

**POTTERY MOUND: THE 1955 FIELD SEASON**

By

Jean H. Ballagh  
David A. Phillips, Jr.



**Maxwell Museum Technical Series No. 8**

University of New Mexico  
2008

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Albuquerque, New Mexico 87131-0001  
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## Chapter 1

### INTRODUCTION

This is the second report on archaeological field schools at Pottery Mound (LA 416), a Pueblo IV period site on the Rio Puerco west of Los Lunas, New Mexico (Figure 1.1).

The first report, on the 1954 season (Ballagh and Phillips 2006), includes an introduction to the site and a description of its natural and cultural setting. In 1954 three sets of trenches, two room blocks, and a kiva were excavated (Figure 1.2). The trench complex in the southern portion of the site comprised a 45 m long<sup>1</sup> north-south trench (the Southeast Trench) aligned with the site's datum stake (all directions were based on magnetic north), a 25 m long parallel trench 15 m to the west (the Southwest Trench), and a pair of 20 to 25 m long connecting trenches (the First [southern] and Second [northern] Laterals to the Southeast Trench). At the north end of the site were the 30 m long Northwest Trench (with two laterals extending to the east) and the 25 to 30 m long Northeast Trench (the length is estimated from the locations of structures it intersected, as it does not appear on any maps). The two northern trenches bracketed the two room blocks excavated in 1954: one with at least two occupation levels and the other deeper, apparently older, with smaller rooms. The second room block lay between the two Northwest Trench laterals. On the maps, rooms were assigned numbers A-1, A-2, etc. The excavated rooms do not appear to represent complete room blocks. In the same year, 33 burials and Kivas 1 through 4 were identified. All of the burials were excavated, Kiva 1 was excavated to the floor, and minor work was done in Kivas 2–4.

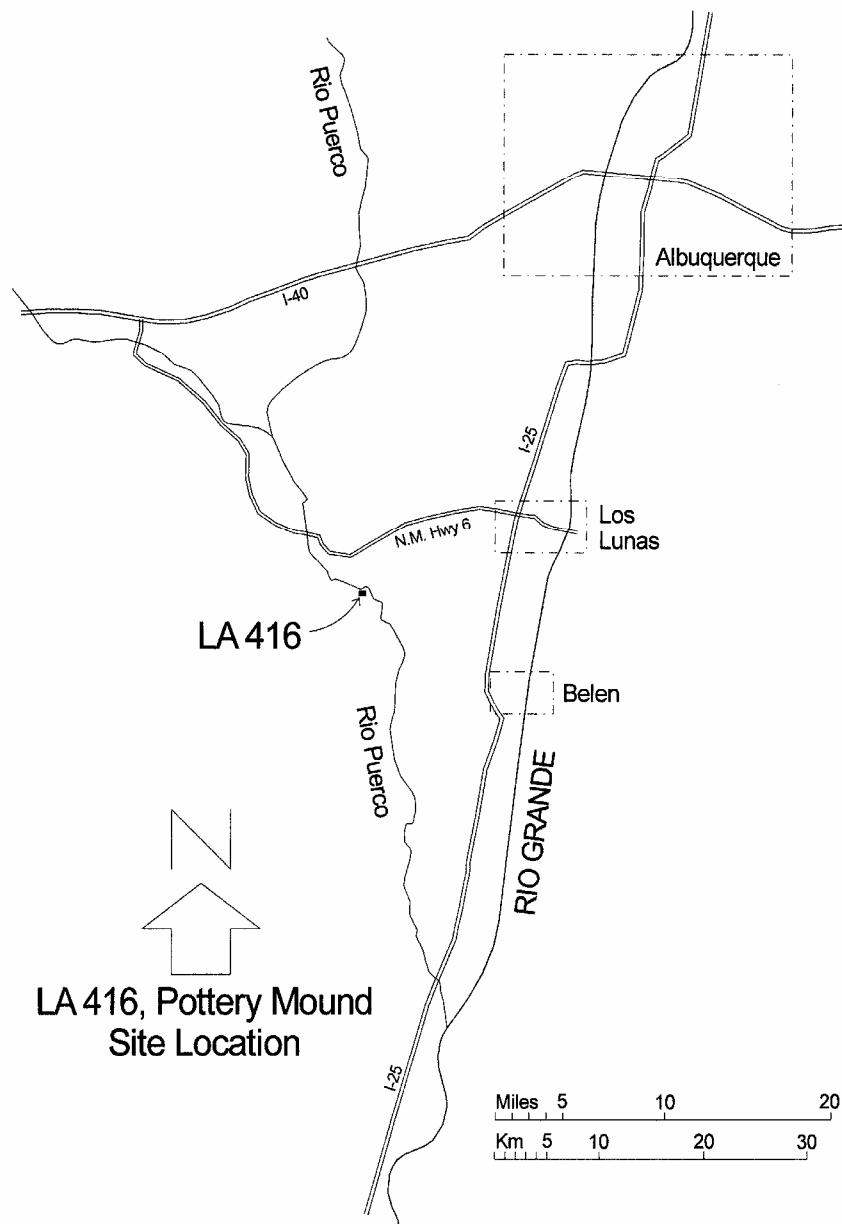
The room block excavated in 1955 was 20 to 25 m west of 1954's Northwest Trench (Figure 1.2). In the field the 1955 rooms were given "W" designations (for "west"). Afterwards, the room number prefix was changed to "B" (Figure 1.3). Rooms B-1 through B-21 were contiguous features within the room block. Room B-22 was part of another room block, north of Block B, and was excavated to provide a comparison with the Block B rooms. In addition, the area around the room block referred to as "Fill Substructure West" (Rooms A-16 through A-23; FSW) during the 1954 field session, just east of the Northwest Trench, was explored in hopes of finding a connection with either Room Block A or Room Block B. An area at the northeast corner of FSW was excavated and designated Room 5sub2, in keeping with the 1954 field numbering scheme (under the post-field numbering system, it would have been Room A-24). The only new trenches excavated in 1955 were four parallels to the Southwest Trench, connecting the two 1954 laterals.

In the course of the 1955 work, 18 burials were identified and excavated: seven in rooms, 10 in the new parallel trenches, and one near the north end of the Southeast Trench. In addition, the work of excavating Kivas 1 and 2 and exposing and recording their murals continued. A small amount of work may have been done in Kiva 3, but it was not fully excavated until 1957 (there was no field school at the site in 1956). Kiva 4 is not mentioned, and no new kivas were identified.

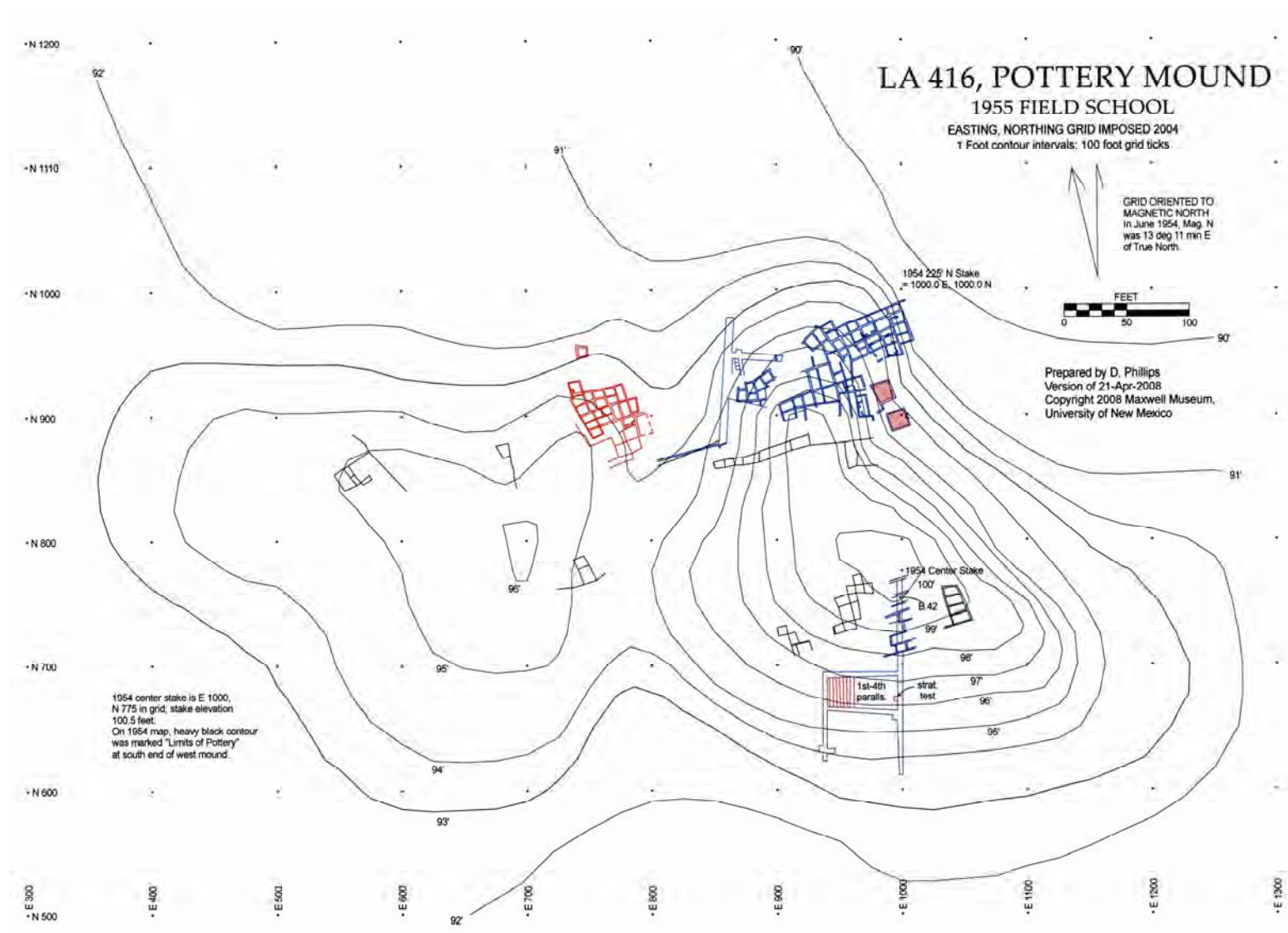
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<sup>1</sup>Based on the available maps. The measurements are approximate.

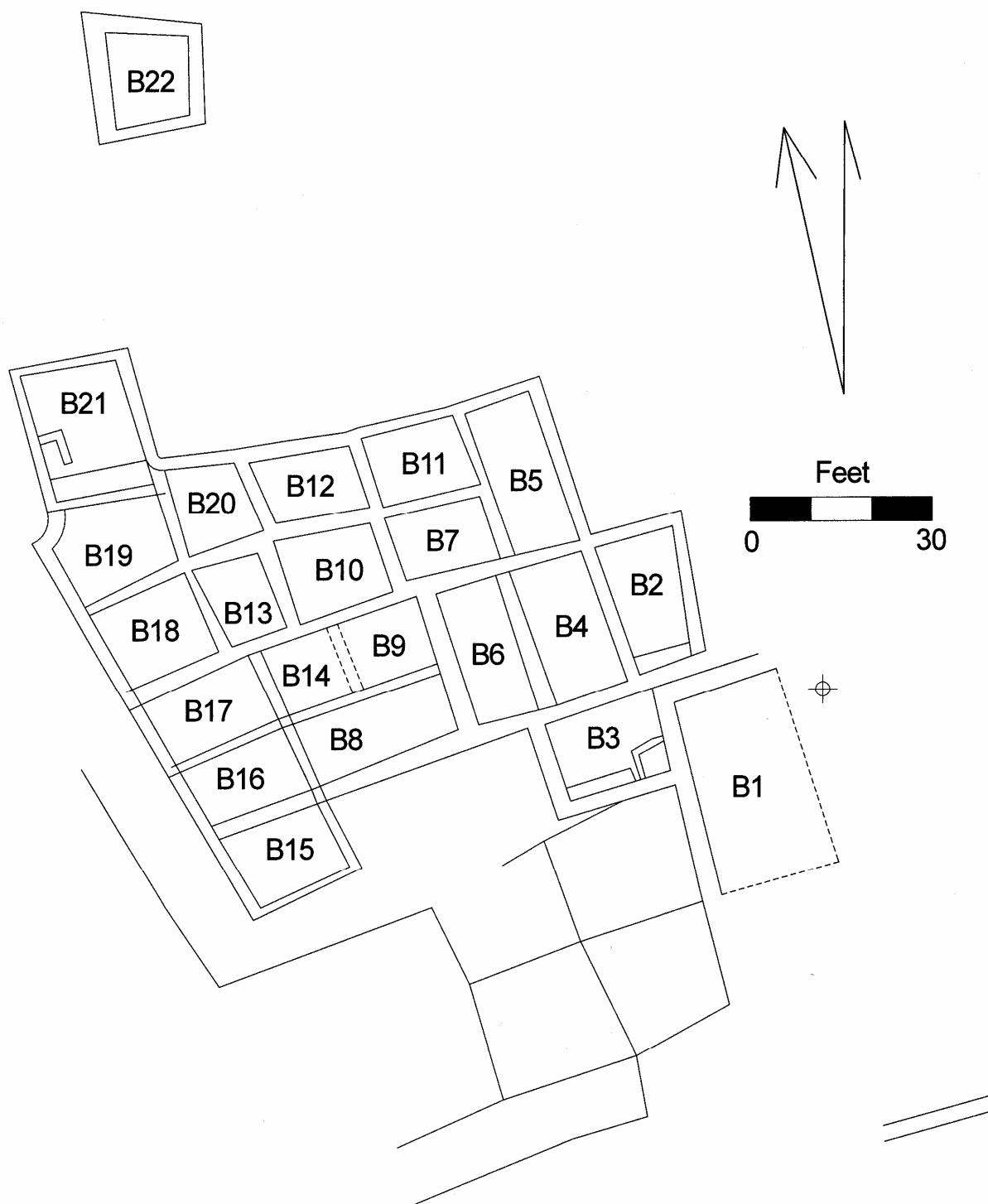




**Figure 1.1.** Site location.



**Figure 1.2.** Pottery Mound as of 1955. Blue is 1954 fieldwork; red is 1955 fieldwork. Kivas 1 and 2 were investigated in both years. Black rooms were mapped but not excavated, either in 1954 or 1955. Contour map was prepared in 1954.



**Figure 1.3.** Room Block B, showing room numbers. Single lines are rooms that were surface mapped in 1954 or 1955, but not excavated. The corner that parallels the southeast corner for Room B-15, but shown in single lines, may be the same corner as mapped a year earlier. The field notes suggest that the east wall of Room B-11 begins slightly farther to the west; here it shown as mapped in the field. Room B-22 was in a different room block.

The supervising personnel for the 1955 field season were the same as in 1954. Frank C. Hibben served as director, graduate student Russell Schorsch was the field supervisor, and Hibben's wife, Eleanor "Brownie" Hibben, assisted. Florence Hawley Ellis was involved in some minor capacity; her opinion on a pottery identification can be found in one notebook. Thirty-three undergraduate and graduate students were registered, 26 of whom received grades for the course. The other seven (perhaps all graduate students) received grades for their notebooks only; those seven notebooks have not been found. Six notebooks of students who received grades are also missing. One of them belonged to a student assigned to an excavated room at the southwest corner of the room block (Room B-15). Two other students assisted her and recorded that fact in their notes, but most of the information for the room is missing, including data on two burials. Another notebook may have belonged to the student who worked in the room at the northeast corner of the block (Room B-5), which appears as an excavated feature on the field maps (and is at least partly excavated in a photograph of an adjacent room) but is not mentioned in any of the existing notebooks. A rendered map showing the 1954, 1955, 1957, and 1958 excavations indicates that a stratigraphic test was dug on the west side of the Southeast Trench, between the two laterals; at least one student would have been assigned to this project, but none of the notebooks contains a record of that work. The other students whose notebooks are missing may have worked in the kivas, in trenches, or on burials. (The name of a student who was enrolled in 1954 but not in 1955 appears on a list of people who contributed to a food kitty.)

No information appears in the notebooks for three burials: the two in Room B-15 and another in one of the parallel trenches, excavated by a student whose notebook is in the collection but is missing the pages recording the burial. Schorsch's (1962) master's thesis on the Pottery Mound mortuary population helped fill in these gaps.

### **Background Lectures**

The students' lecture notes provide a record (albeit a filtered and distorted one) of Frank Hibben's view of Pottery Mound and its place in the prehistoric Southwest. As part of that summer's lectures, Hibben told the students that while Pueblo III was a "golden age," Pueblo IV was a redevelopment, not a retrogression, and was "in some ways glorious." Pueblo IV cultural development centered on the Rio Grande, with the Rio Chama valley the most important area. Fifteen Pueblo IV sites were known there, including the largest, "Sa Powie" (Sapawe), with "16 thousand rooms" (this student seems to have heard too many zeroes).

Hibben associated Pottery Mound with Hummingbird Pueblo—both are shown on maps sketched in the notebooks—but his view of the relationship was not recorded. At Pottery Mound, three Pueblo IV levels had been identified, the first two of which had been destroyed. (One notebook states that two were burned and the third abandoned and destroyed.) Hibben suspected that Pottery Mound had a Pueblo III level as well.

In the region, Pueblo III pottery was typically black-on-white, primarily Socorro Black-on-white in and near the site but also included Chupadero Black-on-white. The Pueblo IV pottery was primarily Rio Grande Glaze Ware, especially Glaze I (or Glaze A), often with a design in black glaze on either a red (Agua Fria) or yellow (Cieneguilla) slip. Trade wares included other Rio

Grande glazes and San Clemente Polychrome (like Agua Fria but with a white slip on the inside). Pottery Mound Polychrome (sometimes referred to as Pottery Mound Special) “has the black, red and yellow colors typical of San Clemente, however the red does not occur free ... but is always contained within black framework” (Notebook 2003.24.7).<sup>2</sup> Other pottery found on the site included Zuni glaze wares (red [this should be white] paste, with green or sometimes purple glaze on a white slip) and Hopi wares (soft [should be hard] yellow paste, with designs in brown [Jeddito] or brown and red [Sikyatki]). Hibben suggested a “Zuni mixture with Rio Grande people” (Notebook 2003.24.7) and that the Hopi wares were “made by captured women ... but at PM [there was] too much, as if groups came and settled” (Notebook 2003.24.20).

Hibben identified Kiva 1, the only one fully excavated in 1954, as early Pueblo IV, based on the predominance of Glaze I types in the recovered pottery. Overall, he said, the imagery in the exposed murals was not in the Rio Grande style.

Pueblo life was based on agriculture—corn, beans, and squash—and the structures were built for defense. Early pueblos were small, comprising 8 to 10 rooms and a kiva. Kivas developed from the pit houses of Basketmaker times. They were usually circular at first, and square in later times.

Other background information provided to the students included cultural chronologies and pottery styles, with an emphasis on the evolution of glazeware rims. Notes associating the Hohokam culture with northern Sonora and Chihuahua and the Anasazi with Kansas and west Texas may refer to evidence of trade.

As part of preparations to attend the San Buenaventura’s Day dances at Cochiti, Hibben told the students that “Pueblo life is not dead. The pueblo dance is living archaeology.” Of the 75 pueblos identified at the time of Coronado, 25 were carrying on their ceremonial life in the twentieth century, maintaining their cultures in spite of conflicts with modern life.

### **Field Methods**

Two students (Notebooks 2003.24.4 and 2003.24.20) recorded the field instructions for 1955, one in some detail. The instructions were more specific than those for 1954 (or at least what the students wrote down in 1955 was more specific.) In a significant change from the previous year, animal bone was to be collected, identified, and logged in the laboratory, along with selected lithic artifacts and botanical specimens. In 1954 this level of treatment had been reserved for pottery.

Required field equipment was a wide, short, solid trowel without a rivet, a small whiskbroom, two brushes (one 1 1/2 inches wide and one narrower), a hat, and a notebook and pencil (rather than a pen, as ink runs when wet). Two books were required: *Prehistoric Indians of the Southwest* (Wormington 1947) and *Treasures in the Dust* (Hibben 1951).

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<sup>2</sup>In accordance with federal privacy law, students’ names are not included in this report. The catalogue numbers for their notebooks are provided to guide researchers.

Each assigned task was called a project. Each student was assigned a room or other work area, which was that student's first project. A student could complete additional projects, such as excavating lower levels of the original room, excavating burials, and exposing and recording kiva murals. The students were given project forms and were directed to maintain both the form and a notebook, though the grade was based on the notebook. The notebook was the daily record of what was seen and done on that date, with appropriate sketches an important part of that record. Photographs were taken to supplement the notes, with the expectation that they would be reproducible for printed reports.<sup>3</sup>

The students were to take measurements in feet and inches, using a steel tape, and were to convert to the metric system when writing up their notes. As in 1954, few did the conversions. Mapping was variously by triangulation,<sup>4</sup> plane table and alidade, transit and stadia rod, and Brunton pocket transit. Compass directions, corners, and depths of rooms were to be noted on plans, another directive not always observed.

Collected artifacts were put in paper bags and marked (in pencil) with "Pottery Mound," the date, the student's name, the "place," the depth, and "other pertinent information." For pottery bags additional information was required: the date should correspond to notebook information; locations should specify "kiva," "room," "trench," "strat. test," etc.; for sherds from a burial, the bag should specify which burial number had been assigned. Bags were not to be filled more than halfway. In notebooks, artifact provenience was to be recorded by depth and by distance to the two nearest corners (some students also noted distance from the nearest wall).

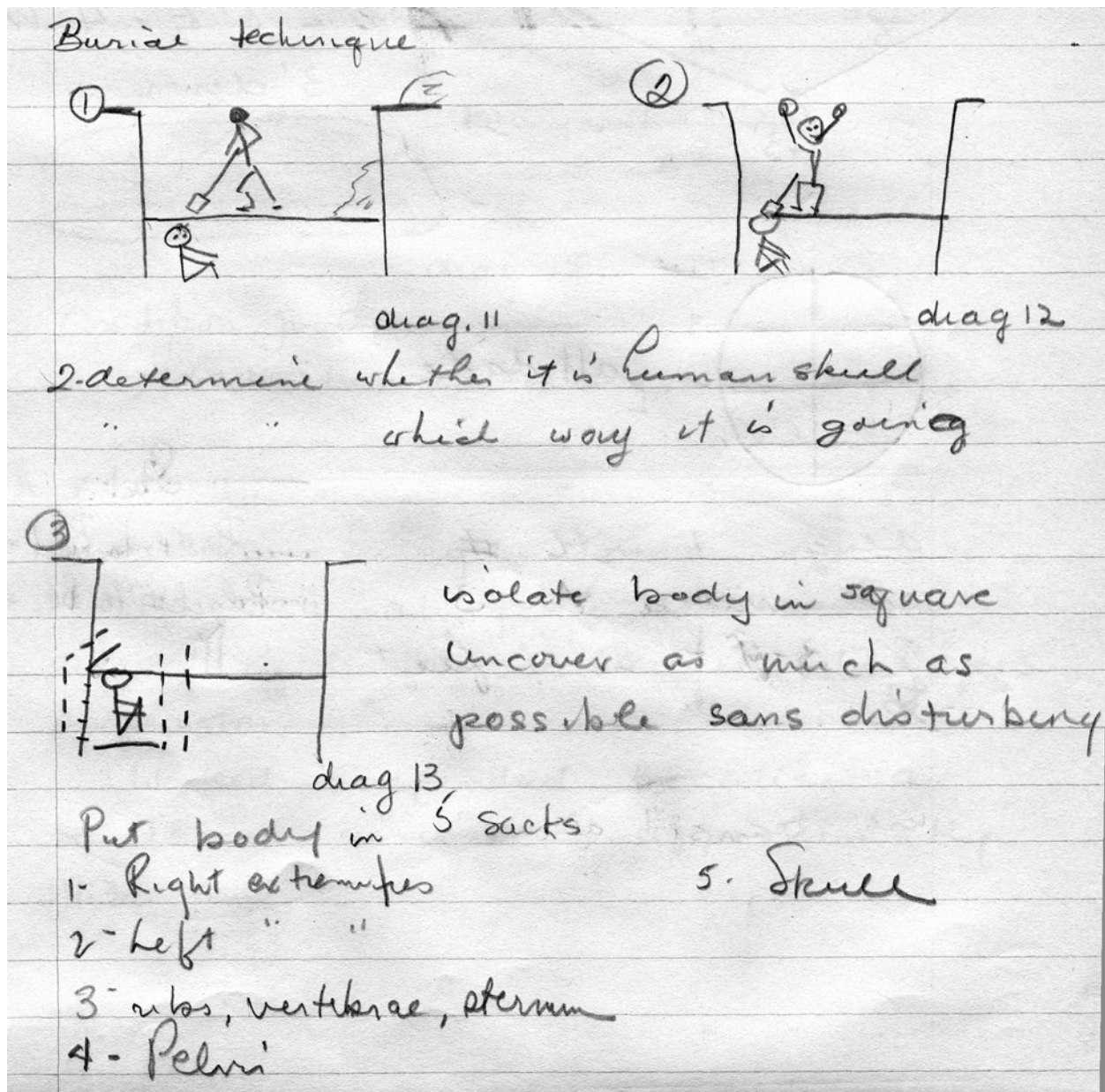
The students were given a list of things they should expect to find [based, presumably, on the 1954 work]: pendants, beads, or other jewelry; selenite and gypsum; soft red stone; skinning knives or scrapers; arrowheads; bone awls; segments of birds' wing bones, used for making beads (in 1955, however, the elements identified as associated with bead making were most often jackrabbit tibias); arrow scrapers (shaft straighteners), metates (trough type), and manos (triangular in cross section due to grinding) of lava rock (basalt?) or sandstone; pipes/cloud blowers; and turquoise (representing pieces of the sky, but uncommon at the site).

Schorsch provided instructions for excavating burials, paraphrased here from Notebooks 2003.24.7 and 2003.24.20. Figure 1.4 includes sketches of the process. Similar sketches were found in several student notebooks and must have been copied from blackboard sketches by Schorsch.

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<sup>3</sup>Organization of Hibben's photographs from Pottery Mound is hampered by the lack of identification for many of them. We have opted to move ahead with the descriptive reports before the photographs are fully organized. Indeed, these reports may be the key to identifying many photographs. The photographs in this report were included in student notebooks and thus could be identified.

<sup>4</sup>Triangulation is a now-defunct mapping method which usually went as follows. Reference pins were placed at opposite ends of the area to be mapped, and their positions were plotted on graph paper. Points were measured in terms of their distance from each pin, each distance being translated into a short compass arc on the paper. On each side of the axis of symmetry, the pair of distance values yields a single point in scaled space. The junior author was taught this method in 1970.



**Figure 1.4.** Student notes on burial excavation techniques. Probably copied from a blackboard presentation by Schorsch.

After a room floor was cleared and a photo taken, the student dug through the floor. If a burial was exposed, the student determined which way the individual was facing, put a paper bag and dirt over the skull to isolate it, then dug a trench around the burial. The student gradually uncovered the bones with a trowel and brush; the removed dirt fell into the trench. The student recorded the location of the burial, whether it was flexed or extended, and whether any matting or impressions of matting were present around the burial. In the last case the student was to include a simple sketch of the matting, showing the weave.

Adult burials were to be collected in five separate bags, with a list of the bones present within each bag. The students were told that they could recognize isolated human bones that had not been cremated or otherwise burned by their creamy yellowish color.

### **Dealing with the Venue**

The 1955 students had their share of the usual difficulties with weather and site access. A major sandstorm on June 23, just a week after the session began, meant much re-cleaning of cleared areas. Heavy rainstorms over the weekend of July 22–25 and again on July 27 melted walls and covered floors with mud.

With the monsoon rains, the Puerco became a serious river, and the road to and from the site could be deep with mud. Furthermore, a good-sized arroyo on the road from the highway and railroad to the site, crossed today by a bridge, had to be forded by the vehicles carrying the students and the equipment. When rain threatened, including when clouds loomed to the northwest, tarps were pulled over open kivas and whatever other rooms could be covered and everybody dashed to the bus to begin the trip home.

Most of the students made no mention of such events, but a few did. From Notebook 2003.24.4, we have this entry for July 12: “Today the Rio Puerco started flowing for the first time this summer. We got to Pottery Mound before the river did and had the thrill of seeing it coming around the bend.” Another student reported that the flow was 5 to 6 feet (1.5–1.8 m) deep.

The following is from Notebook 2003.24.20, for July 22:

Just after lunch it began to rain. Dr. Hibben had everyone get on [the] bus and head for the arroyo with the exception of [five of us]. We fixed the tent up [over the kiva] as well as we were able and bailed water off the top so that the weight wouldn't cave it in. We left when the rain slacked off and drove on to the arroyo. The bus had not attempted to cross as the water was so high. Dr. Hibben drove with Mr. F. Huning [who at the time owned the ranch] to a point above the convergence of the three arroyos [that joined to form the main arroyo] and waded across and sent a rope across and all student[s] cross[ed] on this and were given rides back to Albuquerque.

The next excerpt, for July 27, is from the same notebook.

Left kiva as the rain began. We drove to the arroyo and found it running. We waited four hours for the water to go down and as it didn't we went west up past the convergent point of the three arroyos and crossed each, and walked up the tracks to the section hand cars and were given a ride to Los Lunas where we waited for someone from the university to come pick us up.



### **Ceramic and Faunal Counts**

As in 1954, the students kept formal counts of sherds identified in the laboratory. The detailed counts appear in Appendix A; highlights are included for each room and kiva in Chapters 2–4.

In 1955, unworked faunal bone (“food bone”) was also collected and tabulated in the laboratory, though not at the same level of detail as for pottery. The faunal counts appear in Appendix B and in this case as well, highlights are mentioned for each room and kiva. The differences may reflect the students’ diligence in collecting faunal material, and their success in recognizing faunal elements, in addition to site formation processes.

### **A Note on Trenches**

Appendix C includes trench profiles that were prepared, for the most part, in 1954 but which for various reasons we have delayed including until the 1955 report.

## Chapter 2

### ROOM BLOCK B EXCAVATIONS

#### **“Room” B-1 (Notebook 2003.24.9)**

Notebook 2003.24.9 presents a challenge. While the student recorded a great deal of information, his confusion about the deposits was compounded by poor organization—making the information difficult to comprehend. Researchers may wish to consult the notebook directly.

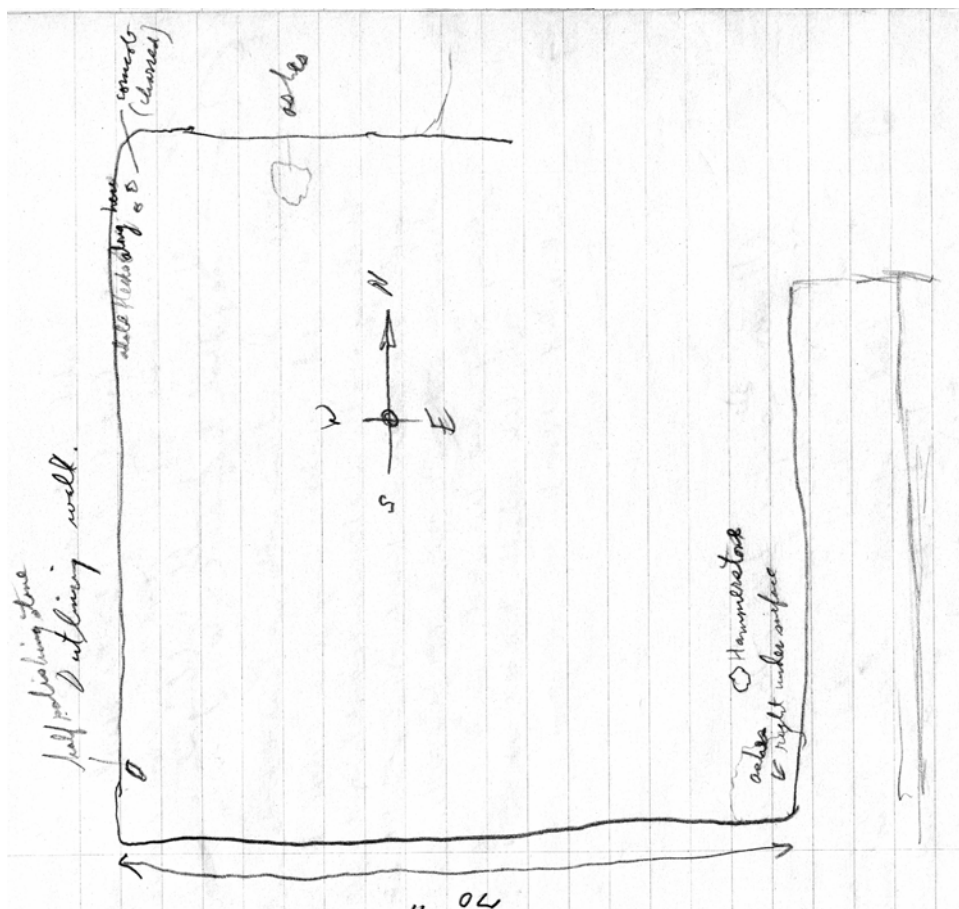
“Room” B-1 was at the southeast corner of the room block. Only north and west walls were defined, hence no final wall lengths were given. The only hint of the exposed length of the north wall is on two sketches of the “room” at or just below the surface (Figure 2.1) showing a purported south wall with a length of 70 inches (1.8 m). Eventually the student concluded that Room B-1 was not, in fact, a room, as he had followed the west wall a substantial distance south from the north wall without finding a south wall. He did, however, recover a large number of artifacts. His descriptions, along with the quantity of artifacts found, indicate that the student dug into (and probably through) a primary trash deposit. The student’s conclusions about this feature are paraphrased first, by way of orientation, followed by a summary of what he recorded during the excavation.

#### *The Student’s Conclusions*

Based in part on the presence of a large depression immediately south of the excavated area, the student suggested that his partly walled area was an alleyway between two sections of the pueblo, possibly leading to a plaza. Further evidence that Room B-1 was not an interior space was the crudeness and unfinished condition of the exposed walls and evidence that the north and west walls were constructed as a unit.

Several “packed adobe layers” that were first thought to be possible floors turned out to be mud flows (adobe melt?) and other deposition. The exception was a layer 2 to 4 inches (5–10 cm) down that might have been the floor of a later structure. If that was the case, other traces of the later structure included quantities of burned adobe, some with twig and branch impressions and “some almost plastered,” primarily along the walls, as well as layers of charcoal dipping toward the center of the area from the east and west sides.

Between 2 feet and 3 1/2 feet (0.6–0.9 m) from the surface (the maximum depth of the excavation), “windblown sand and other deposits alternated in laminated bedding with charcoal, ash levels, organic material and other human deposition.” Abundant broadleaf yucca remains and corncob impressions were found throughout. In contrast to the thousands of sherds recovered from the upper fill, pottery was scarce at this depth. Utility and Glaze I types appeared throughout, and Glaze III sherds were recovered in situ below 2 feet (0.6 m).



Figure

"Room" B-1. Sketch rotated so that north is up.

2.1.

### Excavation

At first, the excavators who began outlining this room (apparently the student and a workman) thought they were following flaked-off plaster in determining wall alignments. As the excavation proceeded, however, it became clear that there was, in fact, no wall plaster. The 70 inch (1.8 m) long "south wall" thus defined may have been, instead, a wishful extrapolation of the south wall of the unexcavated room to the west. At this point in the work, the east side of the west wall of Room B-1 was 20 feet (5 m) long, suggesting both the location of the often-mentioned "southwest corner" of Room B-1 and the length of the east wall of B-1 down to the "south wall."

In another place in the notes, the student claimed to have excavated more than 30 feet (9.1 m) south along the west wall. From this we infer that the student gave up on his first candidate for the "south wall," and continued excavating southward in search of the actual south wall. It was only during the last day or two of work in this room that the student realized that no south wall was present. Up to that point, unfortunately, locations within the room were sometimes measured from the assumed locations of the south wall and the southwest and southeast corners of the room. Given that the maps of the work show no east wall, we conclude that the student's "east wall" was just as imaginary.

As he excavated, the student seems to have jumped from one part of the “room” to another, so that systematic description of the excavated deposits is not possible. The notes indicate that windblown sand and ash extended across the surface of the entire unit, and downward to a depth of 1 foot (25 cm). Some of this upper fill was screened. Items noted on the surface included bits of adobe (wall fall?) and caliche and a charred corncob (these were found near the northwest corner). Below the surface, layers and lenses were described by the student as including windblown sand, fine-grained sand, “mud” (silt?), ash, “caliche” (adobe?), and charred material. Some of the lenses were fairly limited horizontally (on the order of 0.1–0.3 m wide), possibly indicating individual dumping episodes. Many of the deposits were described as sloping. Within the deposits, items mentioned by the student included corncobs, charred sticks and agave leaves, charcoal, small stalks, cedar bark, squash seeds, other seeds, impressions of cobs and yucca fiber, a miniature pot, sherds (some worked), bone beads and bead manufacturing debris, flaked stone including projectile points, mano fragments, bone awls, unmodified animal bone (including a turkey pelvis and numerous jackrabbit bones), ornaments of shell and selenite, burned roof fall (some with twig impressions), adobe, wall fall (perhaps including plaster), smoke-blackened plaster, possible plaster, mineral specimens, oxidized “lumps of earth,” and unrecognized decayed matter.

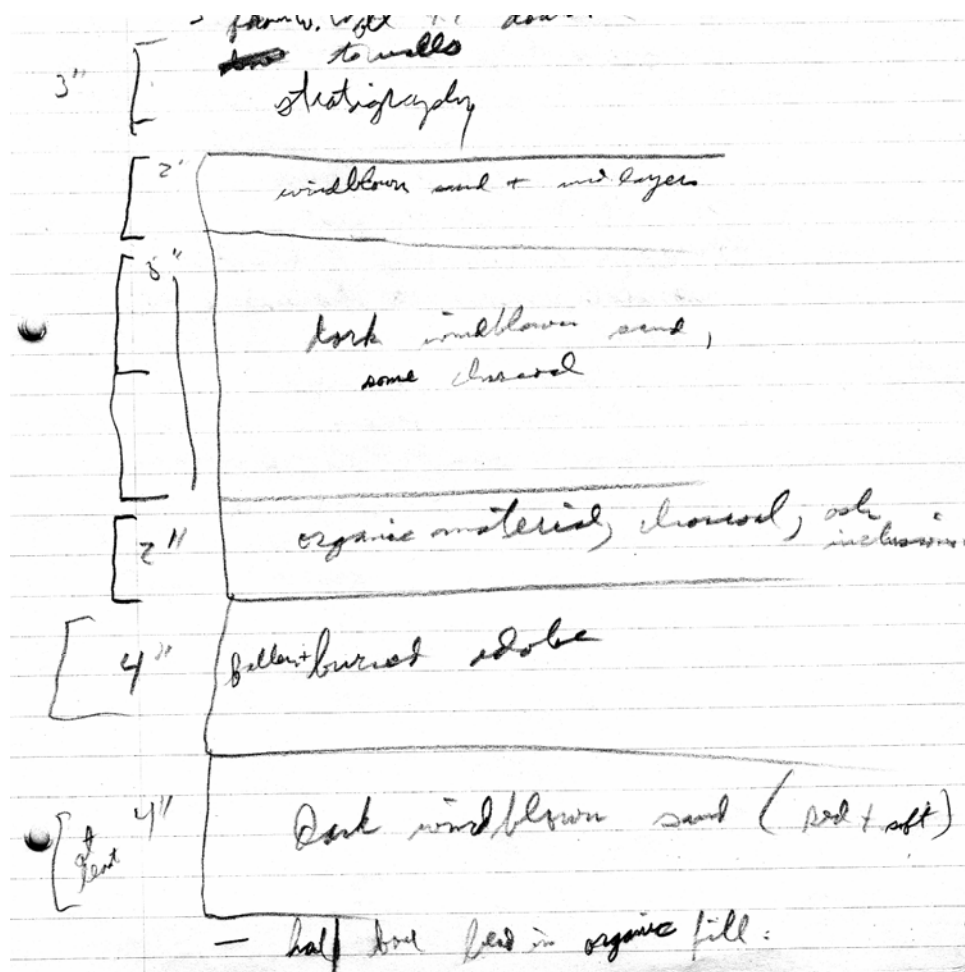
At one point during the work, fill was left along the supposed south wall to allow a stratigraphic description. Figure 2.2 shows a very rough profile, 20 inches (51 cm) deep, apparently from the surface down. The top 3 inch (8 cm) segment has no identifying label; the layers beneath, in order, were 2 inches (5 cm) of windblown sand and “mud,” 5 inches (13 cm) of dark windblown sand with some charcoal, 2 inches (5 cm) of organic material with charcoal and ash, 4 inches (10 cm) of fallen burned adobe, and at least 4 inches (10+ cm) of soft dark red windblown sand.

A sketch indicates that from a depth of 6 inches a trench was dug in the northwest quadrant to locate the floor, but no floor was identified. A floor-like adobe layer extending over the west half of the room was level in the northwest corner but lumpy and uneven toward the southwest corner. Two more such layers were found along the east wall, one at 18 1/4 inches (46 cm) and one at 22 1/4 inches (57 cm). Both dipped to the north.

The student’s final day of work was spent excavating a trench south from the north end of the room, to a depth of 24 to 37 inches (61–94 cm). The exposed fill consisted of laminated sand with ash, charcoal, and vegetal material. Adobe roof/wall fall was present at a depth of 24 to 28 inches (61–71 cm). There were few sherds, and bone was “almost absent,” suggesting that the student was below the primary trash deposit. Excavation was brought to an end by a heavy rain.

### *Artifacts*

In this and subsequent room descriptions, we distinguish between artifact descriptions contained in field notes and those derived from laboratory counts (for the latter, see Appendixes A and B). In Notebook 2003.24.9, the field descriptions of artifacts often included approximate horizontal locations that are not repeated here.



**Figure 2.2.** Sketch of "Room" B-1 stratigraphy.

## From the Field Notes

### "Fetishes"

Six incomplete "fetishes" were recovered from "Room" B-1.

A fragment, not described, was found 2 inches (5 cm) below the surface.

A "fetish" of bone, or possibly a pendant, was found at a depth of 15 inches (38 cm). The object measured 1 1/4 by 1/4 by 1/8 inch (32 by 6 by 3 mm). On one end was a flat knob demarcated by notches—apparently an unfinished effort to separate the knob from the rest of the specimen. The specimen was broken at the other end.

An unfinished "fetish" of tan petrified wood was found at a depth of 17 1/2 inches (44 cm). This was rectangular in cross section and measured 1 1/2 by 11/32 by 1/4 inch (38 by 8 by 6 mm).

A “fetish” of banded travertine, about 3/4 inch (19 mm) long, was found at a depth of 18 inches (46 cm). One end was pointed; the other end was missing. A second travertine fetish (1 13/16 by 3/16 inch; 46 by 5 mm) was found at the same depth. This specimen was finely worked, with bands of green, yellow, black, and white; it was also pointed at one end and broken at the other.

What may have been either a fetish or an unfinished tubular stone bead (dimensions not recorded) was found at a depth of 23 inches (58 cm). This specimen was a translucent banded calcite or travertine, lemon to white in color, with ground ends. An unfinished perforation was present at one end.

### *Pottery*

According to the notebook, artifacts from Room B-1 included more than 1,200 sherds collected from the first 6 inches (15 cm) of fill, 54 percent of them utility ware, and another 1,600 sherds (55 percent utility ware) recovered below 8 inches (to an unspecified depth).

Elsewhere in the notebook, the pottery from 8 to 20 inches (20–51 cm) was mostly utility sherds, with some Glaze I Black-on-red and Black-on-yellow.

A number of worked sherds were found in the fill, including a lug from a small utility ware bowl, a red glazeware sherd, a triangular sherd of blue-black and red on a white slip (Heshotauthla Polychrome?) found in the unit backdirt, three worked sherds that were not described, a brick red sherd with no temper visible, a square specimen of glaze black-on-red, two rectangular Glaze I Black-on-yellow sherds, and a triangular worked glaze black-on-yellow sherd. Each was measured and its location recorded.

A restorable utility ware pot was found between 11 and 18 inches (28–46 cm) below the surface. A child’s pot was found at a depth of 22 inches (56 cm). It was 1 1/8 inches (3 cm) tall, with a flat bottom. It narrowed toward the top and had a slightly flared rim. The rim was 1 1/8 inches (3 cm) across, the neck was 3/4 inch (2 cm) in diameter, and the diameter of the body was 1 9/16 inches (4 cm). The pot was just above a layer of ash; nothing was inside the vessel.

### *Stone*

Flakes of jasper, chalcedony, and pitchstone were found in the first 2 inches (5 cm) of fill. The student described several flaked stone tools, including some measurements not repeated here.

An obsidian scraper, with modification and use wear along both lateral edges, was found at a depth of 3 inches (8 cm).

A second scraper, of reddish petrified wood, lightly modified along one edge, was found at a depth of 12 inches (30 cm).

An obsidian arrow point fragment was found at a depth of 6 1/2 inches (17 cm).

A second arrow point fragment, of tan chert, was found at a depth of 17 1/2 inches (44 cm). According to the student, this was the first specimen of its type found at the site. It was carefully chipped, with a square tang. One side, including the tang, was broken off. It measured 1 1/16 by 13/16 by 1/8 inch (27 by 21 by 3 mm).

A “bullet”-shaped obsidian point or drill (a bit fragment from a drill?) was found on the surface about 20 feet (6.1 m) south of Room B-1. This artifact measured 1 by 5/16 by 3/16 inch (25 by 3 by 1 mm).

A hammerstone (not described) was found in the “surface fill.” Another hammerstone was found at a depth of 10 1/2 inches (27 cm).

Two fragments of a bowl-shaped concretion were found together.

The first few inches of fill contained small pieces of basalt and “tufa” manos, and other mano fragments were found at greater depths.

One mano fragment (3 1/2 by 3 1/4 by 2 3/4 inches; 9 by 8.3 by 7.0 cm), of fine-grained tan sandstone, was found at a depth of 3 inches (8 cm). This specimen was worn on two sides and had a lime-like (caliche?) coating on one side.

A second sandstone fragment was triangular in cross section and measured 4 3/4 by 3 by 7/8 inch (12.1 by 4.8 cm). A mano fragment of dark igneous rock (possibly gabbro), smoothed on two sides, was found near the sandstone mano fragment. No dimensions were recorded.

A mano fragment, roughly diamond shaped in cross section, was found at a depth of 20 inches. It measured 3 3/4 by 2 1/2 by 3/4 inch (9.5 by 6.4 by 1.9 cm). The material was not recorded.

A basalt mano fragment measured 2 5/8 by 2 1/4 by 3/4 inches (6.7 by 5.7 by 1.9 cm) and was ground on two sides.

A nearly unrecognizable mano fragment was found in a dark adobe layer, at a depth of 24 1/2 inches (62 cm). No other information was recorded for this specimen.

Twelve “pot polishers” were identified, three of them on the surface. The student recorded dimensions and locations for most of them. His tally included: a small tan polishing stone, at a depth of 2 inches (5 cm); one of brown-gray quartzite, at a depth of 4 inches (10 cm); a fragment of dark red-brown quartzite, oval in cross section, at a depth of 15 inches (38 cm); a specimen of the same color, at a depth of 16 inches (41 cm); one of red quartzite, at a depth of 18 1/2 inches (47 cm); two found in an ash lens (the first, a triangular specimen, was at a depth of 19 1/2 inches [50 cm]; the second, a fragment, was at a depth of 21 inches [53 cm]); a specimen recovered at a depth of 23 inches (58 cm); a quartzite fragment at a depth of 27 inches (69 cm); also, one polishing stone of quartzite, a triangular polishing stone fragment, and a polishing stone not further described. The depths of the last three were not recorded.

A well-made, lightly used arrow shaft straightener was found on the surface at the west end of “the ruin” (but was the student referring to “Room” B-1, to Room Block B, or the entire site?). This specimen was made of gray limestone and measured  $3 \frac{1}{8}$  by  $2 \frac{13}{16}$  by  $1 \frac{3}{8}$  inches (7.9 by 7.1 by 3.2 cm). It had been broken (shaped?) into a rough hexagon, and the top surface exhibited polish.

A second shaft straightener ( $4$  by  $3 \frac{1}{4}$  by  $1 \frac{1}{2}$  inches; 10 by 8.3 by 3.8 cm), made from a mano fragment of gray gabbro or basalt, was found at a depth of  $5 \frac{1}{2}$  inches (14 cm).

A third specimen ( $1 \frac{1}{2}$  inches [3.8 cm] long) was found  $17 \frac{1}{2}$  inches (44 cm) down. It was light gray, with a wide, shallow groove.

An artifact identified by Russell Schorsch as a “basalt ball,” measuring roughly 3 inches (8 cm) in diameter, was found at a depth of 19 inches (48 cm). A pumice ball was found at a depth of 20 inches (51 cm).

Two possibly worked chunks of basalt were found at a depth of  $8 \frac{1}{2}$  inches (22 cm). One of them was fine grained, with some polish, and may have been part of a mano.

A flat, oval piece of basalt ( $2 \frac{3}{4}$  by  $2 \frac{3}{16}$  inches; 70 by 56 mm) was found 20 inches (51 cm) down.

A fragment of a finely worked selenite pendant was found at a depth of 13 inches (33 cm). This ornament measured  $1 \frac{1}{2}$  by 1 by  $\frac{1}{6}$  inch (38 by 4 mm).

### *Worked Bone*

The unit fill contained a number of bone artifacts, mostly cylindrical beads but a few awls as well.

A bead measuring  $\frac{13}{16}$  by  $\frac{5}{32}$  inch (5 by 4 mm) and a bead fragment were found on the surface of the “room.”

A bead broken at one end was found 1 to 2 inches (3–5 cm) below the surface. It was  $1 \frac{3}{8}$  inches (35 mm) long by  $\frac{5}{32}$  inch (4 mm) in diameter with a hole  $\frac{3}{32}$  inch (2 mm) in diameter.

A calcined bead,  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch (13 mm) long (diameter not given), was found at a depth of 2 inches (5 cm), among ashes and charcoal. This bead may have been made from a bird or mouse bone.

A bead measuring  $\frac{11}{16}$  by  $\frac{3}{8}$  by  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch (18 by 10 by 6 mm) was found at a depth of 4 inches (10 cm).

A bead measuring  $\frac{9}{16}$  inch (14 mm) long, and  $\frac{1}{8}$  to  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch (3–6 mm) in diameter (i.e., oval in cross section), was found at a depth of  $4 \frac{1}{2}$  inches (11 cm).



A bead measuring  $\frac{3}{8}$  by  $\frac{5}{16}$  inch (10 by 8 mm) was found 6 inches (15 cm) down, in a layer of ashes and charcoal.

At a depth 6  $\frac{1}{2}$  inches (17 cm) was a bead measuring  $\frac{7}{8}$  by  $\frac{3}{8}$  inch (22 by 10 mm).

Beads or bead fragments were found at depths of:

- 14 inches (36 cm);
- 16 inches (41 cm);
- 17 inches (43 cm); this specimen measured  $1\frac{5}{16}$  by  $\frac{7}{16}$  inch (33 by 11 mm) and appeared to have been chewed);
- 18 inches (46 cm); this specimen measured  $\frac{3}{4}$  by  $\frac{5}{8}$  inch (19 by 16 mm);
- 19  $\frac{1}{2}$  inches (50 cm); and
- 22 inches (56 cm). Two specimens were found at this depth. The first measured  $\frac{13}{16}$  by  $\frac{1}{8}$  inch (21 by 3 mm). The second was a fragment.

Two beads were found in the general fill. The first measured  $\frac{5}{8}$  by  $\frac{3}{8}$  inch (16 by 10 mm) and the other, which was half of a bead, measured  $\frac{1}{2}$  by  $\frac{1}{16}$  inch (13 by 2 mm).

Three beads were found on the backdirt pile. Two were oval. The first measured  $\frac{7}{16}$  by  $\frac{1}{4}$  by  $\frac{3}{16}$  inch (11 by 6 by 5 mm); the second measured  $\frac{1}{2}$  by  $\frac{3}{16}$  inch (13 by 5 mm); the third was  $\frac{5}{8}$  inch (16 mm) long and  $\frac{3}{16}$  inch (5 mm) in diameter.

Several recovered bones appeared to have been worked during bead making, presumably by cutting off portions of the shaft of the bone:

- A worked bone (taxon not identified) was found at a depth of 17 inches (43 cm); no dimensions were recorded.
- A worked bone (possibly a jackrabbit femur) was found at a depth of 18 inches (46 cm); it was  $\frac{5}{8}$  inch (16 mm) long,  $\frac{9}{16}$  inch (14 mm) across at the unworked end, and  $\frac{3}{8}$  inch (10 mm) in diameter at the cut end.
- A worked bone (turkey, element not identified) was found on the backdirt pile between Rooms B-1 and B-2. This specimen was 5 inches (12.7 cm) long,  $\frac{13}{16}$  inch (21 mm) across at the unworked end, and  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch (13 mm) in diameter at the cut end.
- A worked jackrabbit bone, recovered from the general fill, was  $1\frac{7}{8}$  inches (48 mm) long and  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch (6 mm) in diameter.

Two worked bones were found in the bags with the collected faunal remains. One was a jackrabbit bone, possibly a femur, similar to the others recovered, measuring 1 inch (25 mm) long and  $\frac{11}{16}$  inch by  $\frac{3}{8}$  inch (18 by 10 mm) at the cut end. The function of the second was not identified. It was a deer rib fragment measuring 3 by  $\frac{3}{8}$  by  $\frac{3}{16}$  inch (76 by 10 by 5 mm), broken at both ends, with a ground surface.

A small bone awl,  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inches (32 mm) long, was found in a sandy layer at a depth of 5 inches (13 cm). It may have been made from a rodent scapula.

An awl measuring 2 7/8 by 3/32 inch (73 by 1 mm) was found at a depth of 6 inches (15 cm), in a sandy layer containing charcoal.

At a depth of 22 1/2 inches (57 cm), the student found an awl made from an antelope tibia. This specimen, in three pieces, measured 3 by 1 3/8 by 7/8 inch (76 by 35 by 22 mm) and was sharpened to a point.

Deer “toe” bones were found at a depth of 1 1/2 inches (feet?) (either 4 cm or 46 cm). Bones and one claw from a dog’s foot were found at a depth of 10 inches (25 cm). A fish spine was recovered at a depth of 12 inches (30 cm).

### *Shell*

Half of a small *Olivella* bead was found in the “surface fill.”

### *Fossil and Minerals*

An unworked crinoid stem was found in the “surface fill.” A piece of travertine was found 1 inch (3 cm) below the surface. A piece of chlorite was found in a charcoal deposit, at a depth of 8 inches (20 cm). A chip of selenite was found at a depth of 1 foot (30 cm), and a second piece of selenite was found at a depth of 28 inches (71 cm). A lump of azurite, measuring 11/16 by 7/16 inch (18 by 11 mm), was found at a depth of 18 1/2 inches (47 cm).

### *Botanical Remains*

Wood was identified 7 inches (18 cm) below the surface. The size and number of the pieces were not recorded. At 22 inches (56 cm) deep was a 1 1/2 inch (3.8 cm) thick piece of burned wood, possibly a roof beam. The outside was charred but the center was preserved. The wood resembled juniper. Also, juniper bark was found at a depth of 14 1/2 inches (37 cm).

A charred maize cob was found on the surface of the unit.

At a depth of 15 inches (38 cm), an impression of a maize cob was found. At a depth of 16 inches (41 cm), a second impression of a maize cob, and one of broadleaf yucca fiber, were found. At a depth of 26 inches (66 cm), a third impression of a maize cob, and a second impression of broadleaf yucca fiber, were found in an ash deposit.

Fragments of yucca (fiber?) were found at a depth of 15 inches (38 cm).

A squash seed was found 3 to 6 inches (8–16 cm) below the surface, another was found at a depth of 20 inches (51 cm), and “several” squash seeds were found 21 inches (53 cm) below the surface. None of these seeds was described as charred.

### *Miscellaneous Finds Described in the Notebook*

The student noted the following discoveries outside his unit:

A 1/4 by 3/16 inch (6 by 5 mm) shell (bonnet?) bead, probably from Baja California, was found on an abandoned ant hill about 50 feet (15 m) southwest of the western section of Pottery Mound.

Hibben recovered a pottery cloud blower fragment, broken at both ends, from the third lateral to the Southwest Trench at a depth of 9 feet (2.7 m). The fragment measured 1 15/16 by 15/16 by 3/8 inch (49 by 24 by 10 mm), with a hole 3/16 inch (5 mm) in diameter. The cloud blower was red-brown and black.

A “snail”-shaped polishing stone measuring 2 1/8 by 7/8 by 5/8 inch (54 by 22 by 16 mm) was found “at N.E. room in S. Trench section.”

On page 40 of his notebook, the student wrote, “Pot in **south trench**, probably big half—broken by pick—burial couldn’t be found—skull fragment with it—fresh breaks all around. Bowl has turkey tracks in bottom.”

Finally, the student noted that a broken and healed turkey humerus was found in the Kiva I backdirt.

## **Laboratory Counts**

### *Pottery*

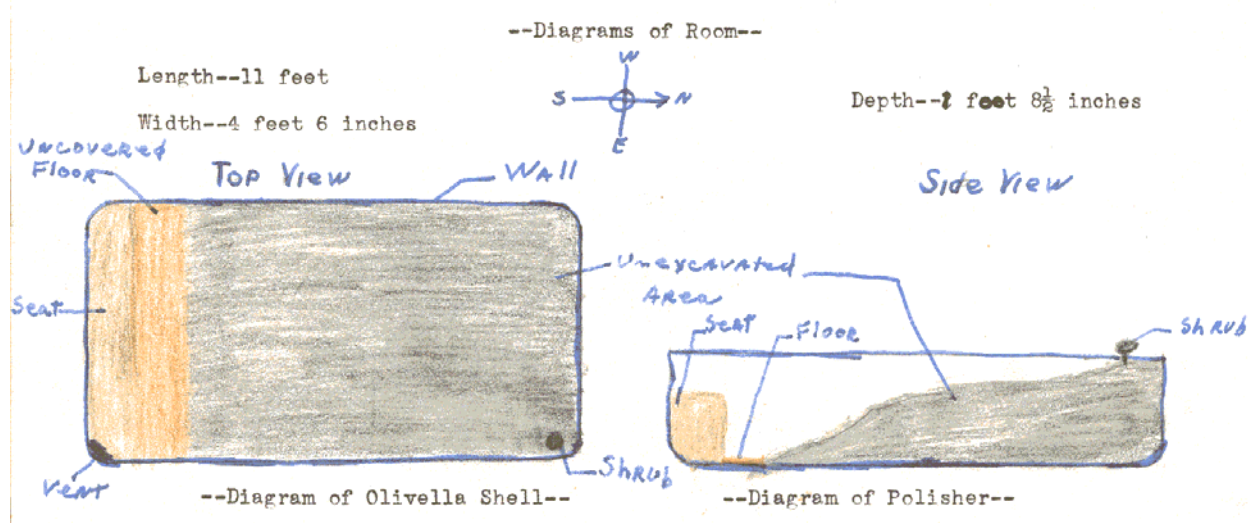
The total number of sherds from “Room” B-1 analyzed in the laboratory was 11,460, more than one-fourth of the total analyzed pottery assemblage for the year and more than twice as many sherds as in the next largest room assemblage (from Room B-17). Of the “Room” B-1 total, 43 percent were identified as Glaze I and 2.5 percent were analyzed as Glaze II–IV. Eleven Glaze I sherds (0.1 percent) were Pottery Mound Polychrome. Sixty-nine sherds were identified as western wares—12 as Zuni, 56 as Hopi, and one as a specific type, Heshotauthla Polychrome. Fifteen sherds were early (Pueblo I–III) types and 13 were biscuit wares. Slightly over half of the “room” assemblage consisted of utility ware; 83 percent of that was plain gray or black and 11 percent was smudged.

### *Faunal Remains*

The analyzed faunal assemblage from “Room” B-1 was also the site’s largest, at 779, in spite of the accidental discard of a week and a half’s worth of bones before they could be analyzed. Of the analyzed bones, 5 percent were deer and antelope, 27 percent were jackrabbit and cottontail, 8 percent were rodent, and just under 2 percent were turkey. Fifty-seven percent of the assemblage could not be identified.

### Room B-2 (Notebook 2003.24.3)

Room B-2 was the easternmost of the rooms excavated in the room block. (As was just noted, “Room” B-1, south of Room B-2, was an extramural area with trash deposits.) Room B-2 extended down six levels, each with a defined floor; the composition of the floors was not recorded. At the surface, the room dimensions were 11 feet north-south by 4 feet 6 inches east-west (3.4 by 1.4 m) (Figure 2.3). The walls were easy to identify, as they had been plastered over several times and were burned. A banquette 15 inches (38 cm) wide extended across the south end of the room, with the top about 4 inches (11 cm) below the surface (Figure 2.3). The student thought that a hole in the southeast corner of this feature, against the wall, was for food storage. The banquette, of an unidentified material, had a “very strong and solid surface.” The floor in front of the banquette (Floor 1) was 20 1/2 inches (52 cm) below the surface.<sup>1</sup> At Floor 1 the room measured: north, 62 inches (1.6 m); east, 117 inches (3.0 m); south, 47 inches (1.2 m); and west, 112 inches (2.8 m) (43.3 ft<sup>2</sup>, 4.0 m<sup>2</sup>).



**Figure 2.3.** Room B-2 during initial excavation. North is to the right. The bottom line of typed text refers to sketches cropped from the figure.

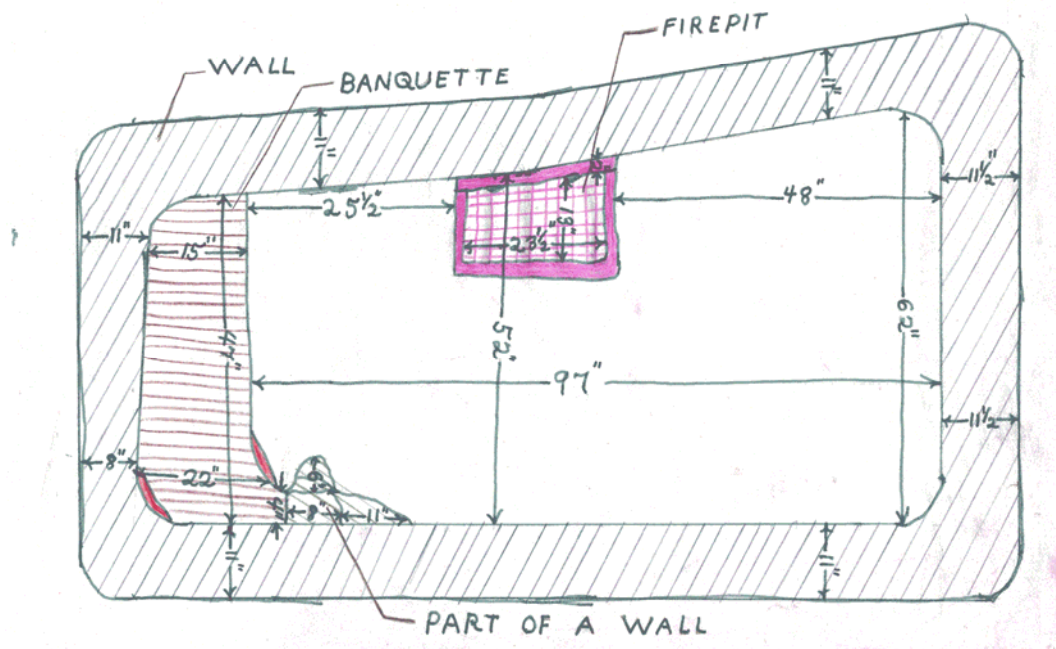
Some animal bones and numerous sherds were collected from the room surface, the fill, and Floor 1. Metate fragments were present in the fill and on the floor, and pieces of wood were embedded in the floor. This pattern suggests that while some of the artifacts associated with Floor 1 may have been from room use, many others represent post-occupation dumping of trash.

A trapezoidal fire pit measuring 23 1/2 inches (60 cm) north-south by 13 inches (33 cm) at the north end and 15 inches (38 cm) deep was found in Floor 1, against the west wall, 25 1/2 inches (65 cm) north of the banquette (Figures 2.4 and 2.5). The west wall of the fire pit followed the west wall of the room. The top of the fire pit formed a slight lip above Floor 1.

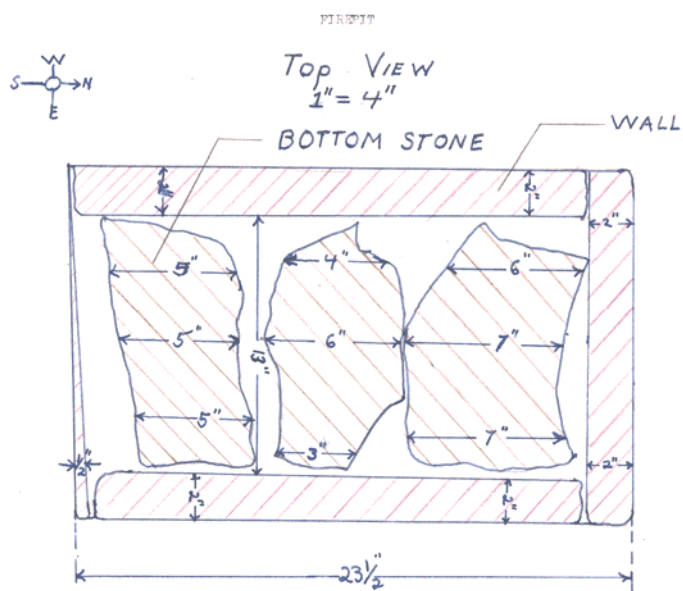
<sup>1</sup> As the floor depth measurements are from the tops of the walls, and the wall heights were uneven, the floor depths do not necessarily reflect the actual slope (or lack thereof) of the floors.

1"=16" POTTERY MOUND  
WEST #2

Top View

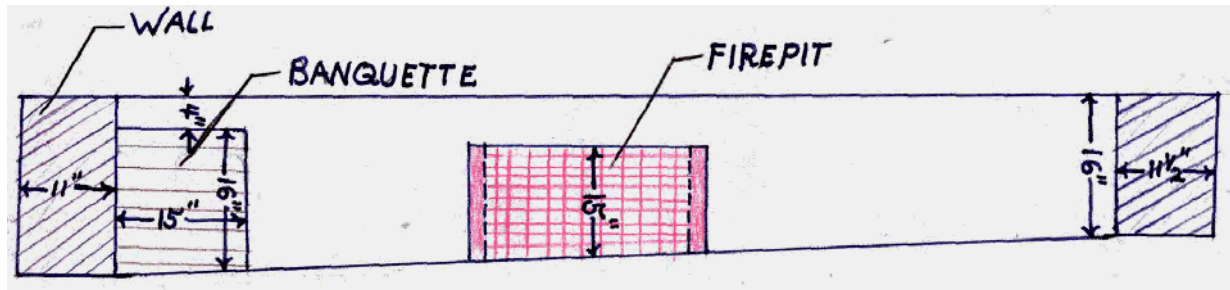


**Figure 2.4.** Plan of Room B-2, with features. North is to the right.



**Figure 2.5.** Plan of fire pit in Floor 1 of Room B-2. North is to the right.

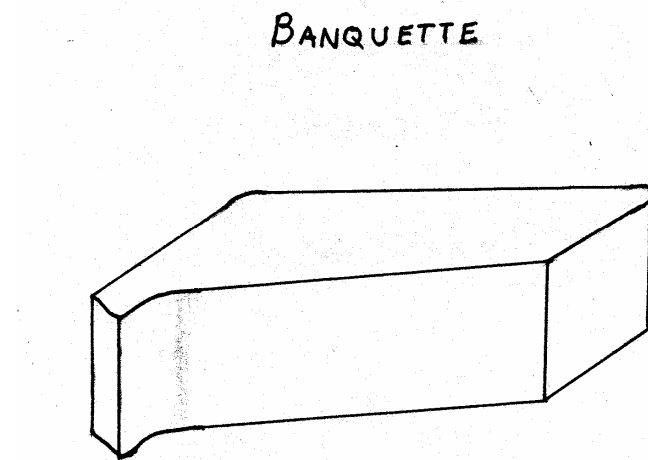
The north, west, and east walls of the fire pit were 2 inches (5 cm) wide; the south wall was 1/2 inch (1.3 cm) wide on the east side and tapered to a point on the west side. The pit walls extended slightly above Floor 1, which had been removed as of the sketch shown in Figure 2.6. The fire pit's wall material was not recorded, but given Figure 2.5, it must have been stone.



**Figure 2.6.** Side view of Room B-2, showing banquette and fire pit.  
Floor 1 was slightly lower than the top of the fire pit.

The fire pit contained ashes and a stone fire dog (7 1/2 by 6 by 4 1/2 inches; 19 by 15 by 11 cm). The bottom was lined with three flat stones (each about 10 inches [25 cm] long and 3/4 inch [2 cm] thick, with widths ranging from 3 to 7 inches [8–18 cm]). The fire pit probably extended down to Floor 4, with two other layers of stones beneath the layer associated with Floor 1.

At this depth, the room was 62 inches (1.57 m) wide at the north end, 47 inches (1.19 m) wide at the south end, and 112 inches (2.85 m) long. The west wall angled to the northwest. The walls were 11 inches (28 cm) wide on the west and east sides, 8–11 inches (20–28 cm) wide on the south side (next to the banquette), and 11 1/2 inches (29 cm) wide on the north side. The banquette extended around the southeast corner of the room and an additional 7 inches (18 cm) north along the east wall; the extension was 4 inches (10 cm) wide at its north end. The student prepared a perspective sketch to show the shape of the banquette (Figure 2.7).

