Provenience ¹ / Date:	7/7*	7/12	7/12	7/13	7/15	7/16	Total
Notebook²:	7	7	7	7	7	7	
Glaze I	60 ^a	67				1	128
B/R			12	21	39		72
B/Y				2			2
B/W			2				2
Br/G			2		2		4
San Clemente		1					1
Undecorated		46					46
Glaze II	5						5
Glaze III	3			4			7
Undecorated Glaze	49		11	28	54	1	143
Zuni	2	1		1	1		5
Jeddito utility		3		1			4
Socorro					1		1
B/G		5					5
Corrugated					4		4
Tularosa		1					1
Biscuit, Bandelier	1						1
Utility	85	115	8	52	81	5	346
Micaceous		1					1
Corrugated	2	1			7		10
Unidentified		5			8 ^b		13
Total	207	246	35	109	197	7	801

Notes:

¹No depths given; ²Notebook 2003.23.____; *in/off of 1st NW Trench lateral

^aB/R and B/Y, no breakdown; ^b5 green on yellow

Room A-18 Pottery Count

Provenience ¹ / Date:	7/16	7/19	7/20	7/23	7/24	Total
Notebook²:	7	7	7	7	7	
Glaze I		6			1	7
B/R	22		52			74
B/Y	4		15			19
Br/Gray				4		4
Br/Br		2				2
Agua Fria		10		9		19
Glaze III	1		3	1		5
Glaze IV	2					2
Undecorated Glaze	15		108	3	1	127
Zuni			4			4
Jeddito		1				1
Utility			3			3
Los Lunas Smudged				4		4
Socorro				3		3
Utility	25	60	294 ^a	11	53	443
Micaceous	1		2	4		7
Corrugated		1	3	15	6	25
Rubbed				1		1
Total	70	80	484	55	61	750

Notes:

¹No depths given; ²Notebook 2003.23.____

^aNearly all <1/2"

Room A-21 Pottery Count

Provenience/ Date:	To 3', 7/20	6" above floor, 7/21	Total
Notebook¹:	3	3	
Glaze I	5	12	17
Glaze II	3		3
Utility	14	11	25
Unclassified	5		5
Total	27	23	50

Notes:

¹Notebook 2003.23.____

Room A-22 Pottery Count

Provenience/ Date:	6-18", 7/16	Floor, 7/19	Total
Notebook¹:	3	3	
Glaze I	11	7	18
Glaze II	6		6
Corrugated	5		5
Utility	15	15	30
Unclassified	13	1	14
Total	50	23	73

Notes:

¹Notebook 2003.23.____

Room A-23 Pottery Count

Provenience/ Date:	To 2', 7/21	Surface*, 7/23	n.d., 7/23	Total
Notebook¹:	3	3	3	
Glaze I			17	17
Glaze II	5	3	3	11
Glaze III		5		5
Glaze IV			1	1
Utility	5		4	9
Unclassified	1	3	7 ^a	11
Total	11	11	32	54

Notes:

¹Notebook 2003.23____; **east of 3sub2 [A-22] while clearing dirt"

^aOne is half of olla handle

Room F-3 Pottery Count [area above Kiva 3]

Provenience/ Date:	Upper Fill, W, 7/2	1-2', 7/7	6-12" 7/12	Level II, 7/12-13	Fill #3, 7/13	3', Lead 3, 7/13	To 24", W & SE, 7/15	2', 7/15	n.d., 7/16	4', W, 7/20	Total
Notebook¹:	6	Loose Notes		6	6	6	Loose Notes		6	6	
Glaze I	8	178		40	93 ^b	3	185		52	37	596
Glaze II	2	8			3	8	8		3		32
Glaze III	3	9		4	1		19		1	1	38
Glaze IV		2		1			8				11
Other Glaze			3 ^a								3
Zuni Glaze		3					6				9
Jeddito		3		1	2		5				11
Sikyatki							1				1
Socorro											0
B/W		1					1				2
B/G					1						1
Unclassified Red		61	1				222				284
Utility	4	200		94	34		300		82 ^d	75	789
Corrugated					4				2		6
Decorated				1							1
Unidentified ²	4			34	112	18	6	1 ^c	53	29	257
Total	21	465	4	175	250	29	761	1	193	142	2041

Notes:

¹Notebook 2003.23.____; ²also Untabulated, Unclassified; n.d. = no depth given

^aAll worked—one B/R, on B/G, one brown glaze; ^bone with design of cross; ^cworked, B/W; ^done sherd part of a very small bowl

Room H-9 Pottery Count

Provenience/ Date:	To floor, 7/16, 7/23
Notebook¹:	5
Glaze I	56
Glaze II	18
Glaze III	11
Glaze IV	1
Zuni	1
Socorro	2
Unidentified Red	35
Utility	
Plain	64
Corrugated	4
Unidentified	25
Total	218

Notes:

Counts not broken down by level or date.

¹Notebook 2003.23.____

Kiva 1 Pottery Count

Provenience/ Date:	n.d., 6/22	ca. 4', 6/22	ca. 4', 6/22	n.d., 6/23	n.d., 6/24	n.d., 6/24	n.d., SW, 6/24	6', 6/24	6', 6/24	n.d., SW, 6/24	Gen- eral, 6/24	To 6" [†]	6', 6/27	6', 6/28	6', 6/28	6', 6/28	Page 1 Total
Notebook¹:	11	12	9	12	11	9	9	12	9	12	12	5	9	12	9	9	
Glaze I	26	9	29	5	58	57	2		5	1	15	61	5	9	19	23	324
B/R		4		4							19						27
B/Y				14							1						15
B/W																	0
Yellow		8		8							21			7			44
Agua Fria		6		13							4			1			24
San Clemente				7				4									11
Polychrome																	0
Glaze II		1	1	1	3	3			3	1	1	23	7	2	4		50
Glaze III	2	2	3	2	4	11		5	4		8 ^c	16	8	1	4	7	77
Glaze III/IV																	0
Glaze IV			1		3	1			2			2	4		3	2	18
Glaze V												3					3
PM B/W																	0
Other Glaze																	0
Zuni																	0
Jeddito	1		1		3	4					1				1	3	14
Sikyatki																	0
Jeddito/Sikyatki				1							1 ^d						2
Western																	0
Los Lunas Sm																	0
Late Kosina																	0
Red Mesa											(1)						(1)
Socorro																	0
B/W				1													1
B/G																	0
Corrugated												2					2
Gray corr.											(2) ^e						(2)
PIII Utility																	0
Utility			28 ^a			19 ^b	8		5 ^b				7 ^b		82	73	222
Black		24		57				7		7	20 ^f			72			187
Plain												119					119
Micaceous																	0
Corrugated						1			1				1				3
Plain												3					3
Micaceous																	0
Exuberant																	0
Indented																	0
Punchware																	0
Culinary	30				18												48
Unclassified ²		15		23				14		3	30			45			130
Red	9				26												35
Plain			15			37	3		13			68	11		31	38	216
Other											3 ^g	4 ^h					7
Page 1 Total	68	69	78	136	115	133	13	30	33	12	127	301	43	137	144	146	1585

