

POTTERY MOUND: THE 1957 FIELD SEASON

By

Jean H. Ballagh



Maxwell Museum Technical Series No. 10

University of New Mexico
2011

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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The first person to acknowledge, of course, is Frank Hibben, whose decision to excavate Pottery Mound as a UNM summer field school led to the discovery of its treasury of murals. For the 1957 field school, Gwinn Vivian and Natalie Vytlačil bore the daily work of guiding the students in understanding and recording their work. Gwinn Vivian and Pat (Bryan) Vivian reviewed the report and helped me sort out some confusing issues. A special thank you goes to the student excavators, who often succeeded admirably in recording their findings, and many of whom will never know the value of their contributions. Finally, in the writing of this report, I am especially grateful to Dave Phillips, the Maxwell Museum's Curator of Archaeology and series editor, for his encouragement, editing, and assistance in interpreting the students' findings.

J.H.B.

Chapter 1

INTRODUCTION

This is the third of a series of reports describing Frank Hibben's excavations at LA 416, Pottery Mound, on the Rio Puerco west of Los Lunas, New Mexico (Figures 1.1 and 1.2). Hibben carried out the work as a series of University of New Mexico field schools (in 1954 [Ballagh and Phillips 2006; Phillips and Ballagh 2008a], 1955 [Ballagh and Phillips 2008], 1957, and 1958), under a grant from the National Science Foundation (in 1960–1961), and on an occasional basis with volunteer crews (into the 1980s). In addition, in 1979 a UNM field school directed by Linda Cordell excavated a stratigraphic test of the site's north midden (see Franklin 2007, 2008, 2010). The first of these reports (Ballagh and Phillips 2006) provides background information about the site and its setting.

The 1957 field season ran from June 18 through August 2, under Hibben's direction, in a portion of the site identified as Room Block C (the southeastern rooms in Figure 1.2). The field supervisor was R. Gwinn Vivian, assisted by Natalie Vytlačil. Hibben's grade book for the 1957 field school has not been found, and it is possible that none was kept (G Vivian 2011), but notes on the field map and location maps in student notebooks indicate that at least 36 students participated. We have found 30 notebooks, which describe three trenches, 25 of the 27 excavated rooms, and two rooms in Room Block A (excavated in 1954) overlying Kiva 3. The notebooks also contain information on work on five kivas, eight burials, and two stratigraphic test units. A ninth burial was found but was destroyed by looters before it could be excavated. The notebooks of two of the seven individuals who worked on trench excavations are missing, as are those of the two students who excavated Strat Test I. However, the latter two students wrote a detailed report describing the pottery recovered from the stratigraphic test (Catalogue No. 2003.37.30; consistent with federal student privacy laws, we refer to notebooks and other student documents by catalogue numbers rather than by student names).

The room block chosen for excavation in 1957 was northeast of a system of trenches excavated in 1954 and 1955 (Figures 1.2 and 1.3). One of the three trenches dug in 1957 (Trench I) extended north from Room C-27 to just south of Kiva 5, exposing the east wall of Kiva 6. Trench II extended west from the north end of Trench I and exposed the southwest corner of Kiva 5. Trench III extended south from the southwest corner of the room block, and Trench IV was a short westward extension from a point near the south end of Trench I. Stratigraphic Test I was on the south side of Trench II; Strat Test II was on the west side of Trench I, north of Trench IV.

The excavated rooms were a sample of what may have been a block of 50 or 60 rooms. A map showing all wall alignments exposed during the four UNM field schools (including walls of rooms that were not excavated) shows that Block C extended northeast and southeast of the excavated rooms. The latter can be divided into three rough groups: Southeast (Rooms C-1 through C-8, C-22, and C-25); West (Rooms C-9 through C-14, C-23, C-24, C-26, and C-28); and Northeast (Rooms C-15 through C-21 and C-27). Each group included one room with special features, such as benches or wall decoration, that was identified as a ceremonial space (C-3, C-13, and C-17).