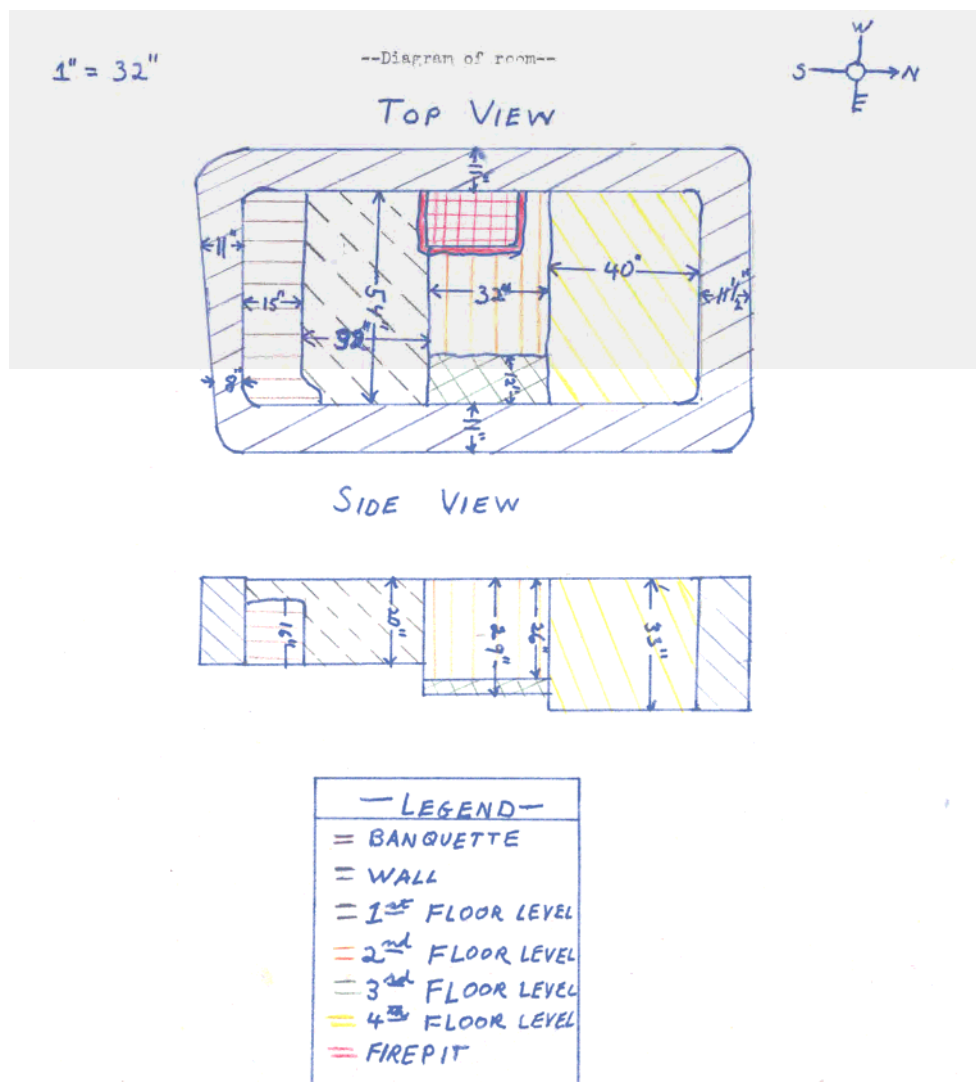


**Figure 2.7.** Room B-2, perspective sketch of banquette.

Adjacent to the bench extension was an L-shaped area (labeled “part of a wall” on the floor plan) 19 inches (48 cm) long along the east wall and 10 (25 cm) inches wide east-west, just north of the bench.

The hole in the southeast corner of the bench was identified as a vent and appeared to connect to a second hole in the front of the bench, where the latter curved up against the east wall (see Figure 2.4).

Three more floors were exposed, at 24 to 26 inches (61–66 cm), 27 to 29 inches (69–74 cm), and 32 to 33 inches (81–84 cm) (Figure 2.8). Numerous sherds were found “in” and beneath Floor 1. Floor 2 sloped upward to the south. At the level of Floor 4, an exploratory hole dug 17 inches into the northeast corner, and a second hole excavated farther down the east wall, failed to find north and east walls at greater depth.

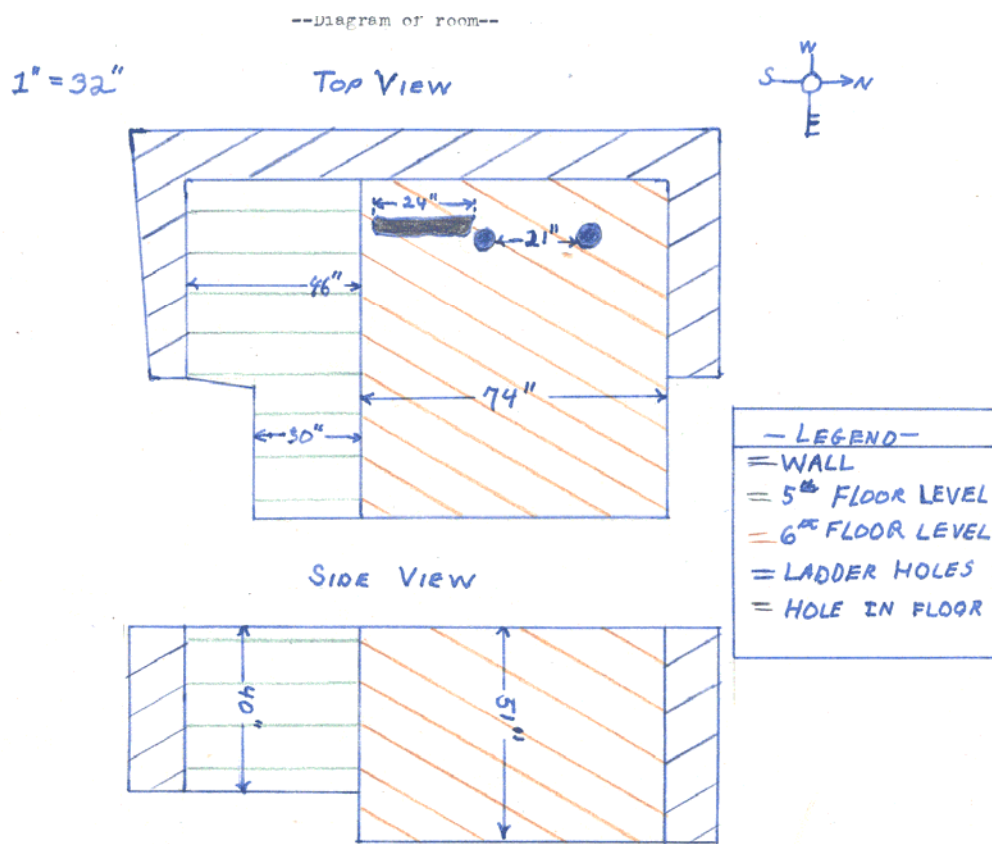


**Figure 2.8.** Room B-2, plan and profile showing Floors 1–4. One of several sketches prepared by the student as he progressively exposed the lower floors.

At this depth the east wall of the room was, in fact, 16 inches (41 cm) farther east than the walls above, so at Floor 4 the room was 70 inches (1.78 m) wide east-west. Floor 4 seemed to slope up toward the center, at least on the west side of the room. Removal of all the fill to Floor 4 revealed that the bench, which extended to this depth, was partly faced with five stones; a sixth stone may have once fit into a gap at the east end of the bench.

A fifth floor was exposed 40 inches (1.02 m) below the surface and a sixth floor at 51 inches (1.30 m). Neither the bench nor the fire pit extended below Floor 4. Floor 5 was 76 inches (1.93 m) wide east-west and measured 120 inches (3.05 m) along the west wall and 104 inches (2.64 m) south from the northeast corner; the area where the bench stood on the upper floors did not extend east to the lower east wall. Removal of the bench exposed burning on the south wall, indicating that the room was occupied before the bench was built.

On Floor 6, two ladder holes 21 inches (53 cm) apart were 11 inches (28 cm) from the west wall, near the northwest corner (Figure 2.9). An unidentified rectangular hole or pit, 24 inches (61 cm) long and 4 inches (10 cm) wide, was just south of these holes, 9 inches (23 cm) from the west wall. The north-south dimensions of Floor 6 were the same as those for Floor 5, and the west wall continued down to this level; however, the student did not find an east wall and speculated that, given the ladder holes and the lack of a fourth wall, this level was actually part of a plaza.



**Figure 2.9.** Room B-2, showing Floor 6.



## *Artifacts*

### **From the Field Notes**

The student provided measurements for most of the following objects.

A gabbro polishing stone–hammerstone was recovered from the surface.

An *Olivella* bead was found on Floor 1, along with several metate fragments. The student described two metate fragments and two other pieces of worked stone (one with a concave surface).

A complete one-hand mano was found in the west wall at a depth of 19 inches (48 cm), 16 inches (40 cm) from the southwest corner. A bone awl (4 inches [10 cm] long, 1/4 inch [6 mm] in diameter) and a turquoise bead fragment (dimensions not given) were recovered near the fire pit.

A mano, two worked sherds, and a claw (taxon not identified) were found in the fill below Floor 1, and numerous sherds and bones were found in the fill closer to Floor 4. Zuni glaze ware sherds were embedded in Floor 4. A pumice grinding stone (4 by 3 1/2 by 2 1/2 inches; 10 by 9 by 6 cm) was recovered from the fill above Floor 5. Two sherds, one black glaze on white corrugated and one Zuni with green glaze on a red slip (gray paste), were collected at the level of Floor 6.

### **Laboratory Counts**

#### *Pottery*

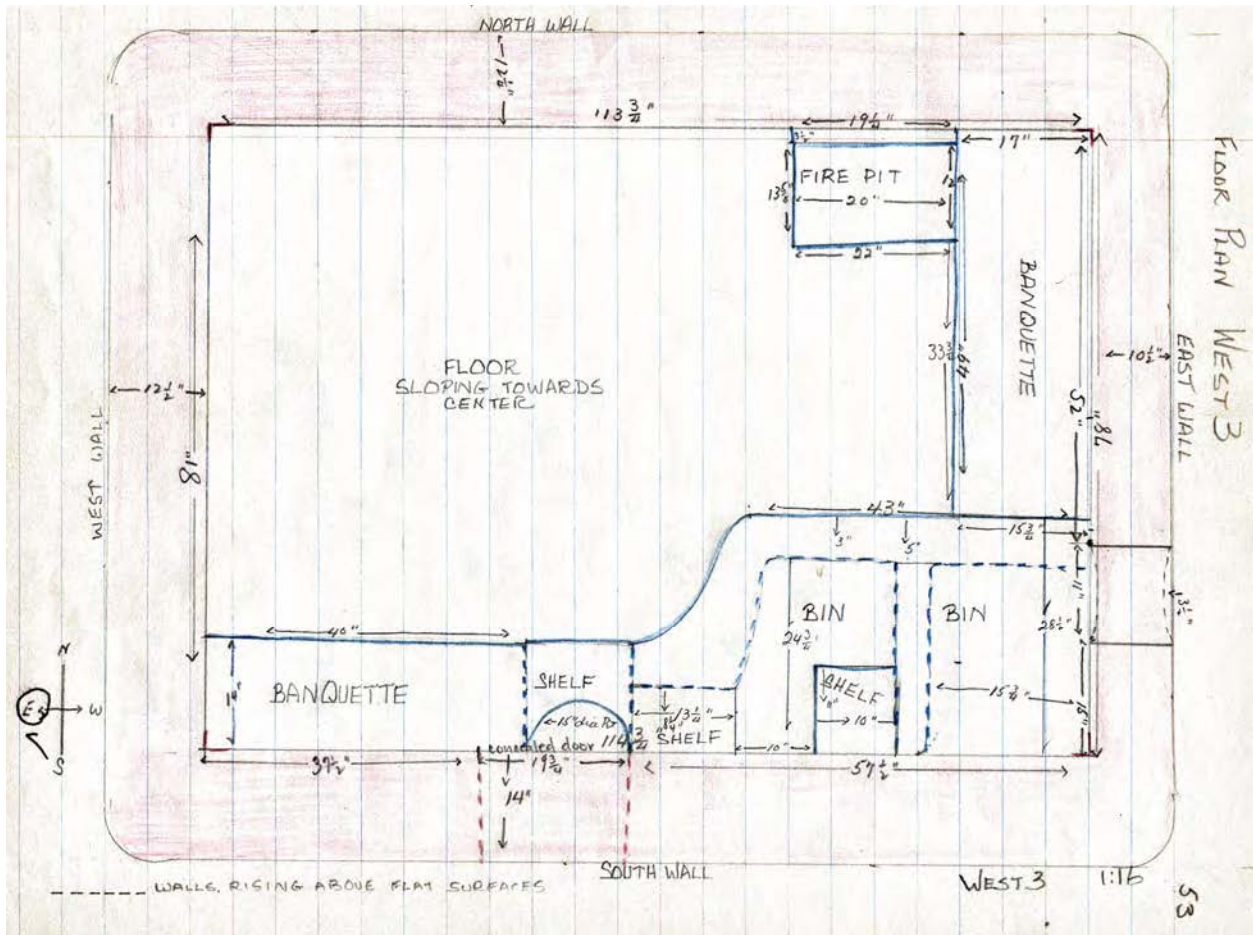
Of the 2,331 analyzed sherds from Room B-2 (5.5 percent of all analyzed pottery), 44 percent were Glaze I and just over 1 percent were Glaze II–IV. A single sherd was identified as possibly Glaze VI, and one Glaze II sherd was identified as Pottery Mound Polychrome. Eleven sherds were Zuni, three were Hopi, and three specimens were identified as specific exotic types: Wallace Polychrome, St. Johns Polychrome, and Pinedale Polychrome. Three sherds were identified as Pueblo II or III. Fifty-three percent of the assemblage was utility wares, none of which was further identified.

#### *Faunal Remains*

Of the 179 faunal specimens recorded for this room, 8 percent were deer and antelope, 76 percent were jackrabbit and cottontail (76 percent), 11 rodent bones and one complete mouse skeleton counted as a single specimen (7 percent), and 17 turkey bones (9 percent). No unidentified bone was listed, though some must have been recovered.

### Room B-3 (Notebook 2003.24.7)

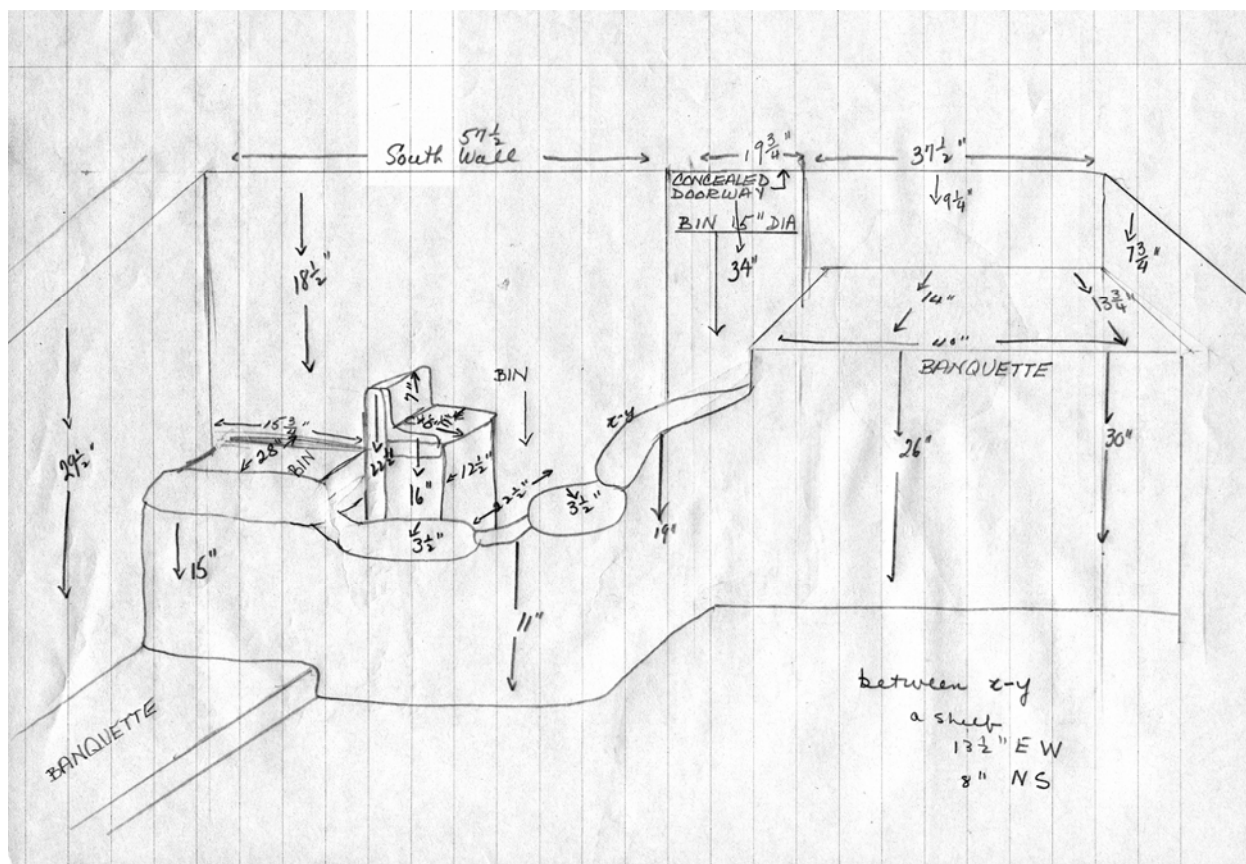
The dimensions recorded by this student for the room and its features vary between the text and the illustrations, and from one illustration to another, perhaps becoming more accurate as the excavation progressed. Those given here are primarily from the final floor plan and from a detailed oblique view of the south end of the room (Figures 2.10 and 2.11).



**Figure 2.10.** Room B-3, plan view.

### *Excavation*

Room B-3 was the southernmost in the second north-south tier of rooms, the latter as measured from the east side of the room block, on the west side of Room B-1. At the modern ground surface, the north and south walls were 9 feet 2 inches (2.79 m) long and an average of 14 inches (36 cm) thick, and the east and west walls were 8 feet 1 inch ( 2.46 m) long and an average of 15 inches (38 cm) thick.



**Figure 2.11.** Room B-13, oblique view of south end of room.

The wall dimensions shown on the final floor plan (Figure 2.10) were: north, 114 inches (2.90 m) long and 12 1/4 inches (31 cm) thick; east, 78 inches (1.98 m) long and 10 1/2 inches (27 cm) thick; south, 115 inches (2.92 m) long and 14 inches (36 cm) thick; and west, 81 inches (2.06m) long and 12 1/2 inches (32 cm) thick. The room area at the floor was thus 63.1 square feet (5.9 m<sup>2</sup>).

Slightly moist earth in the southwest corner of the room, at a depth of 20 inches (51 cm), suggested (to the student) the presence of vegetal remains. The southeast corner was blocked by wall fall and two worked stones. A filled doorway, 19 3/4 inches (50 cm) wide, was found in the south wall, just west of center. What appeared to be a pit, 12 inches (30 cm) across, was at the bottom of the doorway, 29 inches (74 cm) down. Twelve layers of plaster were exposed on the east end of the north wall. The bottom portion of a viga socket, 11 inches (28 cm) in diameter and 3 inches (8 cm) deep, was in the top of the surviving east wall, 15 inches (38 cm) from the south wall.

The floor was exposed at a depth of 36 3/4 inches (93 cm) in the southwest corner, 38 inches (97 cm) in the northwest corner, 36 (91 cm) inches in the northeast corner, and 33 1/2 inches (85 cm) in the southeast corner (where a banquette against the east wall met a set of features against the south wall). The floor sloped toward the center of the room.

The interior features of this room were complex. In addition to the banquette, the room contained a fire pit against the north wall and, against (and extending the full length of) the south wall, what appeared to be a continuous construction comprising two raised bins and a second bench (Figures 2.10 and 2.11).

The banquette along the east wall filled the area between the northeast room corner and the construction across the south wall. The east wall banquette was 49 inches (125 cm) long by 17 inches (43 cm) wide. Its height was not recorded, but Figure 2.11 suggests that it was no more than 5 or 6 inches (13–15 cm) tall.

The fire pit was next to this bench, 3 1/2 inches (9 cm) from the north wall and 32 3/4 inches (83 cm) from the wall top. Next to the fire pit were pieces of adobe and hard sand with matting impressions. The pit was 19 1/4 to 22 inches (49–56 cm) long, 12 to 13 1/2 inches (30–34 cm) wide, and 9 3/4 inches (25 cm) deep. The floor of the pit was lined with stones, and two fire dogs 6 1/4 inches (16 cm) apart and 7 1/4 inches (18 cm) above the pit floor extended 9 inches (23 cm) from the north side of the pit.

The composite feature extending the length of the south wall was 115 inches (2.92 m) long. For the first 43 inches (109 cm) from the east wall, the feature measured 28 1/2 inches (73 cm) from front to back. The front of the composite feature then dipped toward the south wall, for a distance of 24 1/2 inches (62 cm). The remaining 57 1/4 inches (145 cm) to the west wall measured 14 inches (36 cm) from front to back. Although Figures 2.10 and 2.11 do not always correspond, the complexity of this part of the room is better seen than described. The main components of the composite feature were two bins, three flat areas the student called shelves, a banquette, and a wall extending from the east wall of the room across the portion of the feature containing the bins.

### *Artifacts*

#### **From the Field Notes**

The student provided artifact dimensions and locations in greater detail than is provided here.

Many tiny animal bones, mano fragments, and half a bag of pottery, including a worked black-on-white sherd, were collected from the surface of the room. Two polishing stones, one purple (1 by 1 by 1/2 inch; 2.5 by 2.5 by 3.8 cm) and one yellow-brown (5 by 3 by 2 inches; 12.7 by 7.6 by 5.1 cm; probably too large for pottery polishing) were also found on the surface. Near the surface, in the southeast corner of the room, were three whole burned corncobs, burned corn fragments, and charcoal.

Artifacts in the upper levels of the southeast corner were a brachiopod shell (1/2 by 1/2 by 1/8 inch; 12 by 12 by 3 mm) at a depth of 1 foot (0.3 m), a piece of limonite (3 by 2 by 1/2 inch; 8 by 5 by 1 cm), two light brown polishing stones (dimensions not given), and a large sherd of Agua Fria Glaze-on-red. A fragment of a calcite bead was recovered from the fill near the center of the north wall.

A purplish hammerstone, 1 1/2 inch (4 cm) in diameter, was found at a depth of 17 inches (43 cm). Numerous animal bones were collected near the west wall, 20 inches (51 cm) down. A fragment of antelope antler was in the same area. Large sherds from a black olla were found 2 feet (0.6 m) down, in the southwest corner of the room.

A brachiopod shell (3/4 inch [1.9 cm] diameter) was recovered at a depth of 25 inches (64 cm). Artifacts found at 30 inches (76 cm) were an *Olivella* shell (1/2 by 1/4 inch; 1.3 by 0.6 cm), a brown polishing stone (4 by 3 by 2 inches; 10 by 8 by 5 cm), and a nearly complete, 2 inch (5 cm) diameter black utility ware bowl. A broken arrow shaft straightener (4 by 2 by 1 1/2 inches; 10 by 5 by 4 cm) of gray stone was found at a depth of 36 inches (91 cm). At a depth of 38 inches (97 cm) was a scraper (2 by 1 1/2 inches; 5 by 4 cm) of black obsidian.

Three polishers and an arrow shaft straightener were found at floor contact. One polisher (1 by 1/2 inch; 2.5 by 1.3 cm) was yellow-brown, with an angular top and a flat bottom. Another was a yellowish disc (1 1/2 inches [3.8 cm] in diameter, 1/16 inch [1 mm] thick). The third was “thin and black”; the dimensions were not recorded. The shaft straightener (3 by 2 by 1.5 inches; 8 by 5 by 4 cm) was a light purple.

## **Laboratory Counts**

### *Pottery*

The 1,451 sherds from Room B-3 were 3.4 percent of the analyzed pottery. Of that room total, 28 percent were Glaze I and another 20 percent were listed as unidentified plain red. Glazes II–IV accounted for 12 percent of the room total. Fourteen Glaze I sherds, one Glaze II sherd, and 19 Glaze III sherds (more than 2 percent of the assemblage) were identified as Pottery Mound Polychrome. One Zuni sherd and four Hopi sherds were identified; one sherd was identified only as Western Ware. There was also a single Socorro Black-on-white sherd. Thirty-two percent of the assemblage was utility ware, all described as black.

### *Faunal Remains*

Room B-3 yielded one of the larger faunal assemblages, with 580 specimens recorded. Seven deer bones were the only large mammal remains; 58 percent of the room assemblage consisted of jackrabbit and cottontail bones, and turkey remains made up 10.5 percent. More than one-quarter of the specimens were not identified.

## **Room B-4 (Notebook 2003.24.16)**

Room B-4 (shown in Figure 2.12) was in the eastern portion of the room block and was bounded by Rooms B-5 on the north, B-2 on the east, B-3 on the south, and B-6 on the west. The dimensions at the surface were 9 feet 10 inches (3.0 m) north-south by 6 feet 10 inches (2.1 m) east-west.



**Figure 2.12.** Room B-4. View to north. In the left background, Room B-5 is under excavation.

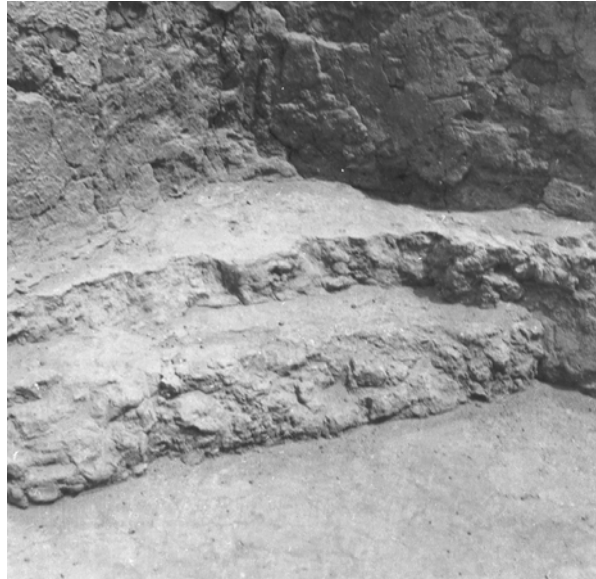
### *Excavation*

Three floors were encountered in Room B-4 (Figure 2.13). In the southwest corner of the room, Floor 1 was 30 inches (76 cm) deep. From there, moving clockwise, the depths were: center of west wall, 34 3/4 inches (88 cm); northwest corner, 28 inches (71 cm); northeast corner, 24 inches (61 cm); center of east wall, 29 inches (74 cm); southeast corner, 29 inches (74 cm). A photograph of the central portion of the west wall suggests that in that area, the floor was lower but the top of the wall was also higher. Floor 1 had no interior features, suggesting that the room was then used for storage. The artifacts and faunal bone found in the fill above Floor 1 suggest that some trash dumping took place after room abandonment.

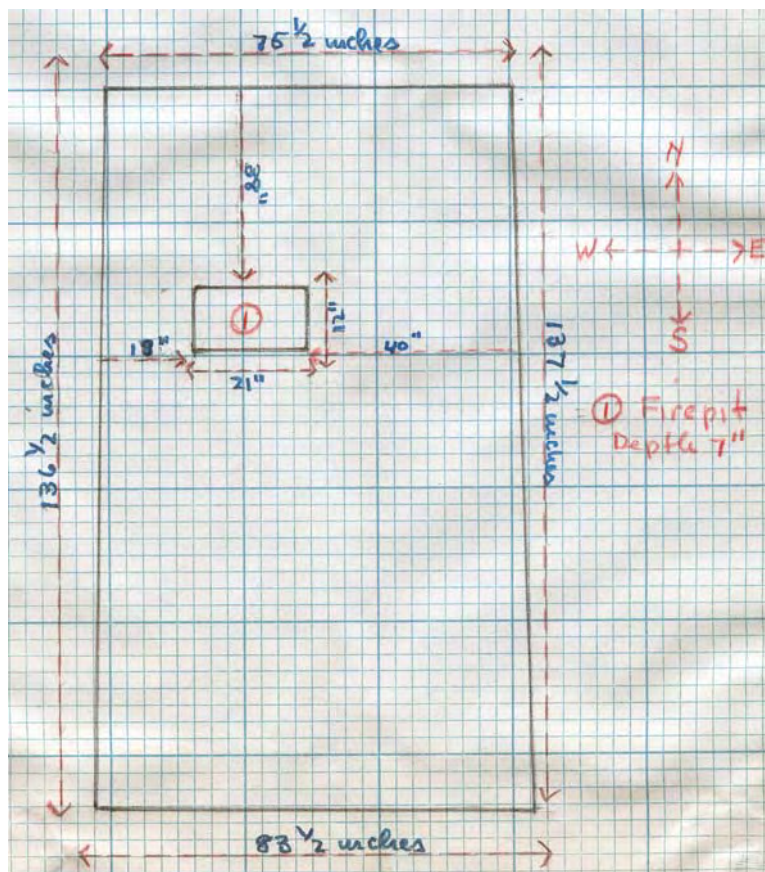
Just below Floor 1, a hearth was exposed in the northwest quadrant of the room, 38 inches (97 cm) from the north wall, 19 inches (48 cm) from the west wall, and 40 inches (102 cm) from the east wall. The hearth was partly capped by adobe (we suspect to provide a firm footing for Floor 1). The hearth, which proved to be associated with Floor 2, was 21 inches (53 cm) long by 12 inches (30 cm) wide and 7 inches (18 cm) deep. The bottom of the hearth was 2 1/2 inches (6 cm) below the level of Floor 3 (i.e., the hearth had been cut through Floor 3). Based on the photos, the hearth had been at least partly slab lined. The hearth fill and contents were not described. Sherds were numerous around the hearth; most were black utility pottery.

Floor 2 (Figure 2.14) was found 2 1/2 inches (6 cm) below Floor 1, and Floor 3 (Figure 2.15) was 4 1/2 inches (11 cm) below Floor 2. The fill between Floor 1 and Floor 2 contained sherds, two other artifacts, and faunal bone.

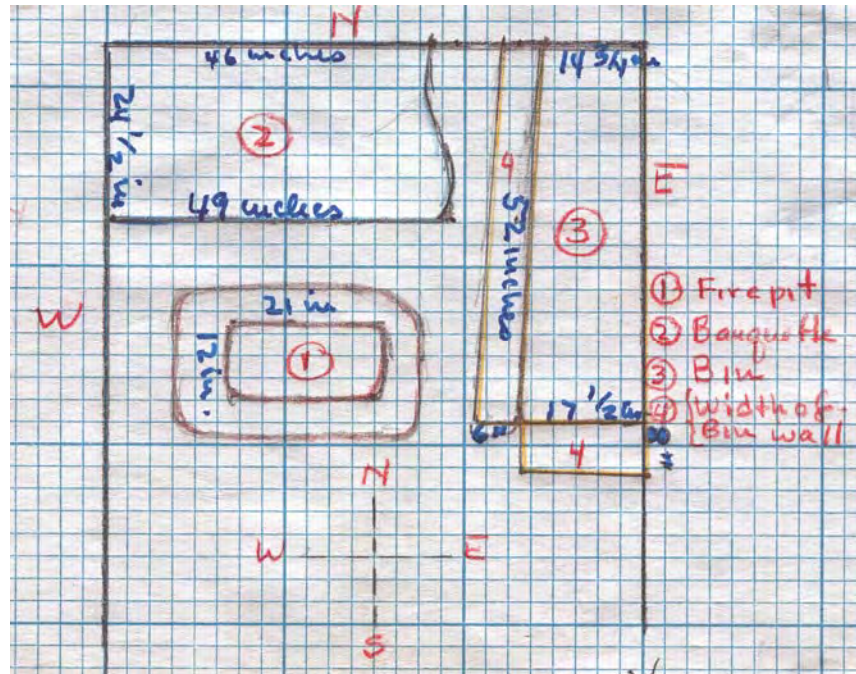




**Figure 2.13.** Room B-4, showing Floors 1 (top) to 3 (bottom).



**Figure 2.14.** Room B-4, plan of Floor 2.



**Figure 2.15.** Room B-4, Floor 3, plan of north end.

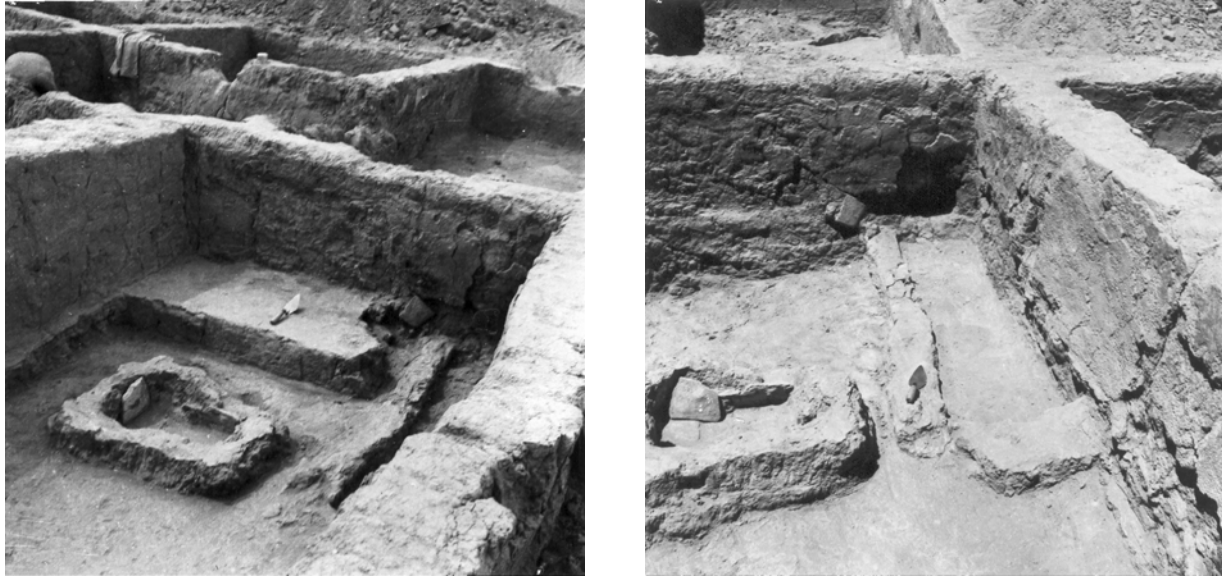
When excavated, the interior wall lengths for the room were: north, 75 1/2 inches (1.9 m); east, 137 1/2 inches (3.5 m); south, 83 1/2 inches (2.1 m); and west, 136 1/2 inches (3.5 m) (Figure 16). The resulting area is 75.6 square feet (7.0 m<sup>2</sup>). The north, east, and south walls were 8 inches (20 cm), 9 1/2 inches (24 cm), and 12 inches (30 cm) thick. The west wall was originally 15 inches (38 cm) thick but had been widened with an extra 2 to 4 inches (5–10 cm) of material, perhaps to strengthen it when Floor 1 was added to the structure.

At Floor 2, the northeast corner contained what appeared to be an “excess layer” of adobe (wall fall, or part of the floor?). This material contained both sherds and bones.

A banquette associated with Floor 3 was detected at the level of Floor 2. When exposed, Floor 3 included three features: the fire pit (intruded from Floor 2), the banquette (which extended along the north wall from the northwest corner), and a walled bin (extending along the east wall from the northeast corner) (Figure 2.16). The resulting “furnished” northern third of Room B-4 was thus distinguished from the rest of the room, which had no features at all.

The banquette was 24 1/2 inches (62 cm) wide along the west wall, 46 inches (117 cm) long at its back edge along the north wall, and 49 inches (125 cm) long across its front. It may have been longer originally; the northeast corner appeared to have been broken off. The top of the banquette was 28 inches (71 cm) below the surface in the northwest corner, that is, at the depth of Floor 1 at that point and 7 inches (18 cm) above Floor 3.





**Figure 2.16.** Two views of the Room B-4 features at the level of Floor 3.  
 Left: hearth, banquette, and partial view of bin. View to NW.  
 Right: view of bin; the banquette has been removed.

About 10 inches (25 cm) separated the east end of the bench from the west wall of the bin. The north and east walls of the room formed the north and east walls of the bin; the west and south walls were adobe.

The northeast corner the bin, like the banquette, was 28 inches (71 cm) from the surface. The “excess layer” of adobe in this area, noted earlier, may account for the 4 inch (10 cm) difference between this depth and the 24 inch (61 cm) depth given for Floor 1 in that corner. The interior of the bin was 52 inches (132 cm) long, 14 3/4 (37 cm) inches wide along the north wall, 17 1/2 inches (44 cm) wide at the south end, and 4 (10 cm) inches deep. The west wall was 6 inches (15 cm) thick and the south wall was 4 inches (10 cm) thick. Floor 3 of the room was the floor of the bin. The bin fill was not described; one artifact was recovered from that fill.

A viga hole was in the north wall, 3 1/2 inches (9 cm) from the northeast corner, 20 inches (51 cm) from the top of the wall, and 4 inches (10 cm) above the top of the bin. The hole was 11 1/4 (29 cm) inches wide and 9 inches (23 cm) high.

The room features were removed to allow excavation below Floor 3. The fill thus uncovered contained sherds, a few other artifacts, faunal bone, and a lump of burned adobe. The student was called away from Room B-4 to excavate a burial and to work in Kiva 2, halting work in the room.

## *Artifacts*

### **From the Field Notes**

Fifty-seven Glaze I and Glaze III sherds were collected from the surface of the room. Another 52 sherds, all but one Glaze I and Glaze III, were recovered from the fill down to the floor in the southwest corner. Excavating out toward the center of the room yielded another 140 sherds; four were Glaze II Largo Glaze-on-yellow; the rest were Glaze I and Glaze II. Only three faunal specimens had been recovered to this point.

Two metate fragments were recovered from the fill above Floor 1, in the southwest corner of the room. One measured 9 by 5 inches (23 by 13 cm); no dimensions were recorded for the second one. Five restorable pieces of a San Clemente Polychrome pot were found in the southeast corner just above Floor 1, and another metate fragment and two faunal bones were found on the floor. Altogether, 154 sherds were recovered from the fill above the floor or from the floor; most were either Glaze I or Glaze III. A 1 inch (2.5 cm) long cylindrical bone bead and a broken but restorable bone awl made from a scapula were recovered along the east wall of the room, near the floor. The awl was 5 inches long by 5 inches across at its widest point (13 by 13 cm). Faunal bone included cottontail, jackrabbit, turkey, antelope, white field mouse, mouse, and bobcat. The worked distal end of a turkey femur (4 by 1 1/4 by 1/2 inch; 10 by 3.2 by 1.3 cm) was found in the northeast corner of the room near the floor.

A cylindrical “flint polisher” (baton?) of deer antler (3 3/4 inches [9.5 cm] long, 1 inch [2.5 cm] in diameter) was found in the northwest corner of the room near the floor.

A shaft straightener of gray limestone was found just below a layer of adobe in the northeast corner. This artifact measured 3 1/4 by 1 3/4 inches (8.3 by 4.5 cm) and had a 1/4 inch (6 mm) groove near one end, as well as a groove along one edge.

Two polishing stones and a fragment of a cylindrical bone bead were found between the hearth and the banquette. One polishing stone was a gray limestone and measured 5 by 3 inches (13 by 8 cm); the second was a brown quartzite and measured 2 by 1 1/2 inches (5 by 4 cm). The bead fragment was 1 inch (2.5 cm) long by 3/8 inch (1.0 cm) in diameter.

The artifacts recovered between Floor 1 and Floor 2 (see above) were not described. The fill between Floor 2 and Floor 3 yielded a hammerstone-polisher of limestone and half of a cylindrical bone bead. The hammerstone-polisher was 3 1/4 inches (8.3 cm) long by 1 inch (2.5 cm) in diameter. The bead was broken lengthwise; its dimensions were not recorded.

A miniature oval clay pot, 2 1/4 inches (5.7 cm) across and 1 1/2 inches (3.8 cm) deep, was recovered from the bin. The pot contained soil with some vegetal matter.

An oval mano and an egg-shaped hammerstone, both of gray limestone, were found in the fill below Floor 3, between the west wall and the fire pit. The mano was complete and measured 5 1/2 by 3 3/4 by 1 1/2 inches (14 by 10 by 4 cm). The hammerstone was 2 inches (5 cm) long and 2 inches (5 cm) in diameter at its widest point. “Chlorite schist material in [the] form of a pendant” was found in the north wall, near the northwest corner, at a depth of 38 inches (97 cm).

This item was 1 3/4 inches (4.5 cm) long and 3/4 inch (1.9 cm) wide. There was no hole to indicate that it had been used as a pendant.

A bone spatula with a smooth surface was found in the debris surrounding the remains of the bin. No other information was recorded about this artifact.

## **Laboratory Counts**

### *Pottery*

The Room B-4 analyzed pottery assemblage of 790 sherds was 28 percent Glaze I sherds, with another 20 percent listed as untyped plain red (34 of those sherds were identified as utility ware). Three percent of the room assemblage consisted of Glaze II–IV sherds. Western wares were represented by two Zuni sherds, two Hopi sherds, and single specimens of named types: Heshotauthla Polychrome and Wallace Polychrome. Single sherds of biscuit ware and Socorro Black-on-white were also recorded. Utility sherds were 48 percent of the total and included a number of “coiled” and corrugated specimens.

### *Faunal Remains*

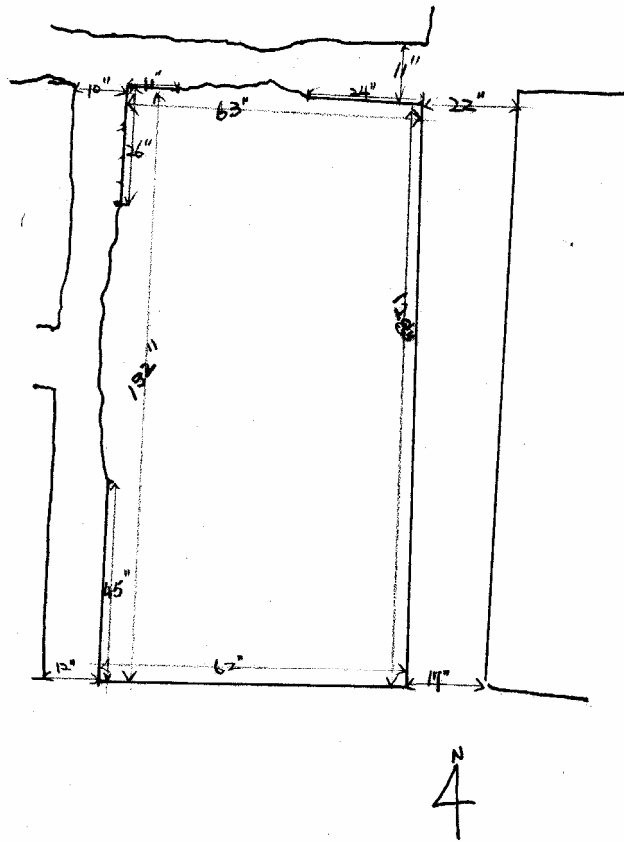
Because the student misrecorded the counts for one day, repeating the numbers from the day before, the recorded size of this assemblage is approximate—about 200 specimens. Taxa present in the sample included deer and antelope, jackrabbit and cottontail, rodents, and bobcat. Jackrabbit and cottontail made up roughly half the count, while bobcats were represented by at least one specimen.

## **Room B-5**

This large room, at the northeast corner of the room block, is shown on the maps as excavated and appears partly excavated or excavated in photos of Room B-4, immediately to the south (Figures 2.12 and 2.16). No notebook for Room B-5 has been found, there is no record of a student assigned to its excavation, and no information about it appears in the other notebooks. According to the field map, it was about the same size as Room B-4, though slightly narrower, and equal in north-south length to the combined north-south dimensions of adjacent (to the west) Rooms B-7 and B-11. Thus, it measured roughly 12 feet by 6 feet (3.7 by 1.8 m), with an area of 72 square feet (6.7 m<sup>2</sup>).

## **Room B-6 (Notebook 2003.24.13)**

Room B-6 was in the southeast quadrant of the room block. It was surrounded by Rooms B-8 and B-9 on the west, Room B-7 on the north, and Room B-4 on the east. An unexcavated area and Room B-3 were present to the south. The dimensions at the surface were north, 63 inches (1.60 m); east, 128 inches (3.25 m); south, 62 inches (1.58 m); and west 132 inches (3.34 m) (Figure 2.17).

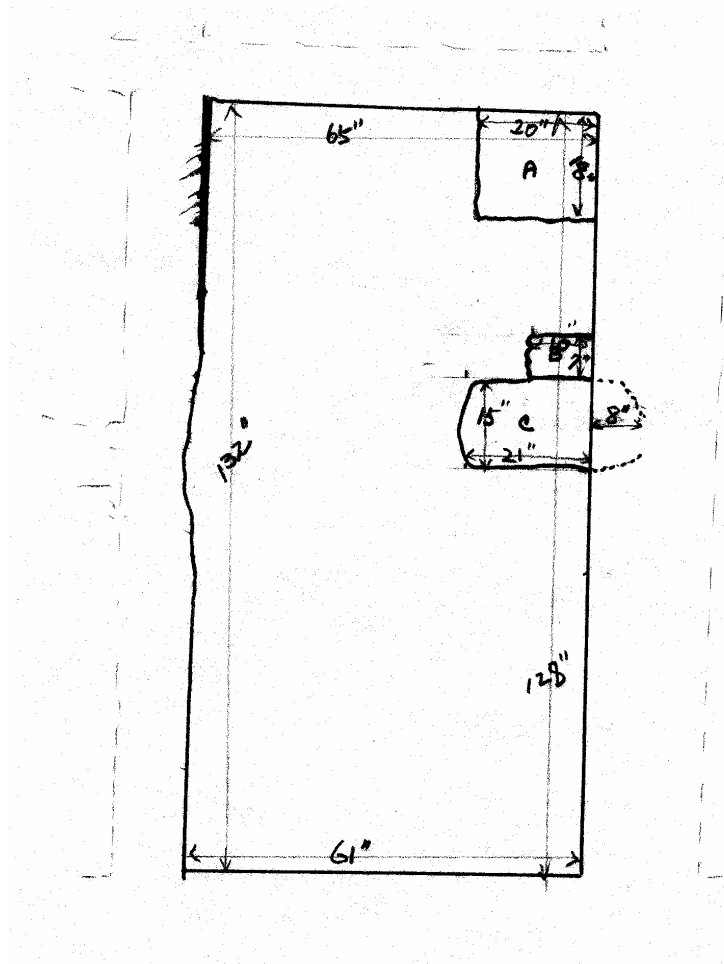


**Figure 2.17.** Room B-6 before excavation.

### *Excavation*

At Floor 1 the east and west walls were the same length as at the surface. The north wall was 2 inches (5 cm) longer, and the south wall was 1 inch (2.5 cm) shorter, for an area of 56.9 square feet (5.3 m<sup>2</sup>) (Figure 2.18).

The east and south walls were in good condition. The north and west walls were damaged and had to be exposed by working up from the floor. The student at first thought she had found a storage room floor (or perhaps a burial) 1 to 1 1/2 feet (30–46 cm) below the surface. Chunks of hard adobe were in the fill. More adobe chunks, with branch imprints, were found in the southeast corner of the room to a depth of 2 feet (61 cm). Digging from the northeast corner toward the west wall revealed no floor but more hard chunks of adobe. Although the adobe may have been roof or wall fall, it seemed more likely that the room was used for rubbish disposal after abandonment. A deposit of ash was present in the northwest corner, 3 feet (91 cm) below the surface. At 32 inches (81 cm) below the surface and 37 inches (94 cm) from the northeast corner was a “solid wall like piece,” 7 inches (18 cm) wide, extending from the east wall. A similar and parallel “chunk” of adobe near the east wall, 54 inches (137 cm) from the southeast corner, suggested the presence of a fire pit.



**Figure 2.18.** Room B-6 after exposure of Floor 1. Student's notes: A, soft sand platform; B, wall-like adobe; C, fire pit with vent shaft.

Two areas of painted plaster (the color was not mentioned) were found near the center of the east wall. A viga hole, 6 1/2 inches (17 cm) in diameter and 5 inches (13 cm) deep, was found in the east wall 5 inches (13 cm) below the wall top.

The actual floor (Floor 1) was identified 49 inches (124 cm) below the surface in the northeast and southeast corners, at 51 inches (130 cm) in the southwest corner, and at 48 inches (122 cm) in the northwest corner. The floor was in good condition, except in two places where the student thought there may have been hearths. The floor fill (to 6 inches [15 cm] above the floor) on the south side of the room was soft sand. A soft, platform-like area measuring 20 by 18 inches (51 by 46 cm) stood 5 1/2 inches (14 cm) above the floor in the northeast corner. A wall-like segment of adobe, 16 inches (41 cm) high and 7 inches (18 cm) wide, extended 10 inches (25 cm) from the east wall.

Only one of the two possible hearths turned out to be real. This feature included a ventilator shaft and was near the center of the east wall, 41 inches (104 cm) from the northeast corner and

adjacent to the adobe extension. The fire pit measured 21 inches (53 cm) east-west by 15 inches (38 cm) north-south and was 9 inches (23 cm) deep. The vent hole was 11 inches (28 cm) high and 8 inches (20 cm) deep and appeared to have extended through the wall to Room B-4 but was plugged with adobe. The only artifacts in the fire pit were three sherds and a piece of flint.

Room B-6 was ruined by the July 22 rainstorm, which damaged much of the room block. The west wall collapsed, so that Rooms B-6, B-8, and B-9 essentially became a single large space. A portion of the north wall was damaged as well, but the south and east walls remained standing.

### *Artifacts*

#### **From the Field Notes**

The student provided locations for objects found during unit excavation. Artifacts collected on the surface and in the first 5 inches (13 cm) of fill included sherds, bones, a shell pendant (possibly *Conus*), and a worked glaze black-on-red sherd. The pendant had a hole drilled near the top. The shell was broken by the excavator's shovel, and its dimensions were not recorded. The worked sherd was on the surface. It was in good condition and measured 1 by 7/8 by 3/8 inch (2.5 by 2.2 by 1.0 cm).

The fill down to 1 1/2 feet (0.5 m) contained more sherds and bones, another (probably *Conus*) shell pendant, another worked sherd, a broken concretion, and a complete bone awl. The worked sherd was plain glazeware and measured 15/16 by 11/16 by 3/16 inch (2.4 by 1.8 by 0.5 cm). It was found in the southwest corner, 1 foot (30 cm) below the surface. The bone awl, recovered from the bone bag, was 1 7/8 inches (4.8 cm) long.

At 2 feet (61 cm) deep in the south end of the room, the fill continued to yield bones and sherds, as well as a complete mano, two worked glaze black-on-red sherds, a bone awl, and a fossil shell. The mano consisted of two conjoining fragments and measured 10 by 5 by 1 inch (25 by 13 by 3 cm). A worked sherd, 1 foot (30 cm) below the surface, was broken. It was 1 3/16 inches long by 3/8 inch thick and 1 3/4 inches across at its widest point (3.0 by 1.0 by 4.5 cm). A second worked sherd, found at a depth of 1 1/2 feet (46 cm), measured 1 by 7/8 by 1/2 inch (2.5 by 2.2 by 1.3 cm). The awl was accidentally broken during excavation but had been complete. It was found 1 foot (30 cm) below the surface and was 5 7/8 inches (15.0 cm) long. The grayish-tan fossil shell was recovered in the southwest corner 1 1/2 feet (46 cm) below the surface and measured 1 1/8 by 3/4 inch (2.9 by 1.9 cm).

Objects found down to 3 1/2 feet (1.1 m) included two two-hand manos, the broken-off end of a possible bird effigy bowl, and a bone awl. One of the manos, found 2 3/4 feet (84 cm) below the surface, measured 8 by 4 1/4 by 7/8 inches (20.3 by 13.3 by 2.2 cm). The second mano, of gray stone, was oval with a half-moon cross section. The possible effigy fragment appeared to be the end of the tail from a bird-shaped glaze black-on-red vessel. The dimensions were not recorded.

The notes do not mention whether artifacts were found directly on the floor. In addition to sherds and faunal bone, the artifacts found at or near the floor included the restorable bottom of a plain

glazeware bowl and a bone awl. Though broken during excavation, this small awl had been complete, measuring 2 inches (5.1 cm) long and 1/2 inch (1.3 cm) in diameter at its widest point. It was found 4 feet (1.2 m) below the surface, 2 feet (61 cm) from the north wall and 1 foot (30 cm) from the east wall.

## Laboratory Counts

### *Pottery*

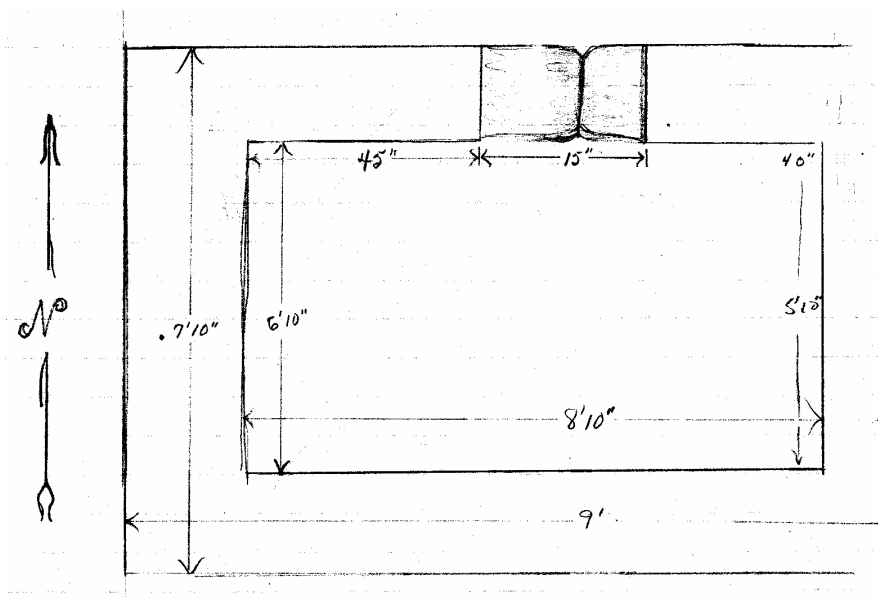
Nearly 28 percent of the Room B-6 assemblage of 858 sherds was identified as Glaze I. At least some portion of 205 sherds identified only as “plain” are likely to have been Glaze I (red) as well. Glazes II through IV accounted for 3 percent of the room assemblage, which also included two Zuni sherds, three Hopi sherds, and one Socorro Black-on-white sherd. Forty-two percent of the assemblage was utility ware, nearly all of it recorded as plain.

### *Faunal Remains*

The 134 recorded faunal specimens from Room B-6 did not include any unidentified specimens, which is suspicious. Jackrabbit and cottontail accounted for 60 percent, rodents for 22 percent, turkeys for 13 percent, and deer for 5 percent.

## Room B-7 (Notebook 2003.24.19)

Room B-7, shown before its excavation in Figure 2.19, was in the second full row of rooms from the north edge of the excavated portion of the room block. It was west of Room B-5, north of Room B-6, east of Room B-10, and south of Room B-11.



**Figure 2.19.** Room B-7 before excavation.

At the ground surface, the student recorded the interior dimensions of the room as: north, 100 inches (2.54 m); east, 70 inches (1.78 m); south, 106 inches (2.69 m); and west, 82 inches (2.08 m) (54.4 ft<sup>2</sup>; 5.05 m<sup>2</sup>) (Figure 23). Figure 2.19 shows the exterior dimensions as 9 feet (2.74 m) north-south by 7 feet 10 inches (2.39 m) east-west; but these numbers appear to be off. The student did not provide a floor plan or record dimensions at floor level.

### *Excavation*

About 60 sherds were present on the ground surface, most of them utility ware and redware. In the first 2 to 10 inches (5–25 cm) of the fill, in the northwest quadrant, the student encountered about 60 rodent bones, a few jackrabbit bone fragments, and 30 burned corncob fragments. The fill in the southwest quadrant contained a quantity of rodent bones, “flint debris” from tool manufacture, and discrete ash deposits, probably discarded refuse. Ashes were also plentifully mixed in with adobe roof fall.

At 18 inches (46 cm) down, the fill contained abundant faunal remains (including many rodent bones, a few from rabbits and birds, and one or two from deer), flakes of “flint,” chalcedony, and obsidian, and small burned corncobs. Between 18 and 30 inches (46–76 cm), the fill contained many bone fragments and splinters, a few large burned corncobs, at least 100 “flint” and obsidian flakes, and 150 sherds (primarily plain utility ware, with a number of Glaze I sherds and some unidentified plain redware). Down to 36 inches (91 cm), the fill continued to contain quantities of flakes (primarily chert, chalcedony, and obsidian) and sherds (perhaps 50, half of them utility ware). In addition, as much as 5 or 6 cubic inches (ca. 80–100 cc) of charred wood was present. The fill at this level was primarily adobe fragments and consolidated sand. Toward the southwest corner, 9 inches (23 cm) above the floor, was a lens of charcoal 1/8 to 1/4 inch (3–6 mm) thick. The fill in this area contained 13 flakes of chert and obsidian, two pieces of worked stone, and nine animal bones.

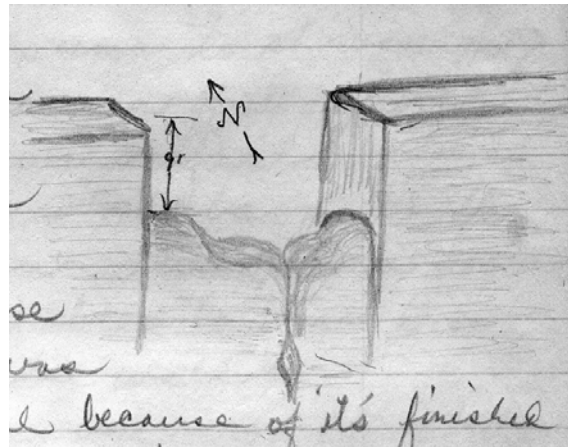
The fill from the 30 to 40 inch (76–101 cm) level was screened in anticipation of exposing the floor (though this did not happen). The screened fill yielded 50 or so sherds and numerous animal bones.

One foot (30 cm) south of the northwest corner and 8 inches (20 cm) below the surface, a slab of adobe extended into the room from the west wall. It was not attached to the wall.

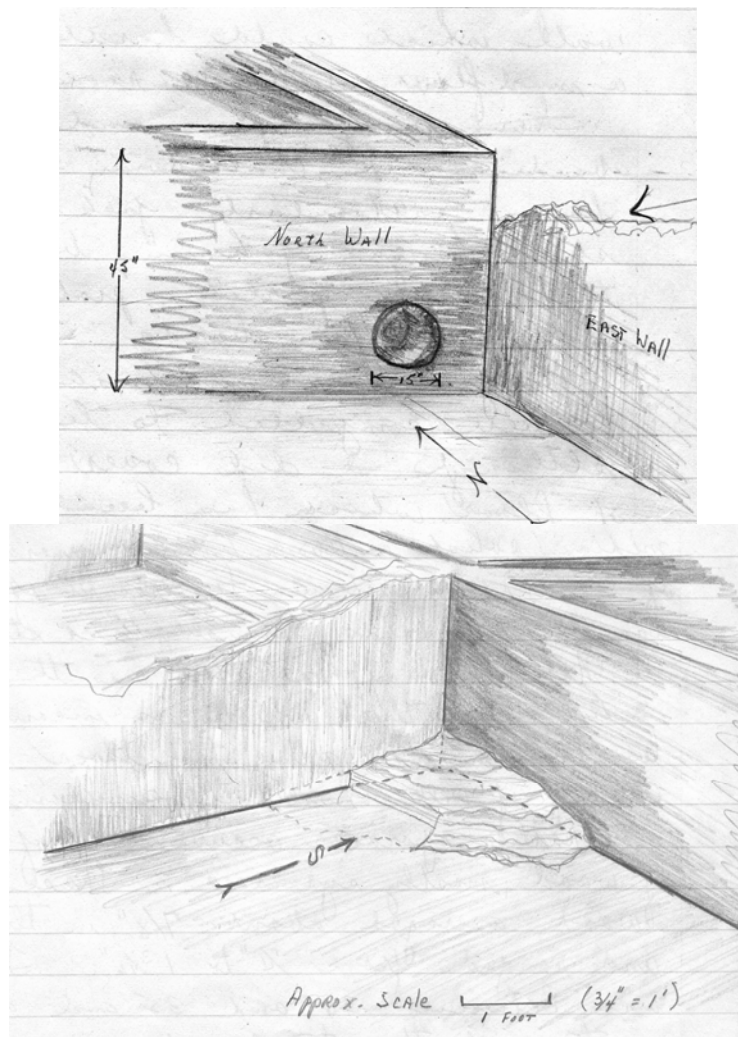
A plaster-finished opening was present in the top of the north wall, extending into Room B-11 (Figures 2.19 and 2.20). The opening was 15 inches (38 cm) wide and 9 inches (23 cm) deep on either side. The bottom curved unevenly down to an off-center vertical split or seam. The function of this feature was not determined (we suspect it of being an eroded filled doorway).

The student reported that he cleared the north wall of B-7 to the east into, he thought, Room B-5 (for which there are no notes) and down to a depth of 8 inches (20 cm) without at first finding an east wall for Room B-7. That wall proved to be offset to the east from the east wall of Room B-11 to the north and Room B-6 to the south; the student concluded that it was not “a part of the construction of this room” (Figure 2.21).





**Figure 2.20.** Sketch of the opening in the north wall of Room B-7.



**Figure 2.21.** Room B-7, northeast and southeast corners. The sketches show how the east wall of Room B-7 is offset from the east walls of the rooms to the north and south. The lower sketch also shows a sand deposit.

The rendered field map does not indicate such an offset to the north, nor do the photos showing Room B-5 in Notebook 2003.24.2, nor does the plan of Room B-11 in Notebook 2003.24.16. The missing B-5 notebook might have helped clarify these relationships.

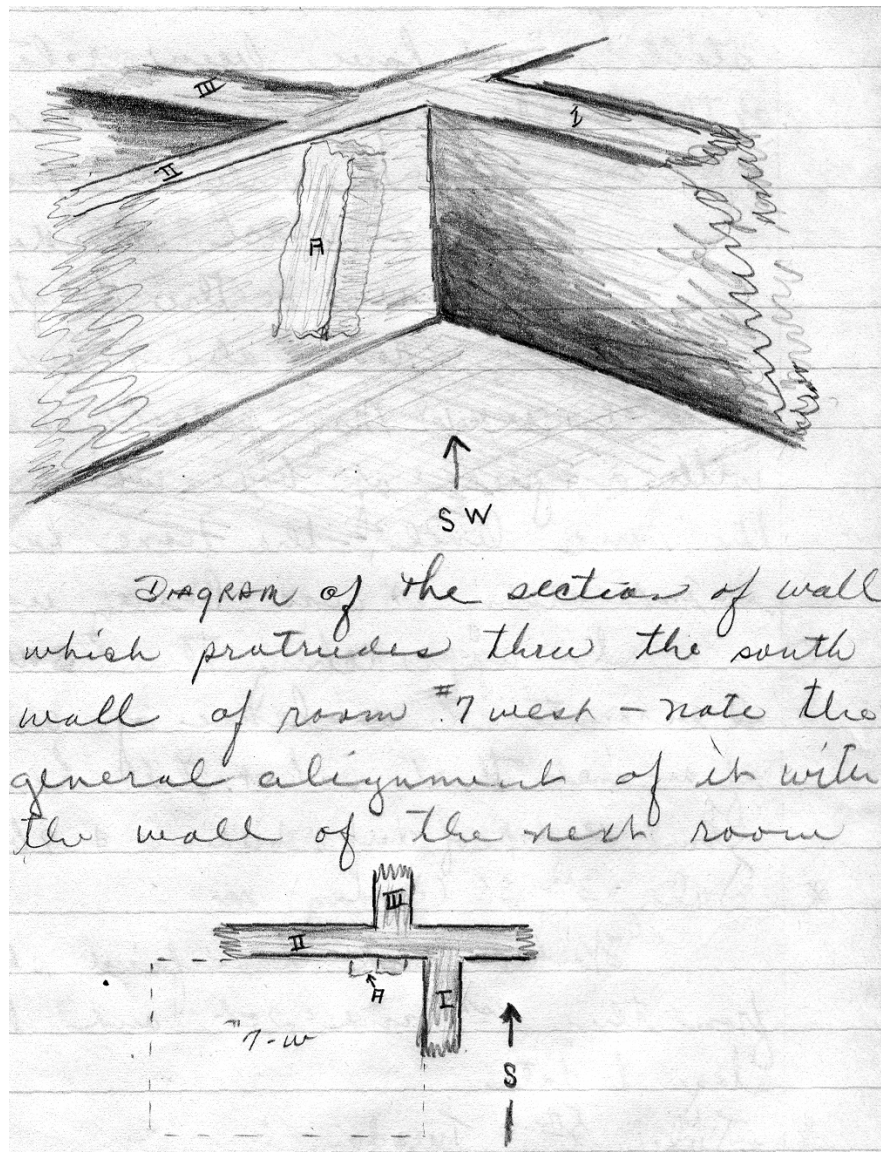
A hole was present in the north wall, 2 inches (5 cm) above the floor and 4 inches (10 cm) from the east wall (Figures 2.21 and 2.22). The hole was 15 inches (38 cm) in diameter at the opening, tapering inside and extending through the wall into the fill below the floor of Room B-11. Various other “peculiar structural indentations” were found in the north wall as well, as shown in Figure 2.22. Based on the location of this hole, the right edge of the photo is just where the east wall should be. The student noted that three pictures were taken of the north wall to show its structural anomalies from different perspectives, and that at least one of them showed the east wall, but Figure 2.22 is the only one located thus far.



**Figure 2.22.** Room B-7, north wall, showing hole.  
The possible sealed doorway is also shown.  
Photo found in student notebook.

Floor 1 was exposed at an average depth of 45 inches (1.14 m). It was 3 to 4 inches (8–10 cm) deeper on the south side of the room than on the north, as measured from the wall tops—the north wall had deteriorated more than the others. The floor surface was not clearly discernible throughout the room, but was identifiable where it curved up to meet the walls.

The south wall was found by following the floor. The student describes a wall end protruding from the south wall as “generally” aligned with the west wall of B-6, though that is not what his sketch seems to show (Figure 2.23). Sherds and bones with knife marks were at floor contact in the southwest portion of the room. The bones were jackrabbit femurs that may have been raw material for beads.



**Figure 2.23.** Wall stub “protruding through” west wall of Room B-7.

A few pieces of charcoal  $\frac{7}{8}$  inch (2.2 cm) in diameter, with a total of 30 or so clearly defined rings, were collected 20 inches (51 cm) below the surface. As they were associated with a 10 inch (25 cm) thick layer of debris from cleaning the east wall, their vertical provenience was unclear.

Less than 1 inch (3 cm) above the floor was a stratum 2 to 3 inches (5–8 cm) thick of well-consolidated aeolian sand containing 30 to 35 sticks, mostly sycamore. Only one or two of the sticks showed evidence of burning. The pieces were “about  $\frac{7}{8}$  inch in thickness and ranged from  $\frac{1}{4}$  to  $1\frac{3}{16}$  inch” (2.2 cm diameter, 0.6–3.0 cm long). Parts of the floor surface beneath the aeolian layer appeared to be cracked, sun-dried mud and were covered with a white powdery material that disappeared about 15 minutes after exposure. These areas were lower than the rest

of the floor, by up to 1 1/4 inches (3.2 cm). Bones, sherds, and worked stone were present on the floor.

In the southeast corner of the room was a deposit of stratified sand (see Figure 2.21). The layers were thicker in the corner and appeared to have flowed down toward the floor, perhaps from a hole in the roof before the roof collapsed. In the fill immediately below Floor 1 were at least 25 sherds, numerous bones, and 12 complete white-footed mouse (*Peromyscus leucopus*) skeletons.

Floor 2 was first exposed in the southeast corner of the room, 2 inches (5 cm) below Floor 1. Floor 2 was a very dark gray to black because of organic matter, and possibly charcoal and ashes. A stratum of decayed vegetable matter 1 inch (3 cm) thick, possibly the remains of matting, was found less than 1/4 inch (6 mm) above this floor. Floor 2 was in particularly good condition in the southwest corner. Two black-on-white sherds were found on the floor.

A rectangular fire pit with rounded corners was found in Floor 2, 21 inches (53 cm) from the east wall and 12 inches (30 cm; according to the illustration) or 6 inches (15 cm; according to the text) from the south wall (Figure 2.24, bottom). The fire pit was 19 inches long north-south by 13 inches wide (48 by 33 cm), with walls that tapered inward toward the bottom. The depth was not recorded. Extending 1 1/2 inches (4 cm) above the floor were remnants of an “adobe slab” that covered the fire pit when it was not in use. The fragments were found charred on the top and burned red on the underside. About 3 inches (8 cm) of ash were in the bottom of the pit, along with a few sherds. The sides of the fire pit were oxidized adobe, and the floor of the fire pit was lined with highly “polished” basalt slabs, probably from a broken metate.

A storage bin was in the northeast corner (Figure 2.24, top). The bin was 36 inches (91 cm) long east-west and, based on the student’s sketch, about 18 to 20 inches (46–51 cm) wide. The north and east walls of the bin were the room walls. The south wall of the bin was well defined. The floor of the bin appeared to be somewhat beneath the Floor 2 level (but whether it was actually a Floor 2 feature was not clear). The bin was plastered over when Floor 1 was constructed. Sherds and a bone awl were in the bin fill. The location of the awl suggested that the bin extended farther west than was apparent from the room excavation.