Kiva 1 Pottery Count, continued

Provenience/ Date:	6', SW wall, 6/28	6', SW wall, 6/28	6", W wall, 6/28	n.d., 6/28	6', 6/29	6', 6/29	n.d., 7/1	n.d., 7/1	6', 7/1	n.d., 7/2	n.d., 7/2	6', 7/2	6', 7/2	6', 7/2	6', 7/2	n.d., 7/6	Page 2 Total
Notebook¹:	12	9	9	11	12	9	12	11	9	11	11	12	12	9	9	12	
Glaze I	7	28	20	26		34		14	20	13	9		3	8	15	21	218
B/R	1				8		3					2	4				18
B/Y																	0
B/W																4	4
Yellow	16				7		4					10	3			18	58
Agua Fria	3															3	6
San Clemente							4									5	9
Polychrome																	0
Glaze II			5		3		4	1	2	3		2			1	5	26
Glaze III		3	6	4	5	11	3	8	6	5	1	4		1	3	8	68
Glaze III/IV							2										2
Glaze IV		2	2			1									2		7
Glaze V					3												3
PM B/W					4												4
Other Glaze												2 ^o			1 ^q		3
Zuni			1 ^j														1
Jeddito	1	1	3	1													6
Sikyatki										1		1			1		3
Jeddito/Sikyatki																1	1
Western																	0
Los Lunas Sm																1	1
Late Kosina					1 ^k												1
Red Mesa																	0
Socorro								1		1							2
B/W									1			1					2
B/G							1								1		2
Corrugated															1		1
Gray corr																	0
PIII Utility									4					2	3		9
Utility	31 ^l	24	19		63	63	39		45			30	26	22	36	1	399
Black																92	92
Plain																	0
Micaceous																	0
Corrugated		1	1			1						1					4
Plain					2												2
Micaceous							1 ⁿ		1							4	6
Exuberant	1																1
Indented																1	1
Punchware																1	1
Culinary				79				44			26						149
Unclassified ²	23				27		20					12	18			41	141
Red				32				13		17	14						76
Plain		25	26			33			20					14	20		138
Other					4 ⁱ	1 ^m						2 ^p				2 ^r	9
Page 2 Total	83	84	83	142	127	144	81	81	99	40	50	67	54	47	84	208	1474

Kiva 1 Pottery Count, continued

Provenience/ Date:	n.d., 7/6	n.d., 7/6	n.d., 7/6	n.d., 7/7	n.d., 7/7	n.d., 7/9	n.d., 7/12	n.d., 7/21	n.d., 7/23	6 ^{TT} , E wall, 7/26	N Rim, 7/26	Below floor, 7/26	Page 3 Total	Kiva 1 Total
Notebook¹:	12	9	9	12	9	12	12	12	12	12	12	3		
Glaze I	6	23	61	18	47	36	3	4			7	6	211	753
B/R				11		24	7	4		1	3		50	95
B/Y													0	15
B/W	2												2	6
Yellow	10			20		34	6	10		3	2		85	187
Agua Fria				8		9		2		1			20	50
San Clemente	3			8				2					13	33
Polychrome										1			1	1
Glaze II	4		2		6	15	4	7	(1) ^V	3			42	118
Glaze III	1	2	15		13	16	5	4					56	201
Glaze IV					6	1							7	9
Glaze III/IV													0	25
Glaze V													0	6
PM B/W													0	4
Other Glaze													0	3
Zuni													0	1
Jeddito			1		1		1						3	23
Sikyatki				2	2		1						5	8
Jeddito/Sikyatki				1				1					2	5
Western						1							1	1
Los Lunas Sm			1									1	2	3
Late Kosina													0	1
Red Mesa												1	1	2
Socorro					1								1	3
B/W													0	3
B/G						2							2	4
Corrugated			1										1	4
Gray corr													0	(2)
PIII Utility			9										9	18
Utility		43	92	123	127 ^S	280	45	31		12	14	27	794	1415
Black	42												42	321
Plain													0	119
Micaceous	1					2					1		4	4
Corrugated													0	7
Plain				1								7	8	13
Micaceous													0	6
Exuberant						1							1	2
Indented						2							2	3
Punchware													0	1
Culinary													0	197
Unclassified ²	32			44		122 ^I	18	21		5	3 ^W	17	262	533
Red													0	111
Plain		38	38		53								129	483
Other					2 ^U								2	18
Page 3 Total	101	106	220	236	256	547	90	86	1	26	30	59	1758	4817

Notes, Kiva 1 Pottery Count:

Depths of 6" and 6' recorded on same dates; not clear if one or the other dimension is in error, or if some sections of the kiva were dug to the floor before others. In some cases, no depth is recorded. Information is given as recorded, by date.

¹Accession number 2003.23.____; ²also unidentifiable; combined total, 6/22, 6/24, 6/28, 6/29; [†]says "above floor"; n.d. = no depth given; () = identification uncertain

^aTwo olla sherds; ^bone olla sherd; ^cone with red dot on rim, one possibly San Clemente (red and black on yellow), two red and black on yellow; ^dno glaze; ^eone with fingerprints, one with nail marks; ^fone flattened coil, one non-exuberant, one deeply nail-marked; ^gone yellow utility with brown speckled exterior slip, one yellow with light and dark brown glaze, one yellow with white over smeared with brown; ^hone white paste with brown design and brown paint on convex, one pink-yellow paste with large yellow temper, one white paste with black glaze on concave and brown paint on convex, one orange slip with white paint and black glaze on convex and black glaze on concave; ⁱone [tuff? taupe?] black on gray, one brown on white; ^j"western version"; ^ksmudged indented; ^lone black on red, two black with red on white, one black on yellow; ^mpipe fragment; ⁿsmoothed washboard; ^otwo fluid glazes with neat patterns; ^ptwo white paste with red back and smeared white inside, two fluid with neat patterns; ^qwhite on one side, red on other; ^rone fine [?] yellow inside with polished red slip outside, one reddish with black stripes and red exterior; ^sthree olla sherds; ^ttwo worked; ^uboth black on yellow; ^vblack on red olla rim sherd; ^wone worked

Kiva 3 Pottery Count

Provenience/ Date	Near Burial 33, 7/27, 7/28	Backdirt, 7/28	Surface, 7/28	Total
Notebook:¹	5	5	12	
Glaze I	51	282	3	336
B/R			7	7
B/Gr			1	1
Silver/B			1	1
Glaze II	5	21	2	28
Glaze III	11	19		30
Glaze IV	2	7		9
Hopi			2 ^d	2
Sikyatki		1		1
Prob. PII/PIII B/W		1		1
Utility			33	33
Plain	64	309		373
Corrugated	7	12	1	20
Micaceous		4		4
Other	2 ^a	11 ^b		13
Unidentified			8	8
Red	32	241		273
Other	10	57 ^c		67
Glazed		5		5
Total	184	970	58	1212