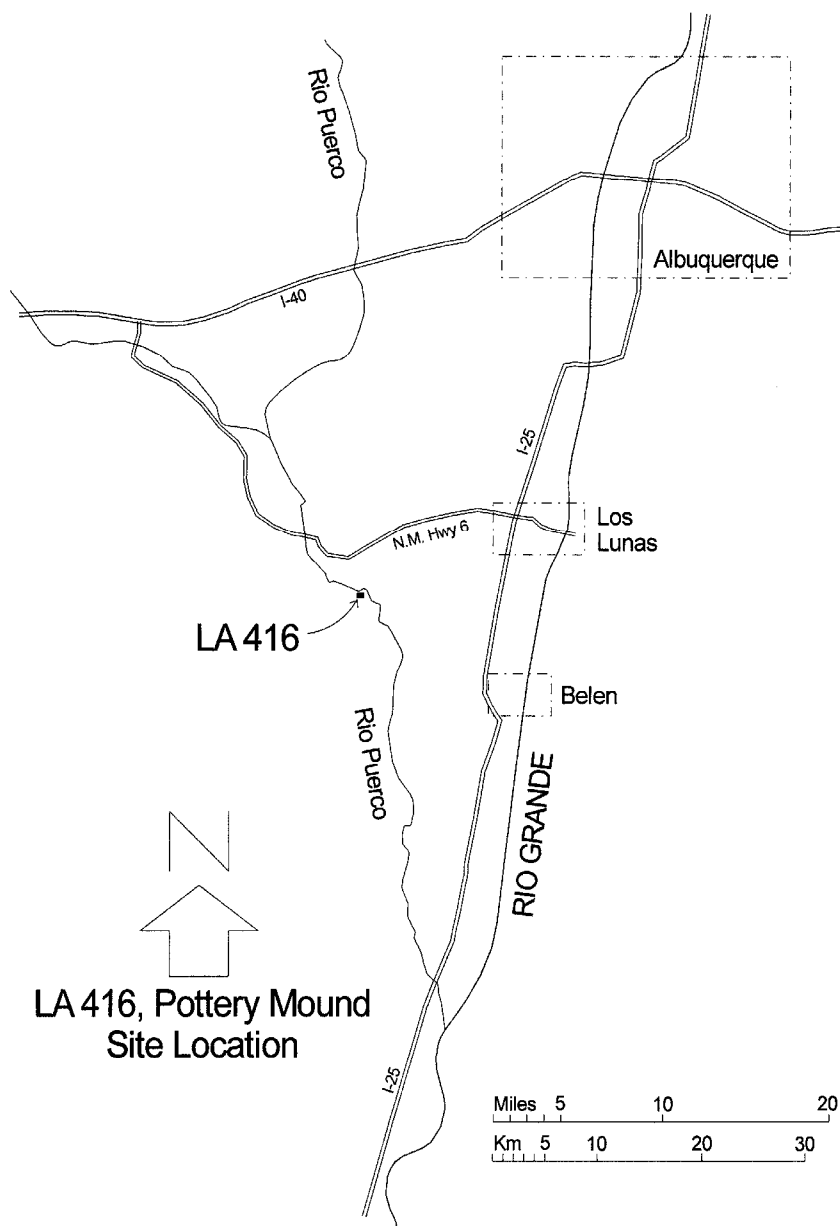


Figure 1.1. Site location.