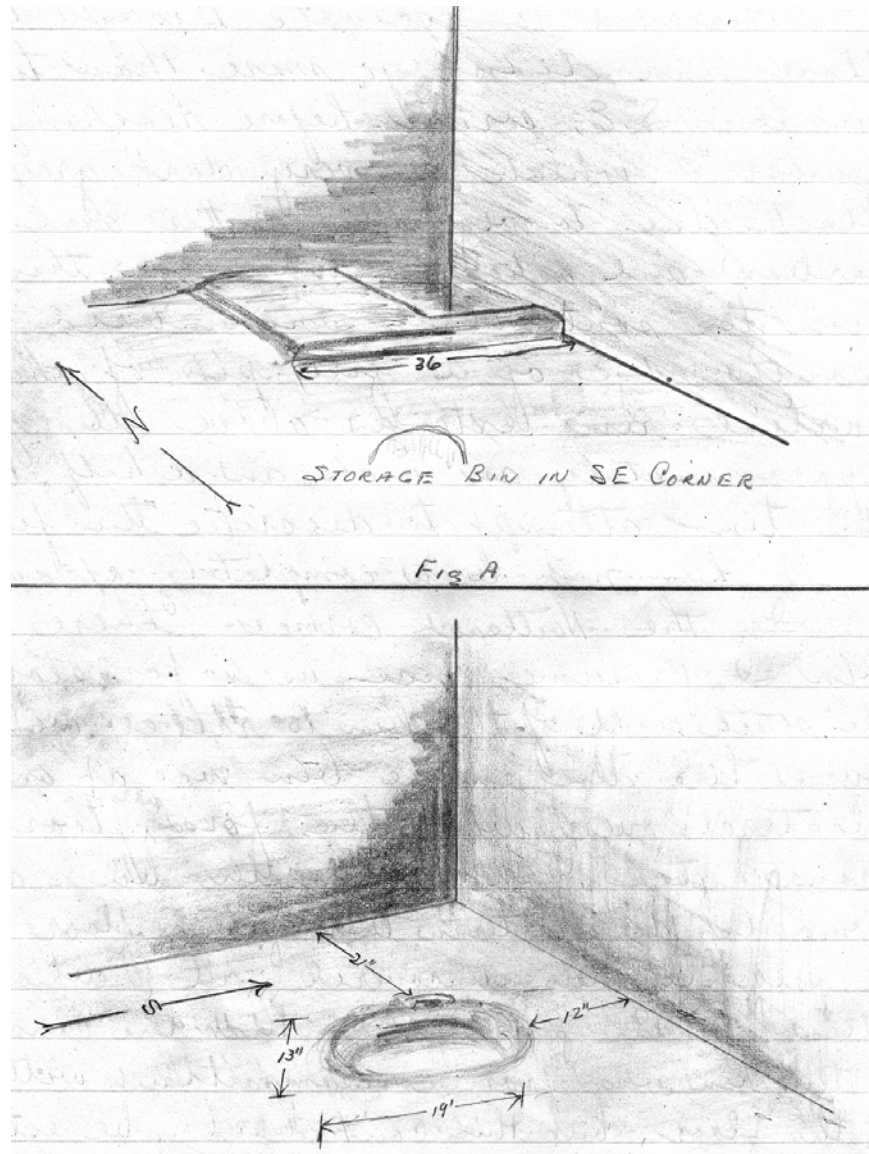
The student noted that the floor was cleaned for photography. Fill was left in 1 square foot (25 cm square) of the northwest corner of the room, for later study.

### *Artifacts*

#### **From the Field Notes**

The student provided rough horizontal locations, not reproduced here. At a depth of 8 inches (20 cm) was a “child’s toy” made from a hematite concretion (a little farther on, the student says it was sandstone). A sketch indicates that the “toy” was 7 cm long and 2.5 cm in diameter.

A nearly complete worked sherd measuring 1 by 7/8 inch (2.5 by 2.2 cm) was found at a depth of 10 inches (25 cm). The sherd was plain gray-white.



**Figure 2.24.** Room B-7, Floor 2 details. In the upper drawing, the location is mislabeled; the bin was in the northeast corner.

A vertebra from a young (13–14 months old) deer was found 10–12 inches (25–30 cm) below the surface. In the same area, a complete, highly polished bone awl 3 1/2 inches (8.9 cm) long was 9 inches (23 cm) down. Fifteen inches (38 cm) down was a hematite concretion, found with burned adobe and ashes.

A 1 inch (2.5 cm) long point from a bone awl was found at a depth of 2 feet (61 cm). At the same depth were (1) a Glaze I Black-on-yellow sherd with a design on the exterior and (2) a concretion of brown sandstone measuring 2 1/2 by 3/4 inches (6.4 by 1.9 cm). The interior of the concretion was smooth, suggesting that it had been worked.

A smoothing tool made from a turkey rib was 18 inches (46 cm) below the surface. This tool was 3 1/2 inches (8.9 cm) long, 3/8 inch (1.0 cm) wide, and less than 1/4 inch (0.6 cm) thick.

At 20 inches (51 cm) down was a complete obsidian arrow point, 1 1/4 inches (3.2 cm) long by 1/2 inch (1.3 cm) wide by 1/8 inch (0.3 cm) thick, with “very poor” symmetry.

At 21 inches (53 cm) down was a scraper measuring 2 1/4 by 1 7/8 by 3/8 inch (5.7 by 4.8 by 1.0 cm), of what the student thought was chert (red, yellow, and brown). The scraper was found with a possible leather fragment, but the state of deterioration of this specimen precluded a positive identification.

At 28 inches (71 cm) down was a pelecypod (marine snail) shell, possibly a trade item. The shell measured 1 by 5/8 by 1/4 inch (2.5 by 1.6 by 0.6 cm).

At 30 inches (76 cm) down was a large Glaze II Black-on-yellow bowl sherd. Some design elements were present on the exterior as well as on the interior. Four pieces of worked stone, probably metate fragments, and perhaps 150 chert and obsidian flakes were found in the same general area.

At a depth of 33 inches (83 cm) were sherds of a possibly restorable utility ware vessel. A complete bone awl made from the tibia of a jackrabbit was found at the same depth. The awl was 3 1/2 inches (8.9 cm) long and 3/8 inch (1.0 cm) wide across at its widest point.

A possible limestone mano fragment was recovered from the fill above the floor. Six inches (15 cm) above the floor was a black obsidian scraper, 1 1/4 inches across by 7/8 inch wide and 1/8 to 1/4 inch thick (3.2 by 2.2 by 0.3–0.6 cm). Nearby was a piece of bone that had been scored, apparently to make beads.

At floor contact, in the northwest portion of the room, were 16 sherds (9 utility, 4 plain red, 2 black-on-yellow, 1 Glaze I Black-on-yellow) and 2 bones (one a jackrabbit femur). A dozen pieces of wood 10 to 12 inches (25–30 cm) long and 1 inch (2.5 cm) in diameter, some burned, that appeared to be sycamore and probably not datable, were nevertheless collected. The wood was lying on the floor near adobe chunks, some also burned. None of the adobe had beam or reed impressions. Toward the south end of the room, another 35 sherds were on the floor and 100 were in the floor fill. The latest were Glaze II. Numerous bones were noted, some with cut marks. Half of a mano made of a slightly vesicular gray limestone was on the floor in the northeast quadrant of the room. The dimensions of this artifact were not recorded.

A worked glaze polychrome sherd, red and black on white, was embedded in the floor. It was carefully made and had a straight rim. A whole bone bead, 11/16 inch (6.8 cm) long and 3/8 inch (1.0 cm) in diameter, was also embedded in the floor. Nicks and abrasions on the ends indicated that it was worn with other beads on a string.

The niche at floor level in the north wall contained a light brown quartzite polishing stone and three sherds. Both ends of the polishing stone had been used for pecking and hammering. This

artifact was 2 1/2 inches long by 1 1/2 inches in diameter (6.4 by 3.8 cm). Two of the sherds were plain utility ware and the third was a Glaze I Black-on-red rim sherd.

The bone awl from the bin measured 3 1/8 inches long by 1/4 inch wide (7.9 by 0.6 cm). It was found 7 inches (18 cm) below the rim of the bin.

### Laboratory Counts

#### *Pottery*

The 1,247 analyzed sherds from this room constituted 2.9 percent of the site assemblage. Twenty-two percent of the sherds were Glaze I and 5 percent were Glaze II–IV. The 12 percent of the assemblage recorded as “plain red” probably were largely (if not entirely) from glaze red vessels. Eight sherds were Zuni, two were Hopi, two were Pueblo II, and one was Pueblo III. Utility ware sherds made up 59 percent of the assemblage; 98 percent of the utility ware sherds were plain.

#### *Faunal Remains*

The Room B-7 faunal assemblage of 175 specimens was 5 percent deer and antelope, 31 percent jackrabbit and cottontail, and 3 percent turkey. The 15 percent of the elements that were rodent bones may have included most of a single mouse skeleton. Unidentified remains accounted for one-fourth of the assemblage.

### Room B-8 (Notebook 2003.24.1)

Room B-8 was on the south edge of the excavated room block, bordered by Room B-16 on the west, Rooms B-9 and B-14 on the north, Room B-6 on the east, and unexcavated rooms on the south. At the surface the room was 14 feet (4.3 m) long by 7 feet (2.1 m) wide (98 ft<sup>2</sup>; 9 m<sup>2</sup>), with the long axis extending WSW–ENE (Figure 2.25).

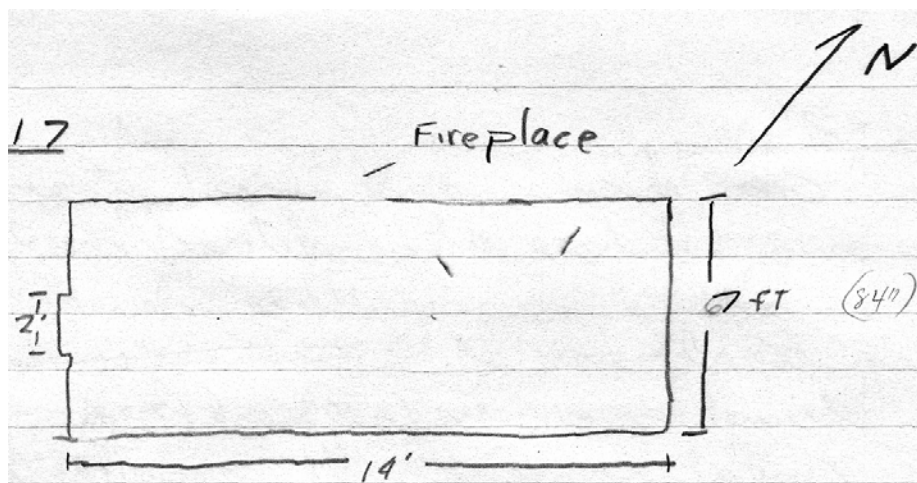


Figure 2.25. Room B-8, outline.

### *Excavation*

The area labeled “fireplace” in Figure 2.25 was at or near the surface and was later identified as only hardened sand. The excavator of Room B-14 to the north found a sealed doorway with a viga hole at the top of it in that room’s south wall, at roughly the same east-west position as the “fireplace” in Figure 29, 5 inches (13 cm) below the surface. The doorway was not excavated so cannot be directly linked to the enigmatic “fireplace” recorded for Room B-8. In fact, the student excavator of Room B-8 describes the finding of the viga hole in Room B-14 but does not indicate any association with his room.

In the center of the west wall, Figure 2.25 shows a 2 foot (60 cm) wide structure that looks like a possible door. This feature was not discussed in the text, and there is no other illustration of the room. In the adjoining room to the west, B-16, a door was identified in the west wall but not in the wall shared with Room B-8.

Charred corn kernels and cobs were found in the northeast corner of the room and in the “fireplace” area. A large quantity of charcoal was also found near the surface at the middle of the north wall, including pieces of charred wood with rings.

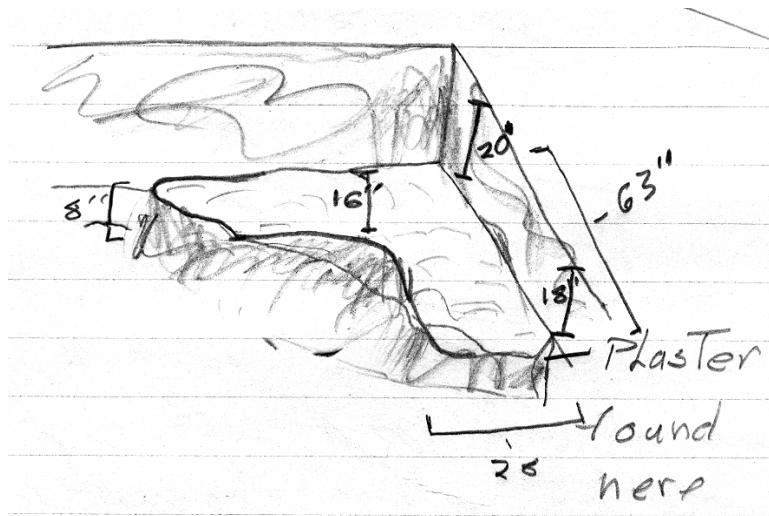
A possible floor was identified in the northwest corner of the room, 1 1/2 feet (0.5 m) below the top of the wall. Throughout the room, very few sherds and no other artifacts were present, down to 2 1/2 feet (0.8 m) below the top of wall. Excavation along the south wall from the southwest corner, intended to expose more of the possible floor, found only “vegetable fill.” The student noted a layer of charcoal with charred corn extending across much of the room. There was no further mention of a floor at this level, so the student must have concluded that the floor did not exist.

An ash lens 2 feet (0.6 m) long north-south was present in the center of the room; the depth was not recorded. Many utility ware sherds were noted in the vicinity, but the student did not mention whether any were found within the ash. During this day’s work the student found a concretion fragment at a depth of 3 feet (0.9 m), suggesting that the ash lens was at a similar depth.

Further excavation of the central third of the room (measured east-west) revealed nearly sterile sand containing some Glaze I glaze-on-red and glaze-on-yellow sherds. Excavation of the eastern third of the room, to a depth of 3 feet (0.9 m), yielded a charred corncob with attached kernels. At 4 to 4 1/2 feet (1.2–1.4 m), the fill was mostly nearly sterile sand with some sherds, most of them black-on-red.

The student identified material in the northwest corner of the room, at a depth of 18 to 20 inches (46–51 cm), as fallen wall with plaster (Figure 2.26). The wall fall was in a rough L shape, extending 63 inches (1.6 m) from the corner along the north wall and about the same distance along the west wall (based on the student’s drawing). The layer was 8 inches (20 cm) thick.





**Figure 2.26.** Room B-8, wall fall in northwest corner. North is to right.

The floor was exposed 60 inches (1.52 m) down in the southeast corner, the same depth as the floor of the combined Room B-9/B-14 just to the north. The floor was entirely covered by a mudflow containing pieces of charcoal and adobe. In the southwest corner, layered sand was present beneath the mudflow.

On July 25 the room was found to have been completely destroyed by the heavy rains the previous Friday. The floor had not been fully excavated, so no plan had been drawn.

A bone log in the notebook lists eight human bones not mentioned in the student's daily record. The human bones were found on the surface or in the top 30 inches (76 cm) of fill. No specific horizontal locations were provided. Burials 37 and 38 were in the southwest corner of Room B-14 to the north, at a depth of 30 inches (76 cm). Burials 35 and 36 were in Room B-15 to the southwest, at depths of 20 and 16 inches (51 and 41 cm). Perhaps the human skeletal elements from Room B-8 derived from those burials.

### *Artifacts*

#### **From the Field Notes**

Approximate horizontal locations were provided for items in the room fill but are not included here.

A few sherds and a bone awl were recovered near the surface.

Several Glaze I glaze-on-yellow sherds found near the surface, within a 4 foot (1.2 m) area, may have been from the same bowl. More pieces were found throughout the northeast quarter of the room "by Dr. Schultz (from S.A.)" (a visitor from San Antonio or South America?). More sherds

of the same type were recovered about 3 feet (0.9 m) down, and at that point it appeared that a reconstructible vessel might be present.

Turkey leg bones were recovered 2 feet (0.6 m) below the surface.

A concretion fragment was found 3 feet (0.9 m) down. A wolf skull was then found, presumably at a similar depth.

A partial mano was found 3 1/2 feet (1.1 m down); it measured 6 inches by 4 inches (15 by 10 cm). Part of a metate was found at the same depth.

A complete mano was found at a depth of 4 feet (1.2 m). It was 6 inches (15 cm) long. At the same depth, the student found the tip of a bone awl and another awl missing its tip (the two did not conjoin).

Below the wall fall in the northwest corner of the room was a complete bone awl, 7 “3/2”<sup>2</sup> inches (probably between 18 and 20 cm) long by 1/2 inch (1.3 cm) in diameter. It was 50 inches (1.27 m) below the surface. A 2 inch (5 cm) diameter segment of a “toy bowl” and part of a metate (8 “3/2” by 4 “3/2” inches; probably 20–23 cm by 10–13 cm) were recovered from this same area, at the same depth.

A shaft straightener was found at a depth of 4 feet 5 inches (1.35 m), along with a metate fragment.

A bone bead pendant was found at a depth of 4 feet 6 inches (1.37 m). The pendant was 1 inch (2.5 cm) long and perforated near one end.

Most of a bone awl was found near the floor. The proximal end was missing, but it was well polished and otherwise in good condition.

A mano fragment, 6 inches (15 cm) long by 2 1/2 inches (6 cm) wide, was found on the floor in the northwest quadrant of the room.

The student also found a bone gorget but did not record its provenience or describe it, other than to say that his trowel had broken it. A sketch (Figure 2.27) indicates that this artifact was 3 inches (8 cm) long, hollow, and slightly curved, with a hole drilled near each end.

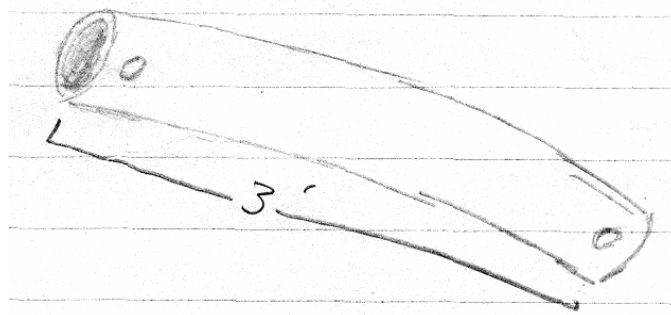
## **Laboratory Counts**

### *Pottery*

The 1,024 sherds from Room B-8 made up 2.5 percent of the site assemblage. Forty-seven percent were Glaze I sherds and 6 percent were Glaze II–IV. Another 16 percent were recorded as “unidentified plain glaze.”

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<sup>2</sup> This is one of three places where the student wrote “3/2”—probably meaning either 1/2 or 3/4.



**Figure 2.27.** Gorget from Room B-8. The length was most likely 3 inches (8 cm), not 3 feet (0.9 m).

Ten Zuni sherds, seven Hopi sherds, and one Heshotauthla Polychrome were recorded. Early whitewares were represented by five Socorro Black-on-white sherds. Utility ware sherds were just over 30 percent of the assemblage; 99 percent of the utility ware sherds were plain.

#### *Faunal Remains*

The 204 faunal specimens recorded for this room were 5 percent deer and antelope, 70 percent jackrabbit and cottontail, and 21 percent turkey. The assemblage also included a wolf skull and an eagle talon.

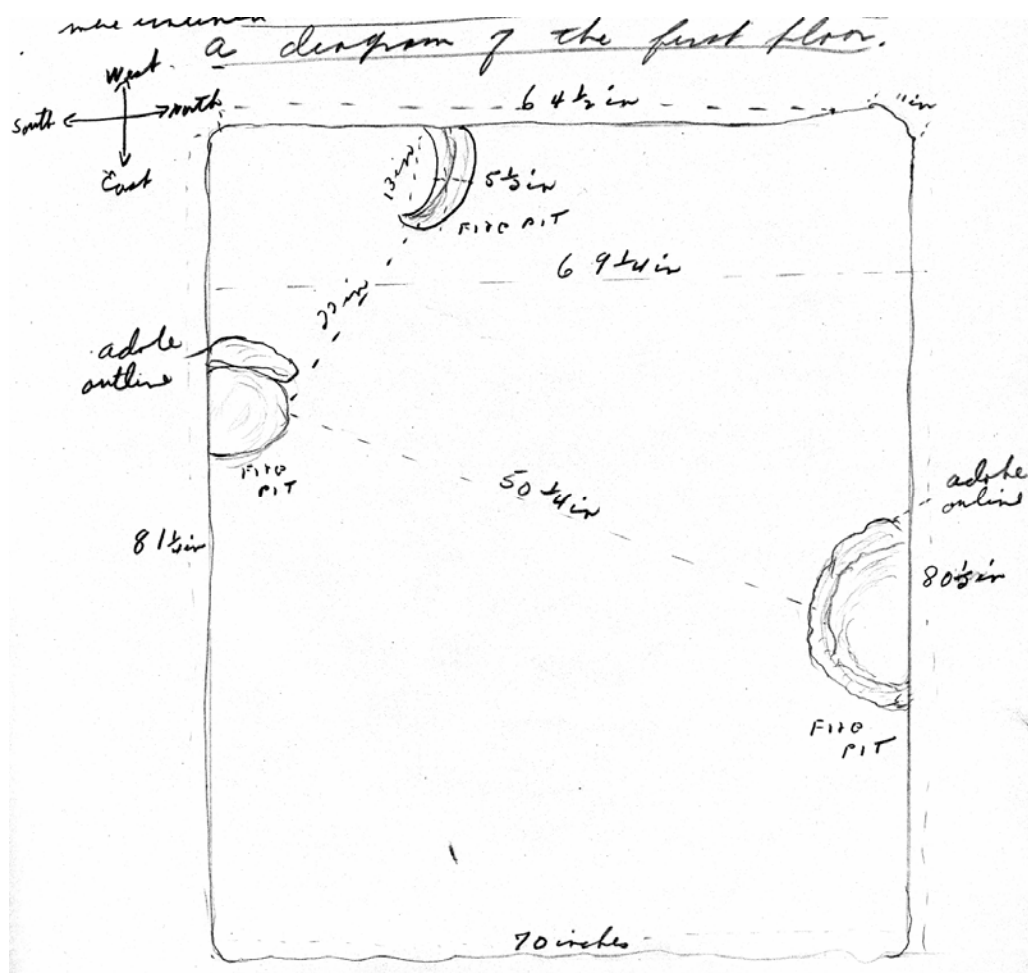
### **Room B-9/B-14 (Notebook 2003.24.5)**

Adjacent Rooms B-9 (to the east) and B-14 (to the west), directly north of Room B-8, were one room at a lower level, with a dividing wall that extended 4 inches (10 cm) below the surface. The student assigned to Room B-9 withdrew from the class, and there are no notes of that work. The student working in B-14 took over B-9, by which time it was clear that they were one room.

#### *Room B-14*

The upper wall lengths in Room B-14 were: north 80 1/2 inches (2.04 m), east 70 inches (1.74 m), south 81 1/4 inches (2.06 m), and west 64 1/2 inches (1.64 m) (Figure 2.28). The north, south, and west walls of the room were visible on the surface; the east wall (the common wall with Room B-9) was found by following Floor 1, exposed along the south wall toward the east end of the room. The floor was continuous with the walls, curving down and leveling off, then sloping toward the center. The dividing wall was thinner than the others and in poor condition, having collapsed down to floor level in several places.

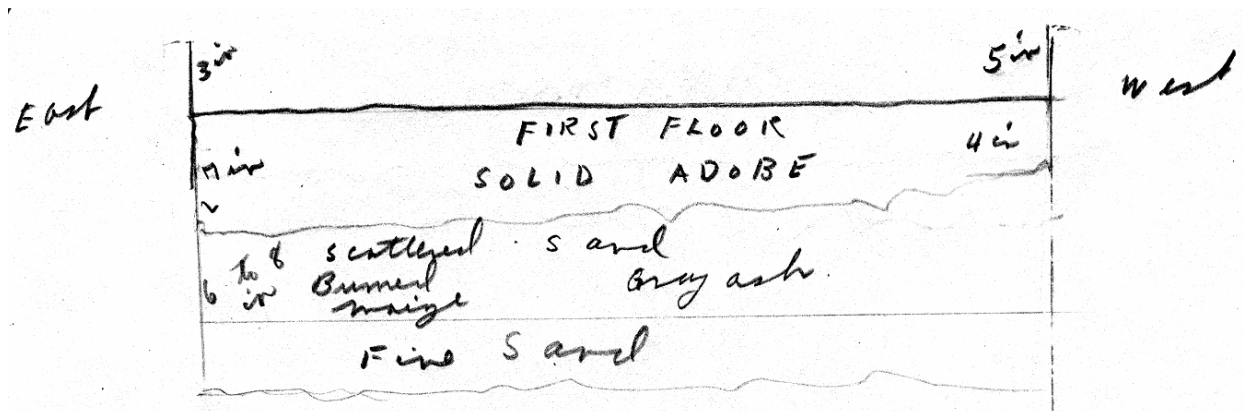
A quantity of charred maize was found in the center and eastern portions of the room, at a depth of 6 to 8 inches (15–20 cm). The walls showed no signs of burning, so the corn may have been on a roof that burned, or else represented post-occupational trash.



**Figure 2.28.** Room B-14, plan after exposure of Floor 1. North is to the right.

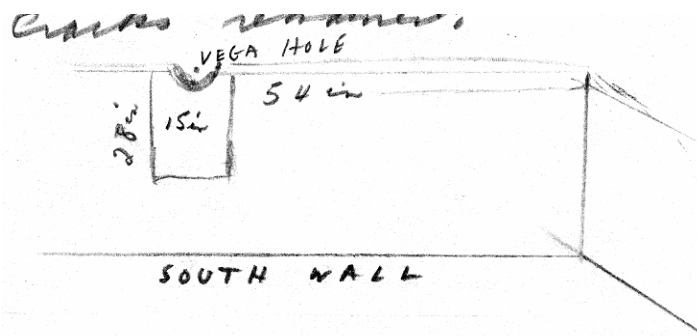
Floor 1, uncovered 3 to 5 inches (8–13 cm) below the exposed wall tops, was of hard adobe 4 to 7 inches (10–18 cm) thick. It was in good condition except on the west side, where it was broken and separated from the wall. Three floor features, all fire pits, were present in this section of the room, abutting the north, west, and south walls. Fire Pits 1 and 3, against the north and south walls, were semicircular or rounded and collared with adobe; no dimensions were given. Fire Pit 2 was a partial crescent in shape, 5 1/2 inches (14 cm) across at its widest point and extending 13 inches (33 cm) from the wall. According to the excavation notes, Fire Pit 2 was built up above the floor, but the summary description at the end of the field session describes it as level with the floor and lacking a collar. All three pits contained a fine, light gray ash with sand at the bottom, and all were unlined. The only materials recovered from the fire pits were two small charred maize fragments from the crescent-shaped pit. At this level, Room B-9 was filled with adobe wall fall.

The fill beneath Floor 1 was 6 to 8 inches (15–20 cm) of sand with “much fine gray ash” and small pieces of charcoal (Figure 2.29). It was at this point that the student discovered that the east wall did not continue below Floor 1. Below the layer just described, the fill was fine sand.



**Figure 2.29.** Room B-14, profile of Floor 1 and layers below.

A viga hole was present in the south wall just below the floor, 57 inches (1.45 m) from the southwest corner. The hole was sealed with an adobe plug, 7 1/4 inches long by 4 3/4 inches in maximum diameter (18.4 by 12.1 cm), that bore finger impressions. No plaster was found on the walls. The viga hole was at the top of what appeared to be a doorway sealed with adobe, 28 inches high and 15 inches wide (71 by 38 cm), 54 inches (1.37 m) from the southwest corner (Figure 2.30).



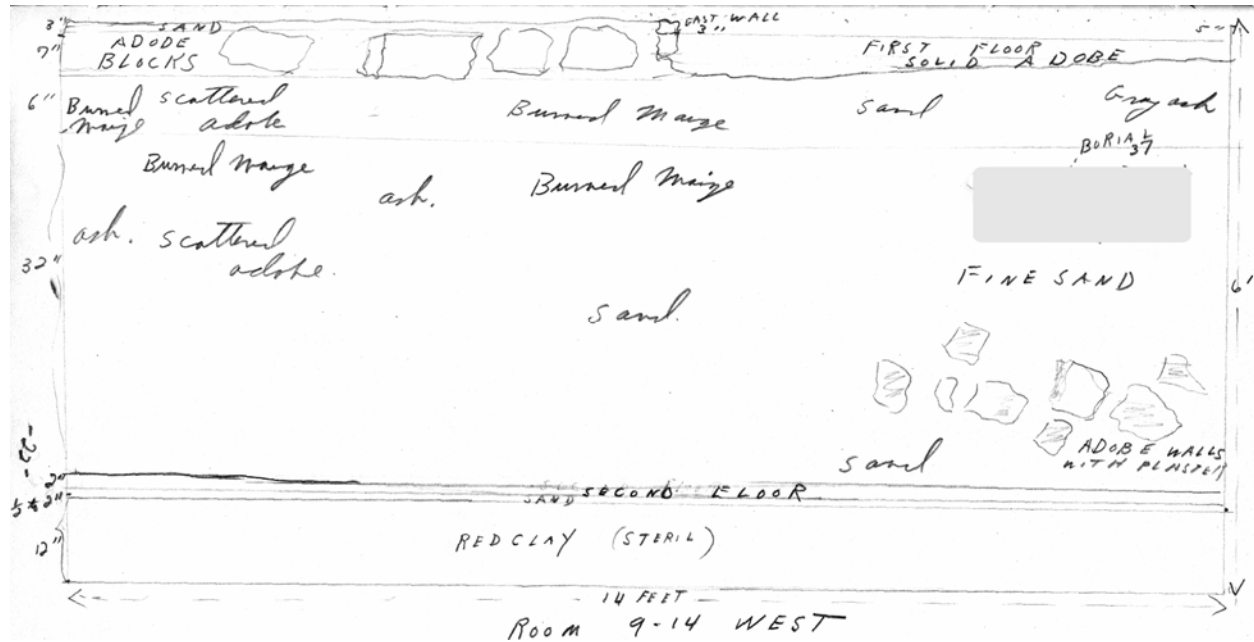
**Figure 2.30.** Room B-14, features in south wall.

#### Room B-9

Room B-9 was excavated to a depth of 2 to 3 feet (0.6–0.9 m) by the student originally assigned to it. No floor was identified at the depth of Floor 1 in Room B-14. Several large pieces of wall fall were present within Room B-9, just below the surface (the student completing the excavation stated that this material was photographed). The walls within Room B-9 were not plastered.

### Room B-9/B-14

At depth, Rooms B-9 and B-14 were a single room with a single floor (Figure 2.31). This floor was about as deep as the one in Room B-8 to the south. The dimensions of the combined room were: north, 14 feet 3 1/2 inches (4.36 m); east, 5 feet 3 1/2 inches (1.61 m); south, 13 feet 10 inches (4.22 m); west, 5 feet 6 inches (1.68 m) (75.9 ft<sup>2</sup>; 7.1 m<sup>2</sup>).



**Figure 2.31.** Profile of Room B-9/B-14, facing south. An included sketch of Burials 37 and 38 has been covered (gray rectangle).

The remains of a double burial—an infant (Burial 37) and a woman in her middle to late twenties (Burial 38)—were found in the southwest corner of Room 14, 30 1/4 inches (71 cm) below the tops of the walls. The student's sketch is not reproduced here, but should be consulted during studies of the burial. The woman had been covered with a plain twill mat; the infant appeared to have been wrapped in a rabbit or feather robe. The woman was tightly flexed on her right side and faced north. A Glaze I black-on-yellow bowl was found oriented on edge, in front of and facing away from the adult's head. A red corrugated bowl with black interior designs was found on top of the woman's left hand. (Also, seven human bones were recovered from the surface of Room B-14).

The infant was in front and next to the woman's chest and stomach, "upside down" (with its head toward her pelvis and its pelvis toward her head). The sandy fill below the burials contained fragments of fallen wall, some with plaster.

In the east half of the room the fill contained much adobe, some of it burned, with ash and charcoal. A squash seed was found 3 feet (0.9 m) below the surface. From 3 feet to 3 1/2 feet (0.9–1.1 m), the fill was sand with large pieces of adobe.

At 4 1/2 feet (1.4 m) the fill was sand, which contained large blocks of adobe in the northwest quadrant of the room. Some of the adobe had plaster. It appeared to be wall fall, even though there was no plaster on any of the standing walls.

The floor, which sloped toward the center of the room, was in poor condition and difficult to follow. Scattered adobe was present just above the floor, and flecks of decayed organic material were present on the floor's surface. A piece of adobe with a clear impression of an ear of corn, found just above the floor, suggested to the student that the decayed organic material was maize stored in the room. No features were found in this floor.

The floor was 1 1/2 to 3 inches (4–8 cm) thick, uneven, and broken in several places. The final recorded depths were: northeast and southwest corners, 55 inches (1.40 m); southwest corner, 59 inches (1.50 m); northwest corner, 58 inches (1.47 m); center of the south wall, 68 inches (1.73 m). Immediately below the floor was a layer of fine sand 1/2 to 2 inches (1–5 cm) thick, with flecks of charcoal and a few sherds, and a bone awl. Beneath the fine sand was a layer of red clay, apparently sterile. A unit 1 meter square and 1 foot (0.3 m) deep excavated into the clay, in the southwest corner of the room, yielded no cultural materials.

The wall separating this room from Room B-6 to the east collapsed during the heavy rain on July 22. No further excavation was conducted, and no floor plan was drawn.

### *Artifacts*

#### **From the Field Notes**

Six fragmentary objects were found above the eastern portion of the floor of Room B-14. One was a mano fragment, 3 1/8 inches long by 2 3/8 inches wide (8.0 by 6.0 cm). Another was a piece of charred maize. No dimensions were given for the other four (three were collected): a chalcedony flake, a small piece of travertine (probably part of a pendant), a fragment of an obsidian arrow point, and part of a polishing stone.

Artifacts from the west side of the room were: a fragment of a shaft straightener (1 1/2 by 1 1/2 inches; 3.8 by 3.8 cm); a polishing stone of slate (3 1/4 by 2 by 3/16 inch; 8.3 by 5.1 by 0.5 cm); a polishing stone of red material (1 1/2 by 1 1/8 by 3/4 inch; 3.8 by 2.9 by 1.9 cm); a polishing stone of unknown material (3 1/2 by 2 by 1 3/4 inches; 8.9 by 5.1 by 4.5 cm); a cylindrical bone bead (1 by 3/8 inch; 2.5 by 1.0 cm); a quartzite hammerstone (2 1/2 by 2 1/2 by 1 3/4 inches; 6.4 by 6.4 by 4.5 cm); a mano fragment (4 1/4 by 4 1/8 by 1 1/2 inches; 10.8 by 10.5 by 4.5 cm), and a worked Glaze I black-on-red sherd (1 1/2 by 7/8 by 7/32 inch; 3.8 by 2.2 by 0.6 cm).

An unfinished calcite bead, 5/16 by 1/4 by 1/16 inch (8 by 6 by 2 mm), was found on the Room B-14 floor. A bone bead, 11/16 by 7/16 inch (18 by 11 mm), was found embedded in the southeast quadrant of the floor.

In the fill 6 inches (15 cm) beneath the Room B-14 floor (that is, in the fill of Room B-9/B-14) were four bone beads within a 1 foot (30 cm) diameter area. Their dimensions were not given.

Other items in the fill, apparently at a similar depth, included a fragment of worked bone, 2 1/2 inches long by 3/32 inch in diameter (6.4 by 0.2 cm); a bone bead, 3/4 by 9/32 inch (1.9 by 0.7 cm); a red jasper polishing stone, 1 1/16 by 7/8 by 1/2 inch (2.7 by 2.2 by 2.3 cm); and a bone awl fragment, 3 1/2 inch by 1/2 inch by 1/8 inch (8.9 by 1.3 by 0.3 cm).

A complete bone awl, 4 3/16 inches long and 3/8 inch wide (10.6 by 1.0 cm), was recovered 16 1/2 inches (42 cm) below the Room 14 floor.

At 25 inches below the floor was the Glaze I yellow bowl associated with Burial 38. The bowl was small (5 3/4 inches [15 cm] in diameter, 2 inches [5 cm] deep) and was found oriented “on edge” in front of the face of Burial 38, with the interior of the vessel facing north. The bowl was 52 inches (1.32 m) from the southwest corner of the room and 8 1/2 inches (22 cm) from the south wall. The rim was chipped during excavation.

A corrugated black-on-red bowl, 6 3/4 inches (17 cm) in diameter and 3 1/4 inches (8 cm) deep, was also found with Burial 38. It was 39 inches (99 cm) from the southeast corner, at a depth of 3 1/2 feet (1.1 m). It was upright but broken and fell into several pieces when removed. The body of the vessel was not found.

A hammerstone measuring 3 3/4 by 3 1/2 by 2 inches (9.5 by 8.9 by 5.1 cm) was also found in the fill between the floors. A squash seed and half of a mano were recovered at 3 feet (0.9 m). A piece of burned adobe with the impression of a branch or twig was also found at this depth.

A hammerstone (?) of tuff, measuring 3 1/4 by 2 1/2 inches (8.3 by 6.4 cm), was found at a depth of 4 1/2 feet (1.4 m). A piece of adobe with a possible cord impression was also found.

## **Laboratory Counts**

### *Pottery*

In all, 2,952 sherds (7 percent of the site assemblage) were recovered from these rooms: 644 from Room B-9, 1,596 from Room B-14, and 712 from the combined lower level Room B-9/14. Glaze I sherds accounted for 20 percent of the room assemblage (Room B-9, 33 percent; Room B-14, 18 percent; Room B-9/14, 15 percent). No Glaze IV sherds were recovered from Rooms B-9 or B-14, and no Glaze II sherds were recovered from Room B-9. Overall, Glaze II–IV sherds were 3.8 percent of the analyzed assemblage from these rooms. The lower provenience, Room B-9/14, yielded no Western or whiteware sherds. Rooms B-9 and B-14 contained four Zuni sherds, 18 Hopi sherds, and 13 “Socorro” sherds. All of the “Socorro” sherds and all but one of the Hopi sherds were identified as utility types. Other utility ware sherds from these rooms constituted 41 percent of the room assemblage.

### *Faunal Remains*

Compared to the pottery assemblage, the number of faunal remains recovered from these rooms was very small. At 101 specimens, it was in fact the smallest room-level faunal assemblage recorded, representing 1.6 percent of all analyzed faunal remains. This result is due in part to the



original excavator of Room B-9 having collected only four faunal specimens and to the failure to include any unidentified remains in the notes; nevertheless, it is a modest collection. The proportions of taxa were not out of line with those from other contexts: 11 percent deer and antelope, 52 percent jackrabbit and cottontail, and 16 percent turkey. One or two hawk bones were collected as well.

### **Room B-10 (Notebook 2003.24.15)**

Room B-10 was in the central portion of the room block, with Room B-12 to the north, Room B-7 on the east, Room B-9/B-14 on the south, and Room B-13 on the west. At the tops of the walls, the room dimensions were: north, 109 inches (2.77 m); east, 73 inches (1.85 m); south, 95 inches (2.41 m); and west, 84 inches (2.13 m) (55.6 ft<sup>2</sup>; 5.2 m<sup>2</sup>).<sup>3</sup> Where first exposed, the surfaces of all four walls were dark, well plastered, and in good condition.

#### *Excavation*

Excavated fill to 12 cm was screened for sherds, bones, and other items. The fill consisted primarily of hard sand with scattered charcoal and ash, as well as adobe melt and chunks, some with burning but none with impressions. About 1,100 sherds and more than 100 animal bones were found on and near the surface, along with obsidian, chalcedony, and chert flakes but no formal flaked stone tools or ground stone artifacts.

Each wall bore multiple layers of very thin (1/32 inch; 0.8 mm) alternating layers of dark plaster and plain adobe: five to seven layers on the north wall, three or four layers on the east wall, eight layers on the south wall, and three layers on the west wall. A 5 inch (13 cm) wide wall plug or beam rest was present at the top of the south wall, near the center.

From 5 to 10 cm below the surface the fill continued to be hard sand containing sherds, bone, and other items. An isolated human rib bone, 23.5 cm long, was found 10 cm below the surface. The only other bones nearby were jackrabbit and turkey.

Along the west wall, at a depth of 8 cm, was a “cist-like arrangement” of stones, some flat and some round, with an ash lens at the top. Associated items included bones of jackrabbit and turkey and sherds from a Glaze IV pot. This material was left pedestaled. Subsequent excavation showed that the stones and artifacts did not define a formal feature. The front of the pedestal was scraped to reveal its stratigraphy, which consisted, from top to bottom, of sand and fill, sherds and ash, and adobe melt and chunks. The column contained numerous sherds but few bones. Just south of the pedestal, the student found a thin wall or partition with a rounded top. This later proved to be a cist in the southwest corner of the room (see below).

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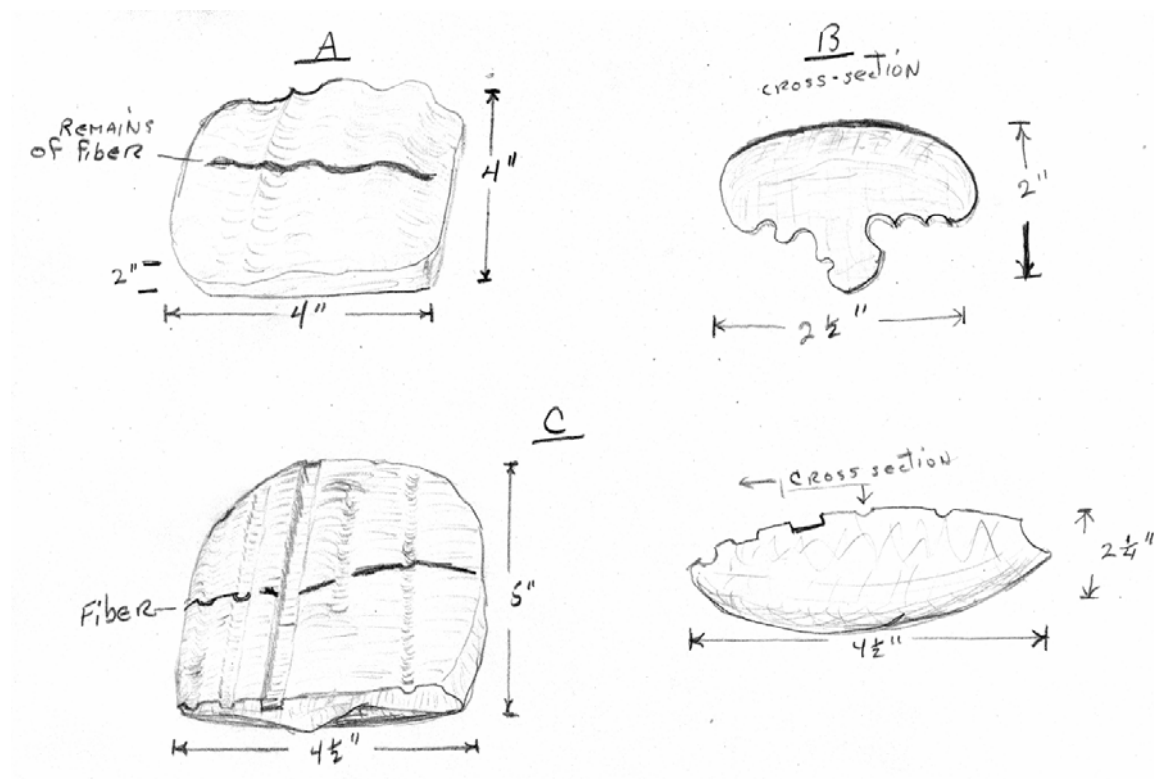
<sup>3</sup>This was the only student who made an effort to follow the directions to measure in feet and inches in the field and convert to metric measurements for the final report. The student noted that the “exact” overall room dimensions appeared in inches on his plan views. His metric conversions were often off and have been recalculated. Interior distances and depths were recorded inconsistently in English or metric units or both; the dimensions of artifacts were reported in centimeters.

At 30 to 38 cm down, the room fill was hard sand with washes and chunks of fire-reddened adobe and small ash lenses. No beam impressions were observed. One of the lenses was 1 foot (30 cm) in diameter and 2 inches (5 cm) thick and contained two large redware sherds. A turkey sternum and a number of jackrabbit bones found beneath ash and charcoal appeared to be a trash deposit. Most of the sherds at this depth were utility wares, plain redwares, and Glaze I Black-on-yellow.

A large (no dimensions given) ash lens was found at a depth of 17 to 21 inches (43 to 53 cm). The lens contained turkey and deer bones, utility ware sherds, flaked stone (much of it obsidian), and other items. This deposit also appeared to be trash, with some oxidized adobe nearby.

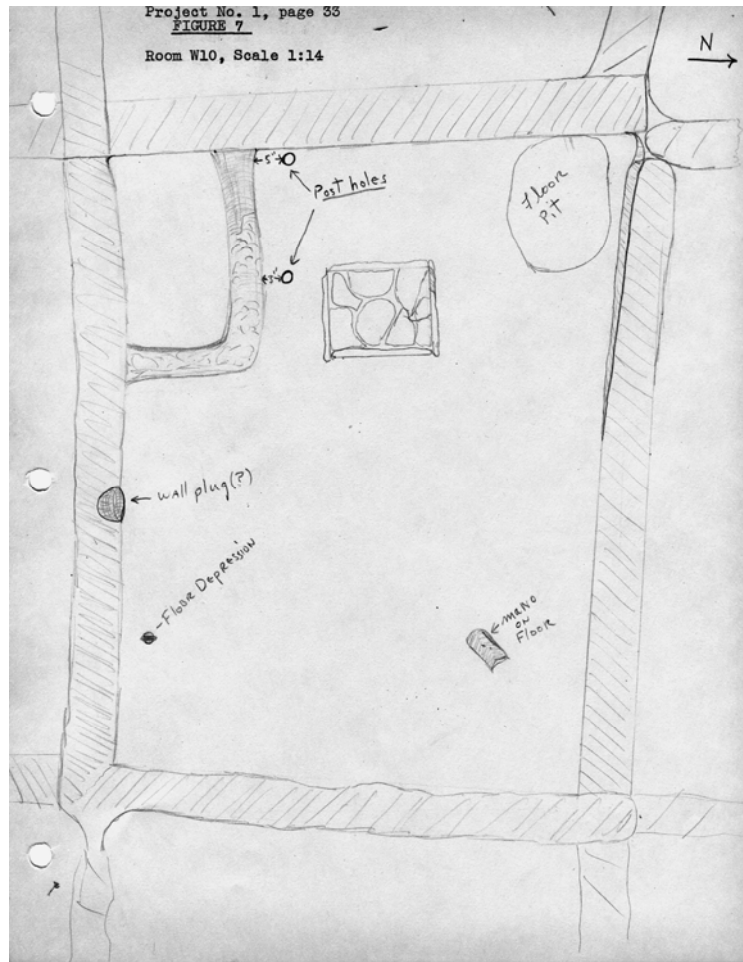
The fill between 23 and 29 inches (58 to 88 cm) was compact, mostly sterile sand. At a depth of 30 inches (76 cm), south of and partly covered by the thin wall that extended from the west wall, was a viga hole. The hole was 9 inches (23 cm) in diameter and contained rotted fragments of wood. It extended through the west wall, beneath the first floor of Room B-13.

Below the level of the viga hole was a quantity of very fine organic matter; a sample was collected. The area bounded by the south wall, the west wall, and the small wall extension contained many pieces of adobe with impressions of beams and reeds. Some showed traces of fiber ties (Figure 2.32). Two large pieces of adobe, each with one convex side, may have been part of the parapet of the room.



**Figure 2.32.** Room B-10, adobe with impressions and traces of possible fiber ties.

The floor of Room B-10 was exposed at a depth of 42 to 45 inches (108 to 113 cm) (Figure 2.33). At this level the dimensions of the room were: north, 102 inches (2.59 m); east, 70 1/2 inches (1.79 m); south, 90 inches (2.29 m); west, 76 inches (1.93 m) (48.8 ft<sup>2</sup>; 4.5 m<sup>2</sup>).



**Figure 2.33.** Room B-10, floor plan. North is to the right.

The floor surface was a dark gray adobe, 2 inches (5 cm) thick and quite even, except for a portion that was missing in the northwest corner. The floor was covered with ash, and pieces of adobe with beam, reed, and fiber impressions were found on or near the floor. A few artifacts and turkey bones were also found at this depth.

Near the east wall, 17 inches (43 cm) from the southeast corner, was a burial of a puppy (at a depth of 36–40 inches or 91–101 cm) (Figure 2.34). The burial measured 13 by 10 inches (33 by 25 cm) overall, and lay on a layer of hard sand and adobe chunks. The body was turned toward the east wall, with the cranium at the south but turned backward so that it faced west (along with the top three cervical vertebrae—as if, the student thought, the head had been removed). The skeleton appeared to be complete and was in good condition.

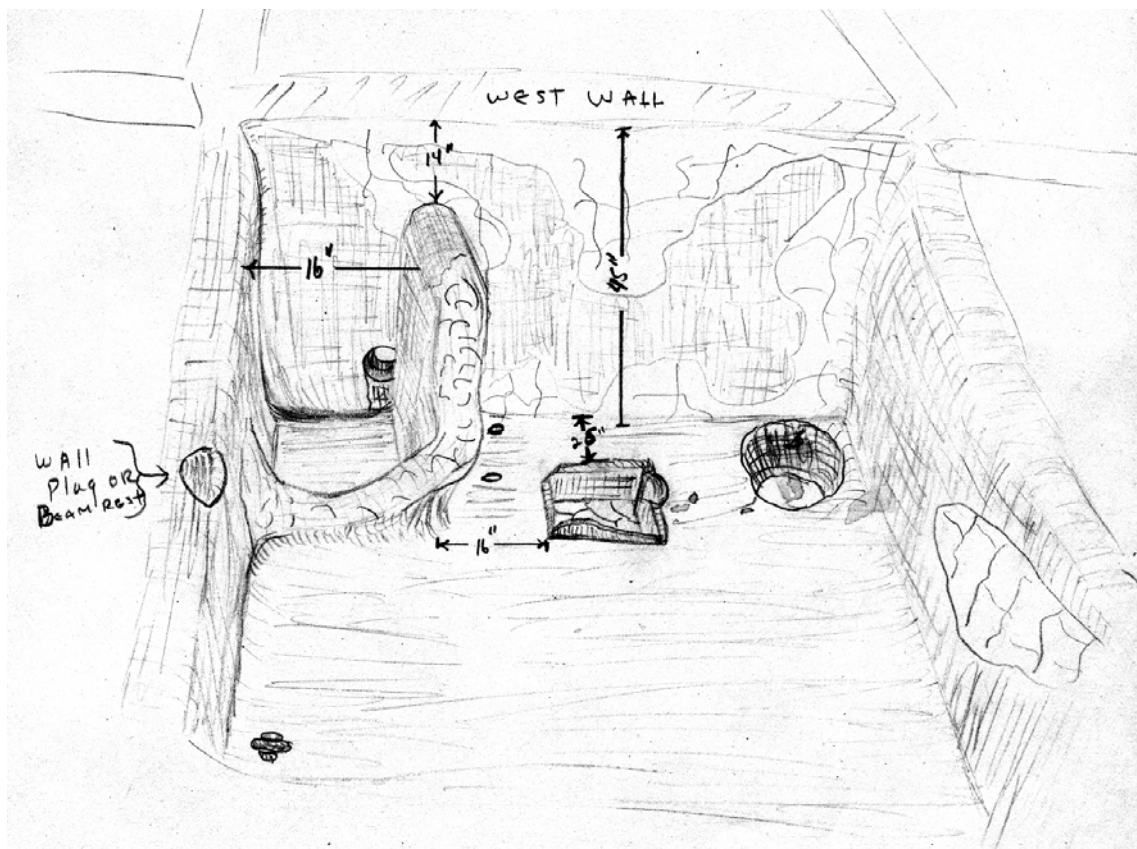


**Figure 2.34.** Room B-10, puppy burial.

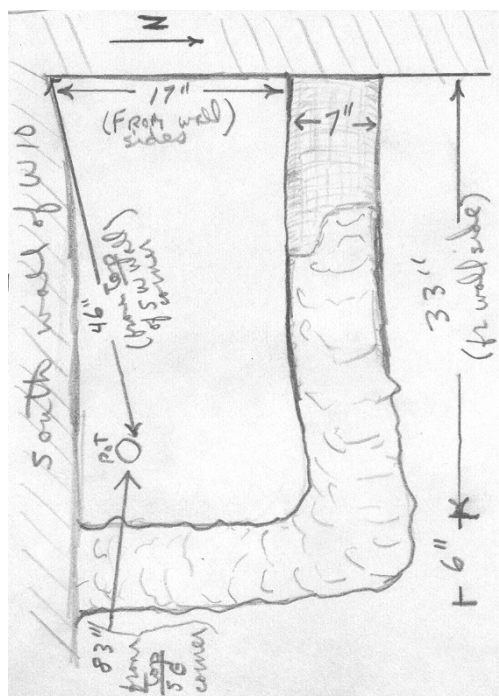
The skull sutures were not closed, the leg bones were not fused, and some teeth were just coming through. The text details the placement of the remains relative to the room.

The small wall in front of the viga hole was part of a storage bin, apparently of adobe, in the southwest corner of the room (Figures 2.35 and 2.36). The south and west room walls formed the south and west walls of the bin. The exterior dimensions of the bin were 24 inches (61 cm) north-south by 39 inches (99 cm) east-west. The inside of the bin measured 33 by 17 inches (84 by 43 cm). Based on the student's drawings, the floor and the east and north walls were 6 to 7 inches (15–18 cm) thick. The north wall rose 28 inches (71 cm) from the floor of the room, to 14 inches (36 cm) from the top of the west wall. The south wall was built up to a height of 12 inches (30 cm). Above that point the south wall was plastered. The west wall within the bin and the interior and exterior of the north wall all had three layers of plaster. Behind the north wall of the bin, the west wall had one layer of plaster. The east bin wall had no plaster, as was the case with the south room wall behind the bin wall. The bin contained a turkey femur and a miniature pot (see below).

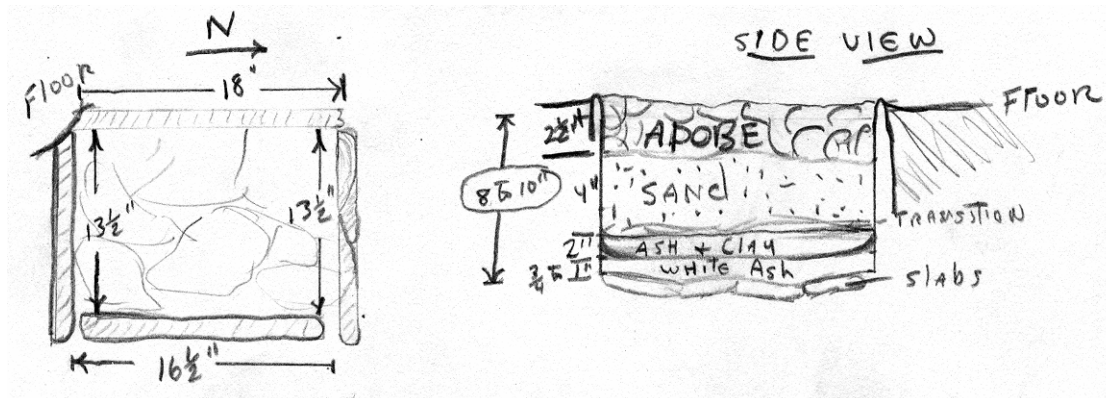
A rectangular, slab-lined fire pit was in the west half of the room, about equidistant from the north and south walls (Figures 2.35 and 2.37). The center of the pit was 71 inches (180 cm) from the top of the southwest corner, 68 inches (173 m) from the top of the northwest corner, 25 inches (64 cm) from the bottom of the west wall, and 44 inches (112 cm) from the top of the west wall.



**Figure 2.35.** Room B-10, oblique view of west end of room. North is to the right.



**Figure 2.36.** Room B-10, plan of bin. North is to the right.



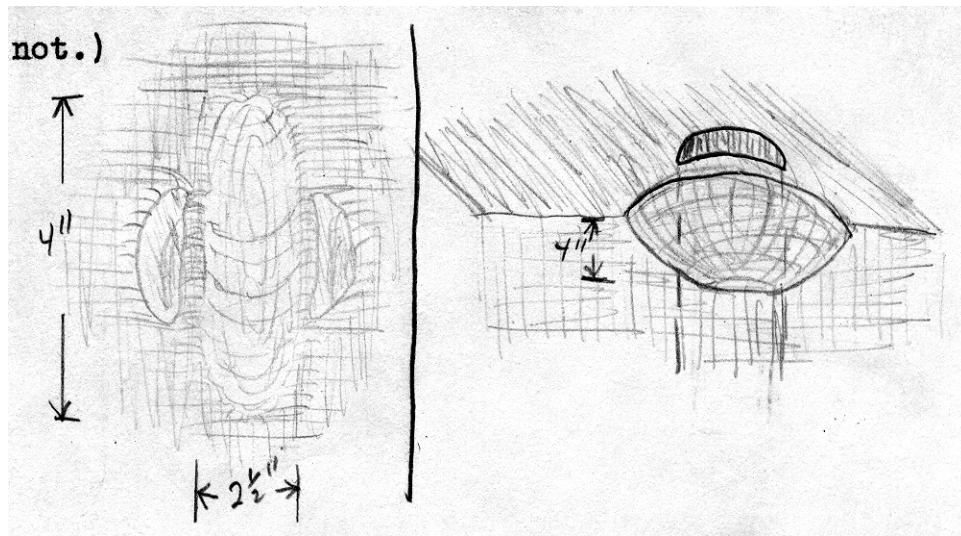
**Figure 2.37.** Room B-10, fire pit. Plan to left, profile to right.

The fire pit was 13 1/2 inches (34 cm) wide, 16 1/2 to 18 inches (42–46 cm) long, and 8 to 10 inches (20–25 cm) deep. Single slabs formed the north, west, and south sides of the pit; on the east side the slab was cracked or more than one stone was used. The tops of the lining slabs rose just above the floor surface. The fill, from the top of the pit to the slabs at the bottom, consisted of 2 1/2 inches (6 cm) of adobe, 4 inches (10 cm) of hard sand, 2 inches (5 cm) of mixed ash and clay, and 1 inch (3 cm) of white ash. A few sherds were present in the ash layers, and a large burned log was found 6 inches (15 cm) down in the sandy fill. The log was collected for possible tree-ring dating. A flat piece of “gabbro,” found 8 inches (20 cm) down in the northwest corner of the pit, appeared to have broken off from the slab lining the north side of the pit. Six flat stones, in no apparent formal arrangement, were found on the floor around the pit.

Other floor features included a postulated loom support, a circular pit, and two post holes. The postulated loom support was found in the southeast quadrant of the room, near the south wall, 54 inches (137 cm) from the top of the southeast corner and 79 inches (201 cm) from the top of the southwest corner. It was actually a triple feature, with a central depression 4 inches long, 2 1/2 inches wide, and 4 inches deep (10 by 6 by 10 cm) and a smaller, lunate depression on either side, one 4 inches (10 cm) deep and the other 10 inches (25 cm) deep (Figure 2.38). Whatever had rested in the central depression was simply pressed down into the adobe, but the other two depressions broke the surface, “as though two sticks were thrust through the floor to brace some upright beam.”

The area with no floor, in the northwest corner, proved to be a pit about 8 inches (20 cm) deep (the diameter was not recorded) that abutted the west wall. The floor adobe wrapped over the lip of the pit, which was filled with soft sand. The pit fill contained numerous animal bones as well as sherds, chalcedony flakes, and flat stones.

The post holes were found along the north wall of the storage bin. One was next to the west room wall, 5 inches (13 cm) from the bin. The other was perhaps 25 inches (64 cm) to the east, 3 inches (8 cm) from the bin. The holes were 1 3/4 inches (4 cm) in diameter and 2 inches (5 cm) deep. The hole fill was not described.



**Figure 2.38.** Room B-10, postulated loom support.

Three inches (8 cm) below the floor was a rough layer of adobe, perhaps a second floor. It was not plastered or dark in color. At this point the student was moved to another task, and the excavation of Room B-10 was not completed.

### *Artifacts*

#### **From the Field Notes**

The student provided horizontal locations for many of the following items, which, however, appear to have been trash thrown in after the room was abandoned. Artifacts recovered on and near the surface (to 10 cm) included a limestone shaft straightener (6.5 by 5.0 by 4.5 cm, if sketched to scale), a basalt shaft straightener, fragments of a limestone cloud blower, an unidentified grooved and notched tool of “gabbro” (9.0 by 4.0 by 1.5 cm?), a scraper (7 by 5 cm), and a bone awl (based on the sketch, 7.3 cm long and 1.5 cm in diameter at the proximal end). Also found were plain utility sherds and jackrabbit and turkey bones.

A “sandstone” notched axe was found at a depth of 6 inches (15 cm) and a quartzite hammerstone was found at a depth of 9 inches (23 cm). A worked sandstone object (18 by 7 by 4 cm), probably part of a shaft straightener, was found at a depth of 24 cm. At roughly the same depth, a lozenge-shaped piece of worked pumice (6.4 by 2.8 cm) was found.

Several other artifacts were found down to 30 cm. One was a large (8.5 by 5.3 by 0.4 cm, based on the illustration) Jeddito sherd. The student’s drawing appears to show a mend hole. Other pottery fragments from the same depth, noted in the field, included a vessel handle and a ladle. The handle fragment was polished plainware. The ladle sherd had black “iron” paint on the interior and may have been Socorro Black-on-white.

A trash deposit was found at a depth of 43 to 53 cm (17 to 21 inches) in the northeast quadrant of the room. The trash included a large glazeware rim sherd, a sandstone shaft straightener, an obsidian thumbnail scraper, and a quantity of flaked stone debris (much of it obsidian). Other items found at this level included pieces of yellow mineral and a jackrabbit skull.

A quartzite scraper was found 26 inches (66 cm) down. At 38 inches (97 cm), in a layer of organic material, was a chert scraper.

A sherd with a rough interior and a polishing stone of a black material (1 1/4 by 1 1/4 by 5/8 inch; 3.2 by 1.6 cm) were found on or near the floor, near the center of the room.

Artifacts found on the floor included a complete mano (material not identified), an awl, and a chalcedony hammerstone. The mano measured 7 by 4 by 7/8 inch (18 by 10 by 2.2 cm). The awl measured 1 5/8 by 1/2 by 1/4 inch (4.1 by 1.3 by 0.6 cm). The hammerstone was 2 inches in diameter and 1 1/4 inches thick (5 by 3 cm).

The storage bin in the southwest corner of the room contained a plainware miniature pot, 1 5/16 inches (3.3 cm) in diameter and 3/4 inch (1.9 cm) high. The pot was not well made but the finish was fairly smooth. In the area just north of the bin, a large Glaze I black-on-red sherd was found 1 inch (3 cm) above the floor. A bone awl was found just east of the east wall of the bin, just above the floor. The awl measured 3 inches (8 cm) long and 1/2 inch (1 cm) at its widest point.

In the sandy fill of the fire pit, at a depth of 5 inches (13 cm), was a pottery lid, 2 3/4 inches (7.0 cm) in diameter and 1/4 inch (0.6 cm) thick. A large Glaze I black-on-red sherd was found beneath the slab forming the south wall of the fire pit.

Six inches (15 cm) down in the trash pit in the room's northwest corner, a complete bone awl was found. The awl measured 4 1/2 inches (11.4 cm) long, 3/4 inch (1.9 cm) wide, and 3/8 inch (1.0 cm) thick. The pit also contained chalcedony flakes, as well as "rubbery material" that was collected.

A bone bead was found on the layer of rough adobe, 3 inches (8 cm) beneath the floor. The bead was cylindrical and measured 1/2 inch (1.3 cm) long by 3/16 inch (0.5 cm) in diameter.

## **Laboratory Counts**

### *Pottery*

At 2,660 sherds, the analyzed pottery assemblage from Room B-10 was the third largest of the 1955 season (after the combined total for Room B9/B-14) and represented 6 percent of the total. Glaze I sherds were 44 percent of the room collection; Glaze II–IV sherds accounted for 3 percent. One sherd was identified as Pottery Mound Polychrome. An unusual number of sherds were described as Western: 49 Hopi sherds (2 percent of the assemblage), one Zuni sherd, and 15 sherds identified as Wallace Polychrome. One Socorro Black-on-white sherd and one biscuit ware sherd were also present. Utility ware sherds were 49 percent of the room assemblage and although 95 percent of them were identified as plain, a wide range of other styles was present.

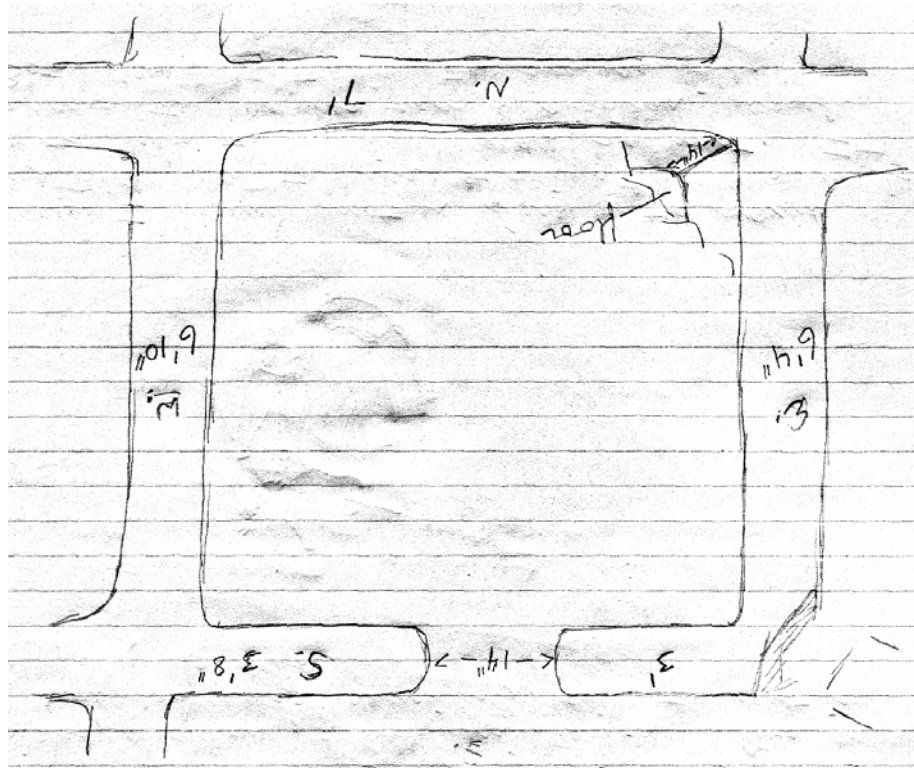


### *Faunal Remains*

At 523 specimens (8.5 percent of the site assemblage), the Room B-10 faunal assemblage was one of the larger ones. Deer and antelope were 2 percent of the room assemblage, while jackrabbit and cottontail made up 41 percent. Turkey remains were especially common (33 percent). Along with the large amount of sherds, the faunal assemblage reinforces the notion that the room was used for post-occupational dumping. Rodent remains were also numerous, accounting for 17 percent of the assemblage, but this count included bones from a complete mouse skeleton. Twenty-nine bones from medium-sized birds (5.5 percent) were also recovered. No unidentified remains were recorded.

### **Room B-11 (Notebook 2003.24.2)**

Room B-11 was in the northernmost row of exposed rooms; it was flanked by Room B-12 to the west, by Room B-7 to the south, and Room B-5 (at the northeast corner of the excavated room block) to the east. The lengths of the walls at the ground surface were: north, 7 feet (2.13 m); east, 6 feet 4 inches (1.93 m); south, 7 feet 10 inches (2.39 m); west, 6 feet 10 inches (2.08 m) (48.8 ft<sup>2</sup>; 4.5 m<sup>2</sup>) (Figure 2.39).



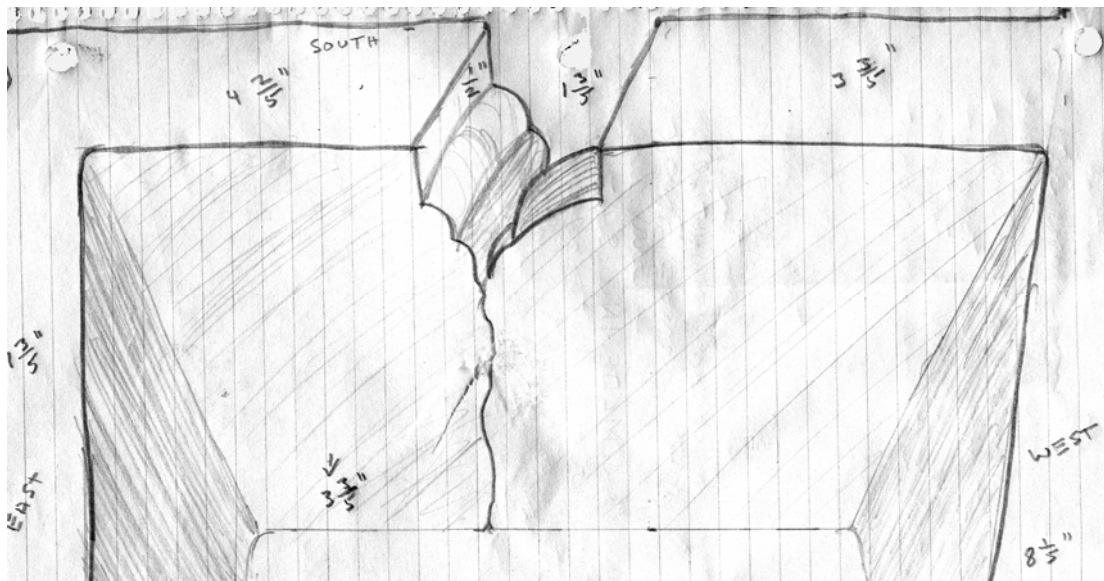
**Figure 2.39.** Room B-11, plan before excavation. Figure has been rotated so north is at the top of the page.

### *Excavation*

The room fill was fallen adobe with ash deposits and numerous sherds, most of them “black” (sooty?) utility wares. The decorated sherds were primarily Rio Grande and other glaze wares, especially Glaze I and Glaze II. Some Jeddito sherds were present. Several large sherds from utility vessels were recovered.

At a depth of 14 inches (36 cm), in the northeast corner of the room, the student found a “floor” that turned out to be large chunks of burned adobe roof fall, fragments of charred wood, and a little ash. Sherds were fewer below this level. Most were utility wares, and the only decorated wares were Glaze I. A few bones were recovered. From the 2 foot (0.6 m) level on down the fill contained charcoal, ash, and adobe.

As the south wall was cleared, the 14 inch wide gap shown in Figure 42 was revealed as a notch or break in the wall (Figure 2.40). This anomaly was also visible in the north wall of Room B-7.