Notes:

¹Notebook 2003.23.____

^aOne white paste with gray slip, one gray paste with white slip; ^bgray slip; ^c11 with red slip on gray paste; ^dred and black striped on yellow

Burials Pottery Count

Provenience ¹ / Date:	B-1, NW, 6/16	B-1, NW, 6/24*	B-1, NW, 6/24*	B-2, SW, 6/24*	B-2/3, SW, 6/24*	B-4, SE, 6/17	Vic. B-5, SE, 6/24*	B-5/7, SE, 6/24*	B-5, SE, 6/25	B-6, SE, 6/22	B-6, SE, 6/24	B-6, SE, 6/30*	Page 1 Total
Notebook²:	7	7	4	7	7	7	7	7	6	1	7	7	
Glaze I	2	18 ^a		9	27	2	25	23	6		18		130
B/R										20 ^a		20 ^a	40
B/Y													
B/Y (white)										4			4
Red													
Yellow													
Agua Fria			3										3
San Clemente		1											1
Glaze II	1	16			6		1	2	1		3 ^a	1	31
B/R										1			1
Largo													
Glaze II/III							3						3
Glaze III	1				1						1		3
Glaze IV													
Undecorated Glaze	9	7		5	9			22				13	65
Zuni		1	1	1				2					5
Jeddito													
Sikyatki													
Jeddito/Sikyatki													
Los Lunas Smudged								1			1		2
Corrugated											1		1
Socorro													
B/G													
Corrugated													
Biscuit Ware													
Bandelier													
PIII Utility													
PIII/PIV Corrugated													
Corrugated							2					1	3
Black										1			1
Micaceous											1		1
Rubbed				1									1
White													
Exuberant													
Utility	2	17		11 ^c	19	3		31			46	14	143
Black							30			14			44
Red							24						24
Micaceous								1				1	2
Corrugated													
Black Micaceous										1	1		2
Culinary			14										14
Undecorated						6							6
Undecorated Red			9							13			22
Unclassified Plain													
Unclassified Red													
Unidentified ³		1 ^b		2 ^d									3
Page 1 Total	15	61	27	29	62	11	85	82	7	54	72	50	555

Burials Pottery Count, continued

Provenience ¹ / Date:	B-9, SE, 6/24	B-11, SW, 6/28	B-11/13, SW, 6/28	B-11/13, SW, 6/29	Vic B-16, NW 2nd lat, 7/7	B-16, NW 2nd lat, 7/7	B-17, SE, 7/9	B-18, SW, 7/12	B-18, SW, 7/9	B-19, SW, 7/15	B-19, SW, 7/15	Page 2 Total
Notebook²:	5	9	9	6	6	6	9	11	3	3	11	
Glaze I		28	13	20	21	2	17	10	4	6	19	140
B/R												
B/Y												
B/Y (white)												
Red	7											7
Yellow	3											3
Agua Fria												
San Clemente												
Glaze II	2		1	2						1	1	7
B/R												
Largo												
Glaze II/III												
Glaze III		1		1						1		3
Glaze IV		1	1									2
Undecorated Glaze												
Zuni		1 ^e	1									2
Jeddito				1								1
Sikyatki		1										1
Jeddito/Sikyatki			1									1
Los Lunas Smudged				1								1
Corrugated	27				1							28
Socorro		1										1
B/G				1 ^f								1
Corrugated				4	2							6
Biscuit Ware							2					2
Bandelier					1							1
PIII Utility												
PIII/PIV Corrugated								2				2
Corrugated										1		1
Black												
Micaceous												
Rubbed												
White												
Exuberant												
Utility		22	8	7	18	5	17			2		79
Black												
Red												
Micaceous												
Corrugated		3										3
Black Micaceous												
Culinary								11			5	16
Undecorated												
Undecorated Red												
Unclassified Plain		22	16	3								41
Unclassified Red								6			3	9
Unidentified ³	14			1 ^g	16	2	14		8	5		60
Page 2 Total	53	80	41	41	59	9^h	50	29	12	16	28	418

Burials Pottery Count, continued

Provenience ¹ / Date:	B-22, SE 1st lat, 7/19	B-22, SE 1st lat, no date	B-24, SE 1st lat, 7/21	B-30, NE, 7/21†	B-30, NE, 7/21‡	Cremation , 6/21	Page 3 Total	Burials Total
Notebook²:	6	7	6	8	8	2		
Glaze I	4		10				14	284
B/R								40
B/Y		1				2	3	3
B/Y (white)								4
Red				5	14		19	26
Yellow				3	16		19	22
Agua Fria		2					2	5
San Clemente				1			1	2
Glaze II					1		1	39
B/R								1
Largo						1	1	1
Glaze II/III								3
Glaze III						3	3	9
Glaze IV					1		1	3
Undecorated Glaze		2					2	67
Zuni								7
Jeddito								1
Sikyatki								1
Jeddito/Sikyatki								1
Los Lunas Smudged								3
Corrugated			1				1	30
Socorro								1
B/G								1
Corrugated								6
Biscuit Ware								2
Bandelier								1
PIII Utility			3				3	3
PIII/PIV Corrugated								2
Corrugated			6				6	10
Black								1
Micaceous								1
Rubbed								1
White						1	1	1
Exuberant				1			1	1
Utility			27				27	249
Black								44
Red								24
Micaceous			2				2	4
Corrugated								3
Black Micaceous								2
Culinary				9 ^l	44 ^k		53	83
Undecorated								6
Undecorated Red								22
Unclassified Plain								41
Unclassified Red					1 ^l	6	7	16
Unidentified ³	1		25	4 ^l	26 ^m		56	119
Page 3 Total	5	5	74	23	103	13	223	1196

Notes:

¹Includes trench or room

²Notebook 2003.23.____

³also Unclassified, Untabulated

*lab date? (excavated 6/18)

†surface to 6" above burial

‡level of burial, 6" above A-12

^aone worked

^bpart of plain water dipper with turkey leg design

^cone with finger indentations

^done fragment of dipper in animal shape

^e"mixed Zuni ware"

^ffrom seed pot

^gblack on red on white on dark base

^hall in bowl found near burial, also 1 charred corn [sic], 3 pieces charred wood

ⁱ1 micaceous, 3 polished

^jprobably Glaze 1

^k7 micaceous, 8 polished

^lpolished

^m21 probably Glaze I

On/Near Surface/Preliminary Excavation Pottery Count (North Area)