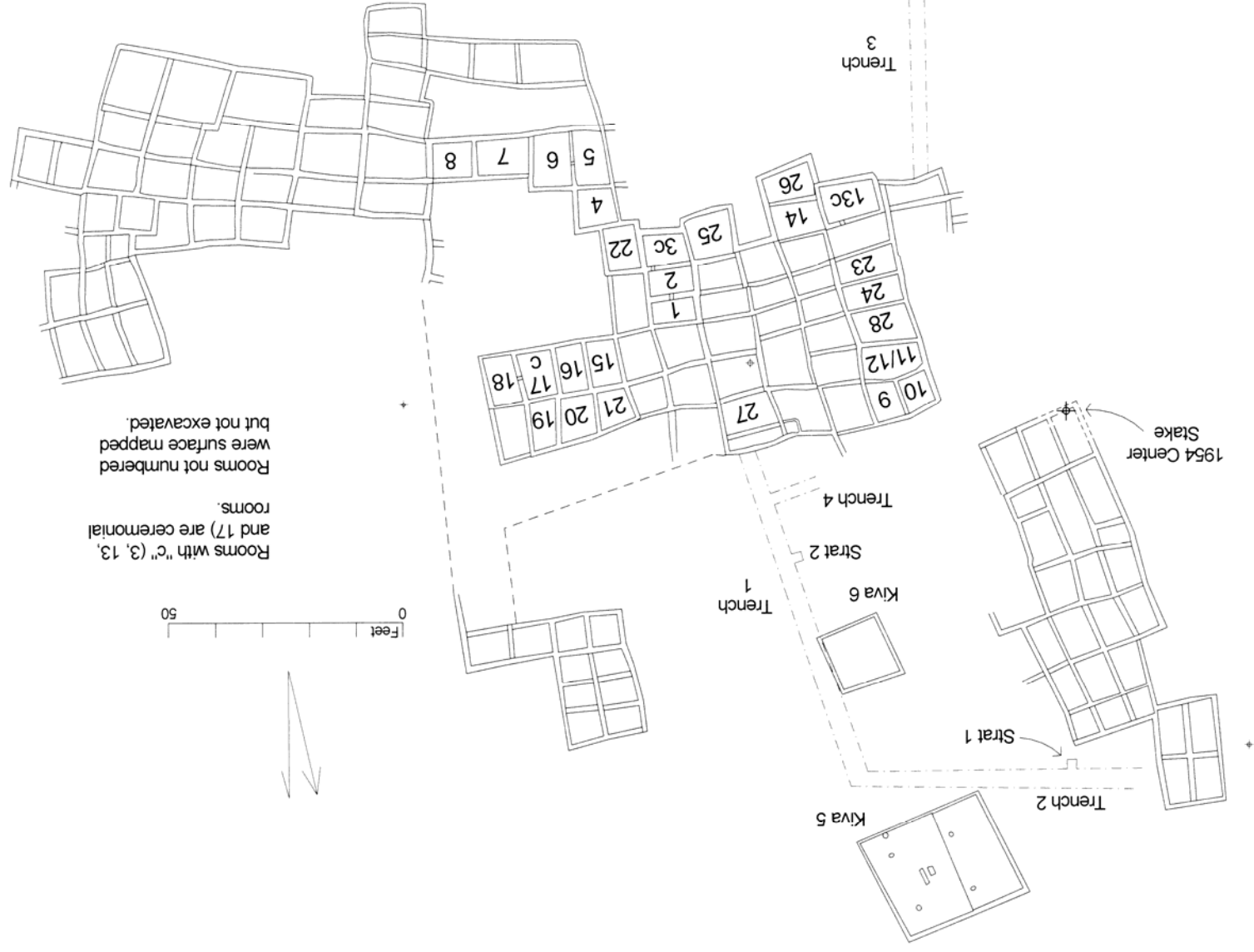


Figure 1.3. Room Block C, showing room numbers.

Although the room groups were created as a matter of analytical convenience, the scattering of ceremonial rooms in domestic areas is probably not fortuitous. Instead, they may have functioned as ceremonial and society chambers within room blocks as, for example, at Zia, Cochiti, or Zuni.

When other characteristics, such as sealed doorways and artifact assemblages, are more carefully analyzed, more rooms with ceremonial functions may be identified. Room C-6, for example, may have served as a ceremonial space at some point in the site's history, based on the presence of a sealed doorway, decorative plaster, and an artifact assemblage that included a cloud blower, a medicine stone, and other items possibly used in ceremonies.