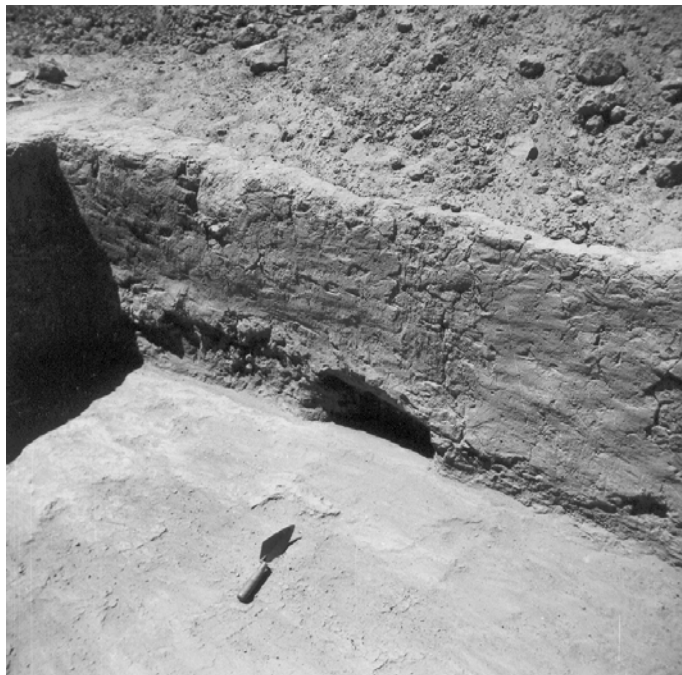
**Figure 2.40.** Room B-11, oblique view of south wall, showing gap in wall.

The actual floor was exposed 36 inches (91 cm) down, in the northeast corner of the room. The cleared floor was covered with a finely cracked mud wash. The only artifacts recovered at the floor level were three cottontail or jackrabbit bones.

At floor level the wall lengths were: north, 84 inches (2.14 m); east, 76 inches (1.93 m); south, 96 inches (2.44 m); and west, 82 inches (2.08 m) (49.4 ft<sup>2</sup>; 4.6 m<sup>2</sup>). The walls were 10 inches (25 cm) thick and well defined, with a fair amount of caliche in the adobe. Except for traces on the gap in the south wall, no plaster was visible.

A recess was present in the north wall at floor level, 35 inches (89 cm) from the northeast corner (Figure 2.41). The student conjectured that the recess continued into the room to the north. Excavation of the recess stopped 6 to 7 inches (15–18 cm) into the wall. The feature was 18 inches (45 cm) wide at the wall face, narrowing to 10 inches (25 cm) at the back of the excavation, and was 6 inches (15 cm) high. The walls of the recess were plastered with adobe, and the floor was continuous with the room floor. Artifacts in this area were a few bones and sherds. Most of the sherds were Glaze I yellow, with some utility wares (three of them corrugated).

A few bones were found in the floor fill.



**Figure 2.41.** Room B-11, recess in north wall.

### *Artifacts*

#### **From the Field Notes**

Five inches (13 cm) down, the student found a limestone axe head with a hafting groove. The axe was flattened for use at one end; the hafting end was broken. The stone was very dark gray.

At depths of 10 and 12 inches (25 and 30 cm), two concretion fragments were recovered. The first was one-third of a small, well-finished, grayish “bowl,” 3 inches (7.6 cm) deep, 2 2/3 inches (6.8 cm) wide, and 1/2 inch (1.3 cm) thick. The second was a thinner, slightly browner fragment, perhaps from a similar specimen, measuring 1 by 1/2 by 1/3 inch (2.5 by 1.3 by 0.8 cm).

A small pot polisher measuring 1 by 1/2 by 1/3 inch (2.5 by 1.3 by 0.8 cm), of translucent brown chert, was found in fallen adobe 10 inches (25 cm) down.

The only other items above the supposed “floor” were bones, primarily rodent.

Fourteen inches (36 cm) down, the student briefly assumed that a floor was present, and exposed and recorded a number of artifacts at that depth. A complete small chalcedony arrow point was found embedded in a chunk of adobe. The point was 1 inch (2.5 cm) long and the base was 1/2 inch (1.3 cm) wide. A large rim section from a “black” (sooty?) utility pot was found partly embedded in the west wall, partly in the adobe fill. Ground stone included a large metate fragment of fine-grained gray basalt (10 by 7 1/2 by 1 3/4 inches; 25 by 19 by 4 cm), a fragment of a second fine-grained basalt metate (8 by 4 by 1 inch; 20 by 10 by 3 cm), and a sandstone metate fragment (8 1/2 by 6 by 2 inches; 20 by 15 by 5 cm).

A chalcedony scraper was found at a depth of 2 3/4 feet (0.8 m). This specimen was sketched but no dimensions or scale were recorded.

## **Laboratory Counts**

### *Pottery*

The analyzed pottery assemblage from Room B-11 consisted of 804 sherds, 35 percent of which were Glaze I. Fifteen percent of the Glaze I sherds were identified as Pottery Mound Polychrome. Another 7 percent of the assemblage was Glaze II–IV. Fifteen sherds were Hopi but none were identified as Zuni. Twenty-one sherds were Pueblo III. Utility ware sherds made up 52 percent of the assemblage.

### *Faunal Remains*

This room assemblage was one of only two in 1955 that included elk bones. Large mammal bones—four each of elk, antelope, and deer—constituted 5 percent of the room assemblage of 243. Jackrabbit and cottontail accounted for 38 percent of the assemblage; turkey bones made up only 2 percent. Forty-three percent of the bones were not identified.

## **Room B-12 (Notebook 2003.24.20)**

Room B-12 was in the center of the northernmost full row of excavated rooms, between Rooms B-20 and B-11 and north of Room B-10. The student’s sketch of the exposed floor (Figure 2.42) indicates that the room dimensions at the surface were: north, 100 inches (2.54 m); east, 76 inches (1.93 m); south 94 inches (2.39 m), and west 74 inches (1.88 m) (50.5 ft<sup>2</sup>; 4.7 m<sup>2</sup>).



(0.9 m) from the southeast corner and 5 feet 9 inches from the southwest corner. Measurements of 3/8 and 1/4 inch (1.0 and 0.6 cm) were recorded for this piece of shell.

The bone count includes a single human bone or bone fragment, from a “premature” infant, found somewhere in the fill above the floor.

Floor 1 was 36 inches (91 cm) below the surface in the southwest and southeast corners, 35 inches (89 cm) down in the northwest corner, and 31 inches (79 cm) in the northeast corner. At the level of Floor 1, the north wall was 100 inches (2.54 m) long, the east wall was 71 inches (1.80 m), the south wall was 91 inches (2.31 m) according to the floor plan or 94 inches (2.39 m) according to the text, and the west wall was 74 inches (1.88 m) (48.1/48.8 ft<sup>2</sup>; 4.5 m<sup>2</sup>).

The floor was clay with a slight gray cast and was in good condition. Burdock seeds were found on the floor, 37 inches (94 cm) from the northwest corner and 54 inches (137 cm) from the southwest corner. The only other materials on the floor were a mano near the fire pit and some sherds.

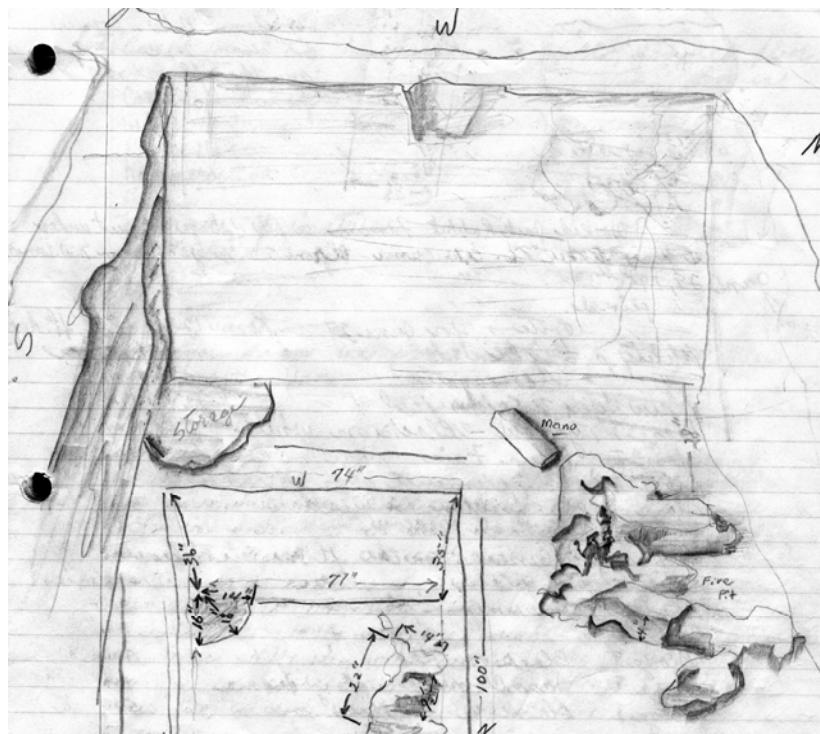
A fire pit had been built against the north wall, 47 1/2 inches (121 cm) from the northeast corner (Figures 2.43 and 2.44). This feature was not fully described in the notebook. Its original outline was uncertain, as it had been disturbed, but it may have been rectangular. The material appears to have been adobe. The east side extended 31 inches (79 cm) from the wall and the west side 14 inches (36 cm); the south edge measured 22 inches (56 cm; this may have included displaced material), and the interior width was 9 1/2 inches (24 cm). Three inches (8 cm) below the level of the floor, the pit contained a deposit of ashes and bones.

The area in the southwest corner, where the student inadvertently dug through the floor, is labeled “Storage” in Figure 2.44 and referred to as an adobe-lined storage pit in the text (it is called a second fire pit in text that seems to have been added after the rest of the notebook was completed; this appears to be a mistake). At another point the student refers to a storage pit in the *southeast* corner, but the floor plan shows only one area that could be the pit. This area, a quarter-circle in plan, measured 14 inches (36 cm) along the west wall, 16 inches (41 cm) along the south wall, and 18 inches (46 cm) from the corner of the room northeast to its outer edge. No depth was recorded.

In his summary, the student reported that the roof of Room B-12 appeared to have fallen in at the southeast corner, and that the room then filled with sand and pieces of adobe. The room also may have been used for trash disposal (the ash layers support this suggestion). Plaster remained on all the walls but was missing or broken on the south wall. To the student, the extent of the ash deposits suggested a fire in the room (again, this may instead have been due to trash disposal). Room B-12 contained little material compared to the adjacent rooms.



**Figure 2.43.** Room B-12, photograph of cleared floor. Facing west;  
digitally modified to eliminate severe contrast.



**Figure 2.44.** Room B-12, oblique view of west end of room.  
The angle of this sketch is close to that in Figure 2.43.

## Artifacts

### From the Field Notes

A piece of a mano, 5 1/2 inches wide by 4 3/4 inches long and 1/2 to 1 inch thick (14 by 12 by 1–3 cm) was at a depth of 3 inches (8 cm). It was made from a deeply pitted vesicular granite.

A piece of worked gray sandstone was found 4 inches (10 cm) down. It was 2 3/4 inches (7.0 cm) long and 1/4 to 1/2 inch (0.6–1.3 cm) thick; the width was not recorded. At the same depth, a bone awl was found. The awl was 2 3/16 inches (5.6 cm) long and 1/4 inch (0.6 cm) in diameter at its midpoint.

A small concretion, perhaps a child's toy pot, was found 6 inches from the surface in an ash deposit. The concretion was 9/16 inch (1.4 cm) tall and 3/4 inch (1.9 cm) in diameter.

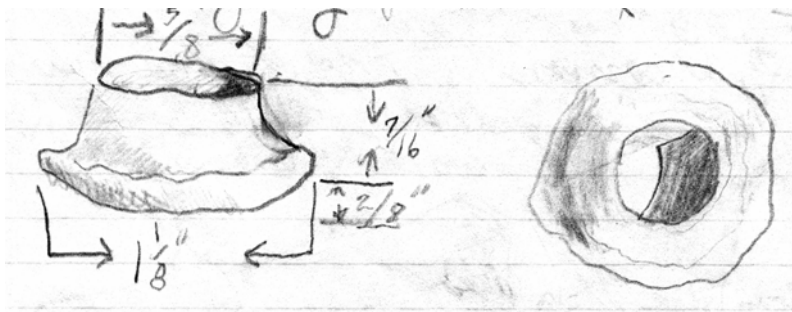
A Glaze III sherd was found at a depth of 8 inches (20 cm).

Ten inches (25 cm) below the surface was a worked piece of petrified wood, 4 1/4 inches (10.8 cm) long by 5/8 inch (1.6 cm) wide.

A worked piece of dark gray quartzite resembling the tip of a projectile point was found 1 foot (30 cm) below the surface. The piece was 1 1/8 inches (2.9 cm) long.

Two “pot polishers” were found 16 inches (41 cm) from the surface. The first specimen, an elliptical gray quartzite pebble, measured 1 9/16 by 1 1/8 inches (4.0 by 2.9 cm; the thickness was not recorded). The second specimen was an uneven lozenge-shaped pebble of tan quartzite, measuring 3 1/2 by 1 1/2 by 3/4 inch (8.9 by 3.8 by 1.9 cm).

A small gray artifact was found at a depth of 1 1/2 feet (46 cm). This object looked like a miniature pot but the bottom was open (Figure 2.45). It had a flat base 1 1/8 inches (2.9 cm) in diameter and a cylindrical body 5/8 inch (1.6 cm) in diameter. The base was 1/4 inch 0.6 cm) thick, and the body was 7/16 inch (1.1 cm) tall.



**Figure 2.45.** Room B-12, unusual object.



At a depth of 19 inches (48 cm) below the surface, a piece of worked bone was found. The bone had a point at one end. It was  $4 \frac{5}{8}$  inch (11.8 cm) long and  $\frac{7}{8}$  inch (2.2 cm) wide.

A restorable pot, of utility ware, was recovered at a depth of 26 inches (66 cm).

At a depth of 34 inches (86 cm), a cylindrical bone bead was found. The bead was  $\frac{15}{16}$  inch (2.4 cm) long and  $\frac{3}{16}$  inch (0.5 cm) in diameter.

The only artifact identified on the floor was a mano just west of the fire pit (the mano is visible in Figures 2.43 and 2.44). No details were provided, unless an unidentified object in a sketch is this artifact. The sketch shows a mano that was flat on one face and had two facets on the other. It was  $6 \frac{1}{2}$  inches (17 cm) long and  $3 \frac{3}{8}$  inches (9 cm) wide.

The fill of the storage pit contained a worked jackrabbit femur, 2 inches (5 cm) beneath the surface of the floor. The bone fragment was  $1 \frac{7}{8}$  inches (4.8 cm) long and  $\frac{3}{8}$  inch (1.0 cm) across the cut surface.

## **Laboratory Counts**

### *Pottery*

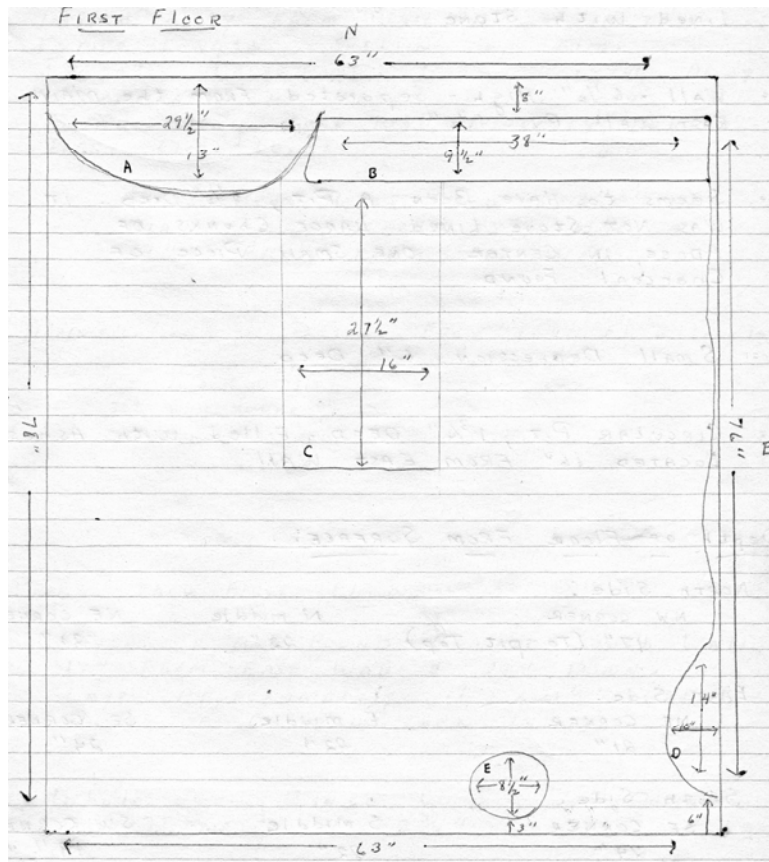
Of the 1,126 sherds from Room B-12 recorded in the laboratory, 19 percent were Glaze I and another 24 percent were identified only as plain red. Nine percent of the room assemblage was Glaze II–IV. Eleven sherds were Hopi, one was Zuni, and 16 were Socorro Black-on-white. One biscuit ware sherd was identified. Forty-six percent of the assemblage was utility ware.

### *Faunal Remains*

This was one of several small room assemblages (142 pieces of bone, 2.3 percent of the total for the year), with no unidentified elements recorded. Only one deer element was recovered, compared to 69 percent jackrabbit and cottontail, 25 percent rodent, and 6 percent turkey.

## **Room B-13 (Notebook 2003.24.8)**

Room B-13 was in the interior of Block B, in the northwest quadrant. The interior dimensions recorded at the ground surface were 84 inches (2.13 m) north-south by 77 inches (1.96 m) east-west ( $44.9 \text{ ft}^2$ ;  $4.2 \text{ m}^2$ ). The room had two floors; the student's plan of Floor 1 (Figure 2.46) shows that at that level the north and south walls were 63 inches (1.60 m) long and the east and west walls were 76 and 78 inches (1.93 and 1.98 m) long. Other measurements in the plan indicate that the north wall length was actually 68 to 69 inches (1.73–1.75 m) (for an area of  $35.2 \text{ ft}^2$ ,  $3.3 \text{ m}^2$ ).



**Figure 2.46.** Room B-13, plan of Floor 1.

### *Excavation*

Two charred maize fragments were found at a depth of 3 inches (8 cm). Additional charred maize was present elsewhere in the fill, which also included ashes and charred wood.

A 9.5 inch (24 cm) diameter depression was found in a deposit of fallen adobe, at an unknown depth. The depression was in the southeast corner of the partly excavated room, 8 1/2 inches (22 cm) from the east wall and 3 1/2 inches (9 cm) from the south wall, and contained ashes and charcoal. A textile or maize impression was found here.

Throughout the room, a quantity of adobe overlay the first floor. Sand and charcoal were present just above the floor. Remains presumably at a similar depth included two or three burned turkey bones, 15 or 16 unburned turkey bones, and a single piece of charred corn in the southeast corner of the room. More ash and charcoal were present in the northeast corner.

A 3 1/2 inch (9 cm) long human bone (not identified) from an infant was found along the east wall of the room, 39 inches (9 cm) from the northeast corner and 57 inches (145 cm) from the southeast corner. A second infant bone is indicated in the bone count, but there is no description or other mention of it.

Seventeen inches (43 cm) below the surface, a 38 inch (97 cm) long, east-west wall segment was found within the room confines (see Figure 2.46, student label “B”). Beginning 1 1/2 inches (4 cm) from the east wall, it paralleled the north wall and was either 8 inches (20 cm; see Figure 2.46) or 9 1/4 inches (23 cm; according to the text) from the north wall. The wall segment was found 6 1/2 inches (17 cm) above Floor 1 and was 9 to 9 1/2 inches (23–24 cm) wide. According to the student excavator, the wall segment was part of a second level of Room B-20, directly north of Room B-13.

When Floor 1 was fully exposed, its depth measured along the walls was: north wall, 17 to 22 inches (43–56 cm); east wall, 21 to 24 inches (53–61 cm); south wall, 19 1/2 to 24 inches (50–61 cm); west wall, 17 to 19 1/2 inches (43–50 cm). The east half of the floor was very rough and had pulled away from the east wall about 1 inch (3 cm) along its entire length. The floor sloped slightly from west to east and from north to south. The student surmised that the floor had settled where beams had rotted away beneath it (see below). Cottontail, jackrabbit, mouse, turkey, other birds, and deer were among the taxa represented at floor level.

Four features were associated with Floor 1: a semicircular pit against the north wall (Figure 2.46, student label “A”); a depression in the center of the north half of the room (“C”); a small, round pit near the south wall (“E”); and a semicircular depression against the east wall (“D”). No artifacts were recorded in association with these features.

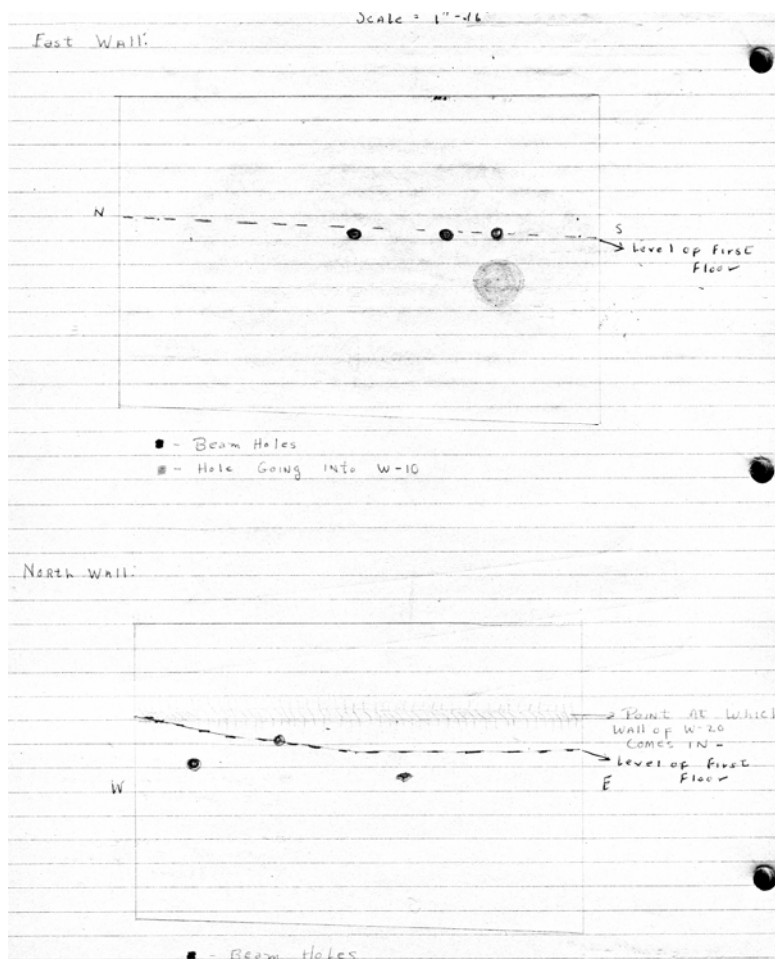
The semicircular pit extended from the northwest corner 29 1/2 inches (50 cm) along the north wall, to the west end of the wall segment described earlier. The pit was a maximum of 13 inches (33 cm) wide and 6 inches (15 cm) deep; it may have been stone lined.

The depression in the center of the room extended 27 1/2 inches (70 cm) south from the wall segment. The depression was 16 inches (41 cm) wide and 2 1/2 inches (6 cm) deep. Large chunks of adobe were found in the center of this feature, and one piece of charcoal was recovered.

The circular pit was 3 inches (8 cm) from the south wall and 16 inches (41 cm) from the east wall. It was 8 1/2 inches (22 cm) in diameter and 1 3/4 inches (4 cm) deep, and was filled with ash.

The semicircular depression against the east wall began 6 inches (15 cm) from the south wall and measured 14 inches (36 cm) north-south. It extended 16 inches (41 cm) into the room and was 6 inches (15 cm) deep.

Three beam holes, 3 to 3 1/2 inches (8–9 cm) in diameter, were found in the east wall directly below Floor 1, spaced 5, 15 1/2, and 33 1/2 inches (13, 39, and 85 cm) from the south wall. Profiles of the east and north walls (Figure 2.47) show beam holes below the floor in the north wall as well.

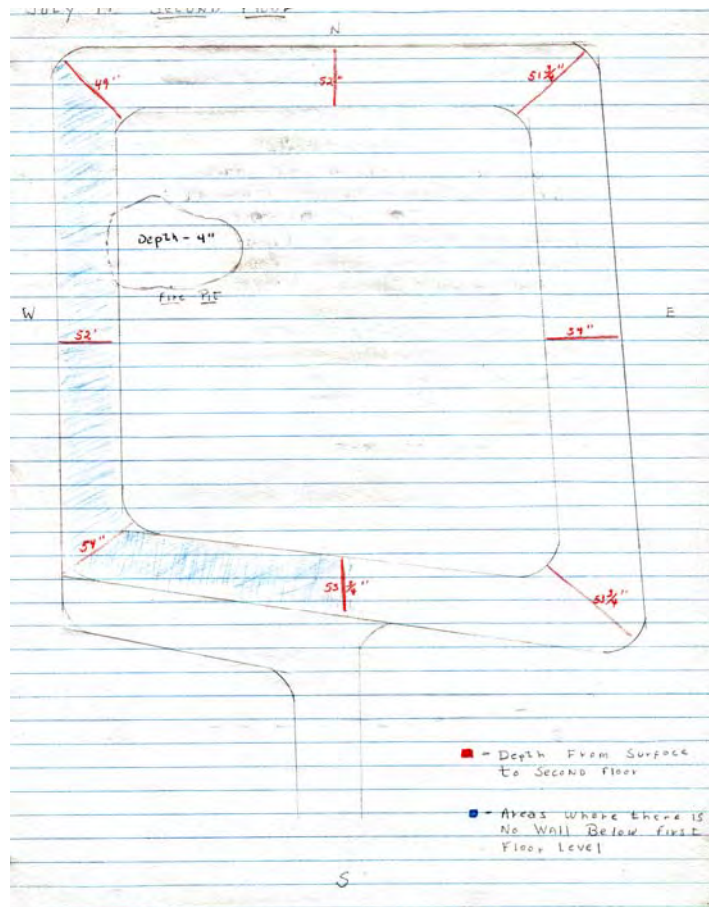


**Figure 2.47.** Room B-13, beam holes in east and north walls. From a faint original.

A 19 by 11 inch (48 by 28 cm) layer of ash was found at a depth of 29 inches (74 cm) in the fill beneath Floor 1, against the south wall and 17 inches (43 cm) from the east wall. One piece of charred maize was recovered from the ash. At a depth of 30 inches (76 cm) a hole 8 3/4 inches (22 cm) in diameter extended though the east wall into Room B-10 (Figure 2.47). At about the same depth, evidence of paint was observed on the south wall.

Below Floor 1, the west wall seemed to angle to the northwest. A “break” in the south wall, 49 inches (124 cm) from the southeast corner, may have been a doorway or a later wall addition. The student subsequently reported that there did not appear to be a west wall below Floor 1 and that B-13 and B-18 might earlier have been one room.

Floor 2 was first exposed in the southeast corner, 29 inches (74 cm) below Floor 1 and 53 inches (1.35 m) below the surface. Measured from the tops of the walls, the depth of Floor 2 ranged from 49 inches (124 cm) in the northwest corner to 54 inches (137 cm) in the southwest corner and at the center of the east wall. The south wall again had traces of paint, this time white. At this depth, there was no west wall and no western portion of the south wall (Figure 2.48).



**Figure 2.48.** Room B-13, Floor 2.

An oval fire pit 4 inches deep (no other dimensions were recorded) was in the northwest quadrant of this floor. The west edge of the fire pit was about where the west wall would have been if it had continued down from the level of Floor 1.

### *Artifacts*

#### **From the Field Notes**

Three mano fragments (one sandstone and two basalt) and almost 1,000 sherds were recovered from the surface and near-surface fill. The sandstone mano fragment measured 4 by 3 1/2 by 1 1/2 inches (10 by 9 by 4 cm); the first basalt mano fragment measured 3 3/4 by 3 1/2 by 1 1/8 inch (10 by 9 by 3 cm), and the second measured 2 5/8 by 1 3/4 by 1 inch (7 by 4 by 3 cm). Several pieces of roof fall (one with twig impressions) were found in the upper fill, in the northeast corner of the room.

Three pieces of a pot lid were found in an accumulation of adobe along the north wall. One was 6 1/2 inches long by 4 1/4 inches wide and 1/2 inch thick (17 by 11 by 1 cm). The other two fragments refit to form a piece that measured 3 3/4 by 2 1/4 by 1/2 inch (10 by 6 by 1 cm). A

bone awl made from a dog or coyote ulna, 4 5/8 inches long by 5/8 inch maximum diameter (11.8 by 1.6 cm), was found in the same area.

Two chalcedony scrapers were found in the floor fill. One was 3 1/8 long by 1 3/4 inches (7.9 by 4.5 cm) wide by 1 inch (2.5 cm) maximum thickness. The second was 1 1/4 inches long by 5/8 inch wide (3.2 by 1.6 cm); the thickness was not recorded. Other items in the floor fill included a polishing stone (material not identified) measuring 1 1/2 by 1 1/8 inches (3.8 by 2.9 cm) and half of an “iron” concretion (3 1/8 by 2 1/2 inches [7.9 by 6.4 cm] across, 3 inches [8 cm] above the floor).

A metate fragment and a mano fragment, both of limestone, were found above Floor 1, apparently within a thick layer of adobe (melt?) that covered the floor. Both were in the southwest corner of the room. The metate fragment measured 9 3/4 by 7 by 2 inches (25 by 18 by 5 cm); the mano measured 7 1/4 by 6 by 4 3/8 inches (18 by 15 by 11 cm).

The following artifacts were found on Floor 1:

- Just below the mano and metate, at floor contact (19 1/2 inches [50 cm] down the west wall and 20 3/4 inches [53 cm] down the south wall), was a concentration of gray utility ware sherds. The student gave a rough count of 100 sherds and described three-quarters of them as “black” (meaning blackened?). Two decorated sherds, one Jeddito and one Glaze II or Glaze III, were found at the same location. The sherds were beneath the adobe deposit on the floor, under a thin layer of sand.
- Half of an “iron” concretion measured 1 5/8 by 1 1/2 inches (4.1 by 3.8 cm). The concretion was found near the north wall, 26 1/2 inches (67 cm) from the northwest corner and 42 inches (107 cm) from the northeast corner.
- A complete basalt mano was found 32 inches (81 cm) from the southwest corner and 45 inches (114 cm) from the northwest corner. The mano was 9 3/4 inches long by 4 1/8 inches wide (25 by 10 cm).
- A complete “gabbro” mano was found 31 inches (79 cm) from the southeast corner and 69 inches (175 cm) from the northeast corner, at a depth of 23 1/2 inches (57 cm). The mano measured 9 1/2 by 4 3/4 by 2 1/2 inches (24 by 12 by 6 cm).
- A sandstone mano fragment (no horizontal provenience given) measured 4 1/2 by 3 1/4 by 5/8 inch (11 by 8 by 2 cm).
- A “gabbro” metate fragment measured 12 1/2 by 5 by 2 1/4 inches (32 by 13 by 6 cm). It was found 16 inches (41 cm) from the surface, just above the floor, 46 inches (117 cm) from the northwest corner and 42 inches (107 cm) from the northeast corner.
- A second “gabbro” metate fragment measured 11 by 3 inches (28 by 8 cm). This fragment was 34 inches (86 cm) south of the larger one.

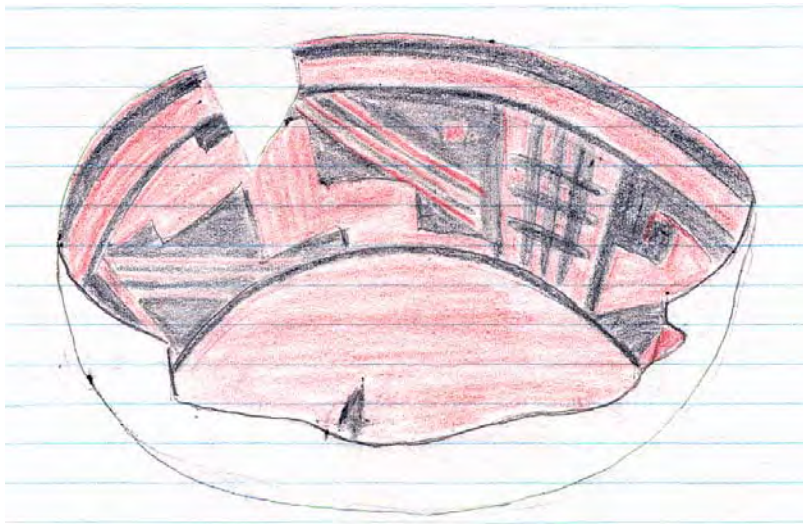
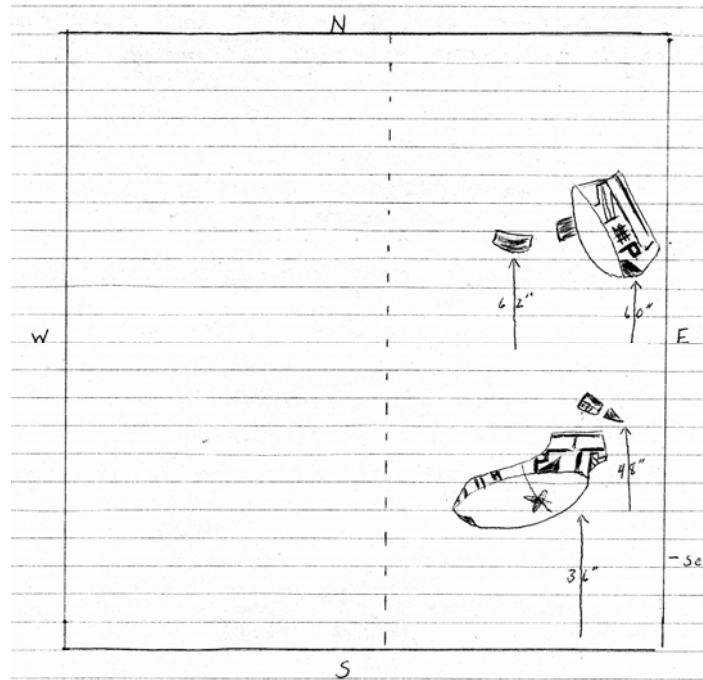
- A hammerstone of unidentified material was found in the southeast corner of the room. The hammerstone measured 2 1/8 by 2 by 1 1/2 inches (5 by 5 by 4 cm).

The following artifacts were found between Floor 1 and Floor 2:

- A sandstone “polisher” was found at a depth of 32 inches (81 cm). It measured 5 3/4 by 2 3/8 by 3/8 inch (15 by 6 by 1 cm) and was found 36 inches (91 cm) from the southwest corner and 75 inches (191 cm) from the northwest corner
- A quartzite polishing stone was found at a depth of 43 inches (109 cm). It measured 2 1/2 by 2 1/4 inches (6 by 6 cm) and was 53 inches (135 cm) from the northwest corner and 66 inches (168 cm) from the southwest corner.
- A chalcedony hammerstone was found at a depth of 44 inches (112 cm). It measured 2 3/4 by 2 1/4 inches (7 by 6 cm) and was 54 inches (137 cm) from the southeast corner and 66 inches (168 cm) from the southwest corner.
- A pot lid of unidentified material was found at a depth of 44 1/2 inches (113 cm). It measured 6 1/4 by 6 by 3/8 inch (16 by 15 by 1 cm) and was found 64 inches (163 cm) from the southwest corner and 58 inches (147 cm) from the northwest corner.
- Four items were found at a depth of 45 inches (114 cm). A “gabbro” pot lid fragment measured 8 by 4 1/4 inches (20 by 11 cm) and was found 74 inches (188 cm) from the northwest corner and 59 inches (150 cm) from the southwest corner. A metate fragment of unidentified material was found 51 inches (130 cm) from the southeast corner and 64 inches (163 cm) from the northeast corner. Two fragments of “gabbro” slab may have been from a pot lid.
- Two items were found at a depth of 46 inches (117 cm). A complete bone awl was 3 inches (8 cm) long and was 52 inches (132 cm) from the southwest corner and 76 inches (193 cm) from the northwest corner. A complete mano of unidentified material measured 8 1/2 by 4 1/2 by 3/4 inch (22 by 11 by 2 cm) and was found 50 inches (127 cm) from the northwest corner and 76 inches (193 cm) from the southwest corner.
- Four items were found at a depth of 48 inches (122 cm). A highly polished “gabbro” slab (a lid?) measured 9 1/4 by 6 by 1 1/2 inches (23 by 15 by 4 cm) and was 63 inches (160 cm) from the southeast corner and 68 inches (173 cm) from the northeast corner. Three pieces of unworked turquoise were found 84 inches (213 cm) from the southwest corner and 52 inches (132 cm) from the northwest corner.

On Floor 2, at a depth of 51 1/2 inches (131 cm), a reconstructible glaze black-on-red bowl was found. Pieces of the bowl were spread across the east half of the room, between 36 inches and 70 inches (0.9–1.8 m) from the south wall (Figure 2.49).

While working at unrecorded depths, the student found a 3 1/4 inch (8.3 cm) long bone awl with the tip missing, and an unworked *Olivella* shell.



**Figure 2.49.** Bowl found on Floor 2 of Room B-13. Top: distribution of fragments on floor. Bottom: student's reconstruction.

## Laboratory Counts

### *Pottery*

The 1,724 sherds from this room were 4 percent of the analyzed pottery from 1955. A very low 6 percent was identified as Glaze I, but 20 percent was recorded as untyped black-on-red and black-on-yellow and 27 percent was recorded as untyped plain red. Most of these sherds must



have been Glaze I. Glaze II and III accounted for 1 percent of the room assemblage; no Glaze IV sherds were recorded. Five sherds were Zuni, six were Hopi, and one was Red Mesa Black-on-white. Forty-five percent of the room assemblage was utility ware.

### *Faunal Remains*

This was another small faunal assemblage (169 elements, 3 percent of the analyzed total), with no unidentified remains recorded. Two specimens were deer bones. Sixty percent of the assemblage was jackrabbit or cottontail, and 12 percent was turkey. Eight bird bones were described as probably from hawks.

## **Room B-15**

Room B-15 was at the south end of the row of rooms along the west edge of the excavated room block. Room B-16 was to the north of Room B-15; no adjoining excavated rooms were present to the east, south, or west. The student notebook for this room has not been found. Grades for the notebook and the class appear in Hibben's record book, so it may yet surface.

### *Excavation*

The information reported here came from the notebooks of two students who assisted in the excavation, one for two days near the beginning of the field session (Notebook 2003.24.21) and the other for four days toward the end (Notebook 2003.24.2). Neither student provided a sketch or outline of the room. The second student recorded the following dimensions: north, 11 feet (3.35 m); east, 6 feet 2 inches (1.88 m); south, 10 feet 8 inches (3.25 m); west, 6 feet 4 inches (1.93 m) (67.7 ft<sup>2</sup>; 6.3 m<sup>2</sup>). According to Schorsch (1962), Burials 35 and 36 were found in Room B-15, but they are not mentioned in these two notebooks.

At a depth of 1 1/2 feet (0.5 m), the room fill consisted of ashes and animal bones, mostly rabbit. Some of the bones had been burned "in the fires" (apparently a reference to the ashes, though both the bones and the ashes were most likely refuse). A large area of white ash was found at a depth of 3 1/4 feet (1.0 m); at this depth, the fill contained many utility sherds, other pottery (described below), and bones (including crane leg bones and a cottontail skull). The excavation reached a depth of 3 1/2 feet (1.1 m) without exposing a floor, but the presence of restorable pots may indicate that the floor was only slightly deeper.

On July 22, a Friday, "came the rains. Oh! brother!" When the crew returned the following Monday, the east wall was gone and the room was "a mess." More sherds were recovered, possibly from already discovered pots, along with a few bones. This is the last known information on Room B-15.

## *Artifacts*

### **From the Field Notes**

The measurements for the following artifacts are taken from student drawings. A note indicates that the sherd described first was drawn actual size. The other drawings do not have any such note, so the dimensions provided are suspect.

A worked “brown-on-yellow sherd” and a piece of “travertine” (6 by 2 by 1 cm) were recovered from an unidentified depth.

Six inches (15 cm) below the surface, a basalt point was found. The point drawing indicates a length of 3.8 cm and a width (at its slightly damaged base) of 1.6 cm.

Three artifacts were recovered at a depth of 1 foot (0.3 m). A bone awl measured 6.0 by 0.6 cm. A cylindrical bone bead measured 1.9 by 1.3 cm. A worked sherd measured 3.5 by 0.5 cm.

The remaining artifacts were found at a depth of 3 to 3 1/2 feet (0.9–1.1 m). Five possibly restorable pots were recovered. The locations provided may be inexact.

- A large black utility ware pot was found in the east half of the room.
- The bottom of a large glaze-on-yellow pot contained consolidated vegetable material. Its location in the room is unknown.
- A small black utility ware pot contained powdery white plant material. It was a “duck” (asymmetrical bodied) pot, 5 inches (13 cm) in diameter and 4 3/4 inches (12 cm) deep. The pot was found in the northeast quadrant of the room.
- A Glaze I Black-on-red pot was found in the east half of the room.
- A restorable “Glaze II” Black-on-yellow bowl was found (Figure 2.50); its exact location was not recorded. The bowl measured 10 1/2 inches (27 cm) in diameter by 4 inches (10 cm) deep. The sketch suggests that the bowl was Cieneguilla Black-on-yellow.

At the same depth were large sherds from Glaze I Agua Fria and Glaze II Largo vessels (this nomenclature suggests that the vessels were all Glaze A). A cylindrical bone bead (11/16 by 3/8 inch; 1.8 by 1.0 cm; broken) was found in the east half of the room. A chert scraper (2 7/8 by 2 1/4 inches; 7.3 by 5.7 cm) had a pair of rounded depressions or holes, one on the top side and one on the bottom.



**Figure 2.50.** Room B-15, partial bowl.

## Laboratory Counts

### *Pottery*

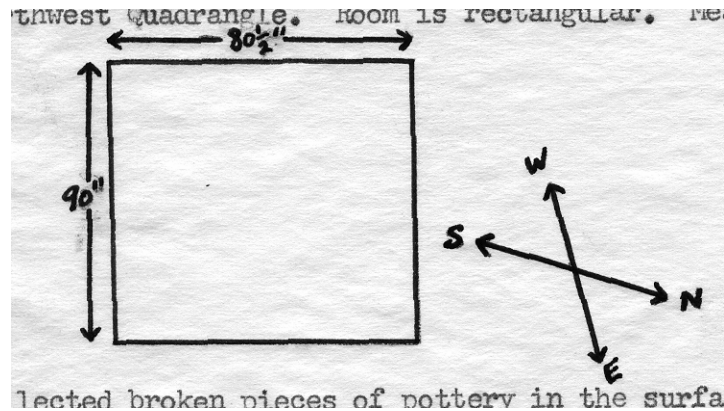
A very small assemblage, 337 sherds, was recorded for this room in the two notebooks that were found. Of these sherds, 23 percent were Glaze I and 9 percent were Glaze II–IV. Three Zuni sherds were recorded, and another three were identified only as “Western.” Two sherds were Socorro Black-on-white. Thirty-eight percent of the room assemblage was utility ware. The size of the pottery assemblage almost matches that of the faunal assemblage—suggesting that the pottery count is incomplete.

### *Faunal Remains*

The faunal assemblage from Room B-15 included 315 elements, falling in the middle of the range of counts by room. One percent of these bones were deer and antelope, 92 percent were jackrabbit and cottontail, and just under 7 percent were rodent. One turkey bone was recorded.

## **Room B-16 (Notebook 2003.24.12)**

Room B-16 was on the west side of the excavated portion of the room block, bounded by Room B-15 to the south, Room B-17 to the north, and Room B-8 to the east. At the surface, the room measured 90 inches (2.29 m) east-west by 80 1/2 inches (2.04 m) north-south (50.3 ft<sup>2</sup>; 4.7 m<sup>2</sup>) (Figure 2.51).



**Figure 2.51.** Room B-16 before excavation.

### *Excavation*

The room fill contained sherds and numerous rodent bones throughout. Scattered charcoal was noted in the southeast and northeast corners of the room.

A filled doorway was present in the west wall (Figure 2.52) 23 1/4 inches (59 cm) from the top of the wall, 34 inches (86 cm) from the southwest corner, and 31 1/2 inches (80 cm) from the northwest corner. The bottom of the doorway was 15 1/4 inches (39 cm) from Floor 1; the opening was 14 inches (36 cm) wide at the top, with a wooden lintel, and 16 inches (41 cm) wide at the bottom. The measurements provided suggest that the lintel was 1 inch (3 cm) thick. The wood was rotted and could not be saved. The doorway was excavated 15 inches back from the surface of the wall; the door fill contained charcoal, burned maize, sherds, and rodent bones. Though there is no mention of it in the notes, a perspective sketch (Figure 2.53) shows a possible second sealed doorway in the southwest corner of the room, in the west end of the south wall.

Early in the excavation the student recorded a 3 1/2 inch (9 cm) diameter “slight depression” in the north wall, 22 inches (56 cm) from the top of the wall and 23 inches (58 cm) from the northeast corner. This anomaly was not mentioned again.

Floor 1 was first exposed near the southeast corner of the room, at a depth of 59 inches (150 cm). The floor appeared to slant down from the northeast corner, but the student did not record the floor depths at the other corners. A hearth was discovered 63 inches (160 cm) below the top of the north wall, while an elevation of the west wall (Figure 2.52) indicates a floor depth (from the top of the wall) of 60 inches (152 cm).

The floor was in poor condition and appeared to be weathered. At this level, the wall lengths were: north, 93 inches (2.36 m); east, 77 1/2 inches (1.97 m); south, 90 inches (2.29 m); west, 80 1/2 inches (2.05 m) (50.2 ft<sup>2</sup>; 4.7m<sup>2</sup>). The north wall was 14 inches (36 cm) thick and the other three walls were 12 inches (30 cm) thick.

by the West wall.

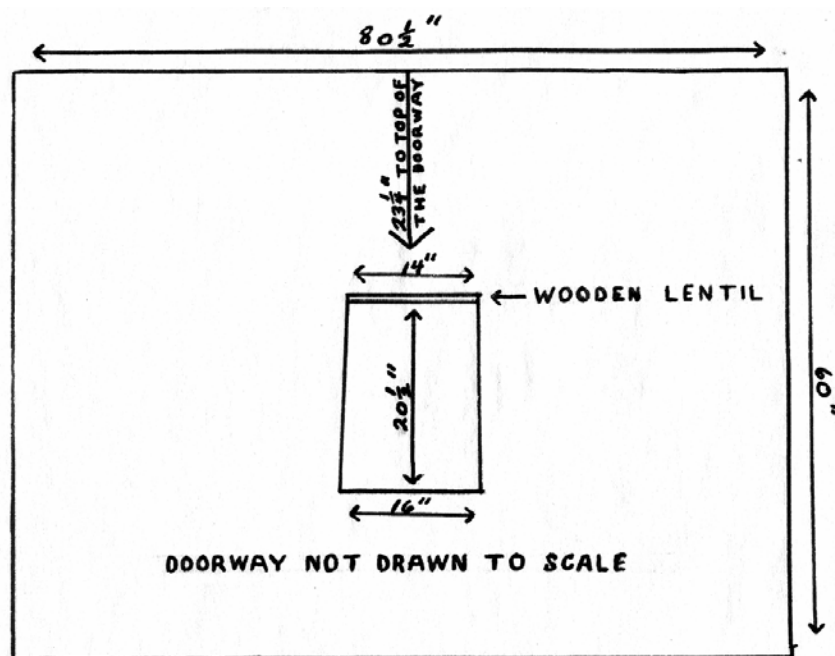
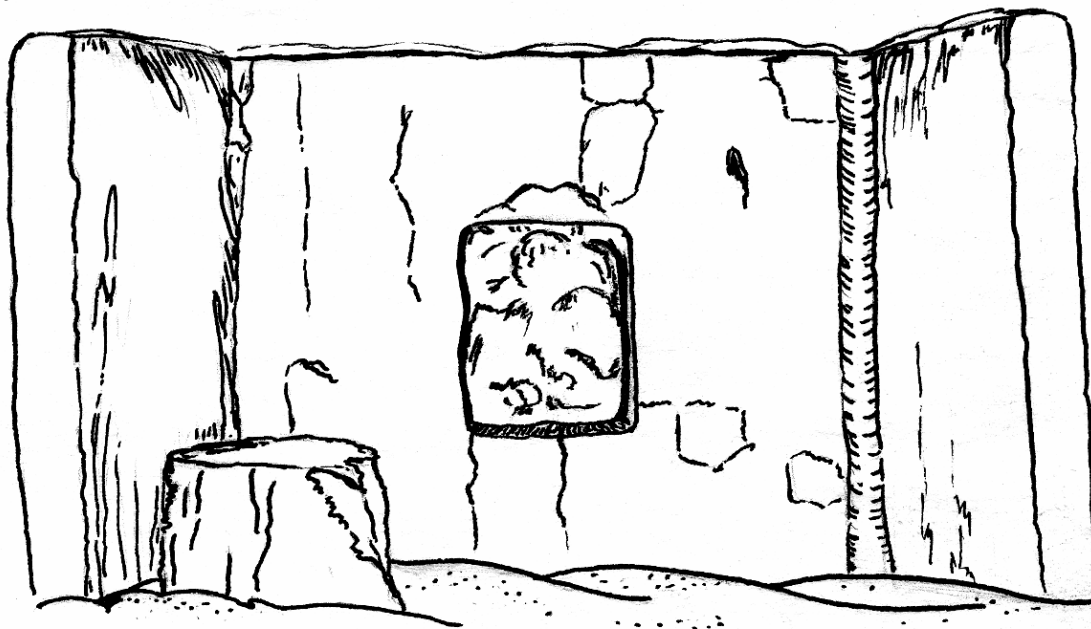
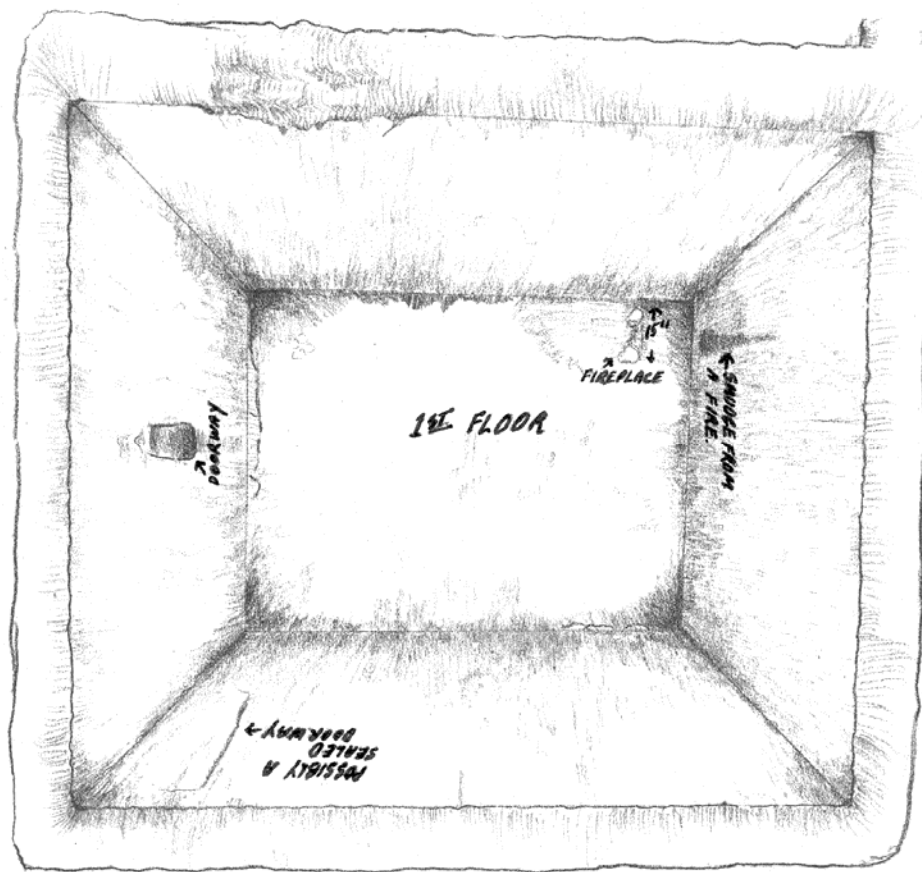


Figure 2.52. Room B-16, two sketches of the doorway in the west wall.



**Figure 2.53.** Room B-16, looking down. North is to top of drawing.

The hearth was 13 1/2 inches (34 cm) from the northeast corner, almost against the north wall. It consisted of two stones, an ash deposit, and charred wood. The hearth was 15 inches (38 cm) wide. There is no mention of the excavation of this feature. The east wall next to the hearth was fire-smudged, suggesting that the hearth extended to the base of that wall. Most of the nearby sherds were utility ware. The bones nearby were unburned.

Floor 2 was 4 1/4 inches (11 cm) below Floor 1. The only artifacts found between the two floors were two utility ware sherds and a cottontail bone. A shell bead was found on Floor 2. Excavation of a 36 by 36 inch (0.9 by 0.9 m) test hole in the northeast corner of the room, to a depth of 2 feet (0.6 m) below Floor 2, revealed only culturally sterile red clay.

## *Artifacts*

### **From the Field Notes**

The surface of the room yielded pottery, a broken arrow shaft straightener (no dimensions recorded), and numerous bones that probably were from rodents. Three fragments of possible human bone (not identified by element) were found on the surface, two more in the fill.

At a depth of five inches (13 cm), a bone awl (2 1/2 by 1/4 inch; 6.4 by 0.6 cm) and a polishing stone (4 1/4 by 4 inches; 10.8 by 10.2 cm; material not recorded) were found.

At a depth of 6 inches (15 cm), a second bone awl (3 1/2 by 1/2 inch; 8.9 by 1.3 cm) was found.

At a depth of 7 1/2 inches (19 cm), two objects were found: a bone awl (2 3/4 by 1/4 inch; 7.0 by 0.6 cm) and a nearly complete black obsidian arrow point (1 by 3/4 inch; 2.5 by 1.9 cm).

Three artifacts were recorded at a depth of 18 inches (46 cm): a large (7 by 4 1/2 inches; 18 by 11 cm) Glaze I black-on-red bowl sherd, a complete bone bead (1/2 by 1/4 inch; 1.3 by 0.6 cm), and a broken “polisher” (extant length 2 1/4 inches [5.7 cm], width 1 3/4 inches [4.5 cm]).

A worked Glaze I black-on-yellow sherd, apparently intended for use as a pendant, was found in the fill at an unrecorded depth.

Artifacts from the Floor 1 fill (6 inches [15 cm] or less above the floor) were:

- At an unrecorded depth, a “red gypsum” pendant with one drilled hole and an incomplete second hole (no dimensions given)
- Six inches (15 cm) above the floor, in the northwest corner of the room, two worked jackrabbit femurs
- Three inches (8 cm) above the floor, a stone scraper (1 1/4 by 3/4 inch; 3.2 by 1.9 cm)
- “A few inches” above the floor, a broken “blade” of petrified wood (extant length 1 inch [2.5 cm], width 1 1/8 inches [2.9 cm])
- Two inches (5 cm) above the floor, near the northwest corner of the room, a complete *Olivella* shell (1/2 by 1/4 inch; 1.3 by 0.6 cm)
- One inch above the floor near the northwest corner, a worked jackrabbit femur (1 3/8 by 1/4 inch).

Artifacts found on Floor 1 included a worked jackrabbit femur (1 1/2 by 1/4 inch; 3.8 by 0.6 cm) in the southeast corner, a second worked jackrabbit femur (1 by 1/4 inch; 2.5 by 0.6 cm) in the southwest corner, and a chalcedony “saw” (a worked flake with notched edges, measuring 1 3/4

by 1 1/2 inches [4.5 by 3.8 cm]). All of the jackrabbit femurs appeared to have been bead material.

An *Olivella* shell bead (1/4 by 1/8 inch; 0.6 by 0.3 cm) with a drilled hole was found on Floor 2, near the southeast corner.

## **Laboratory Counts**

### *Pottery*

The room assemblage of 1,297 sherds represented 3 percent of the room block total. Thirty-one percent of the sherds were Glaze I and 9 percent were Glaze II–IV. Another 11 percent were unidentified glaze ware and 2 percent were plain red. One sherd was identified as Pottery Mound Polychrome. Twelve sherds were Zuni, three were Hopi, one was Pueblo III, and one was Pueblo II. Fifty percent of the room assemblage was utility ware.

### *Faunal Remains*

Two percent of the 216 faunal elements were deer bones, while 77 percent were jackrabbit and cottontail. In contrast with most of the room assemblages, cottontail outnumbered jackrabbit. Rodents made up 17 percent of the room assemblage. Turkey bones accounted for less than 4 percent of the elements from this room.

## **Room B-17 (Notebook 2003.24.11)**

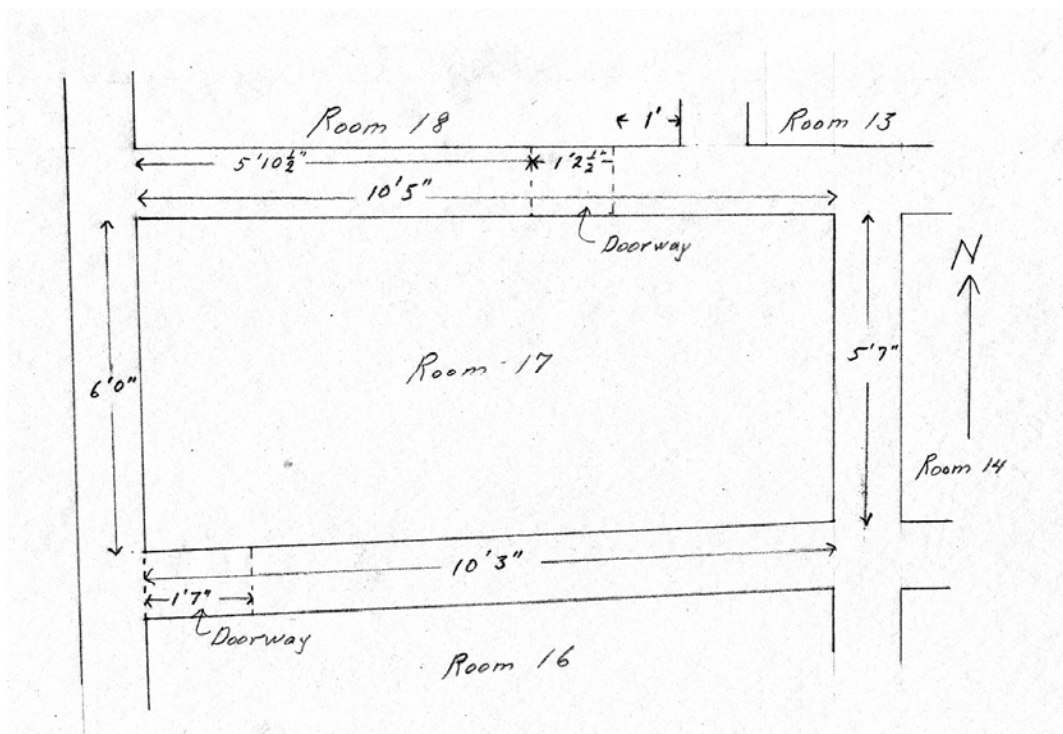
Room B-17 was north of Room B-16, south of Room B-18, and west of Room B-14, on the west side of the room block. The interior wall lengths, measured at a depth of about 3 feet (0.9 m) were: north, 10 feet 5 inches (3.18 m); east, 5 feet 7 inches (1.70 m); south, 10 feet 3 inches (3.12 m); west, 6 feet (1.83 m) (59.8 ft<sup>2</sup>; 5.6 m<sup>2</sup>) (Figure 2.54).

The room had doorways in the north and south walls. The doorway in the north wall, leading into Room B-18, was 14 1/2 inches (37 cm) wide and 5 feet 10 1/2 inches (179 cm) from the northwest corner. The doorway in the south wall, leading into Room B-16, was in the southwest corner and was 1 foot 7 inches (48 cm) wide. A fire dog was found in the material filling the doorway, at a depth of 18 inches (46 cm).

### *Excavation*

The first foot (0.3 m) of fill contained “blocks” of adobe, some of them apparently burned, along with scattered charcoal and burned corncobs. A lens of trash and ashes was found against the south wall, extending 2 to 4 feet (0.6–1.2 m) from the west wall and 2 feet (0.6 m) from the south wall. This deposit contained many bones, mostly rabbit. At this depth the walls of the room retained some plaster, in some places almost 1/2 inch (1.3 cm) thick. Some of the plaster was peeling loose, especially on the west wall. The south wall was not yet clearly defined; the top of the wall appeared to have fallen into the room.





**Figure 2.54.** Room B-17, plan view.

Two to three feet (0.6–0.9 m) below the surface, a slab of stone was found lying against the west wall, and a crack in that part of the wall looked as if it might have been a recess. The student thought that caches might be found behind the stone, in the crack, but this was not the case. There was considerable ash in the area, suggesting a refuse deposit from a fire pit.

What appeared to be a juniper branch, 3 feet 6 inches (1.1 m) long and 1 inch (3 cm) in maximum diameter, was found near the east wall at a depth of 2 to 3 feet (0.6–0.9 m). The branch did not appear to be roof fall and might have been intrusive.

The doorway into Room B-16 was found at a depth of 3 feet (0.9 m). Also in this area were two poles, 2 inches (5 cm) in diameter, sloping down along the west wall at a 45 degree angle. At the time the poles were exposed, the student lacked space to dig them out and backfilled the area for later excavation. He did not mention them again.

Below the 3 foot (0.9 m) level the student encountered more adobe, as well as wood fragments, possibly cottonwood. The fragments measured 1/4 to 1 inch (0.6–2.5 cm) in diameter and apparently were roof fall.

On July 25 a heavy rain caused the east wall to fall and washed mud into the room but did not cause other significant damage. At about the 4 foot (1.2 m) depth the south wall “proved to be continuous ... but apparently had fallen and been partially rebuilt” above that height. The student

cleared the fill down to 4 feet 6 inches (1.37 m) and exposed what appeared to be a floor about 5 feet (1.5 m) down in the northwest corner. No floor features were recorded.<sup>4</sup>

The excavation of Room B-17 was not completed. In addition to the disruption caused by the rainstorm, this student spent much of his time working on burials (he excavated Burials 39 and 42 and assisted other students in excavating Burials 43–50) and a room deep in the Southeast Trench that Hibben suspected might represent a Pueblo III occupation (see Chapter 3).

### *Artifacts*

#### **From the Field Notes**

Flaked stone artifacts described or illustrated (or both) included a small projectile point, four hammerstones, a scraper, and a flake. No dimensions were recorded for these artifacts. The “bird” point, of chalcedony, was found 6 inches (15 cm) below the surface. Two hammerstones of unrecorded material were found at a depth of 3 1/2 feet (1.1 m). A quartzite hammerstone was found at a depth of 3 feet 10 inches (1.17 m), and one of chalcedony was found about 6 feet (1.8 m) from the surface. The scraper, described as “large,” was dendritic jasper and was found 18 inches (46 cm) below the surface. The chalcedony flake, found at a depth of 3 feet 9 inches (1.14 m), may have been an arrow point preform.

The five recorded ground stone artifacts were two manos, an arrow shaft straightener, a polishing stone, and a fire dog. All were fragments; dimensions were recorded for two. One mano was found at a depth of 3 feet (0.9 m); neither the material nor the dimensions were recorded. The second mano, found at a depth of 3 feet 9 inches (1.14 m), was made of fine gray sandstone, measured 4 by 3 3/8 by “1 1/6” inches (10 by 9 by 3 cm?), and was teardrop-shaped in cross section. The arrow shaft straightener (limestone; no dimensions given) and the polishing stone (material unidentified; 2 by 2 by 1/2 inch or 5 by 5 by 1 cm) were in the first 12 inches (30 cm) of fill. The fire dog was part of the fill in a doorway in the southwest corner, at a depth of 18 inches (46 cm). No other information was recorded about this artifact.

In addition to the laboratory counts of food bone, this student recorded nine worked bones and four other faunal specimens. Dimensions were recorded in only one instance, taxon in three. Three artifacts were beads. One bead (1 by 1/2 inch; 2.5 by 1.3 cm) made from a long bone was found in the first 12 inches (30 cm) of fill. The other two beads were found at depths of 2 feet (0.6 m) and 4 1/2 feet (1.4 m). Three specimens were complete or nearly complete awls, and one was an awl tip. One of the complete awls was found in the first 12 inches (30 cm) of fill and another was found at a depth of 18 inches (46 cm). The third awl and the tip fragment were both found at a depth of three feet (0.9 m). The other two bone artifacts were a possible spatula found

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<sup>4</sup>A fire pit described and illustrated in the Room B-18 notebook has a note suggesting that the fire pit was in Room B-17, but no fire pit is mentioned in the Room B-17 notebook. The label for the drawing of the fire pit may have been in error; if so, the student could have meant that the fire pit was in Room B-13. With the doors from Room B-17 into Rooms B-16 and B-18, and the lack of a dividing wall between the lower levels of Rooms B-18 and B-13, the students in these rooms seem to have moved freely from one space to another.

at a depth of 3 1/2 feet (1.1 m) and the hand piece of a bow drill. This last specimen, found at a depth of nearly 6 feet (1.8 m), may have been made from a deer radius.

Other faunal materials mentioned in the notebook were all bird remains. Turkey eggshell and the core of an eagle claw were found in the first 12 inches (30 cm) of fill. A hawk's "feet" were recovered at an unknown depth.

Five shell specimens were recorded or mentioned: a bead, a pendant, two shells or shell fragments, and a fossil shell. The fossil and the pendant were recovered from the first 12 inches (30 cm) of fill. The pendant was 1 inch long and 1/2 inch wide (2.5 by 1.3 cm) and was perforated. The fossil was not described. The bead and one of the shells were *Olivella*; the bead was found at a depth of 18 inches (46 cm) and the shell somewhere between 2 and 3 feet (0.6–0.9 m) down. The second shell was found at a depth of 3 1/2 feet (1.1 m). No other information was recorded about these specimens.

A squash seed and charred corn cob fragments were found in the top 12 inches (30 cm) of fill. No other information was recorded.

Four mineral specimens and a large flat stone were also found. The stone was at a depth of 4 feet (1.2 m) near the southeast corner and was thought to have been discarded from a fire pit. One of the mineral specimens was a 1 inch (3 cm) long quartz crystal found at a depth of 3 feet 9 inches (1.14 m). One end was missing; the edges and corners showed abrasions. The other three mineral specimens were: a piece of jasper 1 1/2 inches (4 cm) in diameter found at a depth of 4 feet (1.2 m), and a turquoise chip and a "chunk" of gypsum found at a depth of 4 1/2 feet (1.4 m). The piece of gypsum measured about 2 cubic inches (33 cc) and was powdery.

## **Laboratory Counts**

### *Pottery*

The 4,298 sherds recorded in the lab for Room B-17 made up by far the largest room assemblage collected during the 1955 field season, accounting for 11.5 percent of the site assemblage for the year. Only "Room" B-1, an open area between rooms, contained more pottery. Seventeen percent of the Room B-17 assemblage was identified as Glaze I, and less than 1 percent as Glaze II–IV. Another 11 percent was identified as unidentifiable glaze ware. One percent of the assemblage was identified as Zuni. Sixteen sherds were Hopi, 2 were Wallace Polychrome, 4 were biscuit ware, and 9 were Pueblo III. Utility ware made up 56 percent of the room assemblage.

### *Faunal Remains*

Though one of the larger room assemblages, the 480 faunal elements from Room B-17 (7.8 percent of the site total for 1955) seem disproportionately few compared to the number of sherds from the room. No unidentified bone was recorded, possibly affecting the total. Deer and antelope bones made up 3.5 percent of this collection. Jackrabbit and cottontail bones made up 54 percent. Turkey bones were less than 3 percent. Two species of hawk accounted for 12

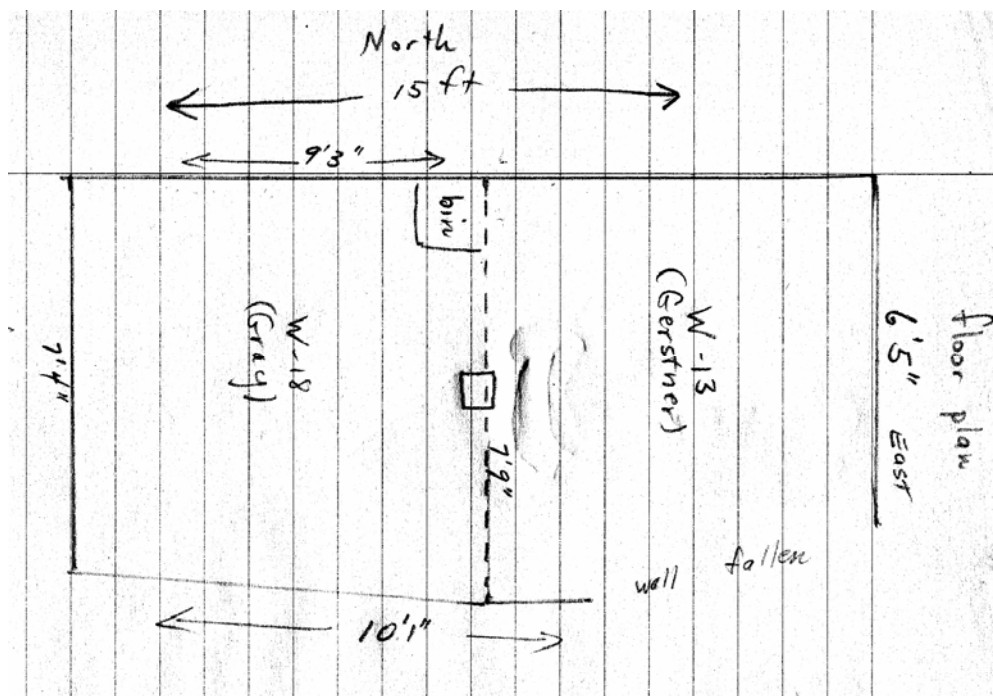
percent of the room assemblage, and one eagle bone was also recorded. Three bones were from a large cat. Another seven percent of the elements were recorded as large mammal.