Provenience/ Date:	North, 6/17	North, 6/17	North, 6/17	North, 6/17	North, 6/17	North, 6/17	North, 6/18	North, 6/18	North, 6/18	North, 6/18	North, 6/18	North to 12", 6/18	North, 6/21	Page 1 Total
Notebook¹:	1	7	7	7	1	4	7	2	3	1	3	1		
Glaze I			4	4			12	7	9	2	20			58
B/R														
B/Y		1				9								10
Glaze/R													4	4
Glaze/Y											1		4	5
B/G						2								2
Red														
Yellow														
whitish								3						3
greenish-white					1									1
W smear/R														
Agua Fria			2	9	4	2								17
San Clemente			12	4		2	1							19
Cooking														
Glaze II			6											6
Red														
Largo														
Polychrome	1													1
Glaze III				1			1		5		1			8
Glaze IV														
Undecorated Glaze		2	12	7			3							24
Zuni									2					2
Jeddito									1					1
Sikyatki									1					1
Jeddito/Sikyatki														
Socorro														
B/W								1	1					2
Biscuit Ware														
Abiquiu						1								1
Corrugated														
White	1													1
Yellow														
Gray													2	2
Non-exuberant														
Cooking														
Utility		12	10	1			9		4		26			62
Black	3				2								14	19
Micaceous														
Undecorated Red													4	4
Undecorated Gray														
Other														
Gr-B/G														
Br/W														
B/G														
Effigy/Decorated				3 ^a										3
Unidentifiable ²									10		36			46
Red					2									2
Gray					1									1
Plain														
Page 1 Total	5	15	46	29	10	16	26	11	33	2	84	28		305

On/Near Surface/Preliminary Excavation Pottery Count (Northwest Area)

Provenience/ Date:	W end N wall 6/21	NW Sur 6/21	NW PE 6/21	NW wall 6/21	NW to 18" 6/21	NW Sur 6/22	NW Sur 6/22	NW, 6/22*	Near NW Strat, 7/19	Page 2 Total
Notebook¹:	3	3	3	3	4	1	4	4	7	
Glaze I	2	10	3	1					16	32
B/R										
B/Y										
Glaze/R										
Glaze/Y										
B/G							2			2
Red					10	55	4			69
Yellow										
whitish										
greenish-white										
WSmear/R										
Agua Fria					3		5			8
San Clemente					4		3			7
Cooking							5			5
Glaze II				1		4				5
Red								6 ^d		6
Largo								1 ^d		1
Polychrome										
Glaze III	4			6		3			4	17
Glaze IV						2				2
Undecorated Glaze									11	11
Zuni					1 ^{b,c}	3 ^b				4
Jeddito										
Sikyatki							1			1
Jeddito/Sikyatki							1			1
Socorro					1				1	2
B/W										
Biscuit Ware								2		2
Abiquiu										
Corrugated					1				3	4
White										
Yellow						1				1
Gray										
Non-exuberant										
Cooking					10					10
Utility				4					19	23
Black										
Micaceous										
Undecorated Red						36				36
Undecorated Gray						10				10
Other										
Gr-B/G						4				4
Br/W						1				1
B/G										
Effigy/Decorated										
Unidentifiable ²	4		2	5						11
Red										
Gray										
Plain										
Page 2 Total	10	10	5	17	30	119	21	9	54	275

On/Near Surface/Preliminary Excavation Pottery Count (Northeast and Southeast Area)

Provenience/ Date:	Near NE walls, 6/17	NE, W of kiva, 6/22	NE out- side wall 6/18	NE 2' 6/18	NE Sur 6/21	NE to 12" 6/21	NE "face" 6/21	NE PE 6/21	NE Sur 6/22	NE Sur 6/22	NE PE 6/22	SE Sur, 6/22	Page 3 Total
Notebook¹:	7	9	9	1	3	3	3	3	1	3	3	2	
Glaze I	3	62	29		5	1	6	10			7		123
B/R												11	11
B/Y												5	5
Glaze/R													
Glaze/Y													
B/G													
Red									8				8
Yellow									5				5
whitish													
greenish-white													
WSmear/R												3	3
Agua Fria												14	14
San Clemente													
Cooking													
Glaze II		2		2									4
Red													
Largo													
Polychrome													
Glaze III			2	2		4					3		11
Glaze IV													
Undecorated Glaze	1												1
Zuni							1 ^b		2				3
Jeddito	1		1				1						3
Sikyatki						2							2
Jeddito/Sikyatki													
Socorro			1										1
B/W													
Biscuit Ware													
Abiquiu													
Corrugated										9			9
White													
Yellow													
Gray													
Non-exuberant												3	3
Cooking													
Utility		38	128			10					10	64	250
Black									14				14
Micaceous												4	4
Undecorated Red				1					14 ^e				15
Undecorated Gray													
Other													
Gr-B/G													
Br/W													
B/G									1				1
Effigy/Decorated													
Unidentifiable ²		2	4		13	8	2	6			5		40
Red												67	67
Gray													
Plain		81	53										134
Page 3 Total	5	185	218	5	18	25	10	16	44	9	25	171	731

On/Near Surface/Preliminary Excavation Pottery Count (Fill Substructure West Area)

Provenience/ Date:	Gen. area, FSW, 7/9	1-5", FSW, 7/12	2.5', FSW, 7/9	2.5', FSW, 7/9	2.5', 7/9†	2', FSW, 7/12	Page 4 Total	Surface/ Prelim Total
Notebook¹:	3	3	3	3	3	3		
Glaze I	13 ¹	80	33	8	48		182	395
B/R								11
B/Y								15
Glaze/R								4
Glaze/Y								5
B/G								4
Red								77
Yellow								5
whitish								3
greenish-white								1
WSmear/R								3
Agua Fria								39
San Clemente								26
Cooking								5
Glaze II		6		1	6		13	28
Red								6
Largo								1
Polychrome								1
Glaze III			1	1			2	38
Glaze IV			1				1	3
Undecorated Glaze								36
Zuni			2				2	11
Jeddito								4
Sikyatki		1					1	5
Jeddito/Sikyatki								1
Socorro								3
B/W								2
Biscuit Ware								2
Abiquiu								1
Corrugated			2				2	15
White								1
Yellow								1
Gray								2
Non-exuberant								3
Cooking								10
Utility		56	18	17	59		150	485
Black								33
Micaceous								4
Undecorated Red								55
Undecorated Gray								10
Other								0
Gr-B/G								4
Br/W								1
B/G								1
Effigy/Decorated								3
Unidentifiable ²	6	42 ³	20	11	26 ³	4 ⁴	109	206
Red								69
Gray								1
Plain								134
Page 4 Total	19	185	77	38	139	4	462	1773

Notes:

¹Notebook 2003.23__

²also Unclassifiable, Unclassified, Undeterminable

³"N. of 3rd wall fr. South on west side"

[†]location not specified, but was working at FSW on this date

³one point from birdtail pot, one finger hole from large head pot, one ceremonial cup fragment