### Room B-18 (Notebook 2003.24.10)

The notes for Room B-18 are incomplete and difficult to follow. Researchers may wish to consult the original notebook.

Room B-18 was the third room south of the northwest corner of the excavated portion of Room Block B. Room B-19 was to the north, Room B-17 to the south, and Room B-13 to the east. The lengths recorded for the west and east walls were 7 feet 4 inches (2.24 m) and 7 feet 9 inches (2.36 m) (Figure 2.55). Below a depth of about 20 inches (0.5 m), Room B-18 and Room B-13 to the east proved to be a single space with a floor at a depth of 52 inches (1.32 m).<sup>5</sup>

Because of the storm of July 22, the walls defining the southeast corner of Room B-13 collapsed. The plan of the combined room at floor level (Figure 2.55) shows a length of 15 feet (4.6 m) for the north wall. The recorded length for the north wall of Room B-13 was 63 inches, though it was more likely to have been 68–69 inches (173–175 cm; see above). The last number results in a length of 9 feet 3 inches (2.92 m) for the north wall of Room B-18, as is recorded in the notebook.



**Figure 2.55.** Room B-18, plan view at floor level.

<sup>5</sup>No Floor 1 was identified in Room B-18; Floor 1 in Room B-13 was 17 to 24 inches below the surface.

The student's plan does not indicate a measurement for the south wall of Room B-18 but does show a length of 10 feet 1 inch (3.07 m) for the south wall of Room B-18 plus the extant segment of the south wall of Room B-13. According to Notebook 2003.24.11 (for Room B-17), which seems more reliable than Notebook 2003.24.10, the south wall of Room B-18 was 8 feet 1 inch (2.46 m) long (and the walls between the rooms appear to have been 10 to 12 inches [25–30 cm] thick).

On the whole, we agree with a handwritten comment in Notebook 2003.24.10: "Room measurements not adequate." Our best estimate of the wall lengths is: north, 111 inches (2.92 m); east, 93 inches (2.36 m); south, 97 inches (2.46 m); west, 88 inches (2.24 m) (65.4 ft<sup>2</sup>; 6.1 m<sup>2</sup>).

### *Excavation*

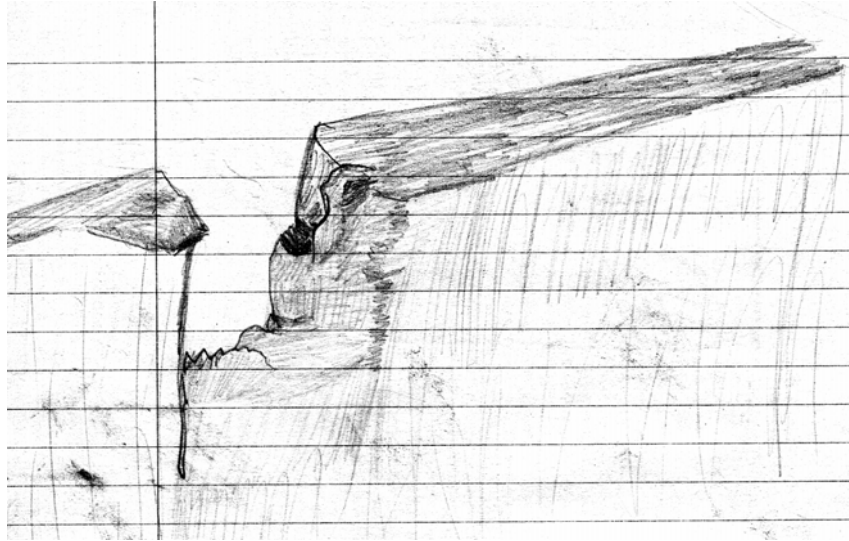
In the paragraphs immediately following, locations such as "quadrant" refer to Room B-18 rather than the combined rooms. A fire pit is mentioned in the northwest corner of the room, but that seems to have been a mistake: two fire pits were described in the early days of the excavation, but neither was in that part of the room. One fire pit was in the northeast quadrant, 26 inches (66 cm) from the northeast corner and 10 inches (25 cm) from the east wall. It was 18 inches (46 cm) across east-west; no other dimensions were given. The fill contained charred corncobs, bones, sherds, and burned wood. The second fire pit was 32 inches (81 cm) from the west wall and 35 inches from the east wall. The fill contained two seeds, perhaps of fruit. There was some indication (not described, however) that the two fire pits were connected.

The student did not record a vertical provenience for either fire pit but referred to both of them as "surface fire places," and a rough sketch suggests that they were only a few inches (ca. 10 cm?) below the tops of the room walls. No floor is mentioned at this depth, so the fire pits (if they were not dumped hearth fill) must have been floating in the room fill. At a depth of 6.5 inches (17 cm), an adobe surface was identified as a possible floor but proved to be melted adobe wall fall.

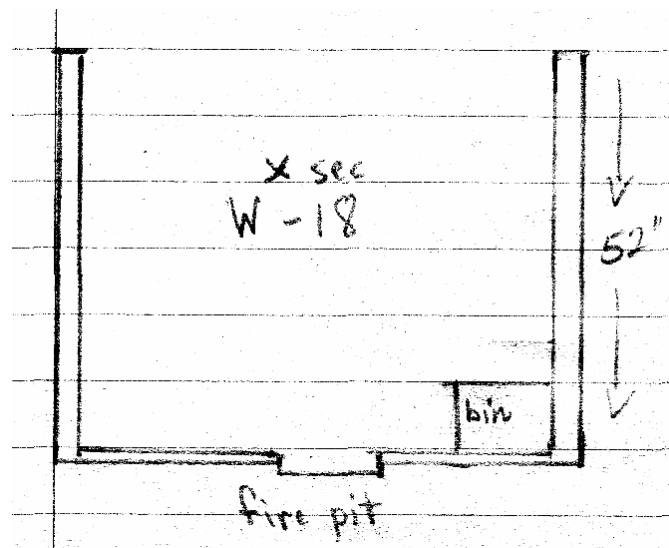
Two ash deposits were identified, one in the southwest corner and one in the north-central part of the room. The first was 15 inches (38 cm) from the surface. The second was found at a depth of 23 inches (58 cm).

A 17 inch (43 cm) wide filled doorway into Room B-17 was found in the south wall, 5 feet 6 1/2 inches (1.69 m) from the west wall (Figure 2.56). The doorway was filled with burned adobe that contained a fire dog. The facing of the opening was burned as well. A second doorway was present in the western portion of the north wall, between Rooms B-18 and B-19 (see Room B-19, below).

There was no east wall of B-18 below the "first level" (no floor had been mentioned to this point) and Rooms B-18 and B-13 were treated as a single space during excavation of the second level; all subsequent directional references are for the combined room. The floor of the combined rooms was at a depth of 52 inches at the center of the north wall (Figure 2.57).



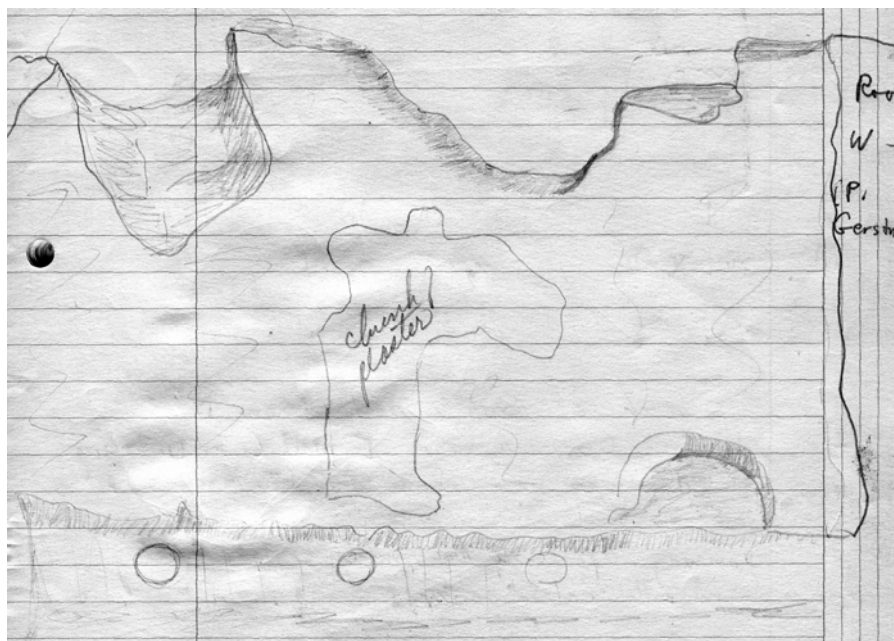
**Figure 2.56.** Room B-18, partly exposed doorway in south wall.



**Figure 2.57.** North-south section of combined rooms B-13 and B-18 at center of combined Rooms B-13 and B-18. North wall is to right.

A sketch of the north wall of Room B-18 at this level (Figure 2.58) shows what looks like a floor with beam holes below and perhaps a ventilation hole above. An area of plaster remained on the wall.

White paint was found on the west wall, in the southwest corner of the room, and some paint was noted on the south wall as well. On July 22 the student wrote, “Dr. H. interested in *tierra blanca* on S wall under doorway into [B-17, to south]. No decorating apparent. Sequence of events is to whitewash walls which later become blackened like other plaster in room.”



**Figure 2.58.** Room B-18, sketch of north wall.

The fire pit near the center of the combined rooms was 48 inches (1.22 m) from the north wall and 28 inches (71 cm) from the south wall. It is described as measuring “19 × 24 × 7 inches, 6 inches & 15 inches deep” (48 by 61 by 18 cm, 15 cm and 38 cm deep).<sup>6</sup>

A bin near the center of the north wall of the combined room (what would have been the northeast corner of Room B-18) was washed out by the rainstorm of July 22, before the student took any measurements. She sketched it from memory and noted that the north wall of the bin (the wall of the room) was whitewashed.

Ninety human bones and bone fragments were recovered on the east side of the room, to a depth of 2 feet (0.6 m), and a disturbed burial pit and matting fragments were identified in the southeast corner of the room. These remains, along with a single human bone found in Room B-19 to the north, were designated Burial 34.

<sup>6</sup>The student also described and sketched an oval fire pit that may have had nothing to do with Room B-18. The fire pit measured 21 1/2 inches (55 cm) long, 12 inches (30 cm) wide on average, and 4 to 5 inches (10–13 cm) deep. The only reason to place this fire pit in Room B-18 is that the information appears in marginal notes in the notebook for Room B-18. A sketch of the fire pit is accompanied by a note that appears to state “fire pit Room W-17”—but no fire pit is mentioned for that room. It is not the fire pit shown in Figure 2.55 (in the center of the combined room), as the dimensions do not match.

## *Artifacts*

### **From the Field Notes**

Cultural materials found on or near the surface included part of a large glazeware olla with white slip inside and out and a design in black and red; a rim sherd from a second olla (black glaze on white slip over red); a sherd from a small bowl; a mano fragment of “lava” rock; a bone bead  $\frac{3}{8}$  inch (1.0 cm) long by  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch (0.6 cm) in diameter with a hole  $\frac{3}{16}$  inch (0.5 cm) in diameter; charred corn; a cervical vertebra from a young elk; and a kangaroo rat bone. Also, a complete knife of petrified wood found on the surface was supposedly the first artifact of its kind recovered from the site. This tool was triangular with a straight base and, according to the student’s drawing, was about twice as long as the base was wide. The text, however, records a length of  $3\frac{3}{32}$  inches (7.9 cm) and a basal width of  $3\frac{1}{4}$  inches (8.3 cm). The stone was red, white, buff, and gray.

Ceramic items in the room fill included a restorable black-on-red olla (found in the southwest corner, 42 inches [107 cm] below the surface), half of a miniature (toy?) pot, two worked sherds, an “adobe” plume holder, and sherds. Stone artifacts in the fill included a triangular projectile point of petrified wood, a piece of worked chert, a stone palette, a basalt mano fragment ( $3\frac{5}{8}$  by  $3\frac{3}{8}$  by  $3\frac{1}{4}$  inches; 9.2 by 8.6 by 8.3 cm), half of a mortar, and a polishing stone. Faunal remains included a bone awl ( $2\frac{13}{16}$  inches long and  $\frac{3}{8}$  inch wide; 7.1 by 1.0 cm), a second awl found at a depth of 32 inches (81 cm); two antelope bones (talus, lunate), and an unidentified tooth. The student also mentioned finding plant remains.

The broken skull of a bird, possibly an owl, was found in the bin. Other items found in (also near?) the bin fill included a broken quartz crystal, a piece of “flint” about 6 inches (15 cm) in diameter, the worked distal end of a turkey humerus ( $1\frac{1}{4}$  inches [3.2 cm] long,  $\frac{15}{16}$  inch [2.4 cm] wide at the distal end, and  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch [1.3 cm] wide at the proximal end; in the student sketch it appears to have been cut), a second worked turkey bone measuring  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch long by  $\frac{1}{8}$  inch diameter (1.3 by 0.3 cm), a “melon” seed measuring  $\frac{7}{16}$  by  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch (1.1 by 0.6 cm), and a crumbling squash seed.

Two sherds were found in the northwest corner of the room (17 inches [43 cm] from the west wall and 25 inches [64 cm] from the north wall), 3 inches (8 cm) above the floor. One was a scoop made from a plain red bowl bottom. The other was a rim sherd with a black-on-red design and burned outer surface.

On the floor were a shell bead, five worked bones (one or two may have been awl fragments), and about 16 mouse skeletons. Three of the bone fragments were long and narrow. One of them measured  $2\frac{1}{8}$  by  $\frac{3}{16}$  inch (5.4 by 0.5 cm); another measured  $1\frac{7}{8}$  by  $\frac{5}{16}$  inch (4.8 by 0.8 cm); the dimensions of the third were not given. The other two were flatter, measuring 1 by  $\frac{3}{4}$  by  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch (2.5 by 1.9 by 0.6 cm) and  $\frac{9}{16}$  by  $\frac{5}{16}$  inch (1.4 by 0.8 cm). The latter fragment may have been an awl point. The bead was in the northwest corner, 35 inches (89 cm) from the west wall and 23 inches (58 cm) from the north wall. The bead’s inner and outer diameters were  $\frac{1}{8}$  and  $\frac{1}{16}$  inch (0.3 and 0.2 cm); it was  $\frac{1}{32}$  inch (1 mm) thick.



An *Olivella* bead was found in an ash deposit near the east wall, beneath the floor. The bead measured 5/8 by 1/4 inch (1.6 by 0.6 cm).

A sherd was exposed in the remains of the east wall of B-18 following the rainstorm. For certain other items, the exact provenience cannot be reconstructed. A restorable Glaze B black-on-red bowl had “matting on back.” A complete oval one-hand sandstone mano measured 4 by 3 1/2 inches (10 by 9 cm); the thickness was not recorded. A mano fragment (material not given) measured 1 13/16 by 1 3/4 by 1 inch (4.6 by 4.5 by 2.5 cm). A pronghorn toe bone was also found.

## **Laboratory Counts**

### *Pottery*

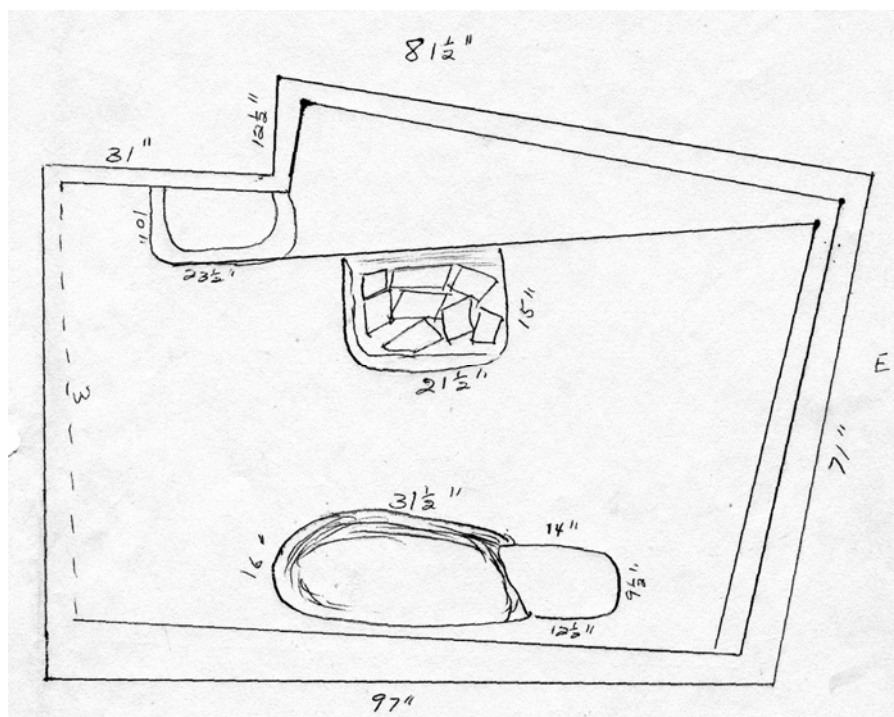
Only 3 percent of the 1,097 sherds from this room were recorded as Glaze I, but most of the 31 percent of sherds recorded as black-on-red and black-on-yellow were probably derived from Glaze I vessels. About 1.5 percent of the recorded sherds were Glaze II or III. Five sherds were Zuni, 10 were Hopi, and six were Wallace Polychrome. Two biscuit ware sherds, one Pueblo III sherd, and one Pueblo I sherd were also found. Thirty-seven percent of the room assemblage consisted of utility ware sherds.

### *Faunal Remains*

The student who excavated Room B-18 combined her efforts with the student in adjacent Room B-19 during faunal analysis and reported 66 bones and bone fragments for their two rooms (11 percent of the analyzed faunal remains). One of these rooms was one of two at the site that yielded elk remains in 1955 (or perhaps each room each contained one elk bone). The collected elk, deer, and antelope remains made up 6 percent of the room assemblage. Jackrabbit and cottontail accounted for the 40 percent of the faunal remains, and rodents for 16 percent. Three percent of the assemblage was turkey, and birds of other kinds (possibly including hawk, crane, and magpie) accounted for another 2 percent. One-third of the specimens in the Room B-18/B-19 combined assemblage were not identified.

## **Room B-19 (Notebook 2003.24.4)**

The shape of Room B-19, near the northwest corner of the room block, was irregular (Figure 2.59). The east wall was 71 inches (1.80 m) long, the south wall was 97 inches (2.46 m) long, and the west wall was 68 inches (1.73 m) long. From the northwest corner the north wall extended 31 inches (79 cm) east, turned and extended 12 1/2 inches (32 cm) north, then turned again and extended 81 1/2 inches (2.07 m) to the east wall. The area of the room at the surface was, very roughly, 52 square feet (5 m<sup>2</sup>). Paralleling the east wall, and angling to the southwest from the northeast corner of the room, were inset lower walls with associated features. The lengths of the lower walls were not given.



**Figure 2.59.** Room B-19, plan view. North is to the top of the drawing.

### *Excavation*

The student first identified the north and east walls. The inset east wall was found against and 28 inches (71 cm) below the top of the outer east wall, and extended from the southeast corner of the room (where the sketch suggests that it continued beneath the south wall) nearly to the north wall. The south wall may have been identified in conjunction with the exposure of the inset east wall. The inset north wall was 26 inches (66 cm) lower than the outer north wall. The former began near the northeast corner of the room and angled away from the outer north wall, ending 10 to 12 inches (25–30 cm) from the west wall. The student thought that the inset north wall was a continuation of a lower wall in Room B-20, to the east (see below).<sup>7</sup>

As of a depth of 18 inches (46 cm), the student had found neither the west wall nor a floor, and no floor was identified in association with the upper north and east walls. What she at first thought was a portion of the west wall, in the southwest corner of the room, was chunks of adobe and a large stone, which were removed. A dirt clod with pine needles in it was found in this part of the fill. The actual west wall, identified near the northwest corner of the room, seemed almost intact at a depth of 2 1/2 feet (0.8 m) but had fallen above that level, suggesting that the adobe removed from the southwest corner of the room was wall fall. Rocks in the fill were “probably fallen fire pit rocks,” although no fire pit is indicated in association with the upper walls.

A floor associated with the lower east and north walls was exposed in the southwest corner of the room, 47 inches (119 cm) below the surface, beneath 6 inches (15 cm) of adobe and very hard

<sup>7</sup>Schorsch’s published map of the site does not show any of these lower walls.

clay. Most of a sandstone metate was found on the floor in front of a doorway into Room B-18, to the south. The metate appears on the room plan (Figure 2.59) but the doorway does not. The metate was 9 1/2 inches (24 cm) wide, 12 1/2 inches (32 cm) long on the side nearer the wall, and 14 inches (36 cm) long on the opposite side. It was 9 (23 cm) inches from the south wall and 24 inches (61 cm) from the east wall.

A possible fire pit in the northeast corner of the room, not far from the surface, proved to be a hole. A rectangular stone-lined fire pit was found in the floor against the inset north wall, 51 inches (130 cm) from the east wall and 34 inches (86 cm) from the west wall. Fire Pit 1 was 21 1/2 inches long east-west by 15 inches wide and 8 inches deep (55 by 38 by 20 cm).

A second, oval fire pit was found near the center of the south wall (the exact location was not given). The metate in front of the doorway abutted the east end of this pit. Fire Pit 2 was 31 1/2 inches long east-west by 16 inches wide and 4 inches deep (80 by 41 by 10 cm).

A bin-like feature extended from the north side of the inset, lower north wall segment to the short segment of the outer north wall, at the jog. The south wall of the bin was incorporated into the lower north wall. The bin was 23 1/2 inches long east-west by 10 inches wide (60 by 25 cm). Neither the depth of this feature nor its depth within the structure were recorded. The student's room plan (Figure 2.59) suggests that the area between the upper north wall and the inner face of the lower north wall, east of the bin, was not excavated.

As of Monday, July 25, the lower two-thirds of the east wall, which had been undermined by excavation within the adjacent Room B-20, had fallen from a heavy rain over the weekend, leaving a "natural bridge." The floor was softened and covered with mud. The student carefully completed clearing the floor, and Hibben photographed the room.

## *Artifacts*

### **From the Field Notes**

For the first week there is no indication of room excavation, just digging out a large cooking pot and other items. On the first day, the student recovered most of the cooking pot and other sherds from the surface, along with an animal tooth and other animal bones. Schorsch uncovered part of a human temporal bone, also near the surface, as well as a polishing stone. No further information on these materials was recorded.

Once excavation of the area as a room began, more sherds were collected from the surface, including part of a child's pot. The student also collected more animal bones and a "kiva stone." A sketch of this last item shows an elongate stone but does not provide dimensions.

Numerous sherds and bones were present in the fill (though no more human bone), along with a tubular piece of quartzite that had been used as a hammerstone. "I was instructed to mention it in my notes and throw it away."

A small piece of malachite and fragments of two bone awls were on or near the floor. One awl fragment was a tip and measured 1 1/4 by 3/8 inch (3.2 by 1.0 cm). The other was 5 inches long and 3/8 inch in diameter (12.7 by 1.0 cm).

Six utility ware sherds, three red sherds, and one Glaze 1 yellow “black-on-white” sherd were recovered in the vicinity of Fire Pit 2, along with 10 bones from a rodent (larger than a mouse) and eight unidentified bone fragments.

Two small worked bones were found in the muddy fill left by the rainstorm, one measuring 2 by 1/8 inch (5.1 by 0.3 cm) and the other 1 1/4 by 3/16 inch (3.2 by 0.5 cm).

## **Laboratory Counts**

### *Pottery*

The 2,222 sherds recorded for Room B-19 constituted one of the larger assemblages collected during the field season, at 5 percent of the site assemblage for 1955. Apparently following the lead of the student excavating Room B-18, the excavator of Room B-19 identified less than 0.5 percent of her collection as Glaze I (along with 0.5 percent Glaze II and III). She recorded 25 percent of her assemblage as black-on-red and black-on-yellow, and another 25 percent as plain red. The assemblage included one Zuni sherd, 20 Hopi sherds, four Pueblo III sherds, one Pueblo II sherd, and one Pueblo I sherd. Utility wares were 45 percent of this assemblage.

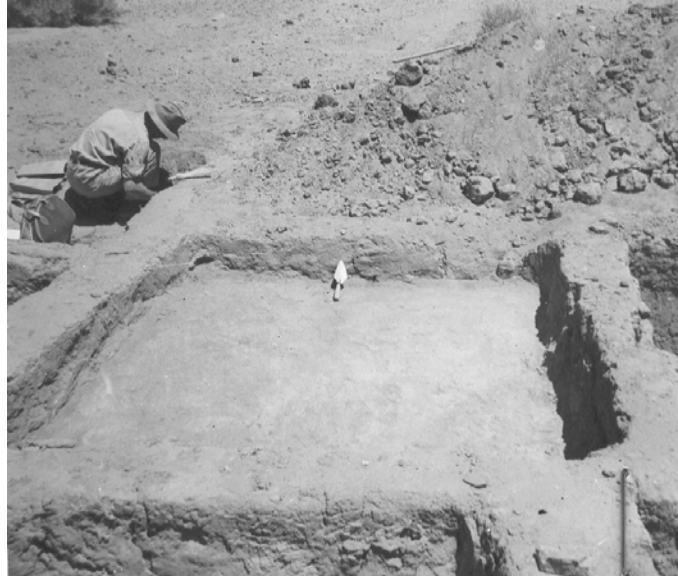
### *Faunal Remains*

The student who excavated Room B-18 recorded all of the faunal bone for Rooms B-18 and B-19 as a single assemblage. The results are reported with the description of Room B-18.

## **Room B-20 (Notebook 2003.24.17)**

Room B-20 (Figure 2.60) was on the north side of the excavated room block, with Room B-12 to the east, Room B-13 to the south, and Room B-19 to the west. Only Room B-21, abutting the north side of B-19 and the northwest corner of B-20, was farther north.

The room measurements shown in the notebook drawings are inconsistent. A plan at the level of Floor 1 shows interior dimensions of 82 inches (2.08 m) north-south by 65 inches (1.65 m) east-west (37 ft<sup>2</sup>; 3.4 m<sup>2</sup>) and walls 12 inches (30 cm) thick. Based on the plane table mapping, the approximate interior wall lengths were: north, 1.75 m; east, 1.86 m; south, 1.98 m, west, 2.29 m. When averaged, these yield north-south dimensions of 2.08 m and 1.87 m, suggesting that the student’s interior dimensions are fairly credible. Other, “cross section” (plan or elevation?) drawings show wall lengths of 103 and 130 inches (2.61 and 3.30 m), which do not make sense even as exterior dimensions.



**Figure 2.60.** Room B-20 after exposure of Floor 1. This and other images of Room B-20 include staples used to hold the photograph in place in the notebook.

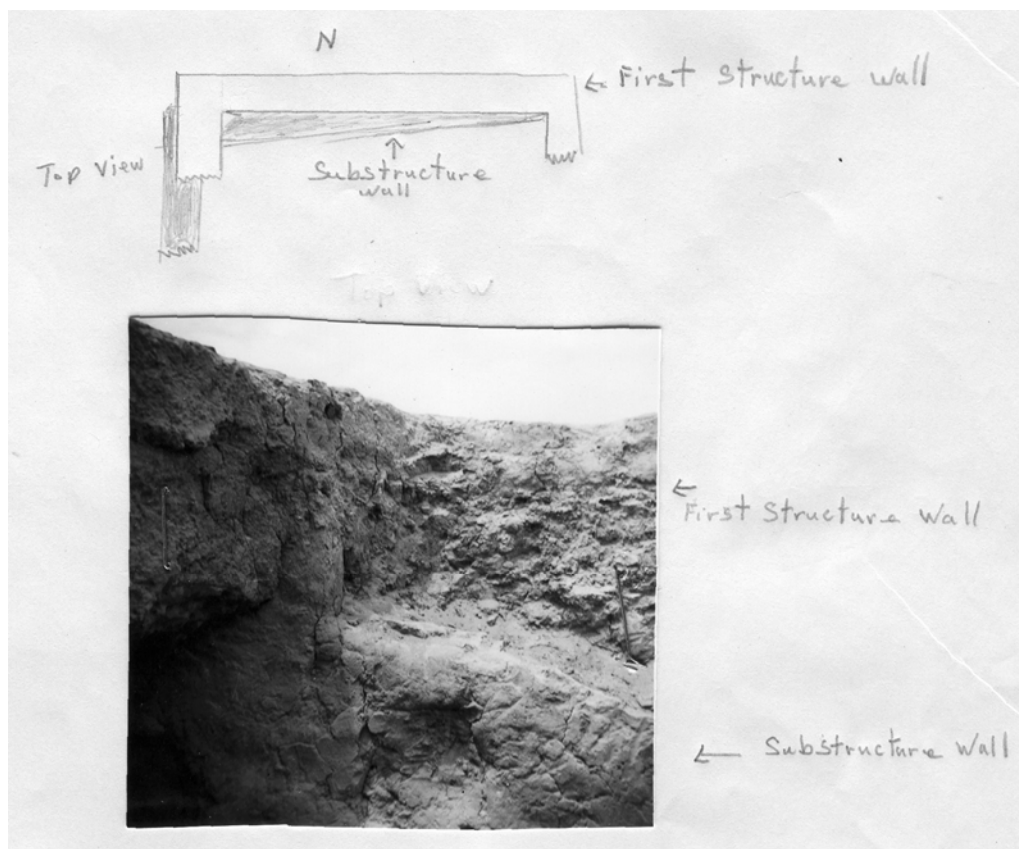
### *Excavation*

Beneath the loose surface sand was a layer of adobe roof fall that covered the room, except at the northeast and southwest corners. Many reed impressions were found in the roof fall material. The first floor was exposed at a depth of 12 inches (30 cm) in the southwest corner and 15 inches (38 cm) in the southeast corner (Figure 2.60). This floor was about 4 inches (10 cm) thick.

Ashes and stones in the southwest corner were assumed to be from a fire pit, as was a piece of sandstone (5 by 3 1/2 inches; 13 by 9 cm) found against the south wall, 28 inches (71 cm) from the southeast corner at a depth of 12 inches (30 cm). There is no further mention of subfeatures in Floor 1, however, so the ashes and rock must have been dumped into the room.

Beneath Floor 1 was an underlying room at a slight angle to the upper structure. The northwest corner of the lower room was offset 4 1/2 inches (11 cm) to the west (Figure 2.61). The north wall of the lower room was 9 1/2 inches south of the northwest corner at Floor 1 and angled to the northeast so that it disappeared into the northeast corner. A lower wall in Room B-19 to the west seemed to be a continuation of this wall.

A few Glaze I and Glaze II sherds and some utility ware sherds were found below Floor 1. The fill of the lower room contained soft sand and quantities of adobe. A beam hole, apparently plastered over, was present in the north wall in the northwest corner of the lower room, not far above the floor.

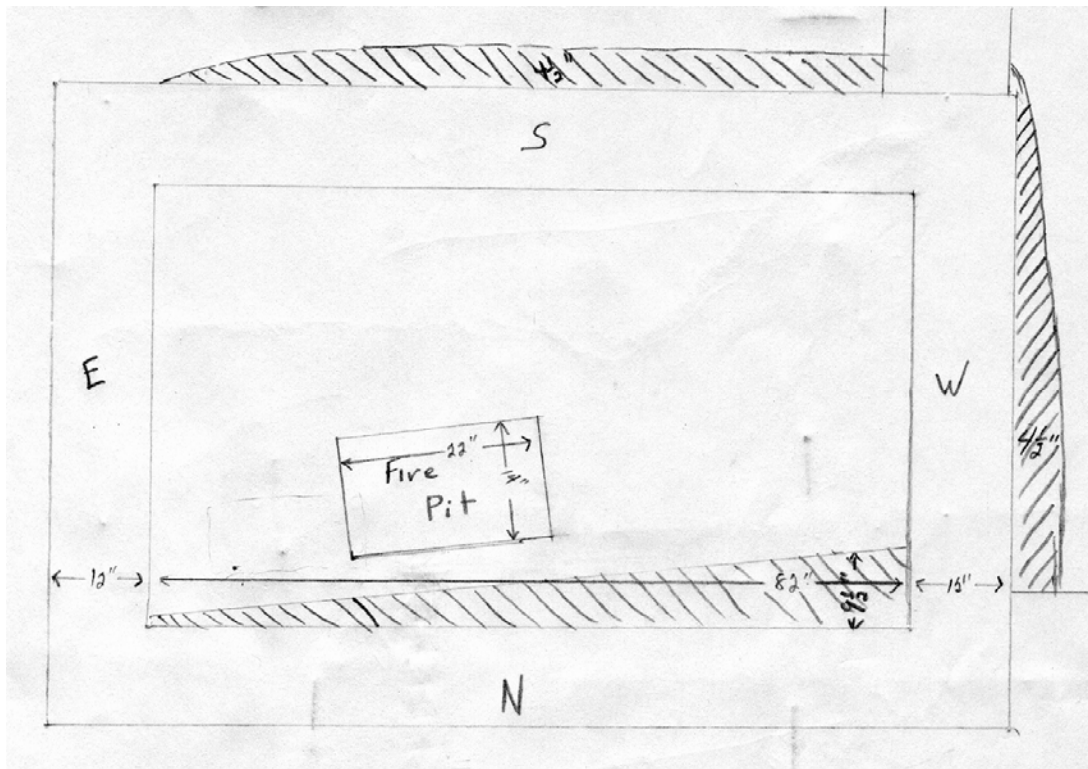


**Figure 2.61.** Room B-20, offset of upper and lower walls.

Floor 2 was 49 1/2 inches (1.26 m) below the surface (Figure 2.62). According to a set of wall profiles, the north wall of the lower room was 94 1/2 inches (240 cm) long, the east wall was 79 inches (201 cm), and the south wall was 85 inches (216 cm); the length of the west wall was not recorded. Using 79 inches (201 cm) for both the east and west walls, the floor area of the lower room was 49 square feet (4.6 m<sup>2</sup>).

Floor 2 included an ash-filled rectangular fire pit that measured 23 1/2 by 14 inches (60 by 36 cm) and was 14 inches (36 cm) deep (Figure 2.63). The fire pit was 4 inches (10 cm) from the north wall of the lower room and 21 inches (53 cm) from the northeast corner. The pit was lined with slabs of sandstone or "gabbro" on the bottom and three sides; the north side was fired adobe. Three large sandstone slabs were found on the floor west of the fire pit, 27 inches (69 cm) from the west wall.

Beneath Floor 2, just north of the southeast corner of the lower room and against the east wall, were the remains of another fire pit or an ash pit, 32 inches (81 cm) long north-south by 15 inches (38 cm) wide. The feature had been built of flat "gabbro" slabs and adobe but had been destroyed and covered; only the floor of the pit remained. A doorway into Room 13-18, in the east end of the south wall, is clearly visible in Figure .262 and is described as part of Room B-18 but is not mentioned in this student's notebook. The room was not excavated further.



**Figure 2.62.** Room B-20 after excavation of Floor 2. Top: photo looking south. Photo is stapled into the notebook. Bottom: student sketch oriented the same way (north is to bottom). Note that the room looks closer to square than the sketch indicates.



**Figure 2.63.** Room B-20, Floor 2, fire pit. Trowel points north.  
 Photograph is stapled into the notebook.

### *Artifacts*

#### **From the Field Notes**

The excavator collected 446 sherds from the surface and another 759 from the fill down to the first floor. Lithic artifacts recovered from the surface included a mano fragment, a hammerstone, and a hematite concretion. The mano fragment measured 6 3/4 inches (extant length; 17 cm) by 5 1/2 inches (14 cm) by 3/4 inch (2 cm). The hammerstone measured 3 1/2 by 2 inches (9 by 5 cm).

Artifacts found on the floor included an arrow point, a mano fragment, a concretion, a piece of fire-altered rock, two pieces of “gabbro,” a “Glaze V” sherd, and a worked Glaze I black-on-red sherd.

The arrow point (no dimensions or material recorded) was found in an ash deposit in the southwest corner of the room, 15 inches (38 cm) from the corner and 13 1/2 inches (34 cm) from the west wall.

The mano fragment (5 inches extant length by 4 1/4 by 2 1/4 inches; 13 by 11 by 6 cm) was 33 inches (83 cm) from the west wall and 51 inches (130 cm) from the southwest corner.

The concretion, of limonite (1 1/2 by 3/4 inch; 4 by 2 cm), was 41 inches (104 cm) from the southeast corner and 3 inches (8 cm) from the east wall.



The fire-altered stone (6 by 3 1/2 inches; 15 by 9 cm) was 12 inches (30 cm) from the west wall and 22 inches (56 cm) from the southwest corner.

The two “gabbro” stones were against the south wall, just east of the southwest corner. The sketch shows one stone perpendicular to the wall and the second one perpendicular to the first, at its north end. The text says that one stone (but not which one) was 7 3/4 inches (20 cm) long and vertical and the other was 8/12 inches (22 cm) long and horizontal. What was meant is not clear, but the placement did seem to be deliberate.

The “Glaze V” sherd was sketched, but no dimensions or provenience were recorded. Based on the sketch, the sherd was not as diagnostic as the identification suggests.

The worked sherd was embedded in the floor, 22 inches (56 cm) from the south wall and 31 inches (79 cm) from the southwest corner. It was a rectangle, 1 1/16 inches (2.7 cm) long and 3/4 inch (1.9 cm) wide.

Six lithic artifacts were recovered from the fill above the floor of the lower room: a “bola ball,” what appeared to be a hatch cover, an artifact identified as a wood-working wedge, a mallet, a metate fragment, and a concretion.

The “bola ball” was embedded in the west wall, 23 1/2 inches (57 cm) from the south wall and 10 1/2 inches (27 cm) below Floor 1. It was made of pumice and was 2 inches (5 cm) in diameter.

The hatch cover, of polished “gabbro,” was 10 1/4 inches long by 9 inches at its widest point (26 by 23 cm). It was found at a depth of 41 inches (104 cm), 6 inches (15 cm) from the east wall and 9 (23 cm) inches from the northeast corner.

The wood-working wedge (material not recorded) was recovered 44 inches (112 cm) from the surface, 3 inches (8 cm) from the east wall and 23 inches (58 cm) from the north wall. This artifact measured 9 by 3 3/4 by 1 1/4 inches (23 by 10 by 3 cm).

The mallet was also found at 44 inches (112 cm) below the surface, 5 inches (13 cm) from the south wall and 24 inches (61 cm) from the southwest corner. The student’s sketch shows a groove around the artifact, which was 5 1/2 inches long by 3 1/4 inches in diameter (14 by 8 cm). The material was recorded as pumice (basalt?).

The metate fragment was 45 inches (114 cm) below the surface, 21 inches (53 cm) from the east wall and 36 inches (91 cm) from the northeast corner. It was of “gabbro,” measured 11 1/2 by 4 by 1 3/4 inches (29 by 4 cm), and showed evidence of being worked into a mano.

The concretion was found 47 inches (119 cm) below the surface, 32 inches (81 cm) from the northwest corner and 26 inches (66 cm) from the north wall. This artifact was 1 1/2 inches long, 1 1/4 inches wide, and 1 1/3 inches thick (3.8 by 3.2 by 3.4 cm). The interior hollow was 1/2 inch (1.3 cm) in diameter.

## Laboratory Counts

### *Pottery*

The 1,689 sherds recorded in the laboratory for Room B-20 were 4 percent of the total analyzed assemblage for the year. Twenty percent of the sherds from the room were identified as Glaze I and 2 percent as Glaze II or III, with another 34 percent recorded as unidentified red glaze. Five sherds were Zuni, 15 were Hopi, five were biscuit ware, and one was Pueblo II. Thirty-eight percent of the room assemblage was utility ware.

### *Faunal Remains*

The 195 faunal elements from Room B-20 constituted one of the smaller room assemblages. Deer and antelope were 3 percent of the room total, jackrabbit and cottontail were 50 percent, and turkey remains were 11 percent. Sixteen percent of the bones were not identified.

### **Room B-21 (Notebook 2003.24.18)**

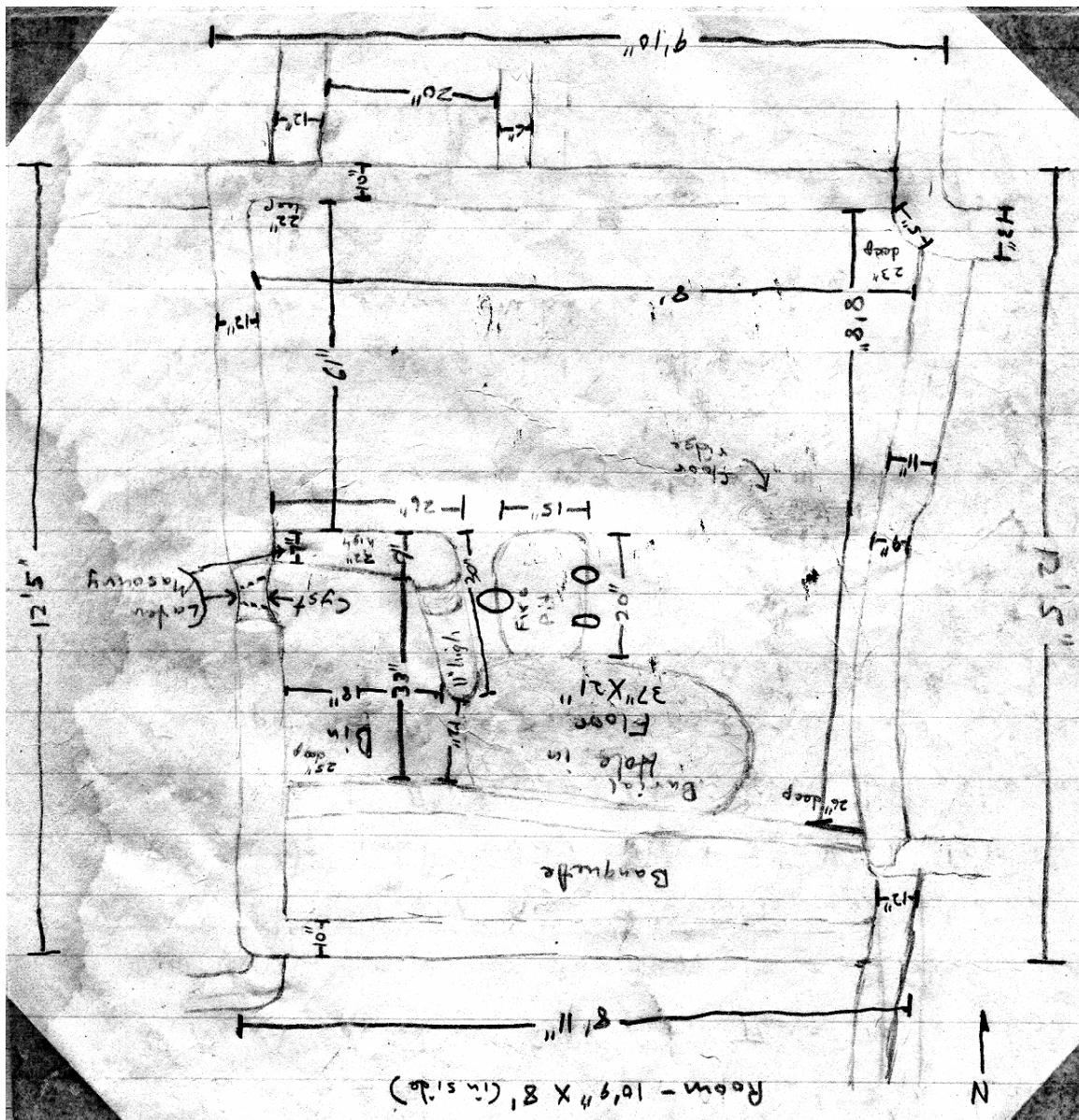
Figure 2.64 shows Room B-21 after excavation down to the floors, with other opened rooms within Room Block B. The photograph indicates that room fill was mostly being thrown to the side, rather than being hauled away.

A note (not in the student's handwriting) on the cover of this notebook identifies Room B-21 as a "Probable Ceremonial Room," and architecturally it was more elaborate than the other rooms excavated in 1955. Room B-21 had a banquette, six fire pits at various levels, and a large storage bin.

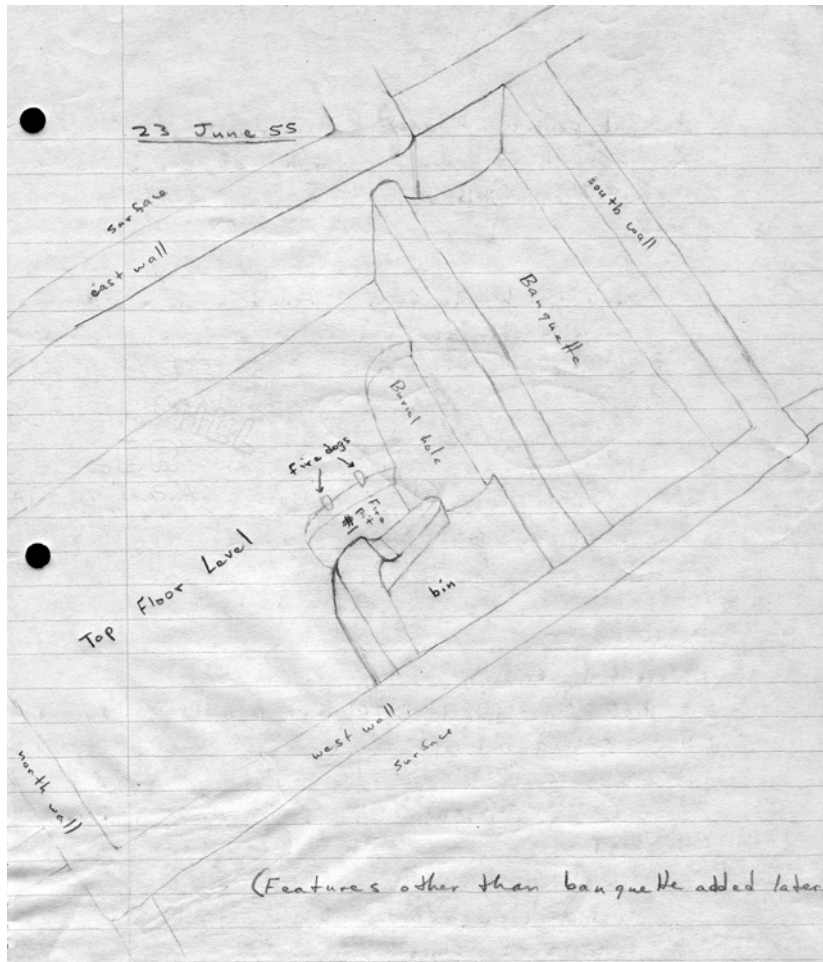


**Figure 2.64.** Room Block B during excavation, with Room B-21 in foreground. View to south.

Room B-21 was at the far northwest corner of the excavated block, north of the row comprising Rooms B-19, B-20, B-12, B-11, and B-5. Although the site map shows no rooms to the west, north, or east of room B-21, the photographs, the floor plan, and an oblique sketch (Figures 2.64–2.66) indicate that unexcavated rooms were present in those directions.



**Figure 2.65.** Room B-21, Floor 1. Sketch was rotated so north is up, and heavily manipulated to bring out the fainter lines.



**Figure 2.66.** Room B-21, oblique view. Top of drawing is to southeast.

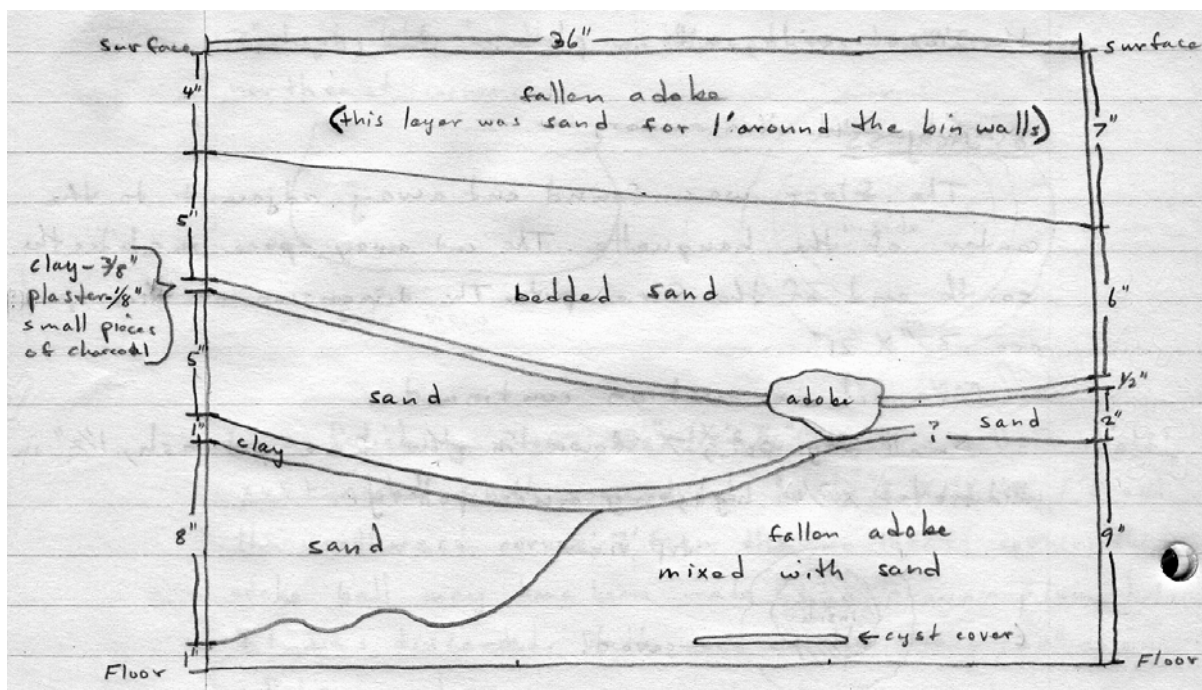
The room shape was slightly irregular, as the east wall bowed inward (Figures 2.64 and 2.65). According to the plan of the floor (Figure 2.65), the interior dimensions were 8 feet (2.44 m) east-west by 10 feet 9 inches (3.28 m) north-south (86 ft<sup>2</sup>; 8.0 m<sup>2</sup>). On the ground surface was a “large, varied sherd collection” including flint “chips” and other stone artifacts.

### *Excavation*

In the southeast corner of the room, a layer of adobe roof fall, including many pieces with “reed” imprints, was found just below the surface sand. Most of the impressions were 1/4 to 1 inch (0.6–2.5 cm) wide. One adobe specimen preserved smaller cross imprints.

In the northwest quadrant of the room, the top 1 to 2 inches (3–5 cm) of fill were loose sand, overlying a layer of fallen adobe 4 to 10 inches (10–25 cm) thick. Beneath this layer, sterile sand was to 14 to 18 inches (36–46 cm) thick. The sand overlay a half-inch (1 cm) thick layer of hard, cracked, brittle, purple-brown clay with thin white veins running through it.

Fill was left in the northwest corner down to Floor 1 to preserve the room's stratigraphy. The resulting profile is shown in Figure 2.67. Although neither the figure nor the text indicates the direction of the profile view, what appears to be a block of fill extends diagonally across the northwest room corner in Figure 2.68.



**Figure 2.67.** Room B-21, profile of fill above Floor 1.

Elsewhere in the room, at a depth of 5 inches (13 cm), where the adobe layer met the sand layer, were a piece of yellow ocher and a piece of powdery white clay, both 3/4 inch (2 cm) in diameter.

At a depth of 17 inches (43 cm), what appeared to be a mud flow 1/2 inch (1 cm) thick extended from the middle of the east wall toward the center of the room. Again, sand and roof fall overlay this “soft, brittle, smooth” layer.

The surface of the bench was exposed along the south wall, 3 to 10 inches (8–25 cm) below the ground surface. Based on Figures 2.68 and 2.69, the bin was also first encountered near the ground surface. Directly in front of the banquette was an intrusive burial (Burial 41), which intruded into the room floor (Floor 1) and its associated fire pit. The burial is described in detail in Chapter 4.

Floor 1 mentioned was exposed at a depth of 26 inches (66 cm) in the southeast corner of the room, in front of the bench. There appeared to be a band of white paint across the front of the banquette and along the east wall, 3 inches (8 cm) wide and from 5 to 15 inches (13–38 cm) above the floor. “The floor, the [ground] surface and the white band all var[ie]d in elevation.” Many turkey bones and squash seeds were found just above the floor.



**Figure 2.68.** Room B-21, showing bin interior. The trowel is resting on the banquette. View to northwest.

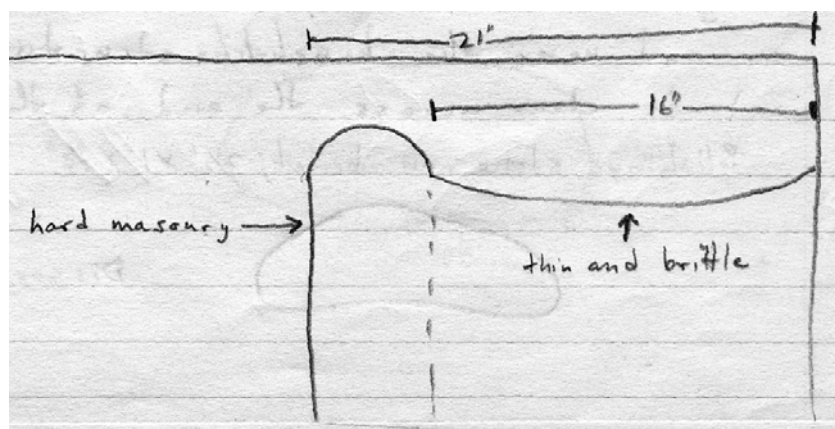


**Figure 2.69.** Room B-21, showing banquette, bin, and Floor 1 fire pit. View to southwest.

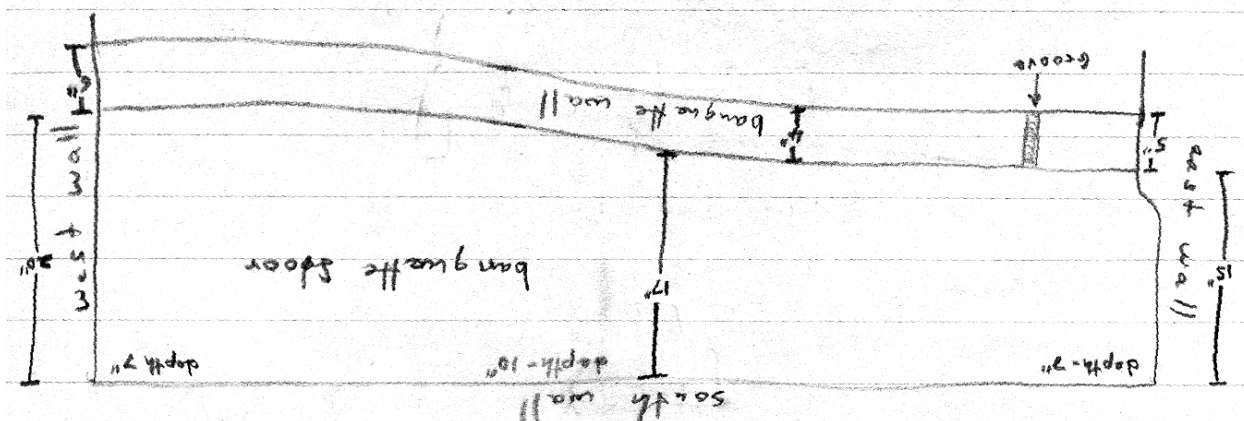
The floor was 23 inches (58 cm) deep in the northeast corner, 26 inches (66 cm) deep in the southeast corner in front of the bench, 25 inches (64 cm) deep in the southwest corner of the bin next to the bench, and 22 inches (56 cm) deep in the northwest corner. The floor sloped sharply upward in the northeast and northwest corners (4 inches and 2 inches; 10 cm and 5 cm) and was concave in those areas. Further excavation revealed that two floors had been exposed, as Floor 1 did not extend all the way to the north wall but dipped down 1 inch (3 cm) to join with Floor 2 (see below). The floor just north of the bin also sloped upward, toward the north wall of the bin. A slight ridge in the floor extended 2 feet (0.6 m) from the center of the east wall. The ridge was 1 inch (3 cm) high, 10 inches (25 cm) wide, and irregular in cross section.

The banquette extended the full length of the south wall, 84 inches (2.13 m) according to the notebook text. Although a note at the top of the room floor plan (bottom of Figure 2.65) gives the interior length of the south wall as 8 feet (2.44 m), the dimensions on the floor plan itself show an exterior length of 8 feet 11 inches (2.72 m). Deducting 24 inches (61 cm) for the widths of the east and west walls yields an interior measurement of 83 inches (2.11 m), indicating that the notebook text is correct.

A cross section of the banquette (Figure 2.70) shows the front 21 inches (53 cm) from the south wall. The front of the feature was a hard adobe wall-like structure, 4 to 6 inches (10–15 cm) thick, with a rounded top and a groove across it near the east end. The surface of the banquette, between the room wall and the feature wall, was concave front to back and from side to side, 1 inch (3 cm) thick, and brittle. In the fill in this area were bones, antler fragments, fragments of thick white eggshell, sparse sherds, and charcoal. Materials on the banquette included turkey and animal bones and charcoal. The surface of the banquette was 15 inches (38 cm) wide at the east end, 20 inches (51 cm) wide on the west side, and 17 inches (43 cm) wide at the middle (Figure 2.71).



**Figure 2.70.** Room B-21, profile of banquette. Looking east.



**Figure 2.71.** Room B-21, plan of banquet. Sketch is rotated so north is to the top.

The banquet was 7 inches (18 cm) below the wall tops in the southeast and southwest corners; the central part of the banquet was 10 inches (25 cm) below the adjacent (south) wall top. The front wall of the banquet was 22 to 25 inches (56–64 cm) above the floor, and about 3 inches (8 cm) higher at the ends than in the middle. The banquet surface was 3 to 4 inches (8–20 cm) below the height of the front wall. Beneath the banquet surface, the front wall widened to 8 inches (20 cm). The fill within the banquet was earth containing numerous squash seed fragments to a depth of 8 inches (20 cm) and, below that, adobe chunks down to floor level. The room floor extended beneath the banquet.

The interior of the bin was 33 inches (84 cm) long north-south and 18 inches (46 cm) wide. The south wall of the bin was the front of the bench, the west wall was the west room wall. A wall 22 inches (56 cm) high and 7 inches (18 cm) thick extended 26 inches (66 cm) from the west wall to form the north end of the bin and about two-thirds of the east side, leaving a 12 inch (30 cm) opening between the bin wall and the bench. The eastern portion of this wall was 30 inches (76 cm) long and 11 inches (28 cm) high.

A “cist” in the west wall, 3 inches (8 cm) above the bin floor, seemed to go “through into the next room” (to the west), again indicating unrecorded structures adjacent to Room B-21. The opening was 8 inches (20 cm) high and 7 inches (18 cm) wide. The “cist” (a rodent burrow?) had been dug into what may have been a filled doorway.

Fire Pit 1, shown in Figure 2.72, was next to the bin, a short distance from the banquet. The pit for Burial 41, placed after the room was abandoned, removed the south edge of the fire pit. The remaining portion of Fire Pit 1 was 20 inches (51 cm) long (north-south), 15 inches (38 cm) wide, and 10 inches (25 cm) deep. The west side of the fire pit was 3 inches (8 cm) higher than the east side.





**Figure 2.72.** Room B-21, Fire Pit 1.

Three fire dogs were built into the upper lip of fire pit. Two were on the east side and were 4 inches (10 cm) high. The third was on the west side and was 6 inches (15 cm) high. The walls and floor of the fire pit were stone lined. The pit contained ash and a small “toy” pot.

Removing Floor 1 north of the bin revealed a second floor about 1 inch (3 cm) beneath it. At about 50 inches (127 cm) from the north wall, Floor 1 dipped slightly to meet Floor 2, so that only Floor 2 extended to the north wall. The student reported that there were thus three floor levels at the south end of the room and two levels at the north end, all 1 inch (3 cm) apart, but he did not describe a third floor. Floor 2 was from 3/8 to 1 1/2 inches (1–4 cm) thick across the room and up to 3 inches (8 cm) thick in the corners. No walls were found beneath the floors. An adobe ledge extended 4 inches (10 cm) out from the north wall across the north end of the room, 2 inches (5 cm) below Floor 2.

Room B-21 contained five more fire pits that are not illustrated or shown on the floor plan, along with multiple informal hearths. Several of these features are possibly shown in Figure 2.73.

Fire Pit 2 was in the southeast corner of the room, 2 inches (5 cm) from the northeast end of the bench, 2 inches (5 cm) from the east wall, and 23 inches (58 cm) from the southeast corner of the room. The west end of this pit had been cut away by the burial pit. Fire Pit 2 was 13 inches (33 cm) wide at the top, and 9 to 11 inches (23–28 cm) deep. The stone-lined sides were nearly vertical. The bottom was adobe lined. The pit had been covered with a 1 inch (3 cm) thick layer of the flooring material. Beneath that was 2 inches (5 cm) of sand overlying 6 inches (15 cm) of white ash. The bottom 2 inches (5 cm) of fill was mixed sand and ash. The deeper portion of the pit had sand at the bottom, “as though the floor stone had been removed, from the rectangular space left.” A squash seed fragment was found in the ash, 4 inches (10 cm) below the floor.



**Figure 2.73.** Photograph possibly of subfloor features (three are numbered) in Room B-21.

Fire Pit 3 was below Floor 2, 4 inches (10 cm) north of Fire Pit 1, 38 inches (97 cm) from the west wall, and 40 inches (102 cm) from the east wall. This pit was 18 inches long north-south by 11 inches wide by 3 inches deep (46 by 28 by 8 cm) and was unlined, with a sand bottom. It contained only white ash.

Fire Pit 4 was between Fire Pit 1 and the east wall, beneath Floors 1 and 2. It was 12 inches (30 cm) from the east wall, 4 inches (10 cm) from Fire Pit 1, 13 inches (33 cm) from Fire Pit 2, and 8 inches (20 cm) from the burial pit. This pit was 21 inches (53 cm) long at the surface, 17 inches long and 12 inches wide (43 by 30 cm) at the bottom, and 6 inches (15 cm) deep. It was partly stone lined. The sides seemed to have been caved in before the pit was covered with the new floor, as the ends were definable but not the sides. On the south side there was 5 inches (13 cm) of fallen adobe over 1 inch (3 cm) of white ash; the north side was almost full of ash. The west end sloped slightly. A slab measuring 7 by 7 by 1 inch (18 by 18 by 3 cm) was in the center of the bottom.

Fire Pit 5 was in “the lowest floor” (Floor 3?), 6 inches (15 cm) from the west wall near the northwest corner, 18 inches (46 cm) north of the bin. Fire Pit 5 was oval, measuring 18 inches north-south by 13 inches wide by 3 inches deep (46 by 33 by 8 cm) and was filled with 2 inches (5 cm) of sand over 1 inch (3 cm) of ash.

Fire Pit 6 was in the southeast corner of the room, beneath the banquette and 18 inches (46 cm) below Floor 1. This feature was found beneath three layers of 1 inch (3 cm) thick stones. It was 8 inches (20 cm) from the southeast corner, 3 inches (8 cm) from the east wall, and 4 inches (10 cm) from the south wall, and measured 19 by 12 by 1 inch (48 by 30 by 3 cm). It was not aligned

with the walls of B-21 but with the lower walls of adjacent Rooms B-19 and B-20, indicating that it was part of an earlier room (and associated with a fourth floor).

In addition to the fire pits, Room B-21 contained seven informal hearths. Three of the hearths were beneath Fire Pits 1, 2, and 4, suggesting that they had been replaced with the more formal features.

Hearth 1 (14 by 12 inches; 36 by 30 cm), beneath Fire Pit 2 and 11 inches (28 cm) below Floor 1, was adjacent to the east wall, 22 inches (56 cm) from the southeast corner. Hearth 2 (10 by 8 inches; 25 by 20 cm) was 4 inches (10 cm) below the center of Fire Pit 1, 14 inches (36 cm) below Floor 1. Hearth 3 (10 by 8 inches), below the north side of Fire Pit 4, was 10 inches below Floor 1, 13 inches from the east wall, 58 inches from the north wall, 60 inches from the northeast corner, 59 inches from the southeast corner, and 38 inches from the bench. All three of these hearths were slightly concave and consisted of a charcoal lens above fire-darkened sand, with little or no ash.

The other four hearths were exposed beneath the bench.

Hearth 4 was 20 inches (51 cm) from the east wall and measured 8 by 6 inches (20 by 15 cm). Hearth 5, 26 inches (66 cm) from the east wall, measured 10 by 8 inches (30 by 20 cm). Hearth 6 was 22 inches (56 cm) from the east wall and measured 9 by 8 inches (23 by 20 cm). No other information was recorded for those hearths.

Hearth 7 measured 22 by 20 inches (56 by 51 cm). It was 12 inches (30 cm) below the floor, 10 inches (25 cm) from the east wall, and 52 inches (132 cm) from the southwest corner of the room. This feature extended beneath the south wall of Room B-21, again suggesting an association with an earlier room alignment. The recorded depths of all the informal hearths do suggest earlier rooms (or at least earlier occupation surfaces) below Floors 1 and 2 (and 3?).

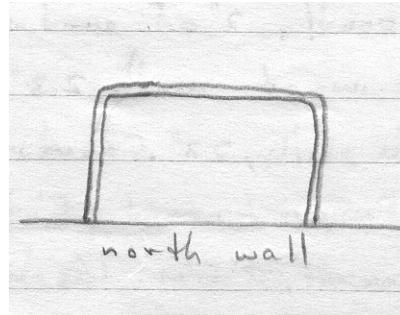
Three roughly hemispherical floor cists were found in the north half of the room, near the center of the north wall.

Floor Cist 1 was 10 inches (25 cm) from the north wall, 43 inches (109 cm) from the northwest corner and 48 inches (122 cm) from the northeast corner. Floor Cist 1 measured 8 by 5 1/2 by 2 1/2 inches (20 by 14 by 6 cm).

Floor Cist 2 was 24 inches (61 cm) from the north wall, 51 inches (130 cm) from the northwest corner, and 48 inches (122 cm) from the northeast corner, 8 inches (20 cm) from Cist 1 and 9 1/2 inches (24 cm) from Fire Pit 3. Floor Cist 2 measured 8 by 6 by 1 1/2 inches (20 by 15 by 4 cm) and had an adobe lining 1/2 inch (1 cm) thick.

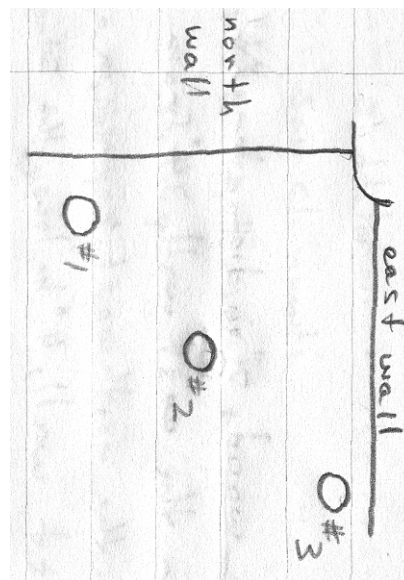
Floor Cist 3 was 2 inches (5 cm) from the north wall, 59 inches (150 cm) from the northwest corner, and 31 inches (79 cm) from the northeast corner. Floor Cist 3 was 6 inches (15 cm) in diameter and 3 inches (8 cm) deep on the north side. The bottom sloped up to the south to meet the floor.

A “rectangular joint” was present in Floor 2, against the north wall (Figure 2.74). This feature was 11 inches (28 cm) long parallel to the wall, 8.5 inches (22 cm) wide, and 1/2 to 1 1/4 inches (1–3 cm) thick, and filled with adobe.



**Figure 2.74.** Sketch of the “rectangular joint” in Floor 2.

Three round loom support holes were in Floor 2, in a diagonal row across the northeast corner of the room (Figure 2.75). All were 3 inches (8 cm) in diameter and filled with sand. A smaller hole (1 by 1/2 inch [2.5 by 1.3 cm] by at least 3 inches [8 cm] deep) within Loom Hole 1 contained wood fragments. Loom Hole 1 was 23 inches (58 cm) from the northeast corner and 4 1/2 inches (11 cm) from the north wall. Hole 3 was 24 inches (61 cm) from the northeast corner and 4 inches (10 cm) from the east wall. Loom Hole 2, in the middle of the row, was 9 1/2 inches (24 cm) from Hole 1 and 11 inches (28 cm) from Hole 3.



**Figure 2.75.** Room B-21, Floor 2 loom holes. Sketch is rotated so that north is to the top of the page.

A charcoal lens 18 inches (46 cm) in diameter and 2 inches (5 cm) thick was found next to the east wall, 4 inches (10 cm) beneath Floor 2, 29 inches (74 cm) from the northeast corner, and 7 feet (2.1 m) from the northwest corner. The lens contained a piece of carbonized wood 6 inches (15 cm) long and 2 inches (5 cm) in diameter, 4 inches (10 cm) below the floor, 8 inches (20 cm) from the east wall, 34 inches (86 cm) from the northeast corner, and 7 feet 2 inches (2.18 m) from the northwest corner.

Two post holes were found near the northeast corner, half under the east wall, 17 to 18 inches (43–46 cm) below Floor 2. Post Hole 1, 5 inches (13 cm) from the northeast corner, was 3 inches (8 cm) in diameter and 13 inches (33 cm) deep, with blackened walls and containing wood fragments. Post Hole 2, 21 inches (53 cm) from the northeast corner and 13 inches (33 cm) south of Post Hole 1, was 3 1/2 inches (9 cm) in diameter and 10 inches (25 cm) deep. No contents were reported for this post hole.

Another hole, 18 inches (46 cm) below Floor 2, was 5 inches (13 cm) from the east wall and 33 inches (84 cm) from the northeast corner. The student wrote that it may have been for an infant burial but no evidence for this function was provided. The pit was a 10 inch by 2 foot (25 by 61 cm) oval that contained cordage at a depth of 16 inches (41 cm). The axes of this feature were aligned with those of Fire Pit 6 rather than with the room walls. Along with the post holes just described, this hole was most likely associated with an earlier occupation surface.

### *Artifacts*

#### **From the Field Notes**

Surface artifacts included an arrow shaft straightener, a polisher, and a flat worked stone. The arrow shaft straightener, of limestone, was 2 1/2 inches (6 cm) long. The lightly used polisher, also of limestone, measured 5 by 1 by 1/2 inch (13 by 3 by 1 cm). The material of the worked stone, which measured 4 by 3 by 1/2 inch (10 by 8 by 1 cm), was not recorded.

Just beneath the surface were two bone awl fragments. One was a point, 1 inch long by 3/16 inch in diameter (2.5 by 0.5 cm). The other was a shaft, 2 inches long by 1/4 inch in diameter at the widest point (5 by 0.6 cm), with a groove at one end.

At a depth of 4 inches (10 cm), a third bone awl fragment was found. The fragment was a distal tip, with the point missing, and measured 1 1/4 by 1/4 by 3/16 inch (3.2 by 0.6 by 0.5 cm).

Several artifacts were found at a depth of 6 inches (15 cm). A mano fragment measured 4 by 2 by 1 inch (10 by 5 by 3 cm). A piece of malachite in a “reddish granular matrix” measured 1/2 inch (1.3 cm) in diameter. A bone bead and four antler fragments were also found at this depth, near the bench. The bead was 1/2 inch (1.3 cm) long and 3/16 inch (0.5 cm) in diameter, with a 5/32 inch (8 mm) diameter hole.

Eight inches (20 cm) down, a mano fragment and two polishing stones were found. The mano fragment, a 2 inch (5 cm) long piece from one end, measured 3 inches (8 cm) across by 1/2 inch

(1.3 cm) thick. The polishing stones measured 1 1/4 by 7/8 by 3/4 inch (3.2 by 2.2 by 1.9 cm) and 1 1/4 by 1 by 1/2 inch (3.2 by 2.5 by 1.3 cm).

At a depth of 10 inches (25 cm), a mano fragment and limestone polisher were found. The mano fragment measured 3 by 3 by 1 inch (8 by 8 by 3 cm). The limestone polisher measured 1 1/2 by 1 by 1/8 inch.

Twelve inches (30 cm) down, a chalcedony pebble was found. It measured 3/8 by 1/4 by 1/8 inch (1.0 by 0.6 by 0.3 cm).

At a depth of 15 inches (38 cm) was a fossil pelecypod.

Sixteen inches (41 cm) down, a worked turkey tibia was found. The bone measured 7 3/4 inches (20 cm) long. One end had been cut off, possibly for making beads.

At a depth of 20 inches (51 cm), a combination hammerstone-mano was found. It measured 4 by 3 by 2 inches (10 by 8 by 5 cm).

One foot (30 cm) above the floor was a flat, smooth stone slab, perhaps a cist cover. It was narrower at one end than the other, with average dimensions of 7 by 5 1/2 by 3/16 inch (18 by 14 by 0.5 cm).

Lying on the bench were a polishing stone (2 1/2 by 1 by 3/4 inch; 6 by 3 by 2 cm), a hammerstone (4 by 4 by 3 inches; 10 by 10 by 8 cm), a scraper (5 by 2 1/2 by 1/2 inch; 13 by 6 by 1 cm), and a complete mano (5 by 3 by 1 inch; 13 by 8 by 3 cm). The materials were not identified. The mano was beneath a large (15 by 10 cm) Sikyatki Polychrome sherd (Figure 2.76). The sherd and mano were found against the south wall, 1 foot (0.3 m) from the southwest corner of the room. A “scoria” hammerstone (4 by 3 by 2 inches) was found in the bench fill, 4 inches (10 cm) beneath the bench surface.

The following artifacts were found in the bin fill.

Pieces of a San Clemente bowl were found at depths between 10 and 14 inches (25–36 cm).

A metate fragment and a polishing stone were recovered at 20 inches (51 cm). The metate fragment (6 by 3 by 1 inch; 15 by 8 by 3 cm) was smooth on both sides. The polishing stone measured 3 by 2 by 2 inches (8 by 5 by 5 cm).

At a depth of 21 inches (53 cm), items in the bin fill included half of a circular turquoise bead, a piece of obsidian, a mano fragment, and three pieces of an olla with painted human figures. Four (!) olla fragments were later glued to form roughly half of a vessel, which was relocated in the Maxwell Museum collections (Figure 2.77). The reconstructed partial vessel is 16.7 cm tall and would have been 15 cm in diameter. The paste is red and the design is in black on a white slip. The interior of the pot is unslipped but has splatters of white slip. Vertical interior lugs are a recurring element on vessels from Pottery Mound.



**Figure 2.76.** Room B-21, Sikyatki Polychrome sherd.  
Maxwell Museum Catalogue No. 98.53.172.



**Figure 2.77.** Room B-21, partial vessel from bench. Left: exterior. Right: interior, showing vertical lug. Maxwell Museum Catalogue No. 66.10.233.

The bead was 1/4 inch in diameter and 1/16 inch thick (6 by 2 mm), with a 3/16 inch (0.5 mm) hole. The mano fragment measured 4 by 4 by 3/4 inch (10 by 10 by 2 cm).

On the floor of the bin was an “odd” hammerstone, with finger grips and a knob on one end. This tool was 8 1/4 inches long, 2 1/4 inches wide, and 1 1/4 inches thick (21 by 6 by 3 cm).

Artifacts recovered from the main floor included a metate fragment, a mano fragment, two polishing stones, a whole small utility ware pot, and a lump of adobe. The metate fragment (6 by 6 by 1 inch; 15 by 15 by 3 cm) was found in the opening to the bin, next to the bench. The mano fragment (4 by 1 inch; 10 by 3 cm) was 3 feet (0.9 m) from the northwest corner and 6 feet (1.8 m) from the northeast corner. One of the polishing stones was black; it measured 3 1/4 by 1 1/2 by 7/8 inch (8.3 by 3.8 by 2.2 cm) and was 2 feet (0.6 m) from the northwest corner and 7 feet (2.1 m) from the northeast corner. The second polishing stone measured 1 3/4 by 1 1/8 by 7/16 inch (4.5 by 2.9 by 1.1 cm) was 1 foot (0.3 m) from the northwest corner and 7 feet (2.1 m) from the northeast corner. The lump of adobe (1 1/8 by 1 by 7/8 inch; 2.9 by 2.5 by 2.2 cm), which may have been a prayer plume holder, was found with the second polishing stone. The crudely made pot, dark gray with an out-turned rim, was 2 inches (5 cm) high and 3 inches (8 cm) in diameter. It was found sitting upright on the floor, 4 feet (1.2 m) from the northwest corner and 7 feet (2.1 m) from the northeast corner.

A toy pot, 1 1/2 inches (3.8 cm) in diameter by 3/4 inch (1.9 cm) high, was recovered from Fire Pit 1. A quartzite polishing stone (2 1/4 by 1 3/8 by 3/4 inch; 5.7 by 3.5 by 1.9 cm) was embedded in the floor above Fire Pit 2. A fragment of polished bone (3 1/4 by 1/4 by 1/8 inch; 8.3 by 0.6 by 0.3 cm), broken at both ends, was found in the sand in Fire Pit 5.

An arrow point fragment of petrified wood was found on the surface of Floor 2, 18 inches (45 cm) from the northwest corner and 7 feet (2.1 m) from the northwest corner. The extant dimensions were 1/2 inch long by 3/4 inch wide by 1/8 inch thick (1.3 by 1.9 by 0.3 cm).

## **Laboratory Counts**

### *Pottery*

Of the 2,422 sherds from this room analyzed in the laboratory (almost 6 percent of the analytical assemblage for 1955), half were identified as Glaze I. Three percent were Glaze II and III. Nine sherds were identified as Zuni and 13 as Hopi. Forty-four percent of this assemblage was utility ware, 97 percent of it plain.

### *Faunal Remains*

Three percent of the 449 faunal elements from Room B-21 were deer and antelope, 22 percent were jackrabbit and cottontail, and 14 percent were rodent. The striking finding was that 30 percent of this assemblage consisted of turkey remains. No information was recorded about the elements represented or whether any of the turkey remains were eggshell. Twenty-nine percent of the bone in this assemblage was not identified.



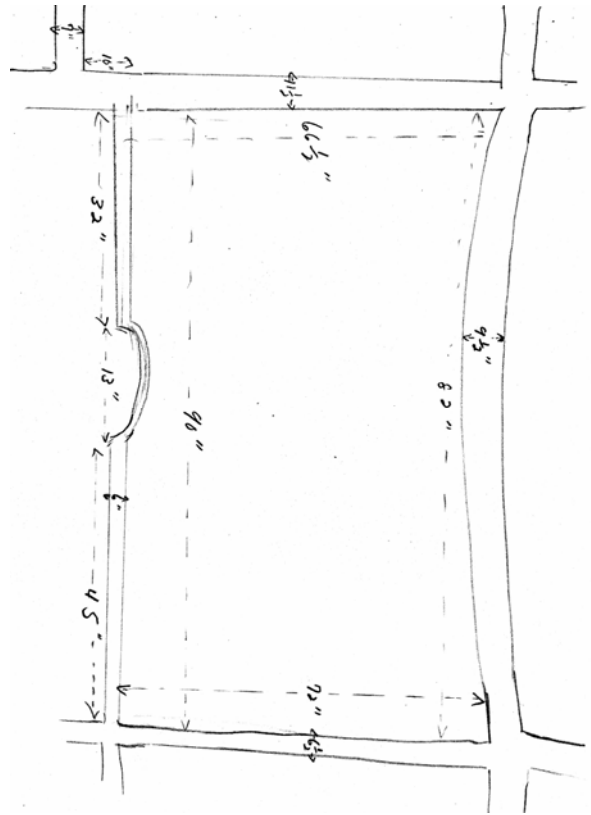


## Chapter 3

### OTHER EXCAVATED ROOMS

#### Room B-22 (Notebooks 2003.24.1 and 2003.24.5)

To provide a comparison with the rooms in Room Block B, a single room in the interior of a different room block was excavated (Figure 3.1). This room, north of Room Block B (see Figure 1.3) was designated Room B-22, continuing the Room Block B numbering sequence.



**Figure 3.1.** Room B-22, plan at surface. Sketch is rotated so north is at the top of the page.

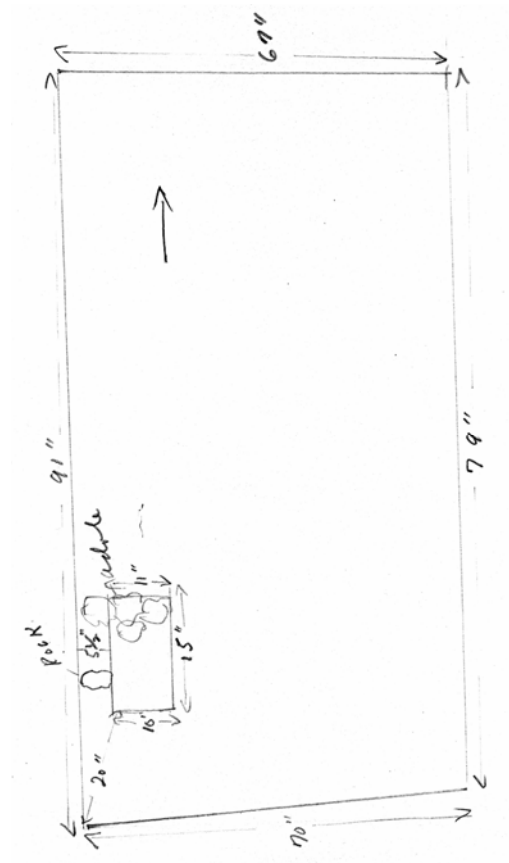
Wall lengths and thicknesses at the surface were: north, 66 1/2 inches (1.69 m) long, 11 1/2 inches (29 cm) wide; east, 82 inches (2.08 m) long, 9 1/2 inches (24 cm) wide; south, 72 inches (1.83 m) long, 6 1/2 inches (16 cm) wide; and west, 90 inches (2.29 m) long, 6 inches (15 cm) wide (41.4 ft<sup>2</sup>; 3.9 m<sup>2</sup>). The east wall bowed inward along its entire length. On their sketches of the room as it appeared at the surface, the two students who worked in this feature both indicated a 13 inch (33 cm) wide anomaly of some kind in the west wall. In Figure 3.1 it appears as a

semicircular wall-like feature extending into the room; on the other drawing it is shown as a discontinuity in the wall. Neither student described the anomaly, so what it was is not known.

### *Excavation*

Bones and sherds on the surface and in the first 6 inches (15 cm) of fill were not collected. The room fill was sand and adobe, with ashes in the southeast section of the room (at a depth of 8 inches or 20 cm) and some decayed organic material in the east section (at a depth of 1 foot or 30 cm). At a depth of 18 inches (46 cm), the fill consisted of loose sand with chunks of adobe. A probable squash seed was found at this depth.

Floor 1 (Figure 3.2) was 21 inches (53 cm) from the tops of the walls. The floor was 1 1/2 to 2 inches (4–5 cm) thick and in poor condition, broken in several places. At this level the dimensions of the room were: north, 67 inches (1.70 m); east, 79 inches (2.01 m); south, 70 inches (1.78 m); and west, 91 inches (2.31 m) (40.4 ft<sup>2</sup>; 3.8 m<sup>2</sup>).

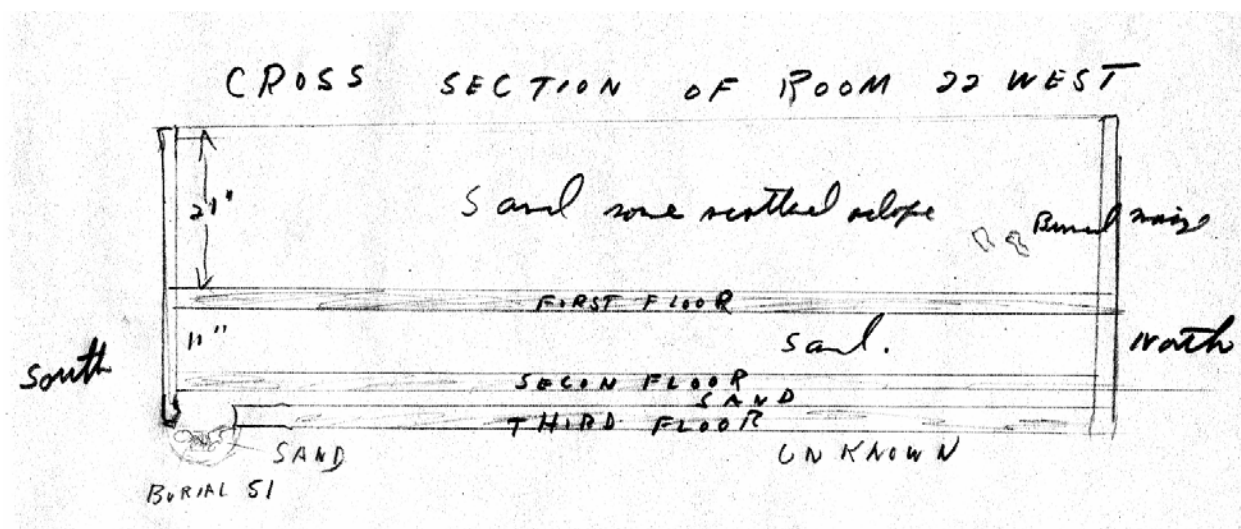


**Figure 3.2.** Room B-22, Floor 1.

Figure is rotated so north is to the top of the page.

A rectangular fire pit was in the southwest corner of the room, 20 inches (51 cm) from the southwest corner and 5 1/2 inches (14 cm) from the west wall. The pit was 15 inches (38 cm) long, 10 to 11 inches (25–28 cm) wide, and 7 to 7 1/2 inches (18–19 cm) deep. There was no coping or collar. A rock and a chunk of adobe were found between the fire pit and the west wall, and more chunks of adobe were uncovered within the north end of the pit. The pit was filled with sand above a 3 1/2 inch (9 cm) layer of ashes.

The fill below Floor 1 was sand (Figure 3.3). The fill in the northwest portion of the room contained a few pieces of charred maize a few inches (ca. 10 cm?) below the floor, and a few charred cobs at a depth of 30 inches (76 cm).



**Figure 3.3.** Room B-22, profile showing three floors and burial.

Floor 2 was exposed at a depth of 34 inches (86 cm). This floor was 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 inches (4–6 cm) thick, uneven, and “sloped toward the north” (whether up or down is not stated). A large, flat rock, 3 1/2 inches (9 cm) thick (length and width not given) and 33 inches (84 cm) from the southeast corner, was found above a break in the floor. No features were associated with this floor.

Beneath Floor 2 was a 1 to 3 inch (3–8 cm) layer of sand overlying a third floor, at a depth of 37 inches (94 cm). No information was recorded about the construction or condition of this floor.

At the level of Floor 3, 9 1/2 inches (24 cm) from the west wall and extending beneath the south wall, was an infant burial (Burial 51). The pit was 18 inches (46 cm) long; the width and depth were not recorded. The remains were of a child (under 2 years old, according to Schorsch [1962]) and appeared to have been wrapped in matting. A large, broken sherd of Glaze I “yellow black-on-white” (Cieneguilla Glaze-on-yellow) bore traces of organic material.

## *Artifacts*

### **From the Field Notes**

As noted above, artifacts from the surface and top 6 inches (15 cm) of fill were discarded. Artifacts collected from the fill above Floor 1 included a fragment of a polishing stone (1 1/2 by 3/4 inch; 4 by 2 cm), a broken hammerstone (2 3/4 by 1 5/8 inches; 7 by 4 cm) in the east section; and a “coil” (coiled basket fragment?) of yucca (4 by 2 inches; 10 by 5 cm).

Iron concretions were recovered from the surfaces of Floor 1 and Floor 2. The specimen from Floor 1 was 2 inches (5 cm) in diameter and 1/2 inch (1 cm) deep; the student noted that it had probably been used as a small bowl. The specimen from Floor 2 measured 1 1/4 by 3/4 inch (3 by 2 cm).

Below Floor 1 a broken bone bead (dimensions not recorded) was found at a depth of 27 inches (69 cm) and a “rough” chopper (3 1/2 by 2 3/4 by 1 inch; 9 by 7 by 3 cm) was found near the east wall (depth not given). No artifacts were found on Floor 3.

### **Laboratory Counts**

#### *Pottery*

Because the sherds from the surface to a depth of 6 inches (15 cm) were not collected, it is not surprising that the 439 sherds reported from Room B-22 was a smaller assemblage than those collected in room Block B (with the exception of the few days' collection from Room B-15). Otherwise, the Room B-22 assemblage was similar to those from Room Block B, in having 27 percent Glaze I, 8 percent Glaze II and III, 20 percent unidentified red glazeware sherds, and 39 percent utility ware sherds. Three Pottery Mound Polychrome sherds were identified, along with three Zuni sherds and two biscuit ware sherds.

#### *Faunal Remains*

Although no animal bone was collected from the first 6 inches (15 cm) of fill in this room, the assemblage of 418 elements was nonetheless above the average for rooms in Room Block B. This was the only room that contained no identified deer bone; antelope bones accounted for 3 percent of the room assemblage.

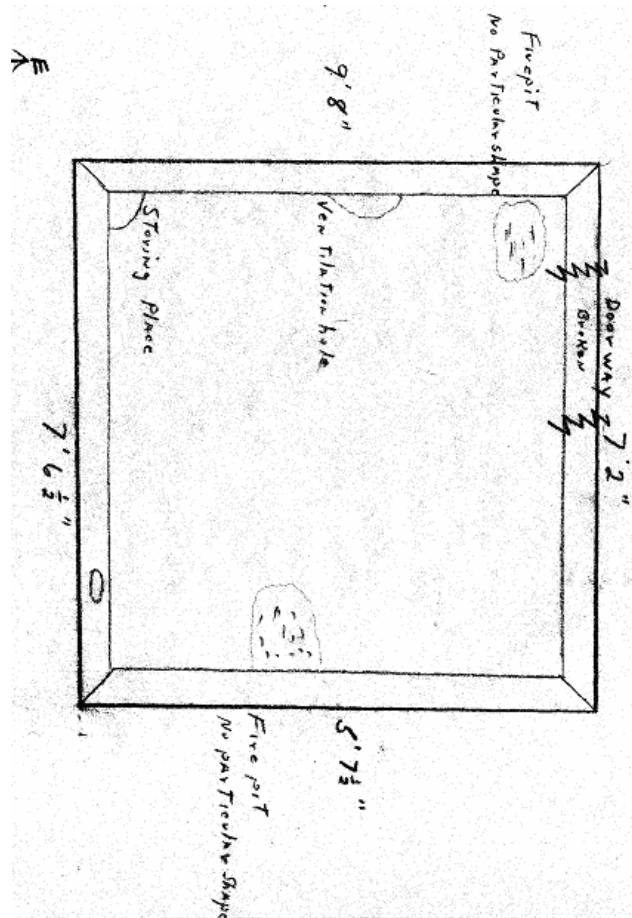
Three-fourths of the assemblage consisted of jackrabbit and cottontail remains, with cottontail outnumbering jackrabbit nearly four to one. While this was not the only instance in which cottontail bones outnumbered jackrabbit bones, the difference in favor of cottontail bones was the largest in this room.

Turkey remains represented 9 percent of the room count. Two hawk bones were identified, and two unidentified bones were recorded.

## Room 5Sub2

Room 5sub2 was described in multiple notebooks: 2003.24.3, 2003.24.6, 2003.24.9, 2003.24.12, and 2003.24.17. The room was an eastern extension of the block of rooms excavated in 1954 as Fill Substructure West (see Figure 1.1), and was excavated in 1955 because Hibben sought a connection between Fill Substructure West and Room Block A.

The student who excavated the adjacent room to the west, Room 4sub2/A-23, in 1954 (Notebook 2003.23.3), recorded a 28 inch (71 cm) wide doorway in the east wall of that room, 7 1/2 inches (19 cm) from the northeast corner (Figure 3.4).



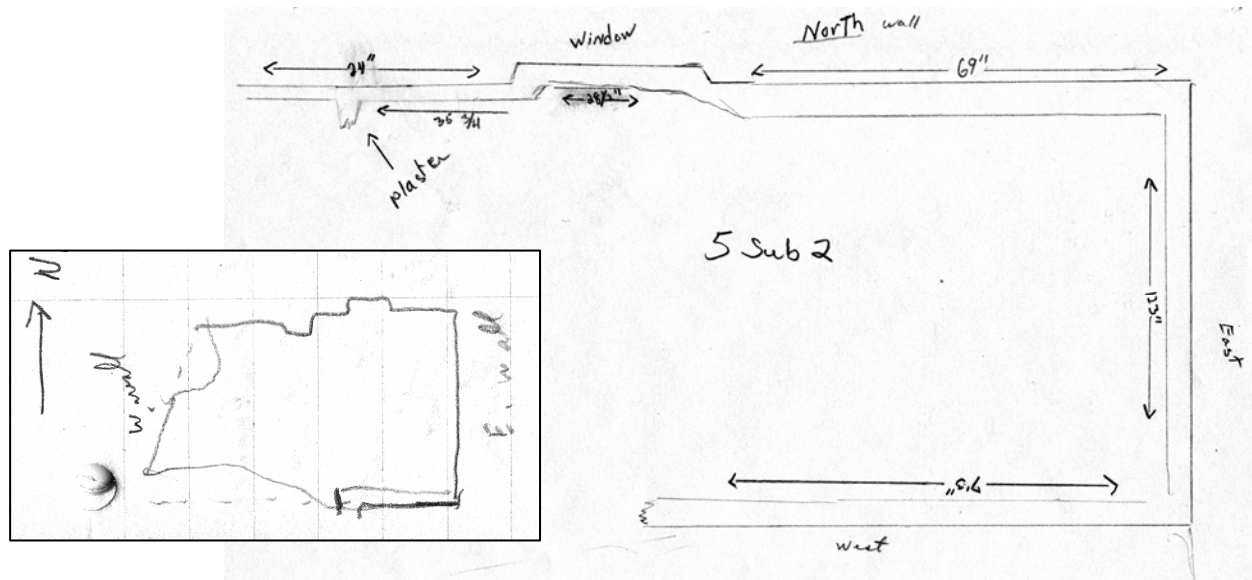
**Figure 3.4.** Room A-23 (4sub2), 1954 excavations, plan view.

Image has been rotated so that north is to top of page.

The same student participated in the excavation of Room 5sub2 in 1955, and was the only one of the five students who worked in this room to suggest that the two rooms were adjacent. He also suspected, probably correctly, some overlap in the 1954 and 1955 excavation efforts. The five students worked in the room at different times, and none of them was present during the entire 10 days of the excavation. Thus, discrepancies exist—such as the difference between the north wall

dimensions as recorded in Notebook 2003.24.6 (by the student who excavated 4sub2) and as given in Notebooks 2003.24.12 and 2003.24.17 (by two of the students who completed the excavation). As a consequence, the exact layout of Room 5sub2 is unclear.

A partial room plan for Room 5sub2 appears in Notebook 2003.24.17, and a very small, very rough sketch of the room appears in Notebook 2003.24.9 (Figure 3.5). The notebooks and the plans suggest that the north wall may have been about 11 feet (3.1 m) long, up to 15 feet (4.6 m) long, or somewhere in between. The east wall was at least 10 feet 3 inches (3.1 m) long. The south wall (incorrectly labeled “west” in Figure 3.5) was not positively identified, but a southeast corner and an incomplete length of 7 feet 3 inches (2.2 m) are shown on the plan, and that length is given in Notebook 2003.24.12 as well. The student who worked in this room first (the excavator of 4sub2) identified what he called the northwest corner of 5sub2, but neither the plan nor Notebook 2003.24.12, which describes the last week of excavation in this room, indicates a west wall at this spot. Instead, Notebooks 2003.24.12 and 2003.24.17 identify a 1 foot (0.3 m) long projection to the south from the north wall as a “pilaster.” We will propose an alternative explanation: most of the west wall and part of the south wall were destroyed by subsequent activities, both prehistoric and in 1954, and the “pilaster” was the stub of the north-south wall between Rooms 4sub2 and 5sub2.



**Figure 3.5.** Two plans of Room 5sub2.

### *Excavation*

We suspect that the students who maintained Notebooks 2003.24.9 and 2003.24.12 excavated west out of Room 5sub2, all the way to the west end of Room 4sub2/A-23, for the following reasons. As we mentioned, Room 4sub2 was excavated in 1954, by one of the students working on Room 5sub2 in 1955. In 1955, the students identified a north-south wall 21 feet 8 inches (6.6 m) west of the east wall of Room 5sub2—which sounds like the west wall of Room 4sub2. The

north wall of Room 4sub2 was 9 feet 8 inches (2.9 m) long and the indisputable north wall of Room 5sub2—from the northeast corner to the pilaster or northwest corner—was just over 11 feet (3.1 m) long, totaling roughly 21 feet (6 m).

The students indicated that the north wall continued 24 inches (0.6 m) west from the “pilaster,” beyond which it had been eroded away. The “pilaster” was reported to have a distinct slant toward the southwest (as shown in the inset portion of Figure 3.5), something not indicated for the west wall of Room 4sub2.

It seems likely that the holdover student from 1954 correctly identified the northwest corner of 5sub2 and that the “pilaster” was in fact the stub of the wall between Rooms 4sub2 and 5sub2, north of the doorway identified in 1954. That could well have been a slanting wall; Room 4sub2’s south wall was 4 feet (1.2 m) shorter than its north wall. (The room plan in Figure 3.4 is rectangular, but both the plan and the notebook text indicate this discrepancy in the recorded dimensions.) The other two students somehow missed the west wall of 5sub2 entirely and continued west until they re-exposed the west wall of 4sub2. If so, the mostly missing wall may have disappeared after being exposed in 1954. We have never found documentary evidence of the rooms being backfilled after excavation, while the notebooks repeatedly document how a single fierce storm could cause severe damage to exposed floors and walls. This reconstruction of events is not perfect, but constitutes our best understanding of what happened during excavation of Room 5sub2.

With the dimensions of Room 5sub2 thus in doubt, the overall size of the room is a matter of conjecture. It was most likely between 110 and 180 square feet (10 to 15 m<sup>2</sup>). Something approaching the smaller figure seems most likely.

The north wall of Room 5sub2 was 1 foot (0.3 m) below the modern ground surface. Other wall tops in this room block were as much as 3 feet (0.9 m) deep (Ballagh and Phillips 2006:59). At least four layers of plaster were observed on the north and east walls. The top layer of plaster was burned in places.

A doorway or window 28 1/2 inches (72 cm) wide was identified in the north wall, 69 inches (175 cm) from the northeast corner and 36 inches (91 cm) from the northwest corner or “pilaster.” The 1954–1955 student reported a “cist” in the north wall, 24 inches (61 cm) east of the northwest corner/pilaster, but he provided no further information on this feature and no one else mentioned it. It may be that dimensions in Figure 3.5 are incorrect, and that the “doorway or window” and the “cist” are the same feature.

The room fill was adobe and hard-packed sand with ash and charcoal, and fallen adobe was found in the northeast corner of the room. Sherds and animal bones were found throughout the fill. A floor was exposed in the northeast corner of the room at a depth of 26 inches (66 cm). The east wall was cleared to a depth of 22 inches (56 cm), but the reason for stopping at that depth is not indicated. The available plans (Figure 84) do not indicate any floor features, and none is mentioned, but artifacts are described as being on or just above the floor. The field session ended before the room was completed.



## *Artifacts*

### **From the Field Notes**

The following is compiled from the various notebooks for the room. Horizontal provenience information was inconsistently provided (and in any case is usually not repeated in this report).

Found on or near the ground surface during the preliminary work of looking for walls both west and east of Fill Substructure West:

- Unidentified seeds.
- Two bone awls. One measured 5 by 1/4 inch (13 by 0.6 cm), the other 2 1/2 by 3/16 inch (6 by 0.5 cm).
- A “flagstone” (slab?) metate (16 by 11 inches; 41 by 28 cm), in three pieces that joined to form a complete specimen. The pieces were found 1 foot (0.3 m) above the walls of Room 5sub2.
- Bones of two turkeys, 1 foot (0.3 m) above the walls of Room 5sub2.

Found above or at the level of the tops of the walls of Room 5sub2:

- Several objects were found at wall-top level. A bone awl measured 3 25/32 by 1/2 inch (9.6 by 1.3 cm). A bone bead measured 3 1/8 by 5/8 inch (7.9 by 1.6 cm). A second bone bead measured 2 1/8 by 5/16 inch (5.4 by 0.8 cm).
- A complete “unfired ceremonial pot” was found at a depth of 11 1/2 inches (29 cm). The outer diameter was 1 3/8 inch (3.5 cm), the inner diameter was 1 inch (2.5 cm), and the vessel was 3/8 inch (1.0 cm) deep.
- Several objects were found at a depth of 1 foot (0.3 m). A sherd from an “unfired ceremonial bowl” measured 1 1/4 by 1 inch (3.2 by 2.5 cm). A polishing stone measured 2 1/8 by 1 1/2 inches (5.4 by 3.8 cm). An unfinished arrow point of petrified wood measured 1 1/2 by 1 inch (3.8 by 2.5 cm).

Although the dimensions don’t match, the next two items most likely describe the same two bowls:

- Two small bowls, one measuring 2 1/4 by 15/16 inch (5.7 by 2.4 cm) and the other 2 1/8 by 15/16 inch (5.4 by 2.4 cm). The bowls were found in an ash deposit at wall-top level. They seemed to have contained burned material.
- Two small bowls, with dimensions provided for one of them (2 7/16 by 1 1/4 inch; 6.2 by 3.2 cm). The bowls were again found in an ash deposit, in this case described as 1 foot (0.3 m) below the surface. They had apparently contained something burned.

The following were found within Room 5sub2, i.e., below the tops of the walls:

- A worked “Glaze II Largo” sherd (3 by 2 inches; 8 by 5 cm) with a drill hole, found at a depth of 16 1/2 inches (42 cm).
- Five cylindrical bone beads with lengths of 7/16–11/16 inch (1.1–1.8 cm) and diameters of 1/8–1/4 inch (0.3–0.6 cm), at a depth of 17 inches (43 cm).
- Three bone items at a depth of 17 inches (43 cm). Two were beads, both 5/8 by 1/2 inch (1.6 by 1.3 cm), each appeared to have two holes drilled at right angles to the long axis of the bead. An awl with the tip missing measured 3 3/4 by 1/2 inch (9.5 by 1.3 cm).
- A quartzite polishing stone (1 1/4 by 3/4 by 1/4 inch; 3.2 by 1.9 by 0.6 cm), found at a depth of 18 inches (46 cm).
- Several items at a depth of 21 inches (53 cm), including numerous burned yucca strands up to 1 1/2 inches (4 cm) long. A bone pot smoother measured 5 inches by 1/2 inch (13 by 1.3 cm). A squash seed was also unearthed at this depth.
- The following items were found at a depth of 2 feet (0.6 m). A bone awl that was sketched appears to have been broken; no dimensions were provided. A second bone awl measured 4 1/8 inches long, 1 1/4 inches wide at the blunt end, and 1 1/2 inches wide at its widest point (10.5 by 3.2 to 3.8 cm). This awl was made from a deer calcaneus. (A human tooth was found near this awl, but is not further mentioned.) A third, complete bone awl measured 4 3/4 by 1/4 inch (12.1 by 0.6 cm). The tip of a fourth bone awl measured 2 3/8 by 1/4 inch (6.0 by 0.6 cm). A rough or worn bone bead measured 3/4 by 11/32 inch (1.9 by 0.9 cm). A piece of fabric was found at the same depth, as was a bone flute with a single hole (3 1/8 by 1/2 inch; 7.9 by 1.3 cm).
- Multiple small bowls were also found at a depth of 2 feet (0.6 m). Four of the bowls were found sitting upright in a deposit of white ash, 3 feet (0.9 m) across and 6 inches (15 cm) thick. The ash deposit contained roots and charcoal. Three of the bowls contained white ash; one measured 2 3/8 by 1 1/4 inches (6.0 by 3.2 cm) and the other two each measured 2 1/4 by 7/8 inch (5.7 by 2.2 cm). The fourth bowl, a fragment, had red paint in the bottom; it measured 1 5/8 by 1 inch (4.1 by 2.5 cm). A fifth small bowl, 3 feet (0.9 m) to the east in a separate small white ash deposit, contained the preserved remains of cotton. This bowl measured 2 5/16 by 1 inch (5.8 by 2.5 cm).
- A complete bone bead, measuring 1/2 by 5/16 inch (1.3 by 0.8 cm), was possibly also found at a depth of 2 feet (0.6 m). The large number of objects found at this depth, as well as the ash, suggests a thin primary trash deposit—but if so, the composition of the assemblage is unusual.
- A concretion, measuring 1 by 3/8 inch (2.5 by 1.0 cm), was found at a depth of 25 inches (64 cm).

- A bone bead that measured 3/4 by 1/2 inch (1.9 by 1.3 cm) was found at a depth of 27 inches (69 cm).
- A cylindrical bone bead (5/8 by 1/4 inch; 1.6 by 0.6 cm) was found at a depth of 29 inches (74 cm).
- A complete double-pointed bone awl (3 1/2 by 1/4 inch; 8.9 by 0.6 cm) was found at a depth of 2 1/2 feet (76 cm).
- A bone bead (1/2 by 1/4 inch; 1.3 by 0.6 cm) was found on the floor of Room 5sub2, 45 inches (114 cm) from the northeast corner and 11 inches (28 cm) from the north wall.

The following items were found within Room 5sub2, but the depths were not given or are doubtful:

- For the following items, no sense of depth within the room fill is provided. A concretion that measured 1 1/4 inches (3.2 cm) in diameter may have been used as a paint pot. A bone bead measured 3/4 by 1/4 inch (1.9 by 0.6 cm), while a second bone bead measured 3/4 by 1/8 inch (1.9 by 0.3 cm). A coyote jawbone included a molar. A Zuni glaze sherd was restored (from smaller sherds?) in the lab
- Two items were found in the fill above the floor. A polishing stone measured 2 1/2 by 1 5/8 by 1/2 inch (6.4 by 4.1 by 1.3 cm). A bead measured 3/8 inch by 1/4 inch (1.0 by 0.6 cm).
- Two reddish-brown miniature pots were found in an ash pit in the western portion of the room. One measured 1 3/4 by 3/8 inch (4.5 by 1.0 cm) and the other measured 1 1/4 by 1/2 inch (3.2 by 1.3 cm). The relationship between the ash pit and the floor is unknown.
- A bone awl was allegedly recovered at a depth of 43 inches (109 cm). Excavation to this depth is not otherwise mentioned in the notebooks, so the depth may be a recording mistake. The awl measured 5/8 by 3/32 inch (1.6 by 0.1 cm) and was found 152 inches (3.86 m) from the northeast corner and 123 inches (3.12 m) from the north wall, i.e., at the south wall.

## **Laboratory Counts**

### *Pottery*

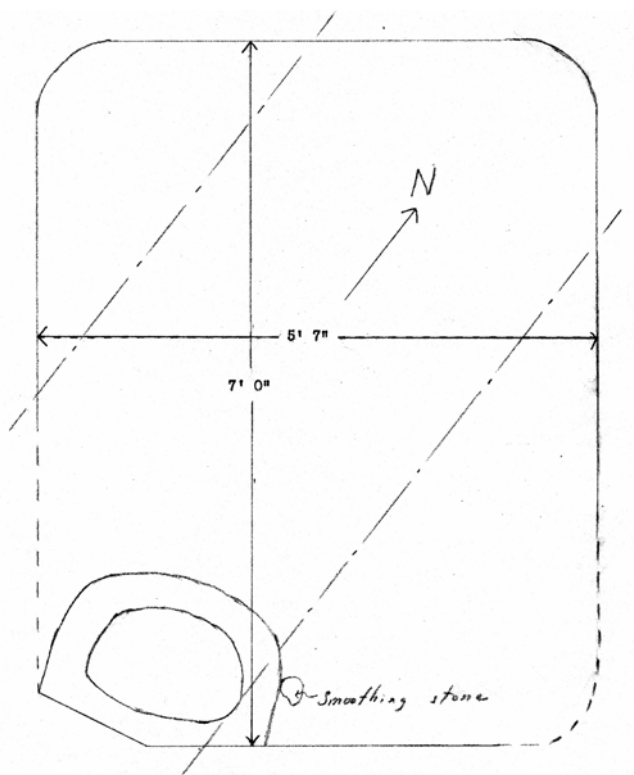
The count of 2,144 sherds associated with this room includes 477 that were identified as being from “outside” the room—probably because the room’s boundaries were never confirmed. Of the total, 32 percent were identified as Glaze I and another 22 percent as unclassified plain red. Six percent were Glaze II–IV. Six Glaze II sherds and 25 Glaze I sherds were classified as Pottery Mound Polychrome. The room assemblage also included nine Zuni sherds, 18 Hopi sherds, five biscuit ware sherds, and single specimens of Arenal Glaze Polychrome, Galisteo Black-on-white, and Los Lunas Smudged. Utility sherds, 98 percent of them plain, made up 39 percent of the assemblage.

## *Faunal Remains*

At 1,017 specimens, this was the largest room assemblage collected (in part because a week and a half's worth of the collection from "Room" B-1 was lost). Seven percent of the Room 5sub2 remains were deer and antelope, 80 percent were jackrabbit and cottontail, and 11 percent were turkey. Less than 1 percent of the collection was rodent remains. No unidentified species were recorded.

### **Room in Southeast Trench (Notebook 2003.24.11)**

Deep in the northern portion of the Southeast Trench, Hibben exposed a fire pit, which he took to be evidence of the earliest occupation at Pottery Mound (see Appendix A, Figure A.3, area south of wall labeled "wall—3rd"). Excavation around the fire pit exposed a room measuring 7 feet (2.13 m) by 5 feet 7 inches (1.70 m), oriented about 35 degrees west of north (Figure 3.6). To simplify the following description, cardinal directions are used to identify the room walls, with the top of Figure 3.6 taken as north.

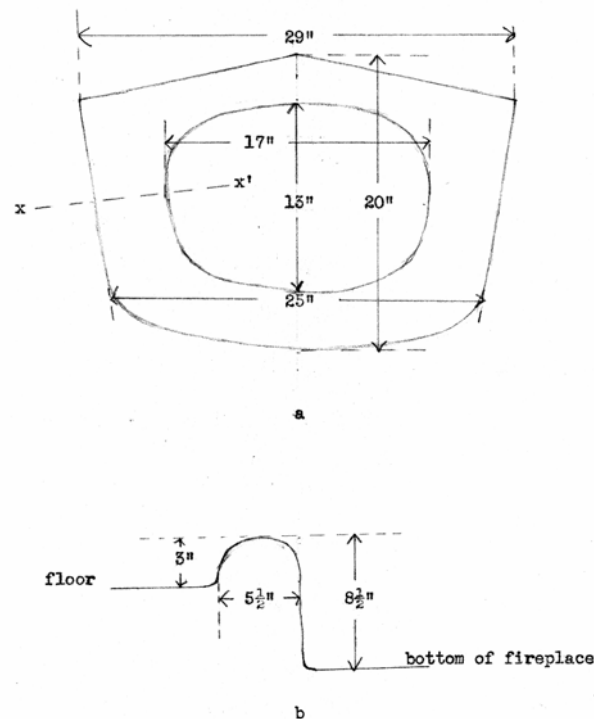


**Figure 3.6.** Plan of room in Southeast Trench.

The northeast corner of the room was 15 inches (38 cm) from the east face of the Southeast Trench; the fire pit was in the southwest corner of the room. About three-fourths of the wall behind the fire pit was missing. The southern portion of the west wall was not found, and the southeast corner of the room could not be exposed. The northwest and northeast corners were rounded, and it was assumed that the other two were as well.

At the northeast corner of the room, the north and east walls had been removed during excavation of the trench, but the wall bases were identifiable. The surviving portions of the walls appeared to extend 18–20 inches (46–51 cm) above the floor; the tops were indistinct. Only a slight change in color indicated the floor, at 13 feet (4 m) below the master stake (at the top of the mound); see Figure 1.2) and 11 feet (3 m) below the surface at the top of the Southeast Trench. The floor surface was fairly regular and sloped slightly up toward the walls, but disappeared toward the northwest and southeast corners. The room fill contained wall fall with smoked or otherwise discolored surfaces, some with “parting” (peeling or flaking?), and burned adobe. There was no evidence of roofing material, a higher floor, or “block or other structure.”

Although most of the wall corner behind the fire pit was missing and part of the collar surrounding the pit had been cut off, the feature was otherwise intact (Figure 3.7). The pit was 17 inches long by 13 inches wide (43 by 33 cm), with vertical sides and a collar 5 1/2 inches (13 cm) thick. The collar rose 3 inches (8 cm) above the floor and the pit extended 5 1/2 inches (13 cm) below the floor. Because of the damage to this corner of the room, the overall shape of the extant feature was irregular. At its maximum extent, the fire pit measured 29 inches (74 cm) across the front, 25 inches (64 cm) across the back, and 20 inches (51 cm) from front to back. The pit contained ashes but no artifacts.



**Figure 3.7.** Fire pit in room in Southeast Trench. Top (a): plan. Bottom (b): partial profile.

Rains in the last few days of the session collapsed walls, covered the floor with mud, and completely filled the fire pit, and no further excavation was attempted. The mud and water in the trench also precluded a search for other rooms at this level. The rounded corners suggested that the room had been excavated into a natural substrate rather than built up from the prehistoric ground surface, and stratigraphically related rooms may not have existed.

### *Artifacts*

No detailed artifact data were provided for this room. No faunal materials were mentioned.

In a summary of unit artifacts, the student listed one piece of ground stone and 13 sherds. He described 12 sherds in the text; the discrepancy was in his count of corrugated sherds. The ground stone artifact was a “poor” polishing stone of fine textured gray-brown sandstone that measured 4 by 2 3/4 by 3/8 inch (10 by 7.0 by 1.0 cm). The stone was found on the floor, next to the east side of the fire pit, after the heavy rain that damaged the room.

One of the four corrugated sherds that were described was found 1 foot 10 inches (56 cm) above the floor, two were found 18 inches (46 cm) above the floor, and one was found 15 inches (38 cm) above the floor.

Five sherds were utility ware. One, made from a brown paste with mica, was found 1 foot 8 inches (51 cm) above the floor. A sherd with “gypsum” temper was found 12 inches (30 cm) above the floor. A plain utility sherd was partly embedded in the east wall, 22 inches (56 cm) from the northeast corner and 8 inches (20 cm) above the floor. Two sherds were found in the 3 inches (8 cm) of fill above the floor. One was a smeared indented sherd. The other was problematically described as a plain glazeware sherd, which is inconsistent with its being a utility ware sherd.

One unusual decorated sherd, found 5 inches (13 cm) above the floor and 3 feet (0.9 m) north of the fire pit, could have been an early glazeware sherd. It had sherd temper and “poor” black decoration on a reddish brown background. Florence Hawley Ellis, who apparently sometimes assisted students with pottery identifications during this field season, “considered it to be akin to Glaze I” though atypical. Sherd temper is one of the characteristics of Los Padillas Polychrome, the precursor type for the Rio Grande Glaze Wares.



## Chapter 4

### KIVAS

#### Kiva 1

Kiva 1 was excavated and partly documented in 1954 and is described in the report on that season's work (Ballagh and Phillips 2006:72–78). Seven students reported work on the murals in Kiva 1 during the 1955 field season (Notebooks 2003.24.2, 2003.24.6, 2003.24.7, 2003.24.8, 2003.24.13, 2003.24.19, and 2003.24.21). In addition, Notebook 2003.24.1 has a record of 60 animal bones recovered near the floor of the kiva (though they would have been in backfill). Sketches of kiva murals are included in this report if they do not show coherent ritual scenes.

Two students noted only that they scraped walls, that is, removed recorded layers of plaster to expose what lay beneath. The other five students provided information about the process of exposing and recording the murals, and described and often sketched the mural elements they uncovered. Rather than remove paint and plaster by whole layers, the students apparently organized their work in terms of limited areas where mural elements were exposed. As a result, even though ultimately all layers were removed in their entirety, the sequence of layers is not always clear. Sometimes all layers encountered are numbered, and sometimes only the painted layers (including those that were painted solid white, gray, or black, with no design). The students reported as many as seven painted layers. Kiva 1 survived the heavy rainstorm on July 22 with little damage.

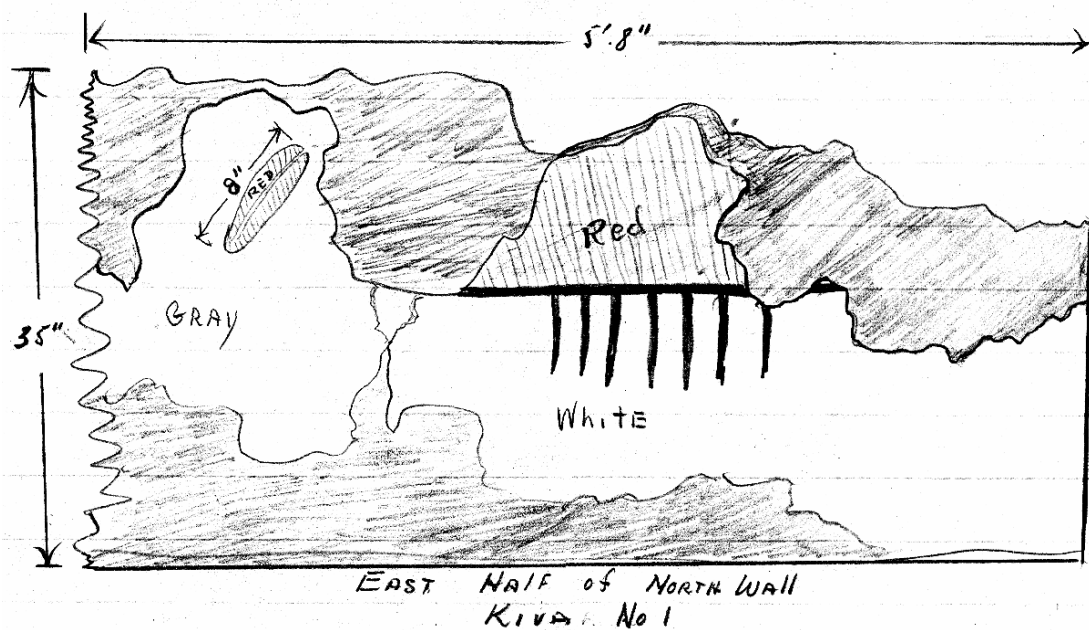
#### *North Wall*

Apparently little work was done on the north wall. Only one student reported working there, with little to report. During the field work in 1954, the students found that the western portion of the wall had collapsed (or had been collapsed) onto the kiva floor. Furthermore, the east end of the wall had been damaged by the Northeast Trench, which first exposed the kiva. The collapsed portions were jacketed and saved [in 1954?]. The student who worked on this wall in 1955 reported that on the east half of the wall, beneath the first painted layer (the “grasshopper” mural [Hibben 1975, Figure 8]), were three layers with no design, two of them gray and one white. On the next layer was a fragmented design in black, red, and white (Figure 4.1).

#### *East Wall*

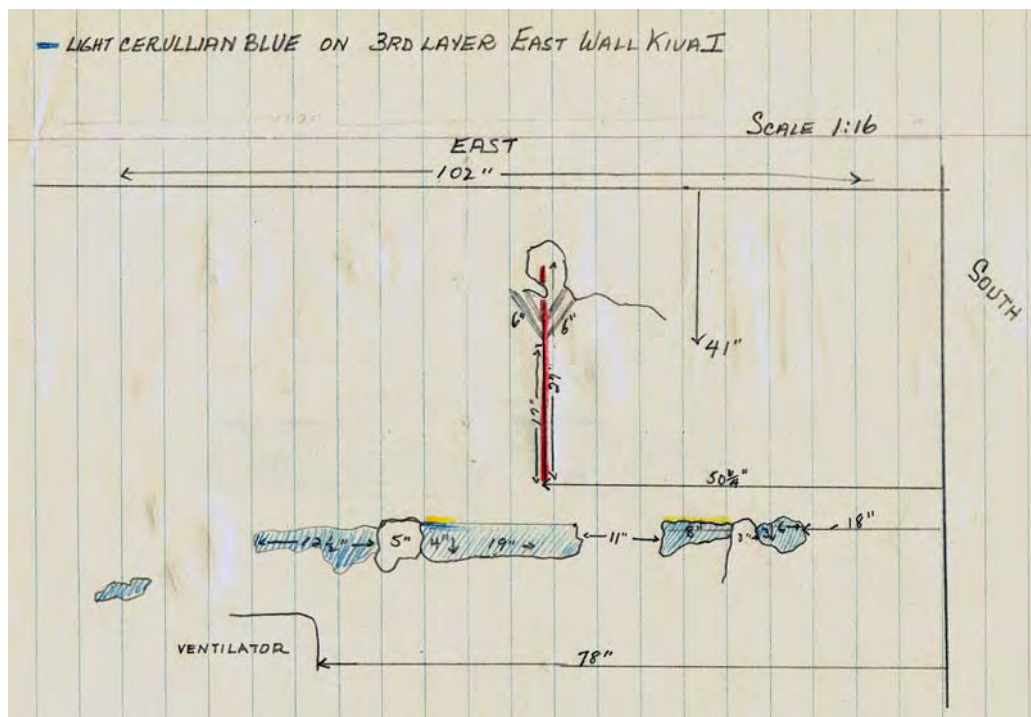
On the top layer of the east wall, at the north end, was a figure holding a bird (Hibben 1975, Figure 72). This figure was left in place, with the sequence of underlying layers, and was jacketed and saved. Beneath this “dancing figure” were two gray layers, a black layer, and two white layers, with no designs. The next layer was gray with a design consisting of a vertical red line. A similar design to the south probably was on the same layer.





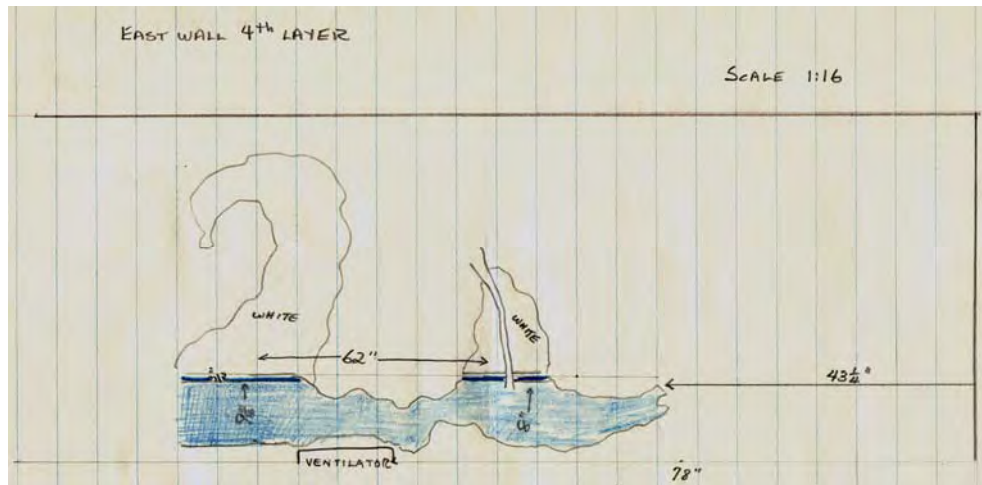
**Figure 4.1.** Kiva 1, east half of north wall, mural fragment. From Notebook 2003.24.19.

On another portion of the east wall, the first two layers of plaster were unpainted. A design in “light cerullian blue” was present on the third layer (Figure 4.2).



**Figure 4.2.** Kiva 1, east wall, fragment of “third layer.” From Notebook 2003.24.7 (see also Notebook 2003.24.13).

The third layer was underlain by another unpainted layer (described in Notebook 2003.34.13 as beige), then a “quite deep” layer painted in cerulean blue and white. This layer, identified as the “4th layer” (Figure 4.3), was completely exposed and “drawn on board.” Directly below the cerulean blue on this layer, without an intervening layer of blank plaster, were some areas painted darker blue. No painting was found on the next two layers.

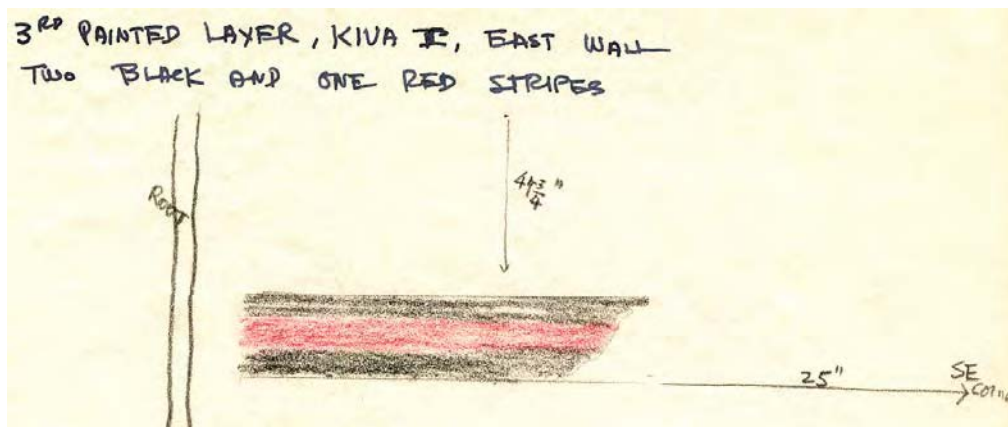


**Figure 4.3.** Kiva 1, east wall, fragment of “fourth layer.” From Notebook 2003.24.7 (see also Notebook 2003.24.13).

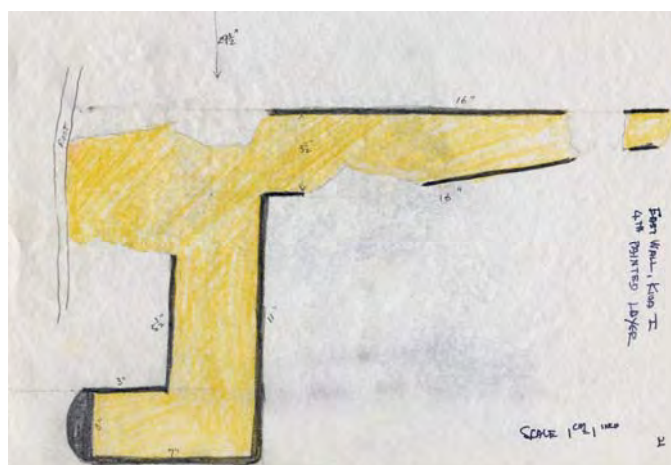
Notebook 2004.24.13, besides duplicating Figures 4.2 and 4.3, documents work at the south end of the east wall. “Scraped off the first painted layer (exposed since 1954) and reached the second painted layer. Except for a few patches of fading red and black smear, there was [sic] hardly any designs on this layer.” On the third painted layer, 25 inches (64 cm) from the southeast corner, the student uncovered about 6 1/2 inches (17 cm) of a design consisting of one red and two black stripes. The area was sketched but not formally recorded (Figure 4.4).

Beneath that layer was a layer of unpainted plaster. The wall in this area was difficult to work on, as it was “bulgy” and fell easily. Beneath the unpainted layer just mentioned, the student found a fourth painted layer with what appeared to be the hind part of an animal with a long tail, perhaps a mountain lion, in yellow outlined in black (Figure 4.5). The only other indication of this figure was a few patches of yellow paint. The student speculated that the design could have been on the same layer as an animal on the supposed third layer of the west wall. (In this instance, the student was visualizing layers for the kiva as a whole.)

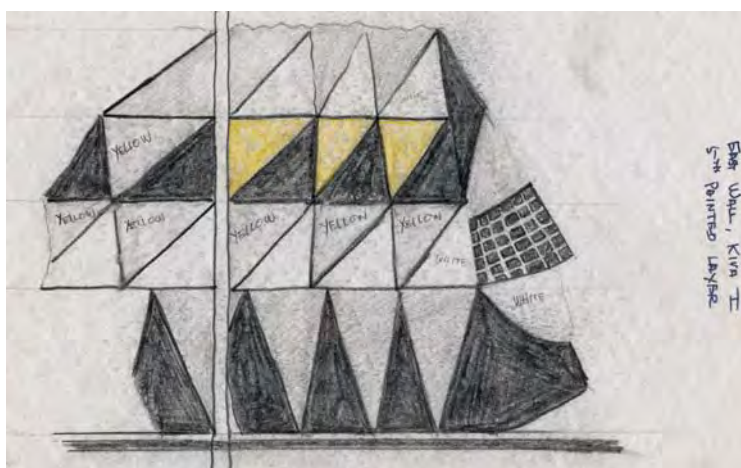
The student proceeded to the next layer and found her fifth painted layer, “a geometric pattern of triangles in a shape resembling a skirt,” in black, yellow, and gray. Vertically beneath this design were two large areas of blue outlined with white and gray lines. Working to the left of the root shown in Figures 4.3 and 4.4, the student then scraped down to the same layer, and apparently found more of the fifth layer designs. She described the artwork on this layer as “a design of triangles in geometric pattern, and in one particular section a check design.” Her drawing of the layer is reproduced as Figure 4.6.



**Figure 4.4.** Kiva 1, southern portion of east wall, third painted layer. Note root track.  
From Notebook 2003.24.13.

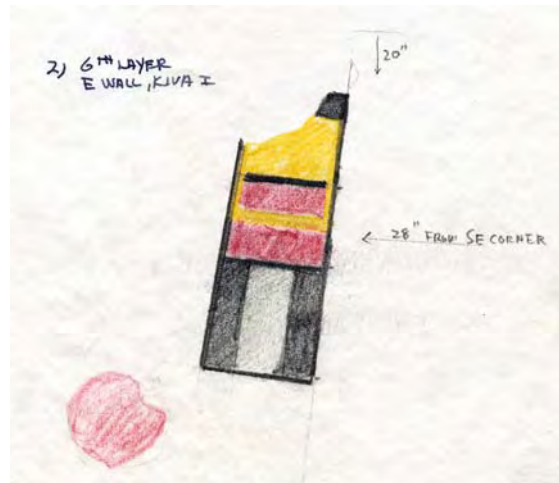


**Figure 4.5.** Kiva 1, southern portion of east wall, fourth painted layer. Note root track.  
From Notebook 2003.24.13.



**Figure 4.6.** Kiva 1, southern portion of east wall, fifth painted layer. Note root track. Some triangles are marked "Yellow" rather than colored yellow. From Notebook 2003.24.13.

After the design on the fifth painted layer was “officially recorded,” the student scraped it away. On the sixth layer, to the left of the root track, she found a “tassel” in red and black (Figure 4.7). The seventh layer was a thick coat of white paint with two black stripes. The plaster came off the rest of this wall too easily for her to proceed with cleaning the layer.



**Figure 4.7.** Kiva 1, south end of east wall, sixth painted layer.  
From Notebook 2003.24.13.

The student then switched to the “left” (north) portion of the east wall and removed two more layers, “but no design.” After working on the south wall, she assisted the student who recorded Figure 4.2 from the east wall, then redrew Figure 4.7 “on the board for our ‘official artist.’” She also assisted the student who recorded Figure 4.3 and worked with her to remove the two unpainted layers beneath. She was then transferred to Kiva 2.

### *South Wall*

The author of Notebook 2003.24.13, just cited at length, also worked briefly on the west end of the south wall, in an area extending 45 inches (114 cm) from the southeast corner. She found no designs on Layers 2 or 3. Layer 1 was presumably the designation for the layer exposed in 1954.

In an area between 50 1/2 inches (128 cm) from the southeast corner and 41 (104 cm) inches from the southwest corner, 32 inches (81 cm) from the top of the wall, other students working on Layer 2 exposed and sketched a stylized design in black, red, and white. Below the border of the major design area were stylized elements, including a parrot, in red and white (Figure 4.8). A version of this mural fragment was published by Hibben (1975, Figure 13).





**Figure 4.8.** Kiva 1, south wall, Layer 2. From Notebook 2003.24.7.  
This mural fragment also appears in Notebook 2003.24.2.

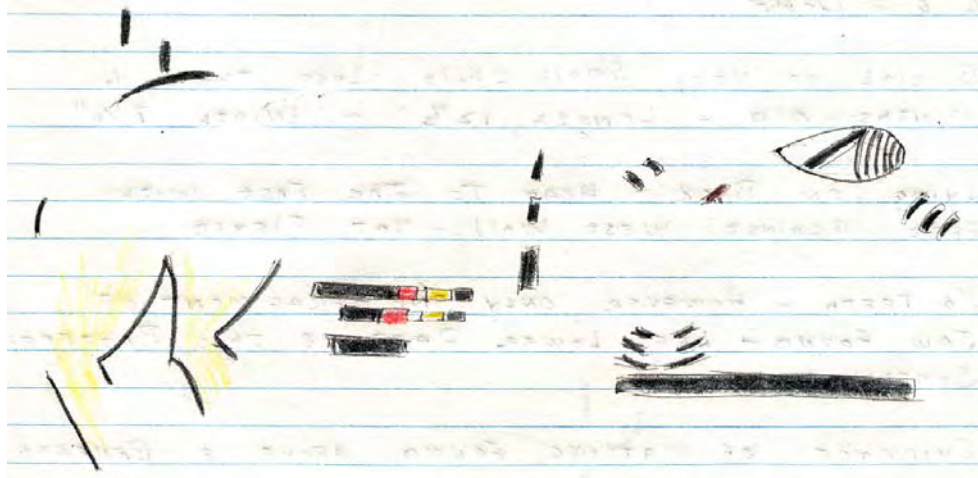
A different student (Notebook 2003.24.8) described “probably the 3rd layer” of the “south wall,” 55 inches (140 cm) from the southeast corner and 31 inches (79 cm) from the top of the wall. This layer was blue and continued for 15 inches (38 cm; direction not indicated) without a design element. “A white layer, a blank layer, and another white layer were above the blue.” Beneath the blue paint was a white layer, with a black layer under that.

### *West Wall*

The west wall was in very poor shape, and following the layers was difficult. A dancer was the only figure on the first layer. No paintings were found on the level directly beneath this one. A student who worked on the south wall referred to an animal on the third layer of the west wall, but no one who worked on the west wall mentioned the third layer.

On the fourth level of the west wall was a large animal on all fours, probably a bear, facing north. The mural fragment was sketched in Notebook 2003.24.2. The animal was rendered in white outlined in black. A tasseled quiver in blue, red, yellow, black, and white was slung below the belly. A red-outlined object is attached to the animal’s chest by a black line. In front of the animal are fragmentary designs that may include a plant (red, black, and white) and feathers (black, blue, white, and yellow).

Part of an animal was exposed in the southern portion of the fifth layer (Figure 4.9). Because of her difficulties in following the layers, the student who worked here was not sure that all of the exposed elements belonged to the same scene. A mountain lion claw on this layer was directly beneath a claw on the fourth layer. The exposed painting was 33 inches (84 cm) from the south wall, 72 inches (183 cm) from the north wall, and 48 inches (122 cm) below the surface. The maximum extent of the painted area was 47 by 25 inches (119 by 64 cm). An all-white layer was beneath this one. On the seventh painted layer, beneath the animal, was a portion of a geometric design in red, yellow, and black.



**Figure 4.9.** Kiva 1, west wall, Layer 4.

### *Artifacts*

A finely flaked side-notched obsidian arrow point was reported from the kiva fill—but we do not know why there would be any kiva fill left after the 1954 excavations. Based on an actual-size sketch, the point was 1 5/8 inches long (4.1 cm) and 11/16 inch (1.8 cm) wide above the notches, with a base 3/4 inch (1.9 cm) long.

### **Kiva 2**

The structures finally designated Kiva 3 and Kiva 4 were initially referred to as “Kiva 2” in the 1954 notebooks. What we know as Kiva 2 appears to have been the last of the four kivas identified that year. It was mostly if not entirely excavated in 1955, and is never directly referred to in the 1954 notebooks. Photographs taken at the beginning of the 1955 field session show students uncovering and reopening this kiva, suggesting that enough of the structure had been exposed in 1954 to show that it was, in fact, a kiva. Notes for Kiva 2 are scattered among Notebooks 2003.24.2, 2003.24.3, 2003.24.6, 2003.24.7, 2003.24.9, 2003.24.13, 2003.24.15, 2003.24.16, 2003.24.20, and 2003.24.21.

Wall lengths at the surface were: north, 158 1/2 inches (4.03 m); east, 160 inches (4.06 m); south, 155 inches (3.94 m); and west, 174 1/2 inches (4.43 m) (182.1 ft<sup>2</sup>, 16.9 m<sup>2</sup>). Several students wrote about working on paintings on one wall or another, but few of them provided information on the excavation itself. A trench shown intersecting the south wall of the kiva on Hibben's (1975) master map of the site was not excavated until 1960 or 1961.

At some point the excavators started probing to find the floor, going down 1 foot (0.3 m) at a time. A "hole" (unfilled burrow?) was present in the floor fill in the southwest quadrant of the structure, 57 inches (145 cm) from the west wall and 49 inches (125 cm) from the south wall. The top of the hole was 2 3/4 inches (7 cm) in diameter and 12 inches (30 cm) from the floor. Its exposed depth was 5 1/4 inches (13 cm); it could have been deeper.

Sherds and bones were collected from the floor fill (the 12 inches [30 cm] above the floor) and floor contact. The fitted flagstone floor was first exposed 89 inches (226 cm) from the top of the wall in the northwest corner; floor clearing fanned out from that corner. The flagstones were missing from the southwest corner of the room, to about one-third of the distance along the south wall. A quantity of charcoal and ash was found on the flagstones in the northeast corner.

Floor dimensions were north, 150 1/2 inches (3.82 m); east, 158 1/4 inches (4.02 m); south, 149 inches (3.78 m); west, 163 3/4 inches (4.16 m). Thus, the floor area of this kiva was 167.4 square feet (15.6 m<sup>2</sup>). None of the notebooks includes a plan, apparently because the southeast portion of the floor was flooded just before the end of the session and that area was never completely uncovered.<sup>8</sup> The depth of the kiva was 89 inches (226 cm) at the northwest corner, 75 1/2 inches (192 cm) at the southwest corner, 83 inches (211 cm) at the northeast corner, 91 1/2 inches (232 cm) at the west wall near the northwest corner, 82 inches (2.08 m) in the middle of the south wall, and 90 1/2 inches (230 cm) at the center of the north wall.

During the clearing of the kiva interior, "a small amount of sand [was] left against [the] painting to preserve the plaster until it [could] be worked more carefully." A rough sketch of the remnant fill on the east wall (in Notebook 2003.24.20) shows that the upper fill consisted of alternating layers of coarse sand and sand with ash; below those were thin layers of very fine sand and thicker layers of fine sand, with some charcoal, ash, and sherds.

A large niche or door was present in the west wall, 28 1/2 inches (72 cm) below the surface, 32 inches (81 cm) from the floor, and 18 inches (46 cm) from the northwest corner. When fully exposed, this feature was 31 inches (79 cm) high at the opening and 26 3/4 inches (68 cm) high

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<sup>8</sup>The following information on Kiva 2 appears in undated notes (Catalog No. 2003.31.5).

Maximum height – 7 feet [2.1 m]; dimensions 13 feet 4 1/2 inches [4.08 m] by 13 feet 6 1/2 inches [4.13 m] by 14 feet 1 1/4 inches [4.30 m]; sand fill

No evidence of roof; walls – adobe, plastered; floor – flagged center, plant (??) design in charcoal on some; rectangular stone lined fire pit, rectangular deflector, plastered ash pit, coped ovoid vent opening with sandstone cover

Wall cist in center of west wall (niche), door at north end of west wall used at least during time of last three layers of plaster; large slab set in south wall on west corner and covered by top layer of plaster  
Evidence of 16 layers of plaster, 13 or 14 painted

at the back, with a rounded top like a Pueblo Revival style *nicho*. The niche was 15 inches (38 cm) wide at the bottom, and 14 3/4 inches (37 cm) wide and 36 3/4 inches (93 cm) deep from front to back at the point where the top began to curve, 20 inches (51 cm) from the bottom (the niche depth at the bottom was not recorded). The niche floor was adobe, as were the walls to a depth of 9 1/2 inches (24 cm). Artifacts found within this space are described separately below.

The work was often interrupted by rain, especially on July 22, when the field crew had to flee the site. When they returned on July 25, they found that water had entered the southeast corner of the kiva and damaged a reclining figure painted on the east wall. The structure and its paintings were otherwise unharmed. The excavations were again rained out later that day, and on the following day as well.