^blisted with Glaze I

^cgreen

^dno provenience given, but recorded with other bags from NW area

^e1 worked

^frestorable

^gone a pot handle fragment

^hfrom same bowl, two refit

SE Trench Pottery Count

Provenience/ Date:	n.d., 6/24*	7-8', 6/24*	n.d., 6/24	n.d., 6/24	Fill, 6/28	n.d., 6/29*†	n.d., 6/29	n.d., 6/30	n.d., 7/1	n.d., 7/1	Page 1 Total
Notebook¹:	1	7	11	11	6	7	6	9	4	4	
Glaze I	10	97	27	24	41	9	21	7			236
B/R											
B/Y											
Red				1 ^c					2		3
Yellow										3	3
Agua Fria									3	7	10
Glaze II	3	5	4	2							14
Red										3	3
Polychrome										13	13
Cooking										6	6
Glaze III	1		3	1	2		2	3			12
Glaze IV							1				1
Glaze IV/ V Red											
Glaze V											
Other Glaze						1 ^e					1
Zuni		2			3	3	3			1	12
Jeddito					1	1 ^f					2
Socorro										1	1
Corrugated								1			1
Los Lunas Smudged											
Corrugated					4						4
PIII Corrugated											
Utility			9	3							12
PIII/IV Corrugated											
Biscuit Ware											
Bandelier											
Unclassified Red	11 ^a										11
Wijo		1									1
Escavada		1									1
Utility			31	14	14		26	10			95
Red		48									48
Black	3	36				2					41
Micaceous							1				1
Corrugated		2			1		7				10
Red										1	1
Black						8					8
Decorated							2				2
Micaceous							1	3			4
Smudged							1				1
Cooking/Culinary											
Red											
Gray											
Unidentified ²			1 ^b								1
Plain			25	14	1 ^d		20	3			63
Page 1 Total	28	192	100	59	67	24	85	27	5	35	622

SE Trench Pottery Count, continued

Provenience/ Date:	n.d., 7/2*†	n.p.†, 7/6	6-7', 7/8	n.d., 7/12	n.d., 7/16	n.d., 7/21	1st lat, 6/30	1st lat, 7/1	1st lat, 7/1	1st lat, 7/2	Page 2 Total
Notebook¹:	7	4	6	9	9	6	11	11	11	11	
Glaze I	8		30	6	40	0	17	11	7	13 ^h	132
B/R											
B/Y											
Red		2									2
Yellow											
Agua Fria		3									3
Glaze II							1				1
Red											
Polychrome											
Cooking											
Glaze III			1		1		1				3
Glaze IV											
Glaze IV/V Red		4									4
Glaze V								1 ^h			1
Other Glaze											
Zuni	3										3
Jeddito											
Socorro											
Corrugated											
Los Lunas Smudged				1							1
Corrugated											
PIII Utility											
Corrugated											
PIII/IV Corrugated							1	2			3
Biscuit Ware								1			1
Bandelier											
Unclassified Red										5	5
Wijo											
Escavada											
Utility	1		15	14	19	136 ^a					185
Red											
Black											
Micaceous			2								2
Corrugated		4	3								7
Red											
Black	2										2
Decorated											
Micaceous			1								1
Smudged											
Cooking/Culinary		14					5			14	33
Red		7									7
Gray		3						3	2		8
Unidentified ²			16		1						17
Plain				3	22						25
Page 2 Total	14	37	68	24	83	136	25	18	9	32	446

SE Trench Pottery Count, continued

Provenience/ Date:	1st lat, 7/2	1st lat, 7/16	1st lat, 7/19	1st lat, 7/20	2nd lat, 7/8	2nd lat, 7/16	2nd lat, 7/20	Rms 2-3, 7/15	Rms 5-7, 7/22	Rms 5-7, 7/22	Page 3 Total	SE Trench Total
Notebook:	11	9	6	6	6	9	9	6	6	6		
Glaze I	16	36	12	14	32	18		25	59	36	248	616
B/R							43				43	43
B/Y							25				25	25
Red												5
Yellow												3
Agua Fria												13
Glaze II									2	2	4	19
Red												3
Polychrome												13
Cooking												6
Glaze III					1			1	4	5	11	26
Glaze IV												1
Glaze IV/V Red												4
Glaze V												1
Other Glaze												1
Zuni												15
Jeddito							2				2	4
Socorro												1
Corrugated												1
Los Lunas Smudged												1
Corrugated												4
PIII Utility					1				1	1	3	3
Corrugated												12
PIII/IV Corrugated	2										2	5
Biscuit Ware		1									1	2
Bandelier								1			1	1
Unclassified Red	13										13	29
Wijo												1
Escavada												1
Utility		14	3	19	50	17	62	24	55	30 ^k	274	554
Red												48
Black												41
Micaceous							2				2	5
Corrugated			4	10				10	1	7	32	49
Red												1
Black												10
Decorated										1	1	3
Micaceous			1	5							6	11
Smudged												1
Cooking/Culinary	6										6	39
Red												7
Gray												8
Unidentified ²	[¹]	4	7	7	16	3	1 ^l	20	83	34	175	193
Plain		21					49				70	158
Page 3 Total	[37]	76	27	55	100	38	184	81	205	116	919	[1987]

SE Trench Notes:

¹Notebook 2003.23.__; ²also Untabulated; n.d. = no depth given; [] = count incomplete/not given

*lab date, date recovered not noted; †possibly vicinity of B-5; ‡no provenience, could be NW trench

^a1 worked; ^bGlaze I-type rim, red paste, white slip interior and exterior, broad olive green lines interior—possibly early Zuni; ^cfragment of miniature bowl; ^dolla rim; ^eblack paint on red, white; ^fdipper ^gpossibly restorable pot; ^hone olla sherd; ⁱunidentifiable olla sherds; ^jblack-on-white; ^kone handle

SW Trench Pottery Count

Provenience/ Date	n.d., 6/16	n.d., 6/18	3', 6/21	3', 6/22	n.d., 6/25	1-5'', 6/25	n.d., 6/30	3', 7/21	SW Trench Total
Notebook¹:	1	1	6	3	11	6	5	6	
Glaze I			43	7 ^c	36	49 ^e		72 ^c	207
B/Y		7							7
White		3							3
San Clemente		(4)							(4)
Glaze II		2	8	1	2	8 ⁱ			21
Glaze III			2					6	8
Glaze IV					1				1
Glaze V								1	1
PM Glaze								37 ⁱ	37
Glaze Utility					13				13
Zuni				1					1
Jeddito						2		2	4
Sikyatki							4		4
Socorro									
B/G					1			1	2
Corrugated					8				8
Chupadero								1	1
PIII Utility			3			4			7
PIV Utility			19			47			66
Biscuit Ware									
Bandelier							1	2	3
Unclassified Red	10	4							14
Utility			1 ^a	32				23	56
Black	24	28							52
Corrugated								10	10
Yellow								1	1
Other						2 ^g			2
Unidentified ²			1 ^b	16	29 ^d	13	1 ^h	2	62
Total	34	48	77	57	90	125	6	158	595

Notes:

¹Notebook 2003.23 __; ²also Unclassified, Untabulated; *10 feet north of Burial 8; n.d. = no depth given; () identification possible/uncertain