Though July 29 was the last official day of the field session, the student who typed<sup>9</sup> Notebook 2003.24.13 made an entry for July 30 indicating that she “presumed” she would be cleaning the floor of Kiva 2 on that day. At the end of the entry she added in pencil that the “fireplace and the eleven stripes used for counting by the fireplace” had been found. The latter find was not further explained, there is no other information on a fireplace or hearth, and no mention is made of a ventilator system or other floor features. This student also reported that the bottom portion of the west wall had been damaged. She tried to follow the “fairly hard plaster-adobe” to the floor and found that there were no flagstones in that area.

The most complete descriptions of the work are in notebooks 2003.24.7, 2003.24.13, and especially 2003.24.20. The last summarizes the excavation results:

The hole in the West corner has been said to be a cist and then a doorway to the storage room [on] the other side of the wall [see below]. I feel it is a door into an adjoining room. The pottery found dates the Kiva #II a bit more recent than Kiva #I. It is possible that [there was] another Kiva contemporary to Kiva #II.

Kiva #II seems to have been abandoned in a very good state. The covering of the entrance was blown away or destroyed in some manner and sand sifted in. After a time the roof caved in with its supports. The floor was not completely uncovered so the features were not recorded. There is a cist in the southeast corner in the southern wall. This was not opened as it would have [been] necessary to destroy parts of the painting. There is also a hollow spot in the NE corner floor. This was not opened either as all the floor has not been cleaned and the stone covering may run under the east wall.

On the day before the end of the session, “Mrs. Hibben, George Kew and others” (identified in other notebooks as photographers from UNM and television reporters) visited the site and took “many pictures.”

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<sup>9</sup>Students were apparently allowed to submit a clean copy of a notebook and retain the original.



## *Paintings*

According to the index of illustrations in Hibben's (1975:141) book on the art of Pottery Mound, the walls of Kiva 2 had at least 18 layers of plaster, 12 or 13 of them with paintings. The excavators took care to not touch the first layer of painted plaster, leaving a thin covering of dirt and sand that was carefully scraped away. Most of the 10 students who noted that they worked in this kiva were doing such work. Once paintings were exposed, photographed, and copied, they scraped off those layers of plaster to uncover the layers beneath. This was a slow, demanding task. The students acknowledged that they were the first—and in most cases the last—to see and touch this art in hundreds of years, so they took great pains with the work.

In some places plaster had fallen away from the north wall and no paintings remained. Fallen plaster found on the floor and in the fill was collected, and efforts were made to identify any painted elements.

Not all layers were painted, and not all painted layers bore decoration. Some layers were simply plaster over paintings beneath, and some newly plastered walls were painted solid white or black, then plastered and painted again. Occasionally one layer of paint was applied directly over another, without an intervening layer of plaster.

The only drawing of the Kiva 2 murals found in a notebook appears in the back of Notebook 2003.24.20. This sketch, of the north wall, is a less elaborate version of the left third of a mural shown by Hibben (1975, Figure 14).

### *Additional Notes from Notebook 2003.24.9*

Notes found in Notebook 2003.24.9 may refer to Kiva 2. One passage appears to say: "Surrealist appearance. Interesting band across W. wall—striped with little arrows coming up to it every 8 or 10 in [20–25 cm], maybe medicine pole—pocket. Top of W wall in pretty good shape—Ambroid [a liquid cement] holding well." A marginal note on the next page states, "Figure(s) seated on N. wall. White [illegible] in N.E. corner, looks like figure from headdress. Probably duplicate of other 2 with different headdress. Small figure in corner under cist."

## *Artifacts*

### **From the Field Notes**

Two students (Notebooks 2003.24.2 and 2003.24.3) described and gave locations for lithic, shell, and bone artifacts found in the kiva. A third (Notebook 2003.24.20) listed a number of artifacts and the depths at which they were found.

- An item first identified as "a round stone" was stuck to the west wall, 37 inches (94 cm) deep, 101 inches (257 cm) from the southwest corner and 53 inches (135 cm) from the northwest corner. It was left in place to avoid damage to the paintings but

fell out. On closer examination it appeared to be a hemispherical “pottery cast,” 5 1/2 inches (14 cm) in diameter across the flat face and 4 inches (10 cm) long.

- At a depth of 41 inches (104 cm), a “block” of diorite in a wall.
- In the fill proper, at depths of 2 to 3 feet (0.6–0.9 m), a “gabbro” basin metate. It measured 14 1/4 by 14 inches (36 by 36 cm); the basin was 8 inches in diameter and 1 1/2 inches deep (20 by 4 cm).
- At a depth of 46 inches, a shell bead.
- Between 46 and 54 inches (117–137 cm) in depth, an unidentified artifact (a shaft straightener?).
- At a depth of 55 inches (140 cm), a broken mano. It measured 6 1/2 by 3 7/16 by 1 3/4 inches (17 by 9 by 4 cm).
- At a depth of 63 inches (160 cm), a stone slab that “could be a stone bell,” along with a broken knife-like stone blade.
- At a depth of 64 inches (163 cm), a burned fragment of twill matting.
- At a depth of 65 inches (165 cm), a bone awl found against painted plaster on the north wall.
- At a depth of 70 inches (178 cm), an antler fragment.
- At a depth of 71 inches (180 cm), a large (20 by 9 inches; 51 by 23 cm) piece of polished gray flagstone was lying at an angle in the fill. The slab was 65 inches (165 cm) from the southeast corner and 41 inches (104 cm) from the south wall. Other finds at the same depth included a mano and an unfinished fetish of “bandit” (banded travertine).
- At a depth of 73 inches (185 cm), two refitting basalt stones showed traces of red pigment.
- A small piece of worked bone (15/32 by 5/16 inch; 1.2 by 0.8 cm) found 18 inches (46 cm) above the floor. A partial bone bead was found at the same depth.
- A bone bead (5/8 by 5/16 inch; 1.6 by 0.8 cm) found 1 foot (0.3 m) above the floor. Other items found at the same depth included a turquoise fragment and a piece of yellow ocher.
- Objects found “near” the floor included Glaze I and Glaze II sherds and an unspecified number of metate fragments. The largest metate fragment measured 22 by 8 by 3 inches (56 by 20 by 8 cm).

- Ten inches (25 cm) above the floor, a chalcedony scraper.
- Nine inches (23 cm) above the floor, a fragment of a bone awl.
- Two inches (5 cm) above the floor, a chalcedony scraper.
- At floor contact, a basalt stone and a sandstone mano fragment. The mano was underlain by a 1/8 inch (3 mm) thick layer of sand

An animal femur fragment cut for beads was also found in the kiva fill, 19 inches (48 cm) from the surface or possibly that distance above the floor.

Artifacts within the cist included a large fragment of Pottery Mound Polychrome glaze with “kachina-type designs”, a nearly complete *Olivella* shell bead with a drill-hole (found on the cist floor in the back of the excavated space), and animal bones (see the list below). The PM Polychrome sherd was found 19 inches inside the cist, 51 inches from the surface (so about 8 1/2 inches above the cist floor) and 26 inches from the northwest corner. The animal bone included a bead from a “tall” bird.

A serrated obsidian arrow point was found in the backdirt between Kivas 1 and 2. A student noted that “the shovelers throw out some pot sherds and bones and find them and throw them to us in the kiva.”

## **Laboratory Counts**

### *Pottery*

Of the 2,679 analyzed sherds from Kiva 2, 18.6 percent were classified as Glaze I. Eighteen of these sherds were Pottery Mound Polychrome. Another 26.3 percent of the assemblage was unclassified plain red, plain yellow, or red, yellow, or white with glaze paint. Nearly 70 percent of the last group was plain red. Glaze II–IV accounted for 6.3 percent of the Kiva 2 assemblage. Four Zuni sherds, nine Hopi sherds, and single specimens of Pueblo I–II, Pueblo III, and biscuit ware sherds were recorded. Utility ware sherds accounted for 46.4 percent of this assemblage, 96 percent of them plain or not described.

### *Faunal Remains*

The Kiva 2 faunal assemblage totaled 302 specimens. Five percent were deer or antelope, 45 percent were jackrabbit, 29 percent were cottontail, and 14 percent were turkey. The bird bones included one identified as sandhill crane.

### **Kiva 3**

Notebook 2003.24.9 contained terse marginal notes on an unidentified kiva and passing reference to pottery collected from Kiva 3. The student noted that probably 3 feet (0.9 m) of wall had been lost, and that the east wall was in the worst shape. That description best fits Kiva 3, as a room block was later built over it.

### **Kiva 4**

None of the notebooks mentions work on Kiva 4, but the following numbers (dimensions?) are jotted down near one edge of the 1955 field map, apparently representing as much of the kiva as was exposed in 1955: north (along the north wall of the Second Lateral to the Southeast Trench), 10 feet 3 inches (3.12 m); south (the actual length of the kiva's south wall), 10 feet 6 inches (3.20 m); and east and west, 6 feet 1 3/4 inches (1.92 m) and 6 feet 2 inches (1.93 m) (from the north wall of the Second Lateral to the south wall of the kiva).



## **Chapter 5**

### **BURIALS**

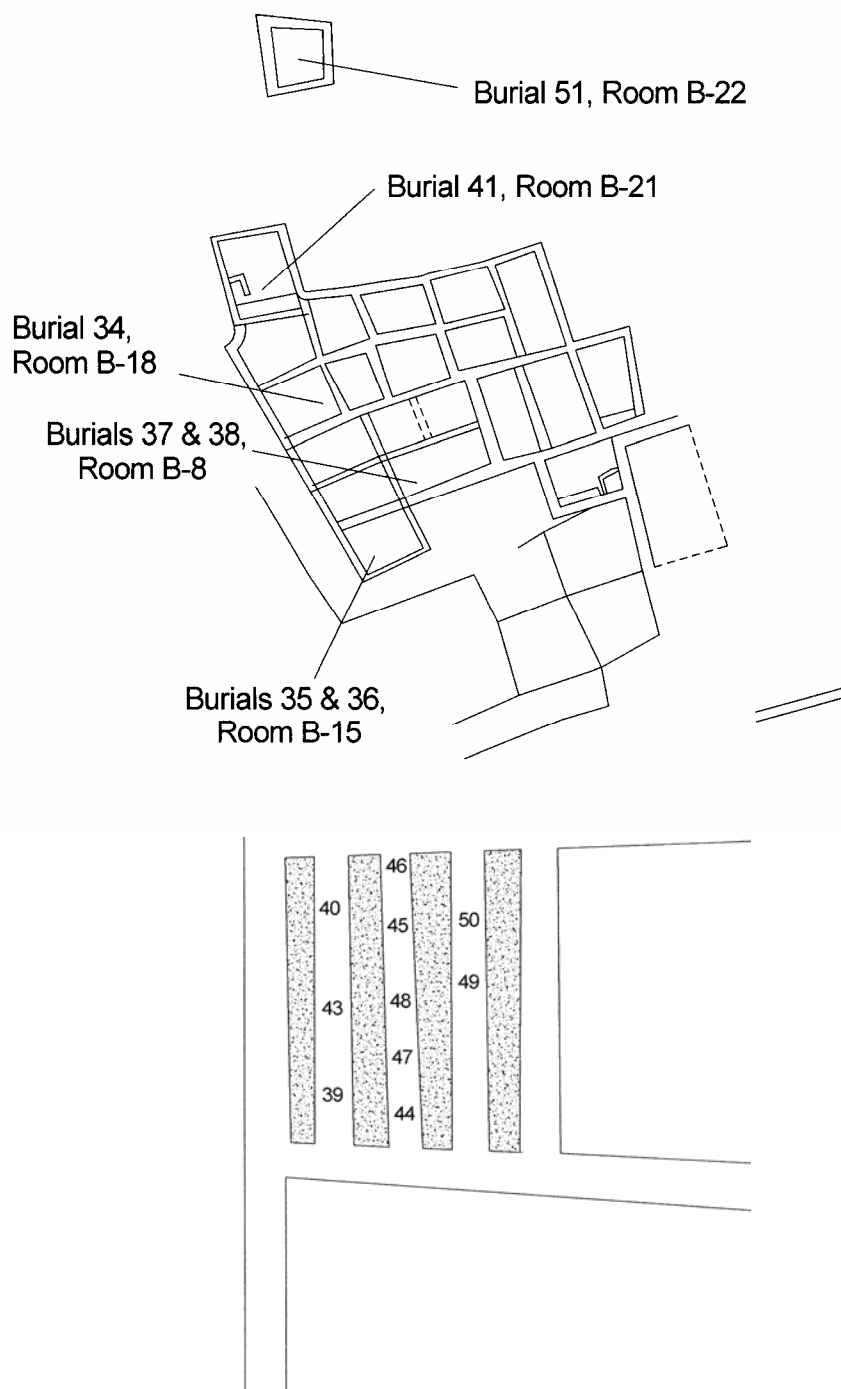
Seven of the 18 burials exposed and excavated in 1955 (Burials 34–38, 41, and 51) were within rooms. An eighth, Burial 42, was near the north end of the Southeast Trench and may have been within one of the unexcavated rooms exposed in the trench. The other 10 burials were found in the south midden, in the series of parallel trenches between the first and second laterals to the Southeast Trench.

Fifteen burials are described in student notebooks. The information provided for the other three burials is from Schorsch's (1962) thesis. According to Schorsch, Burials 35 and 36 were in Room B-15, one of two rooms for which the notebook is missing. For Burial 50 we have the student's notebook, but the last several pages, including the burial description, are missing. In most cases the students drew sketches of the exposed burials, which qualified researchers can view in the notebooks (listed with each burial description). The quality of the drawings varies. Only two students recorded counts of pottery and animal bone found with burials; that information is included below or with the room artifact counts in Appendix B. In his thesis, Schorsch recorded (1) the sex and age of each individual, (2) the depth, orientation, and location of the burial, (3) the position and flexion of the body, (4) and any grave goods that were identified.

Locations of the burials in the south midden trench system are not precise. The parallel trenches were numbered from west to east (first parallel to the Southwest Trench, second parallel, and so on). Each burial was located by the number of the parallel in which it was found, the depth at which it was found, and, in most but not all cases, the distance from one or both of the laterals. One student refers to a "master map" with the burial locations plotted; however, the one field map found to date for the 1955 session shows only the burials from 1954. Figure 5.1 shows the general locations of the 1955 burials, that is, which rooms and which trenches they were in, but not their exact relationships to those proveniences or to each other.

#### **Burial 34 (Notebook 2003.24.10)**

Burial 34 consisted of scattered human remains (89 bones and bone fragments, including 4 lunates, a hamate, 3 teeth, 2 thoracic vertebrae, a possible cervical vertebra, a possible patella, at least 11 phalanges, and other foot bones) found in the top 2 feet (0.6 m) of fill in Room B-18 on the western edge of the excavated room block. A disturbed burial pit with some fragments of matting was present in the southeast corner of the room. A single temporal bone recovered from Room B-19, the adjacent room to the north (Notebook 2003.24.4), was also assigned to this burial. The interred individual was an adult; neither sex nor age could be determined. No grave goods were identified.



**Figure 5.1.** Approximate locations of burials found in 1955. Top: in rooms. Bottom: in first (left) through third (center-right) parallels. Bunks are stippled. Burial 42, near the north end of the Southeast Trench, is not shown.

### **Burials 35 and 36 (Schorsch 1962)**

Burial 35 was one of two burials found in Room B-15, at the southwest corner of the excavated room block. The notebook of the student who excavated this room has not been found, and the exact location of the burials within the room is not known. Schorsch identified Burial 35 as a female aged 19 to 20, lying on her right side, partly flexed and oriented to the northeast. This burial was found 10–15 inches (25–38 cm) below the ground surface, slightly above Burial 36.

Schorsch identified Burial 36 as a child 3 to 5 years of age. The remains were oriented to the northwest; no other information on physical disposition was recorded. The burial was found 1 foot 4 inches (41 cm) below the ground surface. No associated grave goods were identified. Whether this burial was associated with Burial 35 is not known.

### **Burials 37 and 38 (Notebook 2003.24.5)**

Burials 37 and 38 were a double burial at a depth of 30 inches (76 cm) in the southwest corner of Room B-14. Burial 37 was a fetus or infant in very poor condition, consisting of skull fragments, ribs, the pelvis, and leg bones. The body was partly flexed and lay on its right side against Burial 38, an adult woman. The head of the child lay in the pelvic area of the adult and the legs lay over her left arm. Some fragments of what appeared to be a robe of feathers or rabbit fur were found beneath “the area where the infant had lain.”

The adult woman was between 25 and 35 years of age, as indicated by the gracility of the bones and by the degree of wear on a third molar. The right hand had been badly broken, perhaps in arranging the body. The student’s sketch suggests that the skeleton was fairly complete, but the bones were fragile and tended to break when they were moved. This individual was placed on her right side, with her head to the east and her face to the north. The legs were flexed and the arms were pulled in toward the body.

A complete small Glaze I Black-on-yellow (Cieneguilla Glaze-on-yellow) bowl was found in front of the adult’s face, 25 inches (64 cm) from the surface, 8 1/2 inches (22 cm) from the south wall of the room, and 52 inches (132 cm) from the southwest corner. The bowl was 5 3/4 (15 cm) inches in diameter and 2 inches (5 cm) deep. A smaller (6 3/4 by 3 1/4 inches; 17 by 8 cm) corrugated bowl, red with a black interior design, sat upright in front of the individual, over the hands and lower arms. Fragments remained of a covering mat of plain twill weave.

### **Burial 39 (Notebook 2003.24.11)**

Burial 39 was in the “dump area” (south midden), 6 inches below the surface, 9 feet 6 inches (2.90 m) north of the first Southeast Trench lateral and 13 feet 10 inches (3.96 m) south of the second lateral. According to the notebook, the left foot was 2 feet 6 inches (76 cm) east of the “first connecting trench,” which would seem to place the burial within the second parallel to the Southwest Trench. Schorsch (1962), however, placed it within the first parallel. This student



mentions a “master map,” apparently showing the exact locations of the 1955 burials, but no such map has been found.

The remains were of a male 35 to 45 years of age. The individual had been placed on his back, fully flexed, with his head to the east and his face to the south. The bone was in poor condition, not surprising given the shallowness of the burial. The right foot and most of the left foot were gone, along with the lower portion of the right tibia. The pelvis was in poor condition. Portions of the right arm were missing; the left arm appeared to be intact but the bones were fractured. In exposing the burial the excavator’s shovel had taken out several pieces of skull, but it was fractured before that, probably from post-interment settlement of the earth. The mandible was broken in three places. The right malar was fractured and the left was missing completely. The skull exhibited decided lambdoidal flattening. The dentition was nearly complete; only the right lower third molar was missing (it may not have erupted). The first and second molars inclined inward, with the first nearly horizontal. All the teeth were badly worn, and in several the pulp cavities were exposed. Marked osteoporosis of the lumbar and sacral spine was noted.

The burial was removed in a hurry, as a storm was approaching, causing additional damage to the remains. Based on the student’s sketch—which he said was a reconstruction “from the original field sketch, and from memory” and should not be trusted for details—the hands were fairly complete. A finger bone found against the skull appeared to be from a different burial. No grave goods were found.

#### **Burial 40 (Notebook 2003.24.17)**

Burial 40 was 21 inches (53 cm) south of the second lateral to the Southeast Trench, in the first parallel to the Southwest Trench, 5 feet 6 inches (1.68 m) from the surface. The individual was a male, 20 to 30 years of age at time of death. The burial was 35 inches long and 15 inches wide (89 by 38 cm), oriented with the head to the east and the face to the north. The body was on its right side, fully flexed. The left lower molars were worn to the pulp cavities, and the left upper molars were also worn. Based on the student’s drawing, the skeleton appears to have been more or less complete; the condition of the bone was not described. No grave goods are mentioned. In a photograph of the burial, included in the notebook, some objects that may have been sherds or stones are visible behind the pelvic area.

#### **Burial 41 (Notebook 2003.24.18)**

Burial 41 was a female over 45 years of age (Schorsch 1962), found 6 inches (15 cm) below Floor 1 of Room B-21, 32 inches (81 cm) below the ground surface. The burial pit broke through the floor of the room and removed parts of two fire pits. The burial pit measured 37 by 21 inches by 15 inches deep (94 by 53 by 38 cm); the burial bundle measured 37 by 18 inches (94 by 46 cm). The individual was wrapped in matting of four under, four over diagonal twill. The matting was folded on one side and completely pulled around the body. A robe (material not identified) covered the body beneath the matting, and a piece of finely woven cloth was found over the mouth. The body was flexed, with the head tilted upward against the east end of the burial pit.

The left hand was clasped around the throat and the right arm was extended along the right side. A number of corncobs were found in the abdominal area, and the burial lay on a layer of corncobs. Corn kernel imprints were present beneath the skull. Beneath the burial was a hammerstone, irregular in shape, measuring 2 1/4 inches (5.8 cm) in diameter and 1 3/4 inches (4.5 cm) thick. The material was not recorded. Forty-six sherds and 11 pieces of animal bone collected from the burial pit appear to have been part of the fill into which the pit had been dug rather than burial goods (the authors' conclusion, not the student's) and are recorded with the room artifacts.

#### **Burial 42 (Notebook 2003.24.11)**

This burial of an infant or young child was found 10 feet 4 inches (3.20 m) below the modern ground surface in the Southeast Trench, 22 feet 10 inches (6.96 m) south of the central stake and 1 foot (30 cm) west of the site's north-south centerline (which ran through the stake and along the east wall of the trench). Excavation had badly disturbed the burial. The arms and legs were retrieved from the trench backdirt (possibly along with bones that did not belong to this individual). A horizontal stratum 2 inches (5 cm) above the burial suggested either that the original interment was very shallow or that at some point erosion nearly exposed it.

The burial was on its right side with the head to the north and the face to the west. The length of the portion of the burial remaining within the trench—the skull, the rib cage, and part of the vertebral column—was 15 inches (38 cm). The bones crumbled easily, and the soil was too wet to be brushed away. The skull, which was fragmented when discovered and further damaged slightly by the trench work, broke apart when moved. The mandible was nearly intact. The right second molar was almost ready to erupt, and other recovered second molars seemed to be at about same stage. The age estimate made in the field noted that at least 16 milk teeth were fully erupted and that the child might have been 2 to 2 1/2 years old. The humerus was 4 inches long, suggesting a height of 27 inches and thus an age of no more than 2 years (Schorsch [1962] reported 16–20 months). The pelvis was not found, either within the trench or in the backdirt.

There was some evidence (not described) of a wrapping or mat. Twenty-one sherds were recorded for the fill associated with the burial: seven Glaze I, two Glaze II, four plain red, and eight utility (Notebook 2003.24.3).

#### **Burial 43 (Notebook 2003.24.3)**

Burial 43, which held the remains of a child about 5 to 6 years of age, was found at a depth of 80 inches (2.03 m), 83 inches (2.11 m) from the north end of the first parallel to the Southwest Trench. This burial was 20 inches long by 7 inches wide (51 by 18 cm) and was fairly complete, though the skull had been split by the excavator's shovel. The body was fully flexed, with the hands across the chest and the head to the north. The student's drawing indicates that the child was laid on its back or right side; Schorsch's (1962) table has the burial on its left side. No burial goods were found.

#### **Burial 44 (Notebook 2003.24.16)**

In the field, Burial 44 was estimated to be an adult female. Schorsch (1962) identified it as a male, aged 25 to 45. This interment was in the second parallel to the Southwest Trench, 16 feet 2 inches (4.88 m) south of the south wall of the Second Lateral. Because the remains were only 8 to 10 inches (20–25 cm) below the surface (Schorsch recorded the depth as 8 feet 10 inches [2.69 m], but the text and photos make it clear that the burial was shallow), they were badly decayed. The individual was lying semi-flexed on his right side, oriented with his head to the west. He faced south and slightly down. The leg bones were damaged and the feet were missing.

This burial contained a nearly complete late Glaze III or Glaze IV polychrome bowl at shoulder level, just southeast of the head. The bowl was 12 1/4 inches (31 cm) in diameter and 5 1/4 inches (13 cm) deep. Corncob fragments were found beneath the bowl. Pieces of gourd and black utility pottery were present in the thoracic region, and corncobs (tied with juniper bark) and traces of charcoal and ash were found near the pelvis. Other collected materials included fragments of a feather or rabbit-skin robe (found under the lumbar spine and sacrum) and decayed pieces of a twilled matting wrap.

#### **Burial 45 (Notebook 2003.24.9)**

Burial 45 was the elaborate interment of a young child. According to this notebook and Notebook 2008.24.11, the field estimate of the age of this individual, 1 1/2 to 2 years, was based on dentition and on a humerus length of 4 inches (10 cm). Schorsch (1962) gives the age as 4 to 6 years.

Burial 45 was found in the second parallel to the Southwest Trench. The remains were at a depth of 6 feet 8 inches (2.03 m), within 4 1/2 inches (11 cm) of the east face of the first parallel trench and 14 feet 4 inches (4.27 m) south of the second lateral trench. The student's drawing indicates that the remains were more or less complete, though the lower legs and feet had been separated from the upper legs (by the trenching? The student does not say) and were sacked separately. The length of the rest of the burial (from the top of the skull to the end of the right femur) was 19 1/2 inches (50 cm).

The child was lying on its left side with its head facing east. The skull was complete but out of line, and the bone of the skull and jaw had decomposed. Twelve teeth were present. The upper left second "milk molar," the lower right canine and first molar, and the first and second lower left molars had not erupted. The upper left first molar was close to erupting. The upper left canine had fallen from the maxilla. The hand bones seemed to be missing; the finger bones were scattered around the chest and throat area.

The child had been wrapped in a thin blanket or mat, perhaps of yucca; traces remained, colored white, gray, and tan. A layer of caliche was found beneath the burial bundle. Above the burial, 147 unworked flakes and chunks of selenite, up to 3 5/8 inches long and 1/2 inch thick (9.2 by 1.3 cm), and 96 worked selenite fragments were scattered over a 2 foot (0.6 m) diameter area, "as though thrown in on top" of the burial. The worked fragments were mostly broken pendants

and “tablet-shaped” ornaments; none had perforations. The tablet fragments were from 1/4 inch to 3/4 inch (0.6–1.9 cm) thick and 3/4 inch to 2 inches (1.9–5.1 cm) wide; original lengths could not be determined. Edges were ground and smoothed. All of this material was interpreted as possible workshop refuse. Seven recovered pieces were stained with yellow ocher, three were stained with red ocher, and four pieces were blackened with soot or corn smut. The notes are not clear as to whether the colored specimens were worked. The student reported that specimens stained with malachite had been observed before he began working on this burial, but he did not see them, and they are not recorded in any of the other notebooks.

In closer association with the burial, selenite with red ocher on it was found near the pelvis, a piece of selenite was found on the left scapula beneath the blanket, and selenite with a yellow stain, perhaps from contact with the bone, was found on the skull. Another piece showed a mat imprint. A worked femur (perhaps of a jackrabbit) from which beads had been cut was found beneath the middle thoracic vertebrae.

#### **Burial 46 (Notebook 2003.24.8)**

Burial 46 was in the second parallel to the Southwest Trench, 64 inches (1.63 m) south of the second lateral, at a depth of 6 feet 6 inches (1.98 m). The burial was 12 1/2 inches long by 7 3/4 inches wide (32 by 20 cm). The student identified this individual as an infant less than 6 months of age; according to Schorsch (1962), the fragmented remains were of a fetus. The infant had been placed on its back, fully extended, with its head to the east and its feet against the west wall of the trench. The skull was smashed by the excavator’s shovel. The left portion of the mandible was present but there were no teeth. According to the student’s sketch, arm and leg bones, several ribs and vertebrae, pelvic bones, and perhaps a few phalanges were present. Traces of matting above and beneath the remains indicated that the infant had been wrapped for burial. Two very small fragments of eggshell were found among the skull fragments.

#### **Burial 47 (Notebook 2003.24.2)**

Burial 47 was a male, judged in the field to be 19 to 20 years old and by Schorsch (1962), in the laboratory, as 20 to 25 years old. The remains, in an excellent state of preservation, were found in the second parallel to the Southwest Trench, 10 feet (3.1 m) south of the second lateral, at a depth of 7 feet 4 inches (2.24 m). The individual had been placed on his back, with both legs and arms folded against the chest. The head was at the west wall of the trench, facing east; the feet were about 6 inches (15 cm) from the east wall. A small worked stone was found to the right of the skull.

#### **Burial 48 (Notebook 2003.24.1)**

Burial 48 was the remains of an infant less than one year old, found in the second parallel to the Southwest Trench, 9 feet 6 inches (2.90 m) south of the second lateral and 7 feet 8 inches (2.34 m) below the ground surface. According to the student’s sketch, the partly flexed burial was 1

foot 7 1/2 inches long by 8 inches wide (50 by 20 cm) and was more or less complete. The infant had been laid on its back, turned slightly to the left, with the head to the east and the face to the south. The legs were partly flexed. The lower central incisors appeared to have erupted and the upper central incisors were beginning to erupt; the upper lateral incisors had not erupted. There were no associated burial goods.

#### **Burial 49 (Notebook 2003.24.12)**

This burial was encountered in the midden area in the third parallel to the Southwest Trench, 9 feet 6 inches (2.90 m) from the second lateral, at a depth of 7 feet (2.14 m). The individual was identified in the field as probably male and about 25 years old. Schorsch (1962) recorded this burial as a female between 39 and 44 years of age. The individual was lying on his or her right side, head to the north and facing west, body tightly flexed. The overall length of the burial was 2 feet 10 inches (86 cm). Brain material was found within the cranium. The skeleton was fairly complete. The upper right third molar, both lower third molars, and the lower left second molar were missing (whether lost or not erupted was not recorded). The upper teeth were slightly worn and the lower teeth were moderately worn. The bones were fused. No grave goods were found with this burial.

#### **Burial 50 (Schorsch 1962)**

The last several pages of Notebook 2003.24.13, including the description of this burial, are missing. Schorsch (1962) reported that Burial 50 was the interment of a child 4 to 6 years of age, found in the third parallel to the Southwest Trench at a depth of 5 feet (1.5 m). The child was laid on its right side, fully flexed, with the head to the east. The body was wrapped in or laid on twilled matting. No other grave goods were present.

#### **Burial 51 (Notebook 2003.24.5)**

This burial of a small child was in a pit extending beneath the south wall of Room B-22, in the southwest corner of the room. The burial was 37 inches (94 cm) below the surface and 9 1/2 inches (24 cm) from the west wall. The pit was 18 inches (46 cm) long east-west. The student recorded an age of about 3 years, based on the teeth; Schorsch reported 15 to 21 months. A very small sketch indicates that the child was placed on its back or right side, extended or perhaps partly flexed, with its head to the east and facing up or north. Schorsch (1962) reported this burial as fully flexed and oriented to the south. Evidence of matting was present. A large sherd of Glaze I Black-on-yellow (Cieneguilla Black-on-yellow) with traces of organic material was found with the burial.

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## Appendix A

### POTTERY TALLIES

The first table summarizes 42,840 sherds from the excavated rooms in Block B. It also includes pottery from Room B-22 about 10 m to the north within a different room block and excavated to provide a comparison with the rooms in Block B. The table does not include pottery from Kiva 2 or from a surface room designated Room 5sub2.

The reliability of the student identifications is uncertain. We cannot verify what they collected, as most sherds were discarded after identification (those few that were retained are still not organized to the point where they can be checked). Each student followed his or her understanding of the type names and categories to be used, as reflected in the room-by-room tallies. A large number of sherds that were identified as “plain red glaze,” or “plain red” were almost certainly Glaze I sherds by rim form (some students did record many plain red Glaze I sherds). All plain red sherds, including those that were identified as Glaze I and are part of the Glaze I count in the room-by-room tallies, are listed in the Glaze Red/Plain Red column to provide greater consistency.

Given those caveats, the summary table indicates the following:.

- Sherds identified as Glaze I account for slightly less than one-third of the overall assemblage (but, as mentioned, should include some of the plain red sherds).
- Three percent of the assemblage was Glaze II–IV; extremely few sherds were identified as Glaze V or possible Glaze V.
- “Other” and unidentified glazes were close to 9 percent of the total (and probably included plain red sherds).
- Sherds identified as Zuni accounted for 0.3 percent of the assemblage, Hopi sherds for 0.6 percent, and “Other Western” sherds for 0.1 percent. The latter include 3 Heshotauthla Polychrome sherds, 10 Wallace Polychrome sherds, and single Pinedale and St. John’s Polychrome specimens.
- Whitewares represent another 0.3 percent: 80+ Pueblo III period, another 15 Pueblo I or II period, and 22 biscuit ware.



### Room Block B, Counts and Percentages of Selected Pottery Wares/Types

Room	Room Total	Glaze I	Glaze II	Glaze III	Glaze IV	Pottery Mound Poly-chrome	Other/Un-identified Glaze	Zuni	Hopi	Other Western*	Early Wares/ White Wares**	Glaze Red/Plain Red†	Unident-ified Plain	Utility
<b>B-1 (a)</b>	11,460	4,971	92	172	18	11	92	12	56	1	28	<b>2,331</b>		5,905
		43.4	0.8	1.5	0.2	0.1	0.8	0.1	0.5	0.01	0.2	<b>20.3</b>		51.5
<b>B-2</b>	2,331	1,027	14	12	10	2	1	11	3	3	3	<b>463</b>		1,237
		44.0	0.6	0.5	0.04	0.1	0.04	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	<b>19.9</b>		53.1
<b>B-3</b>	1,451	407	11	54	4	34		1	4	1	1	269	139	465
		28.0	0.8	3.7	0.3	2.3		0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	18.5	9.6	32.0
<b>B-4</b>	790	253	10	13	1			1	2	2	2	156		379
		32.0	1.3	1.6	0.1			0.1	0.3	0.3	0.3	19.7		48.0
<b>B-6</b>	858	237	13	11	3			2	3		1		205	381
		27.6	1.5	1.3	0.3			0.2	0.3		0.1		23.9	44.4
<b>B-7</b>	1,247	273	39	15	8		1	8	2		3	150		731
		21.9	3.1	1.2	0.6		0.1	0.6	0.2		0.2	12.0		58.6
<b>B-8</b>	1,024	447	30	31	3		167	10	7	1	5			321
		43.7	2.9	3.0	0.3		16.3	1.0	0.7	0.1	0.5			31.3
<b>B-9 (b)</b>	644	212	16	26			313	1	5					60
		32.9	2.5	4.0			48.6	0.15	0.8					9.3
<b>B-9/14 (b)</b>	712	107		2			166					63		430
		15.0		0.3			23.3					8.8		60.4
<b>B-10</b>	2,660	1,171	26	48	6	1	30	1	49	15	2	<b>529</b>		1,291
		44.0	1.0	1.8	0.2	0.04	1.0	0.04	1.8	0.6	0.1	<b>19.9</b>		48.5
<b>B-11</b>	804	279	18	33	5	41	17		15		21			416
		34.7	2.2	4.1	0.6	5.1	2.1		1.90		2.6			51.70
<b>B-12</b>	1,126	208	43	42	13			1	11		17	269		519
		18.5	3.8	3.7	1.15			0.1	1.0		1.5	23.9		46.1
<b>B-13 (c)</b>	1,724	102	3	13			2	5	6		1	459		783
		5.9	0.2	0.8			0.1	0.3	0.3		0.1	26.6		45.4
<b>B-14 (b)</b>	1,596	285	35	28	6	1	508	3	13					718
		17.9	2.2	1.8	0.4	0.1	31.8	0.2	0.8					45
<b>B-15 (d)</b>	337	77	21	5	4		67	3		3	2	16		132

### Room Block B, Counts and Percentages of Selected Pottery Wares/Types

Room	Room Total	Glaze I	Glaze II	Glaze III	Glaze IV	Pottery Mound Poly-chrome	Other/Un-identified Glaze	Zuni	Hopi	Other Western*	Early Wares/ White Wares**	Glaze Red/Plain Red†	Unident-ified Plain	Utility
		22.8	6.2	1.5	1.2		19.9	0.9		0.9	0.6	4.7		39.2
<b>B-16</b>	1,297	397	37	19	8	2	146	12	3		2	25		648
		30.6	2.9	1.5	0.6	0.15	11.3	0.9	0.2		0.2	1.9		50.0
<b>B-17</b>	4,928	826	20	15	2		1,231	44	16	2	14	<b>417</b>		2,756
		16.8	0.4	0.3	0.04		25.0	0.9	0.3	0.04	0.3	<b>8.5</b>		56.0
<b>B-18 (c)</b>	1,079	34	2	13			(f) 336	5	10	6	4	256		401
		3.2	0.2	1.2			31.1	0.5	0.9	0.6	0.4	23.7		37.2
<b>B-19 (c)</b>	2,222	80	10	1			(g) 562	1	20		6	548		988
		0.4	0.5	0.05			25.3	0.05	0.9		0.3	24.7		44.5
<b>B-20</b>	1,689	337	22	13			8	5	15		6	578		644
		20.0	1.3	0.8			0.5	0.3	0.9		0.4	34.2		38.1
<b>B-21</b>	2,422	1,225	15	56				9	13			<b>632</b>		1,060
		50.6	0.6	2.3				0.4	0.5			<b>26.1</b>		43.8
<b>B-22 (e)</b>	439	120	31	22		3	89	3			2			170
		27.3	7.1	1.0		0.7	20.3	0.7			0.5			38.7
<b>Totals</b>	<b>42,840</b>	<b>13,656</b>	<b>508</b>	<b>644</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>3,736</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>253</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>7,161</b>	<b>344</b>	<b>20,436</b>
		<b>31.4</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>16.7</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>47.7</b>

#### Notes

\*Heshotauthla, Wallace, St. John's, Pinedale Polychrome, unidentified Western. \*\*PI, PII, PIII types, Biscuit Ware.

†The students recorded a large portion (generally between 20 and 30 percent) of many room assemblages as sherds that were variously described as undecorated Agua Fria, Glaze I plain red, plain red, and unidentified plain red. Some students recorded plain red sherds as Glaze I (included in both columns, shown in italics in the Glaze Red/Plain Red column), but most listed them as a separate category, so whether they were glaze ware is not always clear. Sherds recorded as red paste utility may also have been in this category. Other categories, such as other glaze, unidentified plain glaze, and unidentified plain, may have included plain red sherds as well. The recorded descriptions of these groups of sherds are listed below.

*Table notes continue next page.*

*Notes for table, continued from previous page.*

B-1: Agua Fria red undecorated	B-9: Plain undecorated glaze	B-15: Unidentified glaze, plain red	B-22: Plain unidentified glaze (e)
B-2: Glaze I plain red	B-9/14: 166 plain glaze, 63 red paste utility	B-16: Unidentified glaze, plain red	
B-3: Unidentified red; plain is yellow or black	B-10: 521 Glaze I, 2 Glaze II, 6 Glaze III	B-17: Plain unclassified glaze, Glaze I red	
B-4: 122 plain red untyped, 34 plain red utility	B-11: Unidentified glaze	B-18: Plain redware	
B-6: Plain (glaze?)	B-12: Unidentified plain red	B-19: Unidentified plain red	
B-7: Untyped plain red	B-13: Unidentified plain redware	B-20: Unidentified red glaze	
B-8: No descriptions recorded	B-14: Plain undecorated glaze	B-21: Glaze I plain red	

(a) B-1 was not actually a room but an open area, perhaps a passageway between room blocks, containing quantities of trash. (b) The lower levels of adjacent Rooms B-9 and B-14 were a single room, designated B-9/14. (c) In these three notebooks (2003.24.8, 2003.24.10, and 2003.24.4, respectively), the students listed B/R and B/Y sherds as unidentified glaze ware (shown here as "Other Glaze"). Based on the counts from other rooms, and the fact that on the last two days of work the student working in Room B-18 did identify B/R and B/Y sherds as Glaze I, it seems likely that most, if not all, of these were Glaze 1 sherds. If that is the case, the Glaze I counts and assemblage percentages become 437/25.3% (Room B-13), 369/34.2% (Room B-18), and 642/28.9% (Room B-19). The "Other Glaze" category for these rooms (and for Room B-17, the third room adjacent to B-18) is all recorded as "plain undecorated glaze"; see asterisked note. (The students working in B-18 and B-19, which were adjacent, were collaborating closely on artifact counts, one apparently following the other's lead; B-13 was also adjacent to B-18.) (d) The notebook for the student assigned to Room B-15 has not been located; these incomplete counts were recorded by two students (Notebooks 2003.24.2 and 2003.24.21) who worked in the room for two or three days. (e) B-22 was an outlier, not part of the room block. (f, g) B/R, B/Y; likely Glaze I.

**Room B-1 Pottery Count (NB 2003.24.9)**

Date/Level	Jul 12	Jul 13	Jul 15*	Jul 15	Jul 18	Jul 18	Jul 19	Jul 19	Jul 22	Jul 22	Jul 25	Jul 26	Totals Rm B-1
Pottery	<i>n.d.</i>	<i>Surf--2'</i>	<i>Surf--2'</i>	<i>Below 2'</i>	<i>Surf--2'</i>	<i>Below 2'</i>	<i>Surf--2'</i>	<i>Below 2'</i>	<i>Surf--2'</i>	<i>Below 2'</i>	<i>Surf-2'</i>	<i>Below 2'</i>	
<i>Glaze I</i>		5	(j) 3						4	(r) 11			39
B/R	50	24	23	6	15	4	7	3	19		19	5	818
Agua Fria Red Undec	258	72	11	13	80	13	24	12	43	19	59	20	2,331
B/Y	196	37	45	12	40	3	14	8	34	12	34	10	1,483
Yellow-B/W	(a) 29	23	19	5	9		6		8	1	14	5	221
B/W													13
B/Cream													1
San Clemente Polychrome	1		1							3	3	4	50
Pottery Mound Polychrome	1										3	2	11
Polychrome													4
<i>Glaze II</i>	(b) 13	2		7	4				(o) 3	2			43
B/R											1		2
B/Y													11
Largo B/Y	9	8	4			2	3				4	2	33
B/W-B/Y													2
Polychrome													1
<i>Glaze III</i>	10	5	5	1	2	2	8			(s) 3	5		127
B/Y													11
B/W													9
Polychrome	7								1				25
<i>Glaze IV</i>		(g) 1	1	1									18
<i>Other Glaze</i>	(c) 27	(h) 4	(k) 13		(l) 3	(m) 1			(p) 3	(t) 4	(u) 5	(v) 2	92

**Room B-1 Pottery Count (NB 2003.24.9)**

Date/Level	Jul 12	Jul 13	Jul 15*	Jul 15	Jul 18	Jul 18	Jul 19	Jul 19	Jul 22	Jul 22	Jul 25	Jul 26	Totals Rm B-1
<b>Pottery</b>	<i>n.d.</i>	<i>Surf--2'</i>	<i>Surf--2'</i>	<i>Below 2'</i>	<i>Surf--2'</i>	<i>Below 2'</i>	<i>Surf--2'</i>	<i>Below 2'</i>	<i>Surf--2'</i>	<i>Below 2'</i>	<i>Surf-2'</i>	<i>Below 2'</i>	
Zuni Glaze	1	(i) 1								1			12
Heshotauthla Polychrome													1
Hopi												(w) 1	7
Jeddito B/Y	4	1	2		3		1		2		2		27
Jeddito Yellow	2	2	1		2		2		(q) 1		1	1	14
Sikyatki Polychrome		2	2				1			1			10
Utility													5
Biscuit Ware													
Bandelier B/G			3		1				1		2		13
PIII													1
Socorro B/W													8
PII													
Escavada B/W													1
Red Mesa B/W	1											1	3
PI (Kiathuthlanna)		2											2
Utility													
Plain Gray to Black	713	223	182	18	114	15	53	10	44	40	57	28	4,877
Corrugated			1										36
Incised	(d) 1												12
Ribbed			1										1
Smeared Coil	5												41
Smeared Indented	4			1			2	1			1		32
Smeared Ribbed		1					1	1					3

### Room B-1 Pottery Count (NB 2003.24.9)

Date/Level	Jul 12	Jul 13	Jul 15*	Jul 15	Jul 18	Jul 18	Jul 19	Jul 19	Jul 22	Jul 22	Jul 25	Jul 26	Totals Rm B-1
<b>Pottery</b>	<i>n.d.</i>	<i>Surf--2'</i>	<i>Surf--2'</i>	<i>Below 2'</i>	<i>Surf--2'</i>	<i>Below 2'</i>	<i>Surf--2'</i>	<i>Below 2'</i>	<i>Surf--2'</i>	<i>Below 2'</i>	<i>Surf-2'</i>	<i>Below 2'</i>	
Smudged	313	20	48		8		6		16	2	27	4	628
Micaceous Temper	3												6
Brown Paste													11
Gray to Buff Paste											2		96
Red Paste	(e) 1												1
White Paste**													19
Miscellaneous	(f) 1					(n) 1							142
Unidentified†	7		2				2		2			2	106
<b>Daily Totals Jul 12–Jul 26</b>	<b>2,972</b>	<b>2,091</b>	<b>588</b>	<b>217</b>	<b>878</b>	<b>547</b>	<b>415</b>	<b>256</b>	<b>248</b>	<b>725</b>	<b>574</b>	<b>1,949</b>	<b>11,460</b>

#### Notes, Jul 12–Jul 26

*n.d.* = no depth recorded

\*The count for this date is short an unknown (but probably small) number, which was omitted from the student's record; where it belonged is not clear—the count of 6 recorded here under "Other Glaze" as "gray smudged" (Note h) could have been the count for "Glaze I Misc." \*\*fine sand temper, black grains †No descriptions given

(a) 16 gray and white paste, 7 red paste, 6 brown-red paste; (b) 2 smeared rims with red exterior and B/W interior, 1 thick red slip exterior and B/Y interior, 2 yellow slip on orange with red and black and calcined interior (Hopi?); (c) 2 smooth yellow paste, 5 white paste with white slip, 3 white paste without white slip, 6 white/gray paste with red slip exterior, 1 gray paste with white slip exterior and red slip interior, 1 B/R with gray paste, 3 smudged red glaze with gray paste, 2 yellow paste with red exterior and white interior, 1 white paste with black exterior, 1 red paste with B/W, 1 B/W, 1 brown on yellow with gray paste; (d) single cut, probably accidental; (e) rim; (f) conspicuous quartz temper, large grains; (g) 3 white paste with brown on white slip; (h) 3 red children's pot fragments, 2 thin slip on white-yellow paste, 1 white slip on white paste, 6 gray smudged, 1 dark paste grayware with light slip; (g) or Glaze V, B/Y, sloppy; (h) 1 yellow slip on yellow paste, 1 smudged gray, 2 black slip on white paste; (i) purple on white, red paste; (j) Br/W on white paste; (k) 3 fragments of children's pots, 2 thin red slip on white-yellow paste, 1 white slip on white paste, 6 gray smudged, 1 light gray slip on dark paste; (l) 1 thin red slip on yellow paste, 2 fragments of children's pots; (m) thin red slip on white paste; (n) description is just "smeared," could be coil, indented, or ribbed, or perhaps smudged rather than smeared; (o) 1 olla; (p) 2 B/W on white paste, 1 brown paste crude tubular handle; (q) (smudged); (r) other undecorated red; (s) 1 olla; (t) 3 B/W on white paste, 1 smudged thin red slip on white paste; (u) 2 thin red slip on white paste, 3 B/W with exterior red slip on cream paste; (v) B/W on white paste; (w) Jeddito Br/Y (dull white), perhaps local manufacture

Room B-2 Pottery Count (NB 2003.4.3)						
Date/Level	Jul 12	Jul 13	Jul* 18	Jul 20	Jul 21	Total s Rm B-2
Pottery	F5-F6	F5-F6	F6	Trench **	Trench **	
<i>Glaze I</i>						3
Plain Red	25	29	24	32	20	463
B/R	29	22	6	9	6	261
B/Y	7	7	21	23	24	279
Yellow-B/W	3					10
B/W		2				3
San Clemente Polychrome						7
Pottery Mound Polychrome						1
<i>Glaze II</i>		3	4		1	12
B/Y						1
Pottery Mound Polychrome		540				1
<i>Glaze III</i>	2					11
B/R						1
<i>Glaze IV</i>			1			1
<i>Other Glaze</i>						1
<i>Zuni Glaze</i>	(e) 1		1	1		11
<i>Wallace Polychrome</i>						1
<i>Hopi</i>						1
Jeddito				1		1
Utility						1
<i>St. John's Polychrome</i>						1
<i>Pinedale Polychrome</i>						1
<i>PIII</i>						
Socorro B/W						1
<i>PII</i>						
Escavada B/W						2
Utility	51	63	34	19	61	1,237
Unidentified†	2	5	1			19
<b>Daily Totals Jul 12–Jul 21</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>2,331</b>

**Notes, Jul 12–Jul 21**

\*Notebook has June 18, but July is clearly correct. \*\*These sherds are provenienced to a "Trench east of [Room B-2]," but there is no indication in the notebooks or on maps of a trench in that location. Furthermore, according to the notebook, this student was working in Kiva 1 on these dates.

†Jul 12: white slip on gray paste. Jul 13: 3 white slip on gray paste; 1 green glaze on white, gray paste; 1 green glaze on white, red slip. Jul 18: white slip on gray paste.

(e) green on red slip, white paste

**Room B-3 Pottery Count (NB 2003.4.7)**

Date/Level	Jun 17	Jun 20	Jun 21	Jun 23	June 24	Jun 27	June 28	Jun 30	Jun 30	Jul 1-8	Jul 11**	Totals
Pottery	Surface	Surface	Surface	Fill	Fill	Fill	n.d.	Fill to Fl	Floor	Floor	Bin	Rm B-3
Glaze I										(b) 1		1
B/R	26		10	5	4	14	6	9		12		86
B/Y	59		15	39	33	14	16	10	2	21	1	210
Yellow-B/W			3									3
San Clemente Polychrome	25	19	14	5	4	5	7	8	1	5		93
Pottery Mound Polychrome								6	4	4		14
Glaze II												
B/Y								10				10
Pottery Mound Polychrome										1		1
Glaze III		5				2	3	11	2	1		24
B/Y										11		11
Pottery Mound Polychrome								11		8		19
Glaze IV						4						4
Zuni Glaze			(a) 1									1
Hopi	1	1										2
Jeddito							1	1				2
Western Ware	1											1
PIII												
Socorro B/W						1						1
Black Utility*	57	122	97			33	40	40	8	62	6	465
Other												
Unidentified Red												



### Room B-3 Pottery Count (NB 2003.4.7)

Date/Level	Jun 17	Jun 20	Jun 21	Jun 23	June 24	Jun 27	June 28	Jun 30	Jun 30	Jul 1–8	Jul 11**	Totals
Pottery	Surface	Surface	Surface	Fill	Fill	Fill	n.d.	Fill to Fl	Floor	Floor	Bin	Rm B-3
		96	43	33	16	10	26	24	1	18	2	269
Unidentified Yellow						2						2
Unidentified Black*				63	64					10		137
Unidentified†	62	1		32								95
<b>Daily Totals</b>	<b>231</b>	<b>244</b>	<b>183</b>	<b>177</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>1,451</b>

#### Notes

*n.d.* = no depth recorded

\*Since on any given day the student recorded one or the other of these and never both, it seems that they were the same pottery.

\*\*The student spent the rest of the session working in a kiva.

†*Jun 17*: red and yellow. *Jun 20*: no description. *Jun 23*: black olla in southwest corner.

(a) green on white; (b) uncertain identification

**Room B-4 Pottery Count (NB 2003.24.16)**

Date/Level	Jun 17	Jun 20	Jun 21	Jun 23	Jun 24	Jun 27	Jun 28	Jun 30	Jul 1	Jul 5	Jul 7	Jul 8	<i>Subtotal Jun 17- Jul 8</i>
Pottery	<i>Surface</i>	<i>Fill, SW</i>	<i>Fill, SW</i>	<i>Fill, SE</i>	<i>To Floor, West 3rd</i>	<i>Floor, West 3rd</i>	<i>Fill, East</i>	<i>Fill, East</i>	<i>Above Floor 1</i>	<i>Below Floor 1</i>	<i>Around Fire Place</i>	<i>Between F2-F3</i>	
<i>Glaze I</i>													
B/R	17	7	31	3	5	7	5	6		4	6		91
B/Y							4	10	3	1	2	9	29
Yellow	16	12	20										48
B/W	8			1		1						3	13
Yellow-B/W		1	7		1								
San Clemente Polychrome	3	6		1	1		2						13
<i>Glaze II</i>		1		1		1							3
B/Y								1	2				3
Largo B/Y			4										4
<i>Glaze III</i>	7	1	1	2		1							12
<i>Glaze IV</i>													
Zuni Glaze	(a) 1		(a) 1										2
Heshotauthla Polychrome				1									1
Wallace Polychrome													
Hopi													
Jeddito	1				1								2
Untyped Plain Red*			23	13	6	10	11	19	5	2			89
Biscuit Ware													
Bandelier B/G	1												1
<i>PIII</i>													

### Room B-4 Pottery Count (NB 2003.24.16)

Date/Level	Jun 17	Jun 20	Jun 21	Jun 23	Jun 24	Jun 27	Jun 28	Jun 30	Jul 1	Jul 5	Jul 7	Jul 8	Subtotal Jun 17– Jul 8
Pottery	Surface	Fill, SW	Fill, SW	Fill, SE	To Floor, West 3rd	Floor, West 3rd	Fill, East	Fill, East	Above Floor 1	Below Floor 1	Around Fire Place	Between F2-F3	
Socorro B/W							1						1
PI													
Utility													
Plain Black				10	9	17	6	15	8	9	70	47	191
Coiled		9	53										62
Corrugated							1				16	4	21
Plain Red*		14									14	6	34
Unidentified†	3	1											4
<b>Daily Totals Jun 17–Jul 8</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>633</b>

#### Notes, Jun 17–Jul 8

\*The student's lists sometimes suggest that "Plain Red" is unidentified redware and sometimes that it is a utility ware. Much of it was no doubt undecorated glaze black-on-red.

†Jun 17: 1 red-brown slip on pinkish-white paste, 2 black glaze on white paste. Jun 20: B/Y with white paste.

(a) green on white; (b)

**Room B-6 Pottery Count (NB 2003.4.13)**

<b>Date*/Level</b>						<b>Totals Rm B-6</b>
<b>Pottery</b>	<i>125</i>	<i>1 foot</i>	<i>2 feet</i>	<i>3 feet</i>	<i>To Floor</i>	
<i>Glaze I</i>						
B/R	44	13	13	12	42	<b>124</b>
B/Y	61	13	1	2	8	<b>85</b>
B/G-W	25				2	<b>27</b>
San Clemente Polychrome					1	<b>1</b>
<i>Glaze II</i>	7	1			5	<b>13</b>
<i>Glaze III</i>	8	3				<b>11</b>
<i>Glaze IV</i>		3				<b>3</b>
<i>Zuni Glaze</i>					2	<b>2</b>
<i>Hopi</i>						
Jeddito	1		2			<b>3</b>
<i>PIII</i>						
Socorro B/W		1				<b>1</b>
<i>Plain**</i>	112	25	23	4	41	<b>205</b>
<i>Utility</i>						
Plain	162	66	56	14	81	<b>379</b>
Corrugated					2	<b>2</b>
<i>Unidentified†</i>	2					<b>2</b>
<b>Totals by Level</b>	<b>422</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>184</b>	<b>858</b>

**Notes**

\*No dates recorded, only totals by depth.

\*\*No description.

†No description.

**Room B-7 Pottery Count (NB 2003.24.19)**

Date/Level	Jul 9	Jul 9	Jul 11-13*	Totals Rm B-7
Pottery	<i>Floor 1 from 10"</i>	<i>Floor 1</i>	<i>Floor 2</i>	
<i>Glaze I</i>				
B/R		1		87
B/Y	11	5	5	164
B/W	1	1		2
San Clemente Polychrome		1		6
Pottery Mound Polychrome				1
Polychrome				13
<i>Glaze II</i>				
B/R	3		10	13
B/Y				22
Pottery Mound Polychrome	2			2
Polychrome				2
<i>Glaze III</i>				
B/R				1
B/W				2
Polychrome				12
<i>Glaze IV</i>				
Polychrome				8
<i>Glaze V</i>				
B/R				1
<i>Zuni Glaze</i>				6
Polychrome				2
<i>Hopi</i>				1
Jeddito Yellow				1
<i>Untyped Plain Red</i>	2		18	150
<i>PIII (Socorro B/W)</i>				1
<i>PII (Red Mesa B/W)</i>				2
<i>Utility</i>				
Plain	28	28	36	716
Corrugated				3
Smeared Indented				9
Smeared Ribbed				3
<i>Unidentified†</i>	2		4	17
<b>Daily Totals Jul 9-13</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>1,247</b>

Notes, Jul 9-13. \*The student worked in the room until July 18th, when she was transferred to Kiva 1, but apparently did not finish classifying/recording pottery beyond July 13th. †Jul 9: interior/exterior white slip on gray paste. Jul 11-13: 2 red slip on white paste with gray interior; 2 not described.

**Room B-8 Pottery Count (NB 2003.24.1)**

Date/Level	Jun 17	Jun 20	Jun 21	Jun 23	Jun 24– 29	Jul 1	Jul 5–6	Jul 8, 11	Jul 12– 13	Jul 15– 19	Jul 20– 21	Totals Rm B-8
Pottery	Surface	Surface	Surface	Surface	To 2 feet	Below 2 feet	Fill	Fill	Fill	Fill 31– 56"	Floor	
<i>Glaze I</i>			2									2
B/R	13	2	14	11	28	5	12	24	16	16	7	148
Agua Fria			20			1		5		1	4	31
B/Y	12	4	(a) 88	26	29	12	14	17	7	25	6	240
Yellow-B/W			3									3
B/Black			11									11
San Clemente Polychrome				10				1		1		12
<i>Glaze II</i>	4		5		5	4	2	6	1	2	1	30
<i>Glaze III</i>	5		3	(b) 8	2		5	1	3			27
B/G				4								4
<i>Glaze IV</i>	2											2
B/R				1								1
<i>Other Glaze*</i>	23	37	25		11	7	8	24	5	13	14	167
<i>Zuni Glaze</i>	1			3	1		2				3	10
<i>Heshotauthla Polychrome</i>									1			1
<i>Hopi</i>												
Jeddito	2		1	3								6
Sikyatki Polychrome				1								1
<i>PIII</i>												
Socorro B/W					1	1	2		1			5
<i>Utility</i>	42	32	53	60	26	3	15	21	23	26	16	317

### Room B-8 Pottery Count (NB 2003.24.1)

Date/Level	Jun 17	Jun 20	Jun 21	Jun 23	Jun 24– 29	Jul 1	Jul 5–6	Jul 8, 11	Jul 12– 13	Jul 15– 19	Jul 20– 21	Totals Rm B-8
Pottery	Surface	Surface	Surface	Surface	To 2 feet	Below 2 feet	Fill	Fill	Fill	Fill 31– 56"	Floor	
Corrugated							1					1
Smoothed Indented			1			2						3
Unidentified†									1	1		2
<b>Daily Totals</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>226</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>1,024</b>

**Notes**

\*None identified other than as glaze.

†Jul 12, 18: red slip on white paste..

(a) 63 orange-brown, 15 almost red, 6 brown, 4 gray [the glaze? the paste?]; (b) 6 brick colored, 2 dark

**Room B-9/14 Pottery Count (NB 2003.24.5)**

Date/Room*/Level	Jul 5	Jul 6	Jul 8	Jul 11	Jul 12	Jul 13	Jul 15	Jul 18	Jul 19	Jul 20	Totals Rm B- 9/14
Pottery	<i>B-14 to 36"</i>	<i>B-14 to 42"</i>	<i>3 to 4 feet</i>	<i>4 feet</i>	<i>4.5 feet</i>	<i>5 feet</i>	<i>Just above F2</i>	<i>Just above F2</i>	<i>Just above F2</i>	<i>1/2" to 2" below F2</i>	
<i>Glaze I</i>											
B/R	6	4	14	14	12	15	11	8	10	3	335
B/Y			6	7					1		196
Yellow-B/W	2	2		1	4	1					13
San Clemente Polychrome											59
Pottery Mound Polychrome	1										1
<i>Glaze II</i>											51
<i>Glaze III</i>							1	1			56
<i>Glaze IV</i>											6
<i>Plain Undecorated Glaze</i>	19	12	1	58	23	18	28	20	14	4	987
<i>Zuni Glaze</i>	1										4
<i>Hopi</i>											
Jeddito B/Y											1
Utility											17
<i>PIII</i>											
Socorro Utility							1		1		13
<i>Utility</i>											
Plain	30	35	28	74	27	81	33	40	25	9	1,091
Corrugated	3		1	1	7	17	8	10		4	52
Micaceous Temper			1					1			2
Red Paste			14	21	2	10	7	8	1		63



**Room B-9/14 Pottery Count (NB 2003.24.5)**

Date/Room*/Level	Jul 5	Jul 6	Jul 8	Jul 11	Jul 12	Jul 13	Jul 15	Jul 18	Jul 19	Jul 20	Totals Rm B- 9/14
<b>Pottery</b>	<i>B-14 to 36"</i>	<i>B-14 to 42"</i>	<i>3 to 4 feet</i>	<i>4 feet</i>	<i>4.5 feet</i>	<i>5 feet</i>	<i>Just above F2</i>	<i>Just above F2</i>	<i>Just above F2</i>	<i>1/2" to 2" below F2</i>	
<i>Unidentified†</i>			3						2		5
<b>Daily Totals Jul 5–Jul 20</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>176</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>2,952</b>

**Notes**

\*Entries for July 8–26 all for combined Room B-9/14.

*Jul 8*: 1 gray paste with white glaze exterior and pink paste interior, 1 green on yellow, 1 brown on white with white paste. *Jul 19*: white paste with purplish glaze.

**Room B-10 Pottery Count (NB 2003.24.15)**

Date/Level	Jun 17	Jun 20	Jun 21	Jun 23	Jun 24	Jun 27	Jun 28: Column**				Jun 28	Jun 30	Subtotals Jun 17-30
Pottery	Surface	Surface	Surface to 12"	Fill 9-15"	Fill 12-17"	Fill 13-20"	Top to 6"	6-10"	10-15"	15-20"	Fill 15-25"	Fill 19-30"	
<i>Glaze I</i>													
B/R		90	3	11	4	6			2		8	5	129
Agua Fria B/R*	124												124
Plain Red	225	160		20	4	12				22	8	18	469
B/Y		113	11	(f) 14	5	10		1			1	7	162
Cieneguilla B/Y*	137												137
Yellow-B/W	14	11	2		1				3		2	1	34
San Clemente Polychrome	6	2	4		2	1							15
Pottery Mound Polychrome												1	1
<i>Glaze II</i>													
B/Y													
Largo B/Y	2	8				1					8	2	21
Plain Red		2											2
<i>Glaze III</i>													
B/R	8	9											17
Plain Red	2	3					1						6
B/Y		1									1		2
B/W												1	1
Polychrome	(a) 8	(a) 10		(a) 1							(a) 1		20
<i>Glaze IV</i>							5	1					6
<i>Other Glaze</i>	(b) 5		(e) 17			(h) 4	(j) 1	(j) 1					28
<i>Zuni Glaze</i>													
<i>Wallace Polychrome</i>	(c) 7												

### Room B-10 Pottery Count (NB 2003.24.15)

Date/Level	Jun 17	Jun 20	Jun 21	Jun 23	Jun 24	Jun 27	Jun 28: Column**				Jun 28	Jun 30	Subtotals Jun 17–30
Pottery	Surface	Surface	Surface to 12"	Fill 9–15"	Fill 12–17"	Fill 13–20"	Top to 6"	6–10"	10–15"	15–20"	Fill 15–25"	Fill 19–30"	
		5						1			1		14
<i>Hopi</i>													
Jeddito		1	1								1		3
Utility	19	12	1	3	1	(i) 6					4		46
<i>Biscuit Ware</i>													
Bandelier B/G	(d) 1												1
<i>Pill</i>													
Socorro B/W				(g) 1									1
<i>Utility</i>													
Plain	520	337	62	52		35	9	6	15	8	12	60	1,116
Corrugated	12	8											20
Smoothed	12		5										17
Polished		10	3										13
Smeared Corrugated													
Smeared Indented													
White Paste													
Miscellaneous													
<i>Unidentified†</i>	3				1	5				2		1	12
<b>Daily Totals Jun 17–30</b>	<b>1,105</b>	<b>782</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>2,417</b>

**Notes, Jun 17–30**

\*For the first day of collection the student identified Glaze I B/R and B/Y as Agua Fria and Cieneguilla, but not thereafter. \*\*Excavation in levels of a column of fill pedestaling possible feature; the top of the column was 4 inches below the surface.

†Jun 17: 1 red, B/W on one site, whitish on other side, whitish paste; 1 black glaze on red interior, yellowish-white slip exterior; 1 black, white speckling on interior, utility-like finish, smooth yellowish slip on interior. Jun 24: exterior dark brown on light whitish-brown, interior unslipped, red paste. Jun 27: 2 yellowish-white paste with dark tint, interior black glaze on yellowish-white with white showing through glaze in fine stripes, exterior unslipped and smoothed, possibly floated; 1 gray paste, interior blistered brownish black glaze on red slip over white paint, exterior white paint but no red slip; 2 polished plain [utility?]. Jun 28 (column): 1 very thick redware, 1 with whitish slipped interior, plain unslipped polished gray exterior. Jun 30: bowl rim [illustrated–Glaze I], white paste, interior white slip with thick black glaze with some tendency to run, exterior red slip with two diagonal black bands, some temper showing through slip both interior and exterior.

(a) red, B/W; (b) Glaze IV or V; (c) black glaze on white, whitish paste, red on other side, paste shows through in spots; (d) student recorded as B/W; (e) plain red; (f) 2 handles; (g) tentative ID, part of ladle; (h) Glaze IV or V B/R; (i) polished; (j) plain red

**Room B-11 Pottery Count (NB 2003.24.2)**

Date/Level	Jun 17	Jun 20	Jun 21	Jun 22– 28	Jun 29*	Totals Rm B-11
<b>Pottery</b>	<i>Surface</i>	<i>Fill to 14"</i>	<i>Fill to 14"</i>	<i>Fill 15– 36"</i>	<i>Floor</i>	
<i>Glaze I</i>						
Agua Fria B/R	50	22	7	9	2	<b>90</b>
B/Y	27	40	43	18	2	<b>130</b>
San Clemente Polychrome		6	9	3		<b>18</b>
Pottery Mound Polychrome	34			7		<b>41</b>
<i>Glaze II</i>	16		1	1		<b>18</b>
<i>Glaze III</i>	22	4	6		1	<b>33</b>
<i>Glaze IV</i>	2	3				<b>5</b>
<i>Unidentified Glaze</i>		10		7		<b>17</b>
<i>Hopi</i>						
Jeddito	3	7	5			<b>15</b>
<i>PIII</i>						
Socorro	5			3		<b>8</b>
Corrugated		7	1	5		<b>13</b>
<i>Utility</i>	-	-	-	-	-	<b>-</b>
Culinary	57	106	55	56	3	<b>277</b>
Plain	41		98			<b>139</b>
<b>Daily Totals</b>	<b>257</b>	<b>205</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>804</b>

**Notes**

\*No further work done in this room.

**Room B-12 Pottery Count (NB 2003.24.20)**

Date/Level	Jun 17	Jun 20	Jun 21	Jun 23	Jun 24	Jun 27	Jun 28	Jun 28*	Totals Rm B-12
Pottery	Surface	Surface	Fill to 1 foot	Fill n.d.	Fill to 2 feet (?)	Fill to 2 1/2 feet	Floor	Fire Pit	
<i>Glaze I</i>									
B/R	39	28					1	4	72
Agua Fria				2	2	4			8
B/Y			3				5		8
Yellow-B/W	22	7	2	1		1			33
San Clemente Polychrome	35	48				3	1		87
<i>Glaze II</i>		20							20
B/Y	13					2			15
Largo B/Y				3	2	2		1	8
<i>Glaze III</i>		4							4
B/R			1						1
B/W	14								14
Espinosa Polychrome	23								23
<i>Glaze IV</i>									
B/R		9		4					13
San Lazaro Polychrome				2					2
<i>Unidentified Plain Red</i>	136	100	4	7	5	14	3		269
<i>Zuni Glaze</i>				(a) 1					1
<i>Hopi</i>									
Jeddito							1		1
Jeddito B/Y	4	2						1	7
Utility	1	2							3
<i>Biscuit Ware</i>									
Bandelier B/G				1					1
<i>PIII</i>									
Socorro B/W	14	2							16
<i>Utility</i>	176								176
Plain		209	7	26	27	31	12	28	340

### Room B-12 Pottery Count (NB 2003.24.20)

Date/Level	Jun 17	Jun 20	Jun 21	Jun 23	Jun 24	Jun 27	Jun 28	Jun 28*	Totals Rm B-12
Pottery	Surface	Surface	Fill to 1 foot	Fill n.d.	Fill to 2 feet (?)	Fill to 2 1/2 feet	Floor	Fire Pit	
Corrugated		2				1			3
Unidentified†			1						1
<b>Daily Totals</b>	<b>477</b>	<b>433</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>1,126</b>

**Notes**

*n.d.* = no depth  
recorded

\*Student spent rest of session working in Kiva 2

†*Jun 21*: B/W on white paste

(a) brown on white, identification tentative

**Room B-13 Pottery Count (NB 2003.24.10)**

Date/Level	Jun 17	Jun 20	Jun 21	Jun 23	Jun 24	Jun 27, Jul 1	Jun 27– Jul 5	Jul 5–7	Jul 8– 12	Jul 12– 18	Jul 18– 19	Totals Rm B-13
Pottery	Surface	Fill above 10 inches	Fill n.d.	Fill n.d.	Fill n.d.	Above Floor 1	Floor 1	Below Floor 1	Below Floor 1	Floor 1– Floor 2	Floor 2	
<i>Glaze I</i>												
B/R					7	18	7			(j)		32
Yellow								3				3
B/Y	10	17	3	6	2	14	4					56
Yellow-B/W						1				(k) 2		3
B/W					4							4
San Clemente Polychrome	1		1		1	1						4
<i>Glaze II</i>						3						3
<i>Glaze III</i>	(a) 1					3	(f) 2			1		7
B/R	1											1
B/Y	2											2
San Clemente Polychrome				2								2
Polychrome	(b) 1											1
<i>Other Glaze</i>			(e) 1						(i) 1			2
<i>Unidentified Plain Redware*</i>	307	28	14	20	14	31	10	5	21	9		459
<i>Black-on-red*</i>	201	5	9	11				12	5	7	3	253
<i>Smudged Red</i>		2										2
<i>Black-on-yellow*</i>	75	1	3					2	1			82
<i>Black-on-white</i>									1			1
<i>Zuni Glaze</i>	(c) 3	(d) 1						(h) 1				

**Room B-13 Pottery Count (NB 2003.24.10)**

Date/Level	Jun 17	Jun 20	Jun 21	Jun 23	Jun 24	Jun 27, Jul 1	Jun 27– Jul 5	Jul 5–7	Jul 8– 12	Jul 12– 18	Jul 18– 19	Totals Rm B-13
<b>Pottery</b>	<i>Surface</i>	<i>Fill above 10 inches</i>	<i>Fill n.d.</i>	<i>Fill n.d.</i>	<i>Fill n.d.</i>	<i>Above Floor 1</i>	<i>Floor 1</i>	<i>Below Floor 1</i>	<i>Below Floor 1</i>	<i>Floor 1– Floor 2</i>	<i>Floor 2</i>	
												5
<i>Hopi</i>												
Jeddito						4	1					5
Utility	1											1
<i>PII</i>												
Red Mesa B/W	1											1
<i>Utility</i>												
Plain	321	43	11									375
Black				38	15	22	(g) 245	24	44	15		403
Corrugated												
Black				1			1	1				3
Smudged		2										2
<i>Unidentified†</i>	3	2	1				2		3		1	12
<b>Daily Totals</b>	<b>928</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>272</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1,724</b>

**Notes, Pottery Count Room B-13**

*n.d.* = no depth recorded

\*A number of these sherds may be Glaze I

†*Jun 17*: 1 brown on one side, white on the other; 1 black, slipped on outside, gray on inside; 1 black, slipped on outside, yellow on inside. *Jun 20*: 1 black, slipped on outside, silver gray on inside; 1 brown on both sides, poor glazing on outside. *Jun 21*: gray with white paste. *Jun 28*: described only as "pieces of an olla". *Jul 8–12*: 1 brown and maroon on gray, 2 not described. *Jul 18–19*: described only as "lug".

(a) white with greenish-black glaze; (b) black, white, red; (c) 2 red on one side and yellow on other with brown stripes, 1 red on one side with greenish stripes on yellow on other side; (d) red on one side, pale yellow on other side; (e) B/W with white paste; (f) Glaze II or Glaze III; (g) 166 sherds a possibly reconstructible vessel; (h) interior brown glaze on white, exterior red slip, white paste; (i) green glaze on white; (j) restorable Glaze I B/R bowl found just above Floor 2, sherd count not given; (k) 1 from an olla



**Room B-15 Partial Pottery Count\***  
(NB 2003.24.21)

Date/Level	Jun 21	Jun 22	Totals
Pottery	Surface	Surface	Rm B-15
<i>Glaze I</i>			
B/R	19	17	36
Agua Fria	3		3
B/Y		14	14
Yellow	24		24
<i>Glaze II</i>	17		17
Largo B/Y	4		4
<i>Glaze III</i>	5		5
<i>Glaze IV</i>	4		4
<i>Glaze V</i>	3		3
<i>Plain Red</i>		16	16
<i>Unidentified Glaze</i>	67		67
<i>Western</i>	3		3
<i>Zuni Glaze</i>		(a) 3	3
<i>P III</i>			
Socorro B/W	2		2
<i>Utility</i>	92	34	126
Corrugated	6		6
<i>Unidentified†</i>	4		4
<b>Daily Totals</b>	<b>253</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>337</b>

**Notes**

\*The notebook of the student assigned to Room B-15 has not been found. Two other students spent a few days working here; these are the only pottery counts recorded.

†Jun 21: 3 olla sherds, 1 small bowl; no description.

(a) 1 green on white, 1 red on black with white paste, 1 black on red interior and red on black on white exterior

### Room B-16 Pottery Count (NB 2003.24.12)

Date*/Level	Jun 23	Jun 23	Jun 30	Jul 7	Jul 7	Jul 14	Jul 21	Jul 21	Totals Rm B-16
Pottery	Surface	Surface to Floor 1	Surface to Floor 1	Surface to Floor 1	Floor 1	Floor 1 Fill** and Floor	Floor 2	Fill of W Doorwa y	
<i>Glaze I</i>									
B/R	92	26	11	38	7	13		2	189
Red Smudged							1		1
B/Y	112	20	26	19	4	17		1	199
Yellow-B/W						3			3
San Clemente Polychrome		2	1						3
Pottery Mound Polychrome				2					2
<i>Glaze II</i>	17	5	6	4	1	4			37
<i>Glaze III</i>	12	1	3		1	2			19
<i>Glaze IV</i>	8								8
<i>Unidentified Glaze Ware</i>	100	46							146
<i>Unidentified Plain Red</i>						20		5	25
<i>Zuni Glaze</i>	(a) 9	(a) 1		(a) 2					12
<i>Hopi</i>									
Jeddito	1		2						3
<i>PIII</i>									
Socorro Neckbanded			1						1
<i>PII</i>									
Los Lunas Smudged	1								1
<i>Utility</i>	276	68	76	90	33	77	3	3	626
Corrugated	6			1					7
Grooved			1						1
Rubbed Ribbed		2	3	7	1	1			14
<b>Daily Totals</b>	<b>634</b>	<b>171</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>163</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>1,297</b>

#### Notes

\*This student recorded only the dates on which he identified sherds in the lab, not the dates the sherds were recovered.

\*\*Six inches above floor.  
(a) green on white

**Room B-17 Pottery Count (NB 2003.24.11)**

Date/Level	Jun 17	Jun 21	Jun 22	Jun 24	Jun 27	Jun 29– July 5	Jul 8– 13	Jul 15– 25	Totals Rm B-17
<b>Pottery</b>	<i>Surface</i>	<i>Surface</i>	<i>Surface</i>	<i>Surface</i>	<i>Surface</i>	<i>Fill to 1 foot</i>	<i>1 foot to 4 feet</i>	<i>3 feet to 4 feet</i>	
<i>Glaze I</i>									
Red	47	66	63	84	89	46	18	4	417
Agua Fria			3						3
Yellow	28	60	70	62	126	23	21	8	398
San Clemente Polychrome			3		5				8
<i>Glaze II</i>			14	4	1	1			20
<i>Glaze III</i>	2		3	1	2	5	2		15
<i>Glaze IV</i>				2					2
<i>Plain Unclassified Glaze</i>	111	221	260	283	246	72	30	8	1,231
<i>Zuni Glaze</i>	(a) 6	(a) 2	(b) 7	(c) 26		(g) 2	(i) 1		44
<i>Wallace Polychrome</i>						(h) 2			2
<i>Hopi</i>									
Jeddito		2	6	2	5				15
Sikyatki Polychrome						1			1
<i>Biscuit Ware</i>									
Bandelier B/G					(e) 5				5
<i>PIII</i>									
Socorro		9							9
<i>Utility</i>	317	439	431	586	687	219	57	5	2,741
Corrugated			2	4	3	2	2		13
Smeared Indented				(d) 1					1
Smudged					(f) 1				1
<i>Unidentified†</i>			1				1		2
<b>Daily Totals</b>	<b>511</b>	<b>799</b>	<b>863</b>	<b>1,055</b>	<b>1,170</b>	<b>373</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>4,928</b>

**Notes**

†Jun 22: red-on-buff. Jul 8: Santa Fe?

(a) tentative identification (white paste closely resembling Jeddito, gray interior); (b) 3 tentative identification (white paste, red interior slip); (c) 14 tentative identification (6 white paste, red interior slip; 8 red exterior, B/W interior); (d) Kowina; (e) tentative identification; (f) Los Lunas; (g) 1 tentative (white paste, gray interior); (h) tentative identification

**Room B-18 Pottery Count (NB 2003.24.10)**

Date/Level*	Jun 23	Jun 24	Jun 27	Jun 28	Jun 30	Jul 1	Jul 5-6	Jul 7	Jul 8	Jul 11	Jul 12	Jul 13	Subtotals Jun 23- Jul 13
<i>Glaze I</i>		1		(c) 2	1	1					2		7
B/R**													
B/Y**													
Yellow-B/W		1	9	3	1							2	16
B/W									(g) 1				1
Arenal Polychrome												1	1
Polychrome				1									1
<i>Glaze II</i>													
Yellow		1											1
<i>Glaze III</i>		2				2		1	1	3		1	10
Polychrome													
<i>Unidentified Glaze</i>													
B/R**		9	26	6	7	5	8	16	15	12	14	8	126
B/Y**		14	40	5	9	4	14	15	16	16		3	136
B/W					1								1
<i>Plain Redware</i>		21	65	8	12	24	11	23	23	13	12	7	219
<i>Zuni Glaze</i>			(a) 1			(d) 2	(e) 1	(f) 1					5
<i>Wallace Polychrome</i>			(b) 4		(b) 1		(b) 1						6
<i>Hopi</i>													
Jeddito			2	1									3
Plain		1	2	2	1								6
Sikyatki Polychrome											1		1

**Room B-18 Pottery Count (NB 2003.24.10)**

Date/Level*	Jun 23	Jun 24	Jun 27	Jun 28	Jun 30	Jul 1	Jul 5-6	Jul 7	Jul 8	Jul 11	Jul 12	Jul 13	Subtotals Jun 23- Jul 13
<i>Biscuit Ware</i>		2											2
<i>PIII Corrugated</i>													1
<i>PI (Kiatuthlanna)</i>													1
<i>Utility</i>													
Plain	9	50	55	66	24	13	14	28	26	18	12	49	364
Corrugated			3			1		1					5
Incised								1					1
Smeared Indented													
Micaceous									1				1
<i>Unidentified†</i>			1	5				1	2	2			11
<b><i>Daily Totals Jun 23-Jul 13</i></b>	<b>9</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>208</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>926</b>

**Room B-18 Pottery Count (NB 2003.24.10), continued**

Date/Level*	Jul 15	Jul 18	Jul 19	Jul 21	Jul 22	Jul 25	Jul 26	Jul 29	Totals Rm B-18
<b>Pottery</b>									
<i>Glaze I</i>									7
B/R**						1	3		4
B/Y**			1			1			2
Yellow-B/W		1							17
B/W						(g) 1			2
Arenal Polychrome									1
Polychrome									1
<i>Glaze II</i>				1					1
Yellow									1
<i>Glaze III</i>				1					11
Polychrome						2			2
<i>Unidentified Glaze</i>									
B/R**	(h) 34	(h) 1	(h) 35	2					198
B/Y**				1					137
B/W									1
<i>Plain Redware</i>	1	2	4	(i) 16		5	2	7	256
<i>Zuni Glaze</i>									5
<i>Wallace Polychrome</i>									6
<i>Hopi</i>									
Jeddito									3
Plain									6
Sikyatki Polychrome									1
<i>Biscuit Ware</i>									2
<i>PIII Corrugated</i>									1
<i>PI (Kiatuthlanna)</i>									1
<i>Utility</i>									
Plain	5	7	7	5			3		391
Corrugated									5
Incised									1
Smeared Indented						2	1		3
Micaceous									1
<i>Unidentified†</i>					(j) 1				12
<b>Daily Totals Jul 15–29</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>1,079</b>

**Notes, Pottery Counts for Room B-18**

\*No depths recorded, just totals for each day. \*\*Only on the last page of her notes does this student identify her B/R and B/Y sherds as Glaze I.

†Jun 27, 28: pieces of a child's pot. Jul 7: green glaze on white slip with white paste. Jul 8: 1 "P/W" [B/W?] with red paste on exterior, B/R on interior; 1 not described. Jul 11: 1 brown glaze on white slip over white paste with reddish-brown exterior; 1 not described.

(a) green glaze; (b) tentative identification; (c) olla sherds; (d) 1 green glaze, 1 tentative identification (gray paste, slipped red exterior); (e) tentative, red-brown paste on white slip; (f) tentative (red-brown slip on white paste); student has "Plain," "Jed," and "Sikyatki" as subheads under "Zuni"—this is the "Plain" sherd, she might have meant plain Hopi ware, as she has elsewhere; (g) badly burned; (h) restorable pot; (i) 11 from a scoop, 2 identified as "child's"; (j) black on brown over gray paste, white slip on exterior

**Room B-19 Pottery Count (NB 2003.24.4)**

Date/Level*	Jun 17	Jun 20	Jun 21	Jun 23	Jun 24	Jun 27	Jun 28	Jun 30	Jul 1	Jul 5	Jul 15– 19	Jul 21– 26	Totals Rm B-19
Pottery											2.5 feet to Floor	Floor Fill/ Floor	
<i>Glaze I</i>													
Yellow-B/W	14	18		1		3		5	1	6		6	54
San Clemente Polychrome		26											26
<i>Glaze II</i>		9											9
B/Y												1	1
<i>Glaze III</i>										1			1
<i>Other Glaze</i>													
B/R**	59	86	11	16	9	7	5	3	4	37	11	34	282
B/Y**	87	110	6	20	5	12	8	5	5	12		10	280
<i>Unidentified Plain Red</i>	132	230	14	23	5	7	11	14	3	34	14	61	548
<i>Zuni Glaze</i>	(a) 1												1
<i>Hopi</i>													
Jeddito	3	12	1				2						18
Sikyatki Polychrome			2										2
<i>PIII</i>													
Socorro B/W										4			4
<i>PII</i>													
Red Mesa B/W		1											1
<i>PI</i>													
Kiatuthlanna										1			1
<i>Utility</i>	285	450	24	39	14	29	26	10	12	49	11	(b) 35	984



### Room B-19 Pottery Count (NB 2003.24.4)

Date/Level*	Jun 17	Jun 20	Jun 21	Jun 23	Jun 24	Jun 27	Jun 28	Jun 30	Jul 1	Jul 5	Jul 15– 19	Jul 21– 26	
Corrugated	1								1		2		4
Unidentified†		2		1		1					2		6
<b>Daily Totals</b>	<b>582</b>	<b>944</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>2,222</b>

#### Notes

\*For most of the session, the student did not record depth or provenience, only totals for each day. \*\*Like the student who worked in Room B-18 (Notebook 2003.24.10), this student did not identify her B/R and B/Y sherds by glaze type. If these two assemblages followed the same pattern as others at the site, most of these sherds were probably Glaze I.

*Jun 20*: no description. *Jun 23/Jun 27*: "part of child's pot," no other description. *Jul 15–19*: 1 green glaze on white slip with red paste; 1 purplish-black on white with white paste and red-brown back.

(a) white with green glaze; (b) 15 from bottom of restorable pot found in fire pit

**Room B-20 Pottery Count (NB 2003.24.17)**

Date/Level	Jun 20	Jun 21-24	Jun 27	Jun 28	Jun 29- Jul 1	Jul 5-8	Jul 11-19	Jul 22	Totals Rm B-20
Pottery	Surface	Surface to Floor 1	Surface to Floor 1	Floor 1	Below Floor 1	Floor 1 to Floor 2	Floor 1 to Floor 2	Below Floor 2	
<i>Glaze I</i>	89	78	19	3	50	60	23	15	337
<i>Glaze II</i>	11	7			3		1		22
<i>Glaze III</i>		6			2	4		1	13
<i>Glaze V</i>		5				3			8
<i>Unidentified Red Glaze</i>	175	317				19	39	28	578
<i>Zuni Glaze</i>	1		1					3	5
<i>Hopi</i>									
<i>Jeddito</i>	3	9							12
<i>Sikyatki Polychrome</i>		3							3
<i>Biscuit Ware</i>									
<i>Abiquiu B/W</i>	2								2
<i>Bandelier B/G</i>		2	1						3
<i>PII</i>									
<i>Los Lunas Smudged</i>		1							1
<i>Utility</i>	165	266	19	13	66	44	54	17	644
<i>Corrugated</i>			5	4	3	8	2	39	61
<b>Daily Totals</b>	<b>446</b>	<b>694</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>1,689</b>

**Room B-21 Pottery Count (NB 2003.24.18)**

Date/Level	Jul 19	Jul 19	Jul 21	Jul 21	Jul 22	Jul 22	Jul 25– 26	Jul 28	Jul 28	Jul 29	Jul 29	Totals Rm B-21
Pottery	<i>In/below Floor 1</i>	<i>Fire Pit 2</i>	<i>Fire Pit 4</i>	<i>Floor 1 Layer</i>	<i>Floor 2 Layer</i>	<i>Crack in W Wall</i>	<i>Floor to 15" down</i>	<i>Floor to 15" down</i>	<i>Within Banquette</i>	<i>To 18" beneath Banquette</i>	<i>To 23" below Floor</i>	
<i>Glaze I</i>							(c) 1					1
B/R	1	1		1			32	39	7	20	8	284
Plain Red	1			2	2		50	77	6	12	14	632
B/Y	1			2	1		46	22	6	13	5	263
B/W												32
San Clemente Polychrome						1						13
<i>Glaze II</i>												
B/Y												8
Largo							3					3
Br/Y												1
Br/Br								2	1			3
<i>Glaze III</i>												29
B/Y									(d) 11	(e) 1		14
B/W								2				3
Br/R												1
Br/Y												1
Polychrome					(b) 1		2	3				8
<i>Zuni Glaze</i>							5	2		1		9
<i>Hopi</i>												
Jeddito				1								3
Sikyatki Polychrome												2
Plain	1						1					8

### Room B-21 Pottery Count (NB 2003.24.18)

Date/Level	Jul 19	Jul 19	Jul 21	Jul 21	Jul 22	Jul 22	Jul 25– 26	Jul 28	Jul 28	Jul 29	Jul 29	Totals Rm B-21
Pottery	<i>In/below Floor 1</i>	<i>Fire Pit 2</i>	<i>Fire Pit 4</i>	<i>Floor 1 Layer</i>	<i>Floor 2 Layer</i>	<i>Crack in W Wall</i>	<i>Floor to 15" down</i>	<i>Floor to 15" down</i>	<i>Within Banquette</i>	<i>To 18" beneath Banquette</i>	<i>To 23" below Floor</i>	
<i>Utility</i>												
Plain	2		4	1	6	7	83	98	15	16	29	1,026
Corrugated												28
Rubbed Indented							1					1
Rubbed Ribbed												1
Rubbed Ribbed Indented										1		1
Smudged								1				3
<i>Unidentified†</i>							4	19	7	3		44
<b>Daily Totals Jul 19–Jul 29</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>228</b>	<b>265</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>2,422</b>

**Notes, Jul 12–Jul 26**

†Jul 25–26: 3 "toy pot"; 1 B/W interior, red exterior. Jul 28: 7 white paste; 10 "white slip ware"; 4 B/W; 5 B/R interior, black and red on white exterior. Jul 29: 1 "toy pot"; 2 B/W. (b) black and yellow on red; (c) red on yellow; (d) 5 with borrowed rim type; (e) borrowed rim type

**Room B-22 Pottery Count (NB 2003.24.1, 2003.24.5)**

Date/Level	Jul 25	Jul 26	Jul 28	Jul 28	Jul 29	Jul 29	Totals Rm B-22
Pottery	6" to 8"**	8" to 18"	Above Floor 1	Below F1, to 2'	Just above F2	Between F2 and F3	
<i>Glaze I</i>							
B/R	8	11	8	3	5	3	38
Yellow	17	28	7	1	6	1	60
Yellow-B/W	1				4		5
San Clemente Polychrome	7	7					14
Pottery Mound Polychrome	1	2					3
<i>Glaze II</i>	11	14		3			28
Largo B/Y			3				3
<i>Glaze III</i>	10	11		1			22
<i>Plain Unidentified Glaze</i>	23	36	7	5	15	3	89
<i>Zuni Glaze</i>	3						3
<i>Biscuit Ware</i>							
Bandelier B/G		2					2
<i>Utility</i>							
Plain	42	73	14	22	16	2	169
Smeared Indented				1			1
<i>Unidentified†</i>					1	1	2
<b>Daily Totals</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>184</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>439</b>

**Notes**

\*Sherds from surface to 6" not collected.

†Jul 29: 1 polychrome with white paste; 1 B/W with white paste

**Room 5sub2 Pottery Count (NB 2003.24.6, 2003.24.12)**

Date/Level*	Jul 15	Jul 19	Jul 20	Jul 20–28			Totals Rm 5sub2
Pottery	No proveniences given			Above Floor	Above Floor	Outside Room at 20"	
<i>Glaze I</i>							
B/R	(a) 14	5		159	15	55	<b>248</b>
Agua Fria	2	8	4				<b>14</b>
Red		22		3			<b>25</b>
B/Y	5			182	22	85	<b>294</b>
Cieneguilla	2		4				<b>6</b>
Yellow	1	12					<b>13</b>
Yellow-B/W	1	5	22			2	<b>30</b>
San Clemente Polychrome	2	1	2	8	4	5	<b>22</b>
Pottery Mound Polychrome		2	13	10			<b>25</b>
Polychrome	1						<b>1</b>
<i>Glaze II</i>				34	9	17	<b>60</b>
Largo B/Y		1		5			<b>6</b>
Pottery Mound Polychrome		6					<b>6</b>
<i>Glaze III</i>				20	3	13	<b>36</b>
B/R	3	5	9				<b>17</b>
San Clemente Polychrome				1			<b>1</b>
Polychrome				1			<b>1</b>
<i>Glaze IV</i>				3			<b>3</b>
<i>Plain Red Unclassified</i>	10	33	19	(d) 269	15	119	<b>465</b>
<i>Zuni Glaze</i>	(b) 1	(c) 1	(c) 2	(e) 4		(b) 1	<b>9</b>
<i>Hopi</i>				(f) 1			<b>1</b>
Jeddito	1	1		7	1	4	<b>14</b>
Sikyatki Polychrome			1	2			<b>3</b>
<i>Arenal Glaze Polychrome</i>					1		<b>1</b>
<i>Galisteo B/W</i>				1			<b>1</b>
<i>Biscuit Ware</i>		1					<b>1</b>
A						1	<b>1</b>
B				2		1	<b>3</b>

**Room 5sub2 Pottery Count (NB 2003.24.6, 2003.24.12)**

Date/Level*	Jul 15	Jul 19	Jul 20	Jul 20–28			Totals Rm 5sub2
Pottery	No proveniences given			Above Floor	Above Floor	Outside Room at 20"	
<i>Pll</i>							
Los Lunas Smudged				1			1
<i>Utility</i>	48	50	41	456	46	172	813
Plain Gray to Black						1	1
Rubbed Ribbed				6		1	7
Smeared Indented				3	5		8
<i>Unidentified†</i>	1		1	5			7
<b>Daily Totals</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>1,183</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>477</b>	<b>2,144</b>

**Notes**

\*Notebook 2003.24.6 has collection dates but no proveniences; Notebook 2003.24.12 gives proveniences but not collection dates.

†*Jul 15*: B/W, red slip on gray paste. *Jul 20*: black glaze on white slip on gray paste. *Jul 20–28* 4 white lugs; 1 glaze green on white (not Zuni).

(a) 1 red slip on white paste; (b) green on white; (c) green on yellow; (d) 1 olla sherd; (e) 2 green on white, 1 green on yellow, 1 B/W, red exterior; (f) red exterior

**Kiva 2 Pottery Count (NB 2003.24.3, 7, 9, 15, 20, 21)**

Date/Level	Jul 22	Jul 22	Jul 25	Jul 26	Jul 26	Jul 29	Totals Kiva 2
Pottery	1' above Floor	From 1' above to Floor	1' above Floor, SE	Floor	Cist	1' above Floor	
<i>Glaze I</i>							2
B/R			6		(n)	1	148
Agua Fria Red Undec							80
B/Y			5			2	156
Yellow			1				30
Yellow-B/W							36
San Clemente Polychrome		4				2	28
Pottery Mound Polychrome						1	18
<i>Glaze II</i>							47
B/Y	1						3
Largo B/Y		6			4		28
<i>Glaze III</i>		10					36
B/R			1	2			9
B/Y					1		7
B/W							8
Polychrome							26
<i>Glaze IV</i>		2					6
<i>Unclassified/Unidentified*</i>							
Plain Red	1	68	2	2	5	4	484
B/R	1	30					106
Plain Yellow							15
B/Y		41					86
B/W		1					13
<i>Zuni Glaze</i>							4
<i>Hopi</i>							2
Jeddito							1
Jeddito B/Y							2
Sikyatki Polychrome		1					3
Utility							1
<i>Biscuit Ware B</i>							1
<i>PIII (Socorro B/W)</i>							1
<i>PII/PI</i>							1
<i>Utility</i>							561



**Kiva 2 Pottery Count (NB 2003.24.3, 7, 9, 15, 20, 21)**

Date/Level	Jul 22	Jul 22	Jul 25	Jul 26	Jul 26	Jul 29	Totals Kiva 2
Pottery	<i>1' above Floor</i>	<i>From 1' above to Floor</i>	<i>1' above Floor, SE</i>	<i>Floor</i>	<i>Cist</i>	<i>1' above Floor</i>	
			10	9	2	10	
Gray to Black	3	192					<b>629</b>
Corrugated Black							<b>3</b>
Rubbed Ribbed							<b>1</b>
Smeared Indented		2					<b>6</b>
Smoothed							<b>17</b>
Smoothed Corrugated							<b>1</b>
Smudged							<b>24</b>
Micaceous Temper							<b>2</b>
<i>Unidentified†</i>		3		2			<b>47</b>
<b><i>Daily Totals Jul 22–Jul 29</i></b>	<b>6</b>	<b>360</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>2,679</b>

## **Appendix B**

### **TALLIES OF FAUNAL REMAINS**

Records of faunal bone were not kept as carefully as those for pottery. Bone counts were generally recorded weekly rather than daily. The analyzed assemblage totaled 6,172 bones and bone fragments, with a range for each room from 101 to 779. Often the smaller assemblages (100–200 specimens) did not include a count of unidentified remains, while one-fourth to one-half of the larger assemblages consisted of unidentified bones. The numbers no doubt reflect the thoroughness of individual students, both in the field and in the laboratory.

The assemblages were dominated by jackrabbit and cottontail remains, which accounted for one-fourth to three-fourths of the room totals. (An assemblage that was 92 percent lagomorph was an incomplete collection from just a few days' work.) Large-mammal bones accounted for from 1 percent to 11 percent of the collections. Most were from deer and antelope; two rooms yielded elk bones. Turkeys were consistently represented, in frequencies from 2 percent to one-third of the assemblages. (An anomalous figure of less than one-half of one percent was, again, from the room with the incomplete collection.). Rodent remains were also fairly common, and occasional carnivore remains, both canid and felid, were present. In addition to turkeys, birds represented in the assemblage were eagle, hawk, crane, and possible owl and magpie.

### Room B-1 Faunal Count (NB 2003.24.9)

Date/Level	Jun 17	Jun 20	Jun 21	Jun 23	Jun 24	Jun 28	Jun 30	Jul 1	Jul 1	Jul 5	Jul 22-26	Totals Rm B-1
Taxon	<i>n.d.</i>	<i>n.d.</i>	<i>n.d.</i>	<i>n.d.</i>	<i>n.d.</i>	<i>n.d.</i>	<i>n.d.</i>	Above "Floor"	<i>n.d.</i>	<i>n.d.</i>	Surf-- 3 1/2'	
Antelope		(b) 1		1				1	1		4	8
												1.0
Deer			1			3	1				20	25
												3.2
Antelope or Deer		6										6
												0.8
Jackrabbit		19	2	2	1	24	5	7	17	9	44	130
												16.7
Cottontail	(a) 1	1			8		10	6	8	6	42	82
												10.5
Kangaroo Rat									9		18	27
												3.5
Pack Rat			1									1
												0.1
Mouse					18		(e) 8					26
												3.3
White-footed Mouse								10				10
												1.3
Dog		(b)									1	1
												0.1
Dog or Coyote								(g) 3				3
												0.4
Turkey		(c) 1			2	1		1			9	14
												1.8
Unidentified	12	114	23	(d) 10	43	34	(f) 48		47	18	97	446
												57.3
<b>Daily Totals</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>235</b>	<b>779</b>

#### Notes

*n.d.* = no depth recorded

\*On July 29 the student noted that "due to an accident in lab" bones from a week and a half of collection were thrown out before he could identify them; they are counted with the worked bone described in the text.

(a) rib; (b) antelope or dog; (c) eggshell; (d) included 1 jaw, 2 teeth, 1 incisor (1 of the 2?); (e) illegible note—"??' type"; (f) 5 possible antelope bones saved for lab identification; (g) teeth

**Room B-2 Faunal Count (NB 2003.24.1, 2003.24.3)**

<b>Date/Level</b>	<b>Jun 17</b>	<b>Jun 21-24</b>	<b>Jun 27</b>	<b>Jun 30</b>	<b>Jul 1</b>	<b>Jul 5-8</b>	<b>Jul 11</b>	<b>Jul 12</b>	<b>Jul 13</b>	<b>Jul 18*</b>	<b>Totals Rm B-2</b>
<b>Taxon</b>	<i>Surface</i>	<i>Floor</i>	<i>Floor</i>	<i>F1-F2</i>	<i>F1-F2</i>	<i>F2-F5</i>	<i>F4-F5</i>	<i>F5-F6</i>	<i>F5-F6</i>	<i>F6</i>	
Antelope							1		1		2
											1.1
Deer						4	1	3			8
											4.5
Antelope or Deer	3	1									4
											2.2
Jackrabbit	17	20	2	9	14	8	14	3	6	11	104
											58.1
Cottontail	2	1	1	3		5	10	4	4	2	32
											17.9
Pack Rat							5	2			7
											3.9
Mouse	2	(a) 2						1			5
											2.8
Turkey	4	8			1		1	2		1	17
											9.5
<b>Daily Totals</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>179</b>

**Notes**

\*Recorded in NB 2003.24.1

(a) 1 complete skeleton

### Room B-3 Faunal Count (NB 2003.24.7)

Date/Level	Jun 17	Jun 20	Jun 21	Jul 11	Totals Rm B-3
Taxon	<i>Surface</i>	<i>Fill</i>	<i>n.d.</i>	<i>n.d.</i>	
Deer		6	1		7
					1.2
Jackrabbit	41	163	55	12	271
					46.7
Cottontail	48	16	3		67
					11.6
Rodent		10			10
					1.7
Dog Family	9				9
					1.6
Turkey	29	30	1	1	61
					10.5
Unidentified		155			155
					26.7
<b>Daily Totals</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>380</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>580</b>

#### Notes

*n.d.* = no depth recorded

### Room B-4 Faunal Count (NB 2003.24.16)

Date/Level	Jun 20– 21	Jun 23	Jun 27– 28	Jun 30– Jul 5	Jul 7	Jul 8	Jul 11	Jul 12*	Jul 20	Totals Rm B-4
Taxon	Near Floor 1	Near Floor 1	Near Floor 1	On/Under Floor 1	Floor 1– Floor 2	Floor 2– Floor 3	Near F3 Bin	Floor 3– Floor 4	Floor 3– Floor 4	
Antelope	(a) 1	(d) 1	2	1		1				6
										3.0
Deer					(g) 2				2	4
										2.0
Jackrabbit			23	30	1	2	7	[7]	6	[76]
										37.4
Cottontail				12	1		5	[5]		[23]
										11.3
Hare or Rabbit		(e) 1								1
										0.5
Prairie Dog					1		2	[2]		[5]
										2.5
Kangaroo Rat						1				1
										0.5
Mouse	(b) 1		(f) ?							2+
										1.0
White- footed Mouse			1				24	[24]	1	[50]
										24.6
Bobcat			(f) ?							1+
										0.5
Turkey	(c) 1		29	3						33
										16.3
Bird						1				1
										0.5
<b>Daily Totals</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>57+</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>[38]</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>[203+]</b>

#### Notes

*n.d.* = no depth recorded

\*The student appears to have miscopied here and repeated the counts from July 11.

(a) cervical vertebra, very young animal; (b) tentative ID; (c) humerus (greater tubercle); (d) scapula; (e) tibia; (f) ribs and vertebrae, no count; (g) jawbone, knucklebone

### Room B-6 Faunal Count (NB 2003.24.13)

Date*/Level						Totals
Taxon	Surface	To 1 foot	To 2 feet	To 3 feet	To Floor	Rm B-6
Deer					7	7
						5.2
Jackrabbit	21	5		7	12	45
						33.6
Cottontail	15		8		13	36
						26.9
Kangaroo Rat	16				6	22
						16.4
White-footed Mouse	3				4	7
						5.2
Turkey	5	6	2		4	17
						12.7
<b>Totals by Level</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>134</b>

**Notes**

\*No dates recorded, only totals by general excavation level.

### Room B-7 Faunal Count (NB 2003.24.19)

<b>Date*/Level</b>				<b>Totals Rm B-7</b>
<b>Taxon</b>	<i>Surface</i>	<i>Fill to 3 feet</i>	<i>Fill 3 feet to Floor</i>	
Antelope	1	4		<b>5</b>
				<b>2.9</b>
Deer	(a) 2	1		<b>3</b>
				<b>1.7</b>
Jackrabbit	7	14	5	<b>26</b>
				<b>14.9</b>
Cottontail	9	19		<b>28</b>
				<b>16.0</b>
Kangaroo Rat	21	14		<b>35</b>
				<b>20.0</b>
White-footed Mouse	4	23		<b>27</b>
				<b>15.4</b>
Coyote			1	<b>1</b>
				<b>0.6</b>
Turkey	3	2		<b>5</b>
				<b>2.9</b>
Bird			(b) 2	<b>2</b>
				<b>1.1</b>
Unidentified	15	21	7	<b>43</b>
				<b>24.6</b>
<b>Totals by Level</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>175</b>

**Notes**

\*No dates recorded, only totals by general excavation level.

(a) young animal; (b) 1 meadowlark-size humerus, 1 small-bird bone



**Room B-8 Faunal Count (NB 2003.24.1)**

<b>Date*/Level</b>								<b>Totals</b>
<b>Taxon</b>	<i>Surface</i>	<i>Fill</i>	<i>Fill</i>	<i>Fill 31-56"</i>	<i>Fill 31-56"</i>	<i>Fill 31-56"</i>	<i>Fill 31-56"</i>	<b>Rm B-8</b>
Antelope			6			2		8
								3.9
Deer				2				2
								1.0
Jackrabbit	7	12	27	37	6	9	7	105
								51.5
Cottontail		9	8	7		9	5	38
								18.6
Kangaroo Rat			1				1	2
								1.0
Mouse					1			1
								0.5
White-footed Mouse			1					1
								0.5
Wolf	(a) 1							1
								0.5
Dog or Wolf					2			2
								1.0
Eagle	(b) 1							1
								0.5
Turkey	4	6	11	11	1	3	7	43
								21.1
<b>Totals by Depth</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>204</b>

**Notes**

\*No dates recorded, only general excavation levels.

(a) skull; (b) talon

### Room B-9/14 Faunal Count (NB 2003.24.5)

Date*/Room/Level								
Taxon	B-14 Surface	B-14 Floor 1**	B-9 1-2 feet	B-14 to 3 feet	B-9/14 3- 4 1/2'	B-9/14 Floor 2	B-9/14 In/below F2	Totals Rm B- 9/14
Antelope		1			4			5
								5.0
Deer				5	1			6
								5.9
Jackrabbit	1	8	1	5	11	1		27
								26.7
Cottontail	1	1	2	4	16	1	1	26
								25.7
Kangaroo Rat				2	1	2		5
								5.0
Mouse					8	1		9
								8.9
Badger					1	1		2
								2.0
Dog or Wolf			1		2			3
								3.0
Hawk				1	(a) 1			2
								2.0
Turkey		1		6	3	6		16
								15.8
<b>Daily Totals</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>1†</b>	<b>101</b>

**Notes**

\*No dates recorded, only totals by general excavation level. \*\*3-4 inches below surface. †At this point student was moved to another room and may not have finished recording.  
(a) ID tentative.

### Room B-10 Faunal Count (NB 2003.24.15)

Date/Level	Jun 17-21	Jun 23	Jun 24	Jun 27	Jun 28	Jun 30-Jul 5	Jul 6-7	Jul 8	Jul 11-12	Jul 12	Jul 13	Totals Rm B-10
Taxon	Surface to 9"	Fill 9-15"	n.d.	Fill 13-20"	Fill 15-25"	Fill 20-40"	n.d.	Column * 4-16", underlying fill to 26"	Floor 43-45"	Fire Pit	Cist in NW Corner	
Antelope	2	1										3
												0.6
Deer	5			2								7
												1.3
Jackrabbit	58	4	12	1	(e) 14	8	4	10	4	3		118
												22.6
Cottontail	32	(a) 1	1	2	17	30		5	2	6		96
												18.4
Kangaroo Rat		2		12	9	7						30
												5.7
White-footed Mouse		1		12		2			16			31
												5.9
Silk-footed Mouse**						(f) 26						26
												5.0
Dog or Wolf			(b) 1									1
												0.2
Turkey	7		(c) 2	(d) 73	11	5	2	25	9	2	46	172
												32.9
Medium-sized Bird											29	29
												5.5
<b>Daily Totals</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>(g) 40</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>523</b>

#### Notes

*n.d.* = no depth recorded

\*This was a pedestal that had been left beneath a possible feature; it was excavated as a unit. \*\*As recorded by the student.

(a) skull; (b) paw bone; (c) 1 back; (d) 3 backs, 10 vertebrae; (e) including 1skull; (f) skull and bones of one animal; (g) most were concentrated at 20 to 26 inches

### Room B-11 Faunal Count (NB 2003.24.2)

Date*/Level				Totals
Taxon	Surface	Fill	Floor	Rm B-11
Antelope	2	2		4
				1.6
Deer	2	1	1	4
				1.6
Elk	4			4
				1.6
Jackrabbit	18	10	3	31
				12.8
Cottontail	37	20	3	60
				24.7
Kangaroo Rat	17	8	2	27
				11.1
Mouse			(a) 1	1
				0.4
Turkey	4	1		5
				2.1
Bird		2		2
				0.8
Unidentified	50	52	3	105
				43.2
<b>Daily Totals</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>243</b>

#### Notes

\*No dates recorded, only provenience by general level.

(a) skull

### Room B-12 Faunal Count (NB 2003.24.20)

Date*/Level				Totals Rm B-12
Taxon	Surface to Floor	Floor and Fire Pit**	Bottom of Fire Pit**	
Deer	1			1
				0.7
Jackrabbit	25	8	8	41
				28.9
Cottontail	47	5	5	57
				40.1
Kangaroo Rat	4			4
				2.8
Prairie Dog	1	1	1	3
				2.1
White-footed Mouse	4	12	12	28
				19.7
Turkey	4	2	2	8
				5.6
<b>Daily Totals</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>142</b>

#### Notes

\*No dates recorded, only depth by general level. \*\*Since these sets of numbers are identical, it appears that the student mixed up the counts somehow, and the totals are therefore suspect..

### Room B-13 Faunal Count (NB 2003.24.8)

Date/Level	Jun 17– 29*	Jul 7	Jul 8	Jul 12	Jul 13	Jul 15	Jul 18	Jul 19	Totals Rm B-13
Taxon	Surface to Floor 1	Floor 1– Floor 2	Floor 1– Floor 2	Floor 1– Floor 2	Floor 1– Floor 2	Floor 1– Floor 2	Floor 1– Floor 2	Floor 1– Floor 2	
Deer						1	1		2
									1.2
Jackrabbit	39	1	2				7	1	50
									29.6
Cottontail	49	1		1					51
									30.2
Raccoon	3								3
									1.8
Prairie Dog	(a) 3								3
									1.8
Kangaroo Rat	22								22
									13
Mouse							1		1
									0.6
Dog	(b) 8								8
									4.7
Turkey	(c) 16				2	1	1	1	21
									12.4
Hawk						(d) 8			8
									4.7
<b>Daily Totals</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>169</b>

**Notes**

\*No daily totals recorded for this period.

(a) probable identification; (b) young; (c) 2 burned; (d) probable identification

**Room B-15, Partial Faunal Count\* (NB 2003.24.21)**

Date/Level	Jun 21
<b>Taxon</b>	<i>Surface</i>
Antelope	2
	0.6
Deer	2
	0.6
Jackrabbit	140
	44.4
Cottontail	149
	47.3
Prairie Dog	1
	0.3
Kangaroo Rat	8
	2.5
White-footed Mouse	4
	1.3
Rodent	(a) 8
	2.5
Turkey	1
	0.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>315</b>

**Notes**

\*The notebook of the student assigned to Room B-15 has not been found. Two other students spent some time in this room; this is the only faunal bone recorded.

(a) teeth

### Room B-16 Faunal Count (NB 2003.24.12)

Date*/Level	Jun 30	Jun 30	Jul 7	Jul 7	Jul 14	Jul 21	Jul 21	Totals Rm B-16
Taxon	Surface	Surface to Floor 1	Surface to Floor 1	Floor 1 Fill** to Floor	Floor 1 Fill** to Floor	Floor 2	Fill of W Doorway	
Deer	1	1	1		1			4
								1.9
Jackrabbit	14	11	27	5	11	6	4	78
								36.1
Cottontail	16	28	21	4	18	1		88
								40.7
Kangaroo Rat		3	2					5
								2.3
White-footed Mouse			18	12				30
								13.9
Rodent					2			2
								0.9
Turkey		2	3	3				8
								3.7
Medium-sized Bird						1		1
								0.5
<b>Daily Totals</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>216</b>

**Notes**

\*This student recorded only the dates on which the bones were identified in the lab, not the dates when they were recovered.

\*\*To six inches above floor.



### Room B-17 Faunal Count (NB 2003.24.11)

Date*/Level	Week 1	Week 2	Week 3	Week 4	Week 5	Week 6	Totals Rm B-17
<b>Taxon</b>							
Antelope		1	6	8		1	16
							3.3
Deer		1					1
							0.2
Jackrabbit	15	19	21	46	26	3	130
							27.1
Cottontail	27	40	22	22	20	1	132
							27.5
Kangaroo Rat		7		41	36		84
							17.5
Mouse			(b) 3	(b) 5			8
							1.7
Dog or Coyote			1				1
							0.2
Large Cat		3					3
							0.6
Eagle	1						1
							0.2
Hawk				(c) 23	(c) 34		57
							11.9
Turkey		8	5				13
							2.7
Large Mammal	21	12					33
							6.9
Medium-sized Bird		(a) 1					1
							0.2
<b>Daily Totals</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>480</b>

**Notes**

\*The faunal bone was counted by week rather than by date. No depths were recorded.

(a) passerine; (b) skulls; (c) 2 species

**Rooms B-18 and B-19 Faunal Count\* (NB 2003.24.4, 2003.24.10)**

Date/Level**	Jul 17	Jul 18	Jul 19	Jul 21	Jul 22	Jul 25	Jul 26	Jul 27	Jul 29	Totals Rms B-18/B-19	
Taxon				Floor						Count	%
Elk										2	0.3
Antelope			1		1	1	5			16	2.4
Deer	8	2			3					23	3.5
Jackrabbit	4	3	1	5	4	3				177	26.6
Cottontail	6	3	2	15	3	5	2	1		86	12.9
Kangaroo Rat										27	4.1
Rat				2						2	0.3
Mouse	8		8	(c) 15	4	1				48	7.2
Medium-sized Rodent									20	20	3.0
Small Rodent										9	1.4
Dog					2	1				3	0.5
Dog or Coyote			1							1	0.2
Mouse-sized Mammal										1	0.2
Owl		(b) 1								1	0.2
Hawk			(b) 1							4	0.6
Crane										1	0.2
Magpie				(b) 4						4	0.6
Turkey			3		1					19	2.9
Bird		2								3	0.5
Unidentified	9	10	4	2	8	2	7		8	219	32.9
<b>Daily Totals, Jul 17-29</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>666</b>	

**Notes**

\*These rooms were next to each other. The student who kept Notebook 2003.24.10 kept a combined count for the two rooms; Notebook 2003.24.4 contains those counts as well. \*\*Except for bones collected from the floor on July 21, the students did not record depths, just counts for each day.

(a) skull; (b) tentative identification; (c) 15 skeletons

### Room B-20 Faunal Count (NB 2003.24.17)

Date/Level	Jun 17– 28	Jun 29– Jul 20	Jul 22	Totals Rm B-20
Taxon	<i>Above Floor 1</i>	<i>Floor 1 to Floor 2</i>	<i>Below Floor 2</i>	
Antelope		(a) 1	2	3
				1.5
Deer		2		2
				1.0
Mule Deer		(b) 1		1
				0.5
Jackrabbit	23	23		46
				23.6
Cottontail	13	15	23	51
				26.2
Kangaroo Rat	16	7		23
				11.8
Prairie Dog			3	3
				1.5
Dog	12			12
				6.2
Turkey	4	18		22
				11.3
Unidentified			32	32
				16.4
<b>Daily Totals</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>195</b>

**Notes**

(a) jaw; (b) antler

### Room B-21 Faunal Count (NB 2003.24.17)

Date/Level	Jun 17– Jul 5	Jun 17– Jul 5	Jul 7– 19	Jul 7– 19	Jul 7– 19	Jul 21–26	Jul 21–26	Jul 21–29	Jul 28–29	Jul 28–29	Jul 28–29	Totals Rm B- 21
Taxon	Surface to 15"	15" to Floor 1	Floor 1 (26")	Fire Pit 2	Burial Pit	Floor 1 Layer	Floor 2 Layer	To 15" below Floor	15– 23" below Floor	Within Ban- quette	To 18" below Ban- quette	
Antelope		1						2				3
												0.7
Deer	(a) 5							3	1		2	11
												2.4
Jackrabbit	21	1	4	11	2		1	13			2	55
												12.2
Cottontail	1	3	1		3	1	4	26		5		44
												9.8
Kangaroo Rat						12				3		15
												3.3
Prairie Dog						(a) 1						1
												0.2
Mouse	(b) 36	1			4	4				3		48
												10.7
Turkey	46	18				2	3	34	1	28	4	136
												30.3
Small Bird					2			5				7
												1.6
Unidentified	(c) 123	5					(d) 1					129
												28.7
<b>Daily Totals</b>	<b>232</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>449</b>

**Notes**

(a) 1 antler; (b) probably 3 individuals; (c) 23 saved; (d) toe bone

**Room B-22 Faunal Count (NB 2003.24.1, 2003.24.5)**

<b>Date*/Level</b>						<b>Totals Rm B-22</b>
<b>Taxon</b>	<i>6" to 18"</i>	<i>Floor 1</i>	<i>Floor 1 Fire Pit</i>	<i>Floor 1 to 2 1/2 feet</i>	<i>Floor 2</i>	
Antelope	11	1				12
						2.9
Jackrabbit	18	5		6	37	66
						15.8
Cottontail	19	8	2	97	121	247
						59.1
Kangaroo Rat				15	17	32
						7.7
Prairie Dog					18	18
						4.3
White-footed Mouse		1			(a) 2	3
						0.7
Hawk	2					2
						0.5
Turkey	25	6		5		36
						8.6
Unidentified	2					2
						0.5
<b>Daily Totals</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>195</b>	<b>418</b>

**Notes**

\*Dates not recorded; ca. July 25–July 29. \*\*Bones from surface to 6" not collected.

(a) 2 complete skeletons

**Room 5sub2 Faunal Count (NB 2003.24.6, 2003.24.17)**

Date/Level	Jul 15– 20	Jul 25–26		Totals Rm 5sub2
Taxon	<i>n.d.</i>	<i>Fill above Floor</i>	<i>20" below Main Surface</i>	
Antelope	5	34		39
				3.8
Deer	6	25	3	34
				3.3
Jackrabbit	56	375	22	453
				44.5
Cottontail	24	313	28	365
				35.9
Prairie Dog	1			1.0
				0.1
Kangaroo Rat	2	3		5
				0.5
Mouse		1		1
				0.1
Dog		2	1	3
				0.3
Coyote		1		1
				0.1
Turkey	21	68	20	109
				10.7
Unidentified Bird	5	1		6
				0.6
<b>Daily Totals</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>823</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>1,017</b>

**Notes**

*n.d.* = no depth recorded

**Kiva 2 Faunal Count (NB 2003.24.1, 15, 20)**

Date/Level	Jun 30	Jul 1	Jul 2	Jul 5-7	Jul 11	Jul 11	Jul 12	Jul 13	Jul 16	Jul 19	Jul 26-29	Totals Kiva 2
Taxon	<i>n.d.</i>	<i>At 4'6"</i>	<i>Fill to 1' above Floor</i>	<i>At 5'6"</i>	<i>n.d.</i>	<i>Cist in W Wall</i>	<i>To 5'</i>	<i>n.d.</i>	<i>At 5", S/SE</i>	<i>At 5'</i>	<i>Floor fill/ Floor</i>	
Antelope	2	3							1			6
												2.0
Deer	6	1	1	1				1		1		11
												3.0
Jackrabbit	21	34	5	29	3	20		2	3	13	3	138
												45.7
Cottontail	12	27	3	5		33	1		6		1	88
												29.1
Kangaroo Rat	2	2				3			1			8
												2.6
White-footed Mouse						8						8
												2.6
Dog				1								1
												0.3
Coyote	(a) 1											1
												0.3
Turkey	9	4	2	8	3	7	1	1	5	1		41
												13.8
Sandhill Crane		1										1
												0.3
Medium-sized Bird				1								1
												0.3
Small Bird						3						3
												1.0
<b>Daily Totals</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>302</b>

**Notes**

*n.d.* = no depth recorded

(a) jaw

## Appendix C

### NOTES ON THE 1954–1955 TRENCH PROFILES

The Pottery Mound documents include a number of undated field records and other documents, and sorting them out will take years. At first we were unsure when the profiles discussed in this appendix were prepared; it now seems likely that most were prepared in 1954. At least one drawing indicates additional work on the profiles in 1955.

#### Northwest Trench

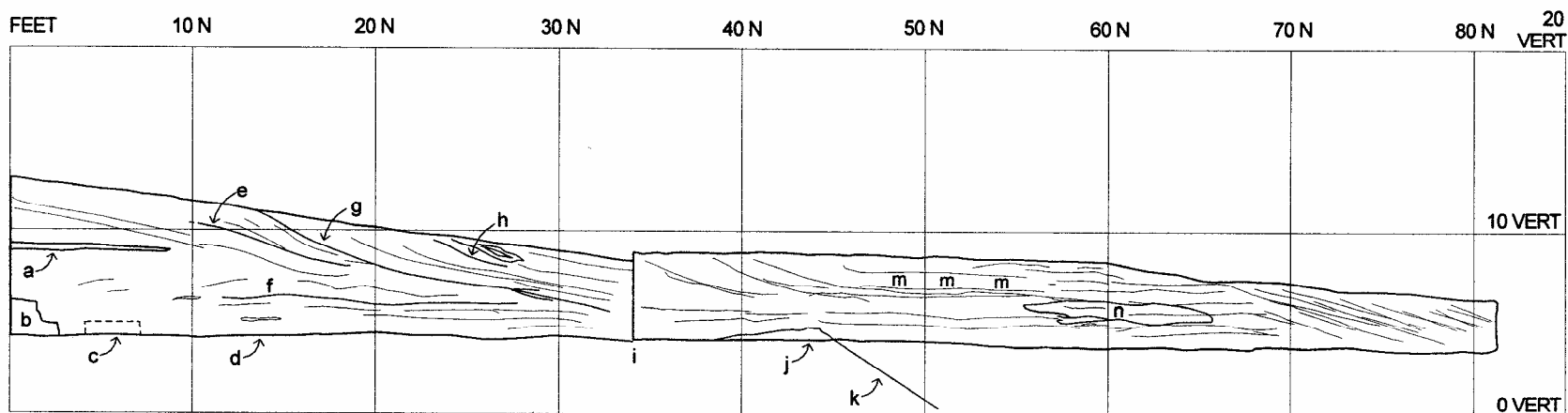
The “Northwest Trench” was in the northeast part of the site, but west of the 1954 room block excavations. In 2006, the profile was rendered for publication (Figure C.1). The original field drawing of the profile (Catalogue No. 2003.24.24) was prepared on a plane table (thumbscrew holes are present), no doubt to provide a stable drawing surface (see the photograph on Page 6 of *Kiva Art* [Hibben 1975] for an example of this practice). The upper left corner of the profile is marked “NW corner” but given the surface slope, it is the southwest corner. A pen and ink rendering of the profile (Catalogue 2003.23.15) correctly labels the profile as the “Northwest trench, west profile.”

The pen-and-ink rendering is undated but based on the condition of the paper, it was prepared decades ago. The pen-and-ink version projects a level of confidence about profile details not justified by the field drawing. The latter looks sketchy, even freehand in places, rather than being based on large numbers of measured points (we must remember to not judge such records by the standards of a half century later). Figure C.1 renders the field drawing without elaborating on it. In this rendering, it can be seen that both the surface and the exposed strata slope down to the north. The entire area appears to be a midden, or at least an anthropogenic deposit including midden. The layers include pockets of charcoal and wood ash (the latter indicating primary midden; pockets of pure ash do not survive redeposition). The midden overlies an extensive “red clay” layer with a flat surface. The one burial is not marked by number but must be Burial 14.

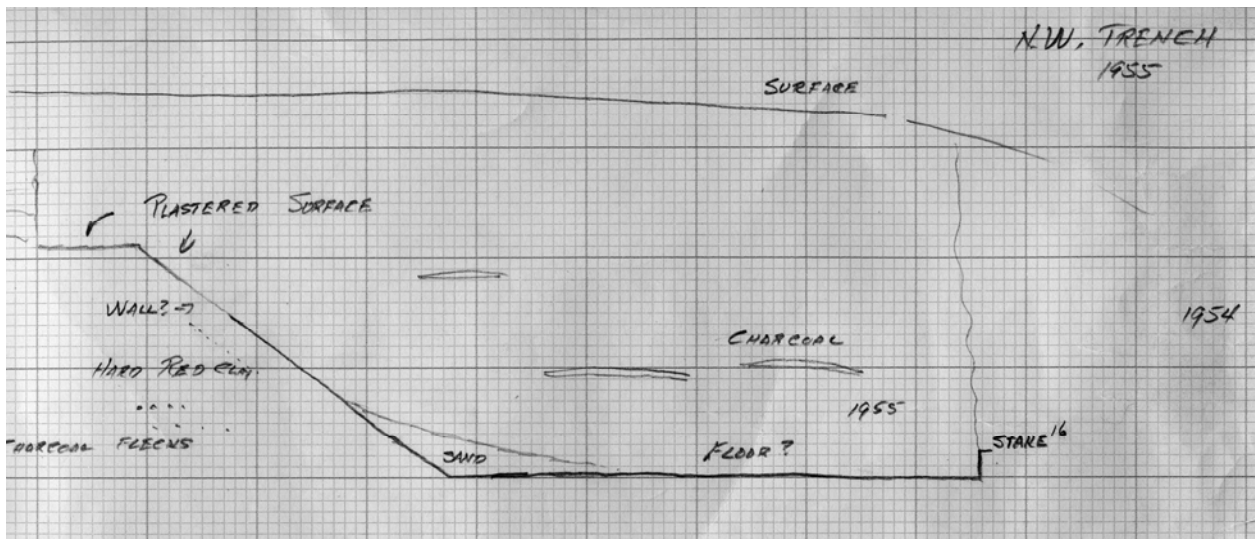
The original profile was drawn in two sections, with a match line. The two sections do not quite match (Figure C.1, **i**), and the field drawing was amended to create a more continuous profile. This amendment was ignored in the rendering of Figure C.1. Also, the field drawing is marked “length – 100 feet” but the drawing indicates a length of 82 feet, a value more consistent with the length shown on a plane table map (see Figure 1.2). The “end of rooms?” note for the wall at the lower southwest corner of the profile must refer to the room block at the south end of the Northwest Trench. As of 1955, this room block was not yet excavated.

The line marked “steep dip” (Figure C.1, **k**) is a later amendment. The line extends below the floor of the trench and does not appear on the pen-and-ink version (Figure C.2, **top**). There, the wedge of red clay is shown without a downward continuation. In contrast, a sketch marked “N.W. Trench 1955” (Catalogue No. 2004.24.23b) shows the basis for the “steep dip” (Figure C.2, **bottom**).





**Figure C.1.** Profile of the Northwest Trench. West face, from south (left) to north (right). Ten foot horizontal and vertical grid superimposed in 2006. Legend: **a**, lens marked “charcoal & ash”; **b**, “wall” (with annotation: “end of rooms?”); **c**, “burial” (Burial 14); **d**, “floor of trench on red clay (sterile)”; **e**, lens marked “ash”; **f**, “ash-sand layers”; **g**, long lens marked “charcoal layer”; **h**, lens or lenses marked “ash”; **i**, match line between two sections of field drawing; **j**, pocket above floor of trench, marked “red clay”; **k**, line marked “steep dip”; **m**, area marked “ash-charcoal layers”; **n**, large lens marked “pocket—pure ash.”



**Figure C.2.** The platform mound edge? **Top**, pen-and-ink rendering of Northwest Trench profile prepared after the 1954 fieldwork. **Bottom**, pencil sketch added to the roll of graph paper with the profile drawing for the Southeast Trench. The major grid lines on the paper are 1 inch apart; outside the scanned area, the scale is indicated as 2 feet to the inch.

One possible interpretation of the various records is that the inked profile was prepared between the 1954 and 1955 field seasons, before limited additional exposure and recording of the profile took place in 1955. The additional recording led to the amendment of the 1954 field drawing, namely, the addition of the “steep dip.” The “steep dip” correlates with the platform mound edge marked “a” in Hibben’s (1966, Figure 1; 1975:21) published maps of the platform mound.

Still, it is unclear what the 1955 drawing was doing at the end of a long roll of graph paper, without corresponding thumbscrew holes. The 1955 drawing is in a different handwriting than the 1954 profile drawings. All in all, the 1955 addition looks like a “clean copy” rather than an original field drawing—if so, the original has not been found.

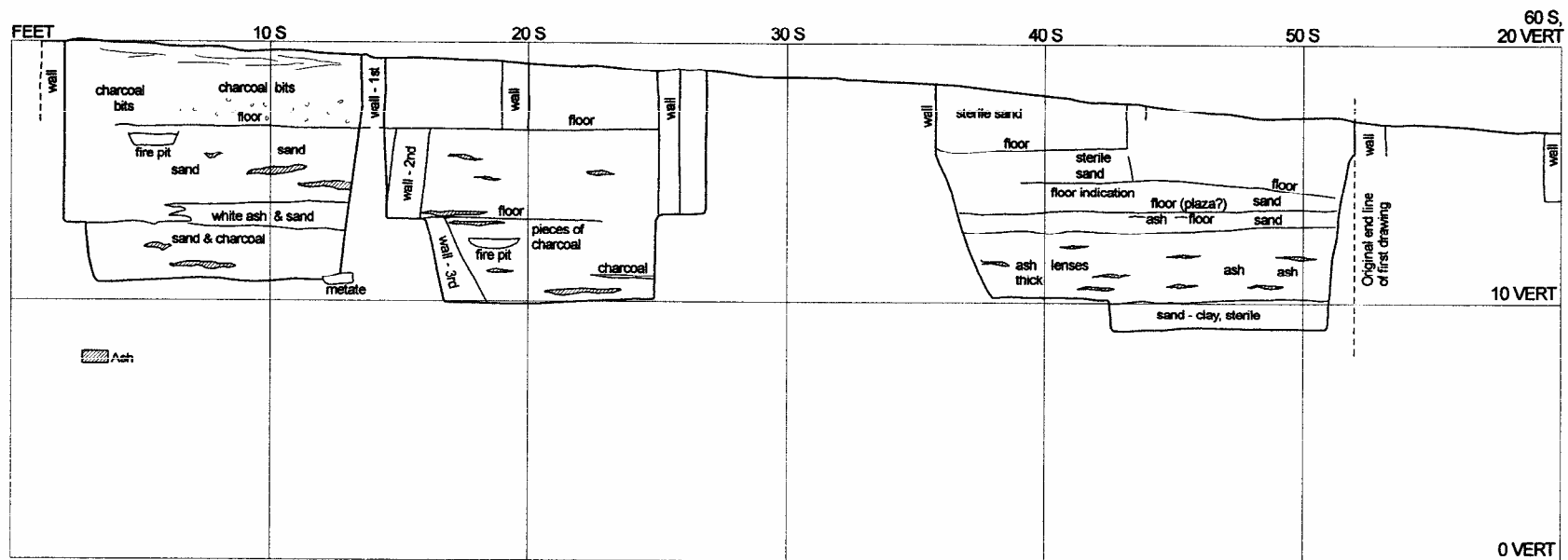
### **Southeast Trench**

The same long roll of paper that contained the “1955 amendment” of the Northwest Trench (Catalogue No. 2004.24.23a) contained a profile of the east face of the Southeast Trench (Figures C.3 and C.4). The “Southeast Trench” extended south (magnetic) from the original excavation datum at or near the original high point on the site. Two laterals connected the Southeast Trench to the Southwest Trench. In the main trench, *sondages* at 50 and 100 S indicate that the bottom of the trench corresponded to the base of the cultural deposits.

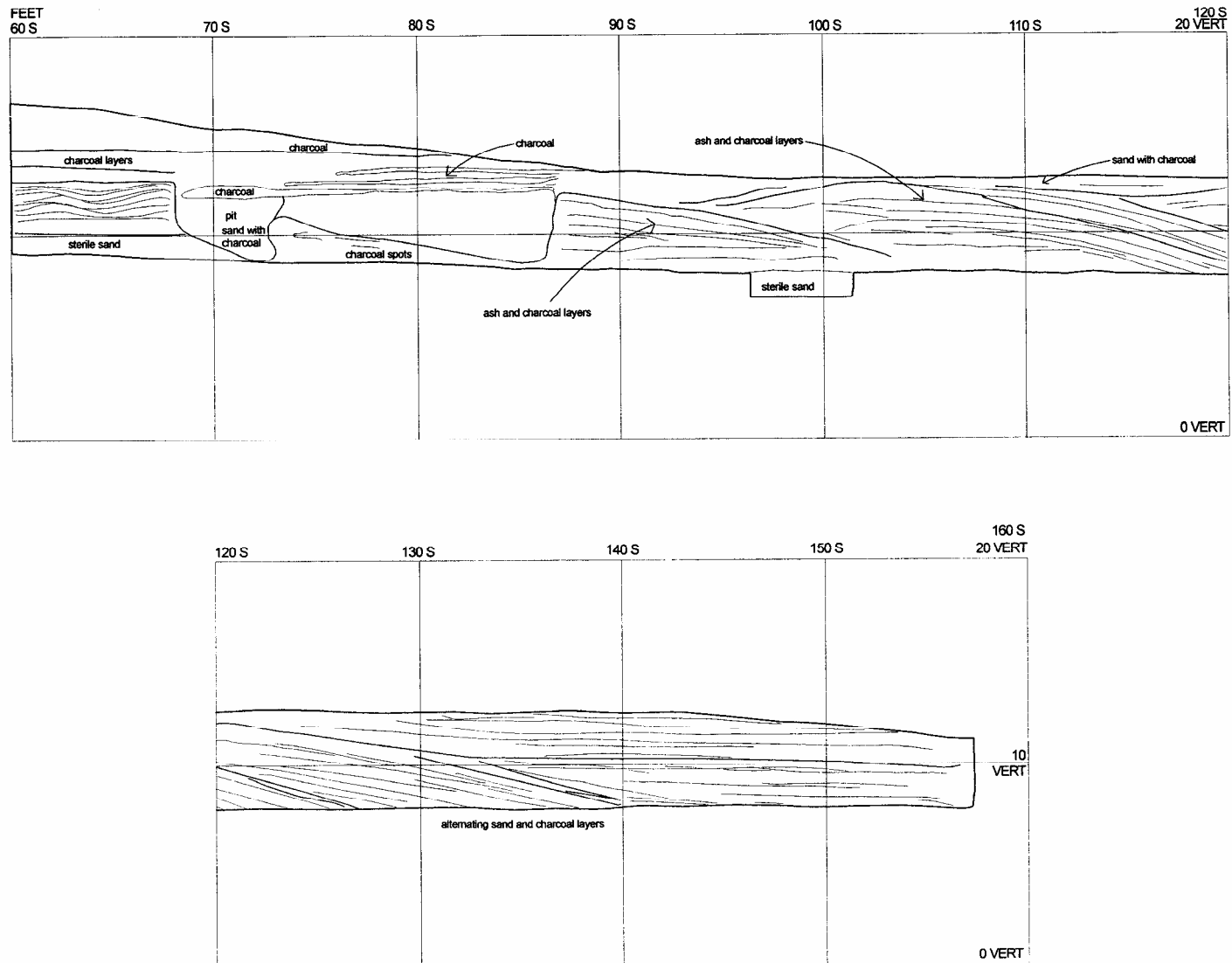
As Figure 1.2 shows, the northern portion of the Southeast Trench crossed a series of room walls. As Figure C.3 shows, a number of rooms were documented in profile in the trench. This portion of the profile supports Hibben’s claim of three occupations, in that three levels of walls are present. The confirming evidence—walls resting on fill, rather than on a wall below—is not completely unambiguous, as upper walls were left on unexcavated pedestals, but the correspondence of the upper walls with elevated floors, and the lack of alignment of walls with each other, constitute strong arguments for multiple occupations. Our impression thus far is that across the site, walls at different levels are not necessarily superimposed, indicating filling of rooms between occupation episodes.

The wall labeled “3rd” in Figure C.3 (the numbering sequence follows the order of excavation, not the order of construction) slants in an unusual fashion and appears to correspond to the platform mound wall marked “c” in Hibben’s published maps of the site (Hibben 1966, Fig. 1, 1975:21). If one accepts the premise that a platform mound is present, at “c” the mound consisted of cultural fill encased in a wall with a steeply sloping outer surface.

About 18 m (60 feet) south along the trench, the rooms end and the profile for the rest of the trench (Figure C.4) resembles that for the Northwest Trench. While this profile section is also drawn loosely, it effectively conveys a sense that south of the homes in the village, extensive deposits of trash were present, albeit mixed with natural deposits such as windblown sand.



**Figure C.3.** Profile of the northern portion of the Southeast Trench. East face of the main trench, from north (left) to south (right). Ten foot horizontal and vertical grid superimposed in 2006. In the original profile (Catalogue No. 2003.24.23a), the wall shown as “3rd” was described as “3rd occupation.” This numbering sequence reverses the chronological order. The field drawing originally ended 8 feet short of where it does now. At the north end of the profile of the southern portion of the trench, an arrow pointing north and the note “8” supports the notion that originally, the overall trench profile was discontinuous.

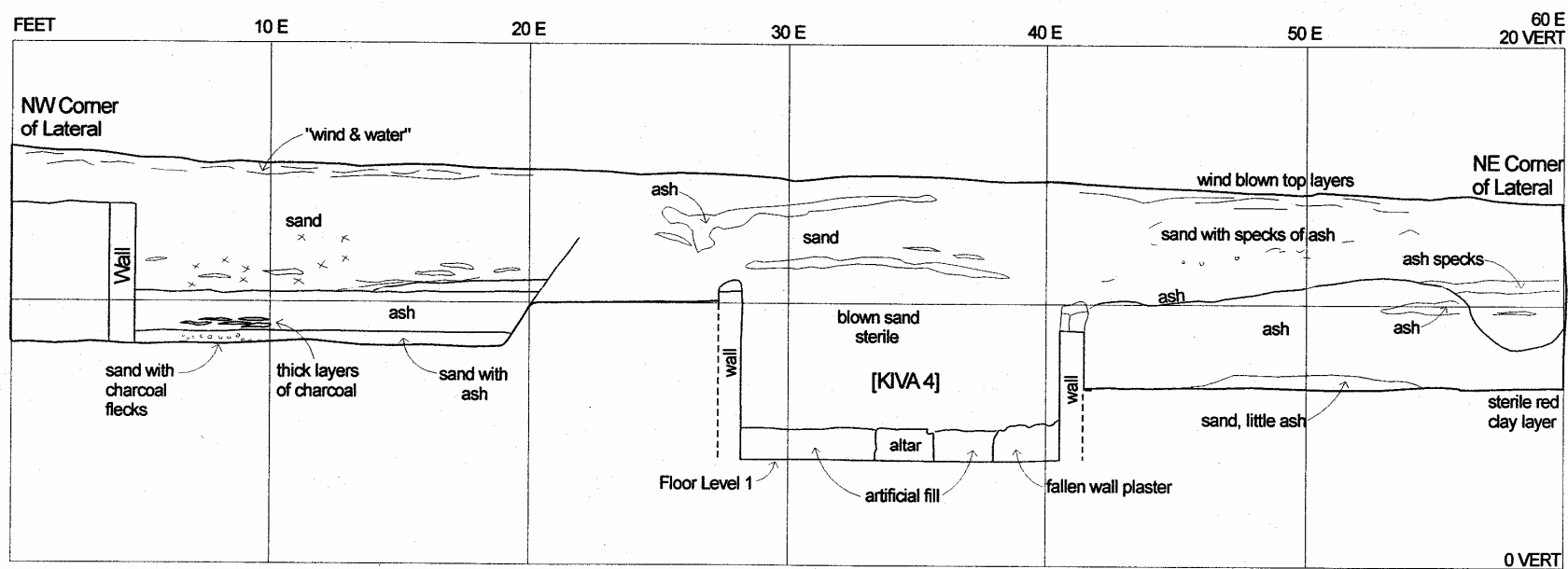


**Figure C.4.** Profile of the southern portion of the Southeast Trench. East face of the main trench, from north (left) to south (right). The 10 foot horizontal and vertical grid is a continuation of the grid shown in Figure C-3.

### **Second Lateral to the Southeast Trench**

The Second Lateral of the Southeast Trench is the northern of two laterals extending west from the Southeast Trench; the southern lateral is the First Lateral. The Second Lateral is most noteworthy for exposing Kiva 4, though it seems that the initial excavators were not aware of what they had found. On a plane table map prepared in 1955 (Catalogue No. 2003.24.14), Kiva 4 is partly shown but in red rather than black pencil—an apparent later addition. A note (in ink, again indicating a later addition) gives the Kiva 4 dimensions as 10 feet, 6 inches S (which must refer to the south wall), 6 feet 2 inches W, 10 feet 3 inches N, and 6 feet 1 inch E.

On the original profile of the lateral (the rendered version is Figure C.5), Kiva 4 is labeled “Painted Kiva 2” but that designation was also applied to Kiva 3. In addition to that kiva, Figure 5 shows a wall at the west end of the Second Lateral, but most of the deposits shown are consistent with the deposition of trash and of windblown and water-laid sediments. In general, this area was at a transition from room blocks to the midden south of the main mound.



**Figure C.5.** Profile of the north face of the Second Lateral to the Southeast Trench.