^afrom inside net"; ^bolla rim; ^cone worked; ^d5 described: 2 broken ends of pipes/1 white-slipped Zuni-type sherd with green bands on exterior and blackened interior with small bits of white temper showing through/1 with cream slip, red coloring on rim and backside, Glaze I rim type, thin green bands, blackened on inside "(poor firing)"/1 with cream slip, green triangles, blackened on inside; ^e5 olla sherds; ^fone negative painting"; ^g"Patriotic"; ^hlug; ⁱgreen on white

NW Trench and Laterals Pottery Count

Provenience ¹ / Date	6/16	6/18	6/18	6/21	6/22*	5', 6/23	6/23*	no date**	7/1	7/1	Page 1 Total
Notebook²:	4	4	4	4	4	7	4	4	4	4	
Glaze I	3										3
B/R				1		17					18
B/Y			10	1	11	5	3				30
B/G					1		4				5
Br/G											
Red		5			6		5				16
Yellow	1	10							1		12
Agua Fria	12	12		10	12			17	2	5	70
San Clemente		2	5			6		6	2		21
Polychrome											
Cooking		2					26				28
Corrugated							7				7
Variants	1	3									4
Undecorated											
Glaze II	4										4
B/R	6	1									7
B/Y	5										5
B/W	2										2
Yellow		2									2
Polychrome	1	2		8							11
Glaze III											
B/R	4	2									6
Glaze IV						2					2
B/R	2		1	1	1						5
Polychrome			1								1
Cooking		24			4						28
Glaze IV /V											
Red										7	7
Polychrome										[]	[]
Cooking										3	3
PM Special											
Undecorated Glaze						17					17
Zuni						1		1	1 ^a		3
Jeddito			1	1	1	1		1			5
Sikyatki											
Socorro											
Corrugated											
Chupadero											
PIII/IV Corrugated											
Biscuit Ware, Abiquiu	1										1
Unclassified Red			6	7							13
Unclassified Gray											
Utility						9					9
Corrugated											
Banded Corrugated											
Cooking/Culinary			10	12							22
Unidentified ³						3		3			6
Page 1 Total	42	65	34	41	36	61	45	28	6	[15]	[373]

NW Trench and Laterals Pottery Count, continued

Provenience ¹ / Date	7/6	7/6†	Between lats, 7/7	Between lats, 7/8	Between lats, 7/12	Between lats, 7/12	Lat 1? 7/12	Lat 1? 7/12	Lat 2, 7/1	Lat 2, 7/15	Page 2 Total
Notebook²:	4	4	7	11	7	11	3	3	11	4	
Glaze I			63			2	40	57 ^c	32		194
B/R					8					6	14
B/Y											
B/G											
Br/G											
Red		2								15	17
Yellow	5								4 ^d		9
Agua Fria	13	3									16
San Clemente										1	1
Polychrome										3	3
Cooking										23	23
Corrugated											
Variants											
Undecorated											
Glaze II			1			2	5	6			14
B/R											
B/Y											
B/W											
Yellow											
Polychrome											
Glaze III			1				3	1	5		10
B/R											
Glaze IV									1		1
B/R											
Polychrome											
Cooking											
Glaze IV /V											
Red		4									4
Polychrome											
Cooking											
PM Special											
Undecorated Glaze			35		5						40
Zuni			1				3 ^b	1 ^b			5
Jeddito									1		1
Sikyatki									1		1
Socorro	3		1								4
Corrugated											
Chupadero											
PIII/IV Corrugated											
Biscuit Ware, Abiquiu			1								1
Unclassified Red	3	7				2					12
Unclassified Gray		3									3
Utility			59		23		89	84			255
Corrugated		4	5					3			12
Banded Corrugated											
Cooking/Culinary	10	14		51		7			4		86
Unidentified ³	14						30	49			93
Page 2 Total	48	37	167	51	36	13	170	201	48	48	819

NW Trench and Laterals Pottery Count, continued

Provenience ¹ / Date	Lat 2, 7/16†	Trench† 7/26†	Lat 2 7/26†	Lat 2 7/26†	Lat. 2, 7/26	Lat. 2, 7/20	Cross trench, 6/22	Cross trench, 7/18	Cross trench, 7/20	Cross trench, 7/22	Page 3 Total	NW Trench Total
Notebook²:	4	4	7	7	7	7	11	7	11	7		
Glaze I	4 ^e		3			8	32		39		86	283
B/R										32	32	64
B/Y	5			1	2			2		4	14	44
B/G					5					2	7	12
Br/G			1	1							2	2
Red												33
Yellow												21
Agua Fria	7	7	6	16	30			30			96	182
San Clemente		5		3	3			4			15	37
Polychrome										6 ⁱ	6	9
Cooking												51
Corrugated												7
Variants	12										12	16
Undecorated					22						22	22
Glaze II				2							2	20
B/R												7
B/Y												5
B/W												2
Yellow												2
Polychrome												11
Glaze III							1		1		2	12
B/R												6
Glaze IV								4			4	7
B/R												5
Polychrome												1
Cooking												28
Glaze IV /V												
Red												11
Polychrome												[]
Cooking												3
PM Special				1	2			1		2	6	6
Undecorated Glaze			4					20		14	38	95
Zuni							1				1	9
Jeddito								1		1	2	8
Sikyatki												1
Socorro												4
Corrugated			1								1	1
Chupadero		1									1	1
PIII/IV Corrugated							4				4	4
Biscuit Ware, Abiquiu												2
Unclassified Red		11					18		19		48	73
Unclassified Gray												3
Utility			23		12	10		37		24	106	370
Corrugated						4		2		7	13	25
Banded Corrugated			1								1	1
Cooking/Culinary	16	25					23		16		80	188
Unidentified ³		[3] ^f		5		1 ^c		2 ^g		2 ^h	[15]	[114]
Page 3 Total	44	[52]	39	29	76	23	79	103	77	94	[616]	[1808]

Notes, NW Trench and Laterals Pottery Count:

¹A depth was recorded for only one bag from this trench; ²Notebook 2003.23.____; ³also Untabulated

*Provenience not given, but same date as other NW Trench pottery IDs, same lab date, with bags numbered in sequence by roman numerals; **Same page as 6/23 and 6/22; probably 6/23; †with other bags in this provenience on this date but provenience not ID'd; ‡bag labeled just "trench", no number, no date, but with others from this provenience

[] = count incomplete/not given

^a"Wallace"; ^bID'd with Glaze I; ^cone worked; ^dyellow olla; ^eunder this is listed "bl. on yellow" (no count) and "bl. on red – white paste – 2"; ^fno count, but three descriptions: "black on white paste, yellow or red paste, gray paste"; ^gone pot handle, one worked sherd; ^holla rims; ⁱB/R with white

NE Trench Pottery Count

Provenience ¹ / Date	6/16	6/17	6/18	7/20	7/28*	NE Trench Total
Notebook²:	10	10	10	8	12	
Glaze I						
B/R	1	3	18		6	28
B/Y		2				2
Red	4	8	8	30		50
Yellow				20		20
Agua Fria	1					1
San Clemente			2	2		4
Cieneguilla	2	5				7
Glaze II						
B/R	2					2
B/Y	2					2
Polychrome	2					2
Glaze III			6 ^c	3		9
B/R		3	5			8
B/W		1	1			2
Glaze IV	1 ^a					1
Glaze V	3 ^b					3
Zuni			2			2
Glaze		3				3
Hopi		1				1
Jeddito		1		14		15
Biscuit Ware, B/G		2				2
Culinary				15		15
Polished				12		12
Corrugated			1	1		2
Micaceous				6		6
Utility	1	21	[28]		4	54
Unidentified ³	7	20	[14] ^d	36 ^e	3 ^f	[80]
Total	26	70	[85]	139	13	[333]

Notes:

¹No depths given; ²Notebook 2003.23.____; ³also Untabulated; *south of Kiva 1; [] count estimated

^aBlack on orange-yellow; ^bblack and red on white smear; ^c4 brownish glaze on red, 1 brown on yellow, 1 yellow outlined in black on grayish/white; ^done brick red with black ticks of glaze along rim; ^e10 unclassified odd sherds, 19 unclassified probably Glaze I, 7 untabulated; ^fone black with white on red olla rim, one part of red bowl, one orange and black on yellow rim sherd

Appendix C

ARTIFACT TALLIES FOR STRATIGRAPHIC TESTS

NW Stratigraphic Test Pottery Count (Meter I, Levels 1–13)

Level/Date:	L-1, 7/15	L-2, 7/15	L-3, 7/15	L-4, 7/16	L-5, 7/16	L-6, 7/20	L-7, 7/20	L-8, 7/20	L-9, 7/23	L-10, 7/23	L-11, 7/23?	L-12, 7/23?	L-13, 7/23?	L 1–13 Total
Notebook:	2003.23.10													
Glaze I														0
B/R	30	15	36	13	15	10	17	19	24	19	31	33	25 ^l	287
B/Y	0	25	26 ^c	15	9	24	15	7	15	4	13	5	0	158
B/W										3		5 ^y		8
Glaze/Y	34 ^a								4 ^q					38
Yellow														0
Agua Fria												5 ^w		5
San Clemente	7		1	1	2	1	1	1		1		2	1	18
Cieneguilla	14													14
Arenal											1			1
Other				1 ^d				2 ^l					2 ^x	5
Glaze II													1 ^v	1
B/R						5 ^l		1						6
B/Y			1			1								2
Largo								1		[1]				[2]
Polychrome			1		1 ^h									2
Glaze III									1					1
B/R			1											1
B/Y													3	3
B/W												[1]		[1]
Polychrome	6 ^b		2	1		1 ^j	[1] ^k	2 ^m		1 ^s			1	[15]
Zuni				(1) ^e				(1) ⁿ						2
Jeddito	1	3				1								5
Utility	2													2
Sikyatki				1									1	2
Los Lunas Smudged							1							1
Socorro	2										3	1		6
Biscuit Ware	3													3
Utility	264	72	158	35	73	80	39	40	0	46 ^t	36	77	40	960
Black/Dark									54					54
Gray									3					3
Red paste culinary														0
Corrugated	2	1		1	8	11	3				1	1	2	30
Exuberant		1												1
Washboard				1	1									2
Orange paste														0
Unclassified Red	146	35	43	38 ^l	26	47	31	30 ^o	32	22	29	40	28 ^z	547
Unclassified Gray						1		2 ^p		3				6
Other/Unidentified				1 ^g					2 ^r		1 ^u			4
B/G									1	1				2
B/W or G											1			1
Br/G														0
L 1–13 Total	511	152	269	109	135	182	[108]	106	136	[101]	116	[170]	104	[2199]

Notes for NW Stratigraphic Test, Meter I, Levels 1–13:

() = identification uncertain; [] count incomplete/not given

^a2 without marking, white inside/red outside, 3 with greenish glaze; ^bwhite-smeared; ^cone green glaze; ^dpolychrome, not standard San Clemente; ^egreen glaze; ^fone worked; ^gpot lug fragment, black on white smear on redware; ^hblack glaze on pink-white slip; ⁱone with white smear; ^jred outlined by black on white slip; ^kblack glaze on white slip with red slip; ^lblack on white slip with red paste; ^mone with black on white ticked edges; ⁿgreen glaze on white slip with red paste; ^osays "mainly redware"; ^ppolished white on outside; ^q2 with white slip; ^rgreen glaze on pinkish-white slip; ^sblack outlined in white, on yellow; ^tone with hole in center; ^ubroken mouth of stirrup vessel; ^vblack on white slip with red paste; ^wover-fired; ^xblack glaze on white slip interior, red slip exterior; ^yworked, brownish glaze on gray or white slip; ^zone red-brown-gray streakish

NW Stratigraphic Test Pottery Count (Meter I, Levels 14–25)

Level/Date:	L-14, 7/23?	L-15, 7/23?	L-16, 7/23?	L-17, 7/23?	L-18, 7/30	L-19, 7/30	L-20*, 7/30	L-21†, 7/30	L-22, 7/30	L-23, 7/30	L-24, 7/30	L-25, 7/30	L 14–25 Total	NW Strat Total
Notebook:	2003.23.10													
Glaze I					12 ^k	3 ⁿ			2 ⁿ				17	17
B/R	25	3 ^d	36 ^t	47	18	8	1		7	14	14	13	186	473
B/Y	11	9	9	12	3				1	3	3	0	51	209
B/W	2 ^a				2 ^a				1 ^a				5	13
Glaze/Y													0	38
Yellow									1				1	1
Agua Fria													0	5
San Clemente	1			2									3	21
Cieneguilla													0	14
Arenal													0	1
Other	1 ^b	2 ^b	2 ^g						3 ^o	3 ^q			11	16
Glaze II													0	1
B/R			4										4	10
B/Y													0	2
Largo			2										2	[4]
Polychrome													0	2
Glaze III				2 ^j									2	3
B/R													0	1
B/Y		3											3	6
B/W													0	[1]
Polychrome			1										1	[16]
Zuni		1	2										3	5
Jeddito													0	5
Utility													0	2
Sikyatki													0	2
Los Lunas Smudged		4		7	2	2						8	23	24
Socorro B/G				1									1	7
Biscuit Ware					1 ^l								1	4
Utility	35	65		116	46	39	4		49	47	15	32	448	1408
Black/Dark			53										53	107
Gray			6										6	9
Red paste culinary		3											3	3
Corrugated	2	2	2	7	3	15			2	1		2	36	66
Exuberant													0	1
Washboard													0	2
Orange paste			1										1	1
Unclassified Red	31 ^c	42	41	66	34 ^m	17			17 ^p	23	17 ^r	13	301	848
Unclassified Gray			2 ⁿ			1							3	9
Other/Unidentified				1 ⁱ								2 ^s	3	7
B/G		1 ^e											1	3
B/W or G				1									1	2
Br/G											1		1	1
L 14–25 Total	108	135	161	262	121	85	5	0	83	91	50	70	1171	[3370]

Notes for NW Stratigraphic Test, Meter I, Levels 14–25:

*began with clay, ended with sand; †all sand, no artifacts; [] total not given/incomplete

^awith red paste; ^bblack glaze on white slip interior, red slip exterior; ^cone red-brown-gray streakish; ^done coiled rim; ^edark gray paste; ^fone worked; ^gblack glaze on white slip exterior, red paste interior; ^hpolished; ⁱone pot handle fragment, black glaze on white slip with red paste, and one white paste with pink-white slip interior, yellow-brown slip exterior; ^jgreen glaze on white slip interior, red slip exterior; ^k11 brownish glaze on red, 1 green glaze on white slip with blue-gray paste; ^lprobably Abiquiu; ^mone with hole at edge; ⁿbrownish glaze on red; ^oone with white slip interior; ^pone green glaze outlined with white on red paste, one green glaze on white slip with red paste, one green glaze on yellow; ^qgreenish glaze on white slip with red paste; ^rone white on red; ^sone black on white slip interior, red slip exterior, white paste, and one gray paste with white slip interior, over-fired red exterior

NW Stratigraphic Test Faunal, Stone, and Botanical Materials (Meter I, Levels 1–13)

Level/Date:	L-1, 7/15	L-2, 7/15	L-3, 7/15	L-4, 7/16	L-5, 7/16	L-6, 7/20	L-7, 7/20	L-8, 7/20	L-9, 7/23	L-10, 7/23	L-11, 7/23?	L-12, 7/23?	L-13, 7/23?	L 1–13 Total
Notebook:	2003.23.10													
Faunal Bone														316
Deer			4		1			2						7
Antelope			2	5	1	1			1		1	2		13
Jackrabbit		7	3	6	17	3	3	4	11	31	27	14	10	136
Cottontail		11	11	7	11	4	6	4	3	19	15	9	10	110
Rabbit						4 ^c								4
Kangaroo Rat		4			4									8
WF Mouse					2			4						6
Raccoon										2				2
Badger					1							1		2
Porcupine			2											2
Beaver													(1)	(1)
Coyote/Dog				1	2									3
Wolf														0
Turkey			1	1	3	4	2		1		2	2		16
Eagle													1 ^h	1
Blue Heron							(1)							(1)
Eggshell														0
Fish														0
Unidentified				4										4
Worked Bone														9
Awl			1				1		1 ⁱ			1 ^g	1 ^g	5
Spatula							1 ^d							1
Bead/fragments											2	1		3
Other														0
Human Bone			1				1							2
Shell		1		1										2
Stone/Mineral														12
Ground Stone														0
PP/fragments		1	2 ^b											3
Pot polisher				1										1
Polisher					1							1		2
Arrow sharpener				1										1
Scraper														0
Fetish								1 ^e					1 ⁱ	2
Turquoise	1													1
Yellow pigment		1												1
Orange pigment												1		1
Corncob												1 ^c		1
Unid. Material	1 ^a													1
L 1–13 Total	2	25	27	27	43	16	15	15	17	52	47	33	24	343

NW Stratigraphic Test Faunal, Stone, and Botanical Materials (Meter 1, Levels 14–25)

Level/Date:	L-14, 7/23?	L-15, 7/23?	L-16, 7/23?	L-17, 7/23?	L-18, 7/30	L-19, 7/30	L-20*, 7/30	L-21**, 7/30	L-22, 7/30	L-23, 7/30	L-24, 7/30	L-25, 7/30	L 14–25 Total	NW Strat Total
Notebook:	2003.23.10													
Faunal Bone													114	430
Deer	4												4	11
Antelope	3		4		1				1				9	22
Jackrabbit	4	7		7	4	11	7				4		44	180
Cottontail	3	2	4	19	2	2	1						33	143
Rabbit													0	4
Kangaroo Rat				4									4	12
WF Mouse	4												4	10
Raccoon													0	2
Badger													0	2
Porcupine						1							1	3
Beaver													0	(1)
Coyote/Dog							1						1	4
Wolf												1 ^l	1	1
Turkey	3	5	1	1	2								12	28
Eagle													0	1
Blue Heron													0	(1)
Eggshell									[]				[]	[]
Fish		1 ^j											1	1
Unidentified													0	4
Worked Bone													7	16
Awl		1											1	6
Spatula													0	1
Bead/fragments	2		3										5	8
Other		1 ^k											1	1
Human Bone							1					1 ^m	2	4
Shell													0	2
Stone/Mineral													4	16
Ground Stone					1								1	1
PP/fragments			1										1	4
Pot polisher													0	1
Polisher													0	2
Arrow sharpener			1										1	2
Scraper		1											1	1
Fetish													0	2
Turquoise													0	1
Yellow pigment													0	1
Orange pigment													0	1
Corncob	1 ^c	1 ^c											2	3
Unid. Material													0	1
L 15–25 Total	24	19	14	31	10	14	10	0	1	0	4	2	129	472

Notes:

() = identification uncertain; [] no count given; ^apipe mouthpiece; ^b1 complete jasper San Jose point; ^cburned; ^dwith red paint; ^esilicified, lozenge shape; ^fantelope tibia; ^gcomplete; ^hfemur; ⁱbanded travertine, tapering cylinder with projecting tip; ^jsturgeon?; ^kvery thin, scraper or fetish; ^lpart of jaw; ^mpart of jaw with teeth

SE Stratigraphic Test Pottery Count¹

Level/Date	L-1, 7/16	L-2, 7/16	L-3, 7/16	L-4, 7/19	L-5, 7/20	L-6, 7/20-22	L-7, 7/22	L-8, 7/22	L-9, 7/22	L-10, 7/26	L-11, 7/27	L-12, 7/28	L-13, 7/28	L-14, 7/29	Total
Notebook:	2003.23.9														
Glaze I							2 ^c								2
B/R	49	5	16	5	16	12	9	11	16	20	3	6			168
B/Y	50	2			2	6			3	1		2			66
Glaze/Y							2								2
Agua Fria			3												3
San Clemente	3	1													4
Glaze II	4														4
B/Y								3							3
Glaze III															0
B/R	3														3
B/Y	1														1
Polychrome	3					1									4
Jeddito	2														2
Utility	230	45	83	12	55	32	30	25	27	42	33	24	8		646
Gray culinary	5		3	3	4										15
Corrugated	4		1	1	2	6	1	5	12	8	11	5			56
Unidentified ²	3	3	4		4 ^b				1 ^d	5	1 ^d				21
Red	120	24 ^a	26	10	12	13	16	21	19	2	6	10	4		283
Yellow	4	2	1												7
B/G								1							1
B/W										2					2
Total	481	82	137	31	95	70	60	66	78	80	54	47	12	0	1293

Notes:

¹Only pottery recorded; ²also Untabulated.

^a13 unfired; ^b2 red on one side/white on other, 2 light-colored utility; ^cone dark on light, one possibly mislabeled Glaze II or III; ^dwhite on one side/black on other