The 1957 field school the recording of at least five layers of the murals in Kiva 2 (identified in 1954). Kivas 3 and 4 (also identified in 1954) were excavated, and Kivas 5 and 6 were identified and investigated. Kiva 5 eventually proved to be the largest kiva found at the site. Only Kiva 14 (beneath a portion of the room block excavated in 1954) approached Kiva 5 in size. (Kivas 3, 13, and 14 were all beneath later rooms.)

One student (Notebook 2003.37.1) pasted in the back of her notebook several clippings from an unidentified newspaper. The clippings include photos (posed) of students at work on the dig (two of them identified as football players) (Figure 1.4) and two articles that touched on the difficulties of the work and Frank Hibben's views on the site. Hibben hoped to identify the inhabitants' ethnicity by the end of the 1957 field session and thought that the villagers were most likely related to the Acoma and Laguna. The articles also noted the presence of a few links of Spanish chain mail (see Ellis 1955). Hibben told the students that this find did not indicate that Pottery Mound had been inhabited at the time of the Spanish *entradas*; he thought that it was abandoned by 1500. Storage rooms containing burned corn led Hibben to conjecture that the inhabitants had been attacked and burned out by nomadic tribes.

The newspaper articles also emphasized the quantity and quality of the pottery being recovered, and of course the kivas and their murals, including "two dancing figures carrying a parrot." That article remarked, "The parrot, a bird shown to come from Mexico, shows that at the early date of about 1000 to 1200 A.D. there were travelers to and from the country south of the border." Thus, even before Charles Di Peso's fieldwork at Paquimé, Hibben was thinking about possible Mexican connections at Pottery Mound. Finally, the articles mention damage to the site by the Rio Puerco, heavy summer rains, and vandalism.

In the 1954 and 1955 notebooks, Rio Grande Glaze Ware pottery types were designated by Roman numerals (Glaze I, Glaze II, etc.), reflecting the system developed at Pecos Pueblo (Kidder and Shepard 1936). In 1957 the designations were changed to A1, B2, C3, and so on, perhaps to tie the assemblage to Mera's (1933) letter-based system. For consistency with the earlier reports in this series, the earlier (Glaze I–V) designations are retained here. Some notebooks contain color drawings of sherds of particular interest.



Figure 1.4. Students in a posed photograph, published in an unidentified local newspaper. The original caption reads, in part: “SUMMER WORK: UNM football players George Gill (left) and Ronnie Morrison work beside Sally Ballenger to get in shape for the coming football season.” [They also participated fully in the work of the field school.]

A number of students worked in the kivas. Several recorded only that they had spent a day or even half a day working in a kiva, with no information about what they were doing and sometimes without identifying the kiva. In such cases, the students usually were helping other students record paintings or scrape walls to reveal new layers of paintings. The students who spent extended periods in kivas often drew what they had seen, usually in color.¹ Some of the painted elements shown in these notebook drawings do not appear in Hibben’s (1975) book on the Pottery Mound murals. Further information on the kivas can be found in P. Vivian (2007).

Over the Fourth of July weekend, two disasters struck. Pothunters attacked the site and destroyed a burial in Trench I. Although Room C-22 experienced one of the less destructive intrusions, the student excavator (Notebook 2003.37.15) wrote, “Damn pot hunters dug up my ‘getting out’ platform in the north east corner—shovel marks in my wall.” The looting was followed by a heavy rain, which did further damage.

As was the case in 1954 and 1955, the pottery assemblage included a small but consistent proportion of sherds of Acoma-Zuni and Hopi origin. One student noted that in Room C-6, 2 feet (0.6 m) of fill had accumulated before any Hopi sherds appeared (Notebook 2003.37.28).

¹ See Notebooks 2003.37.2, 37.3b, 37.5, 37.9, 37.15, 37.16, 37.23, 37.28, 37.29, 37.32, 37.33. Drawings in Notebooks 2003.37.5 and 37.16–37.33 are all from Kiva 2; others are from Kiva 4, Kiva 6, or unidentified kivas.

A husband and wife team from New York City participated in the field school, apparently as part of a vacation, as they left before the fieldwork was finished. This was unfortunate, as they were excavating one of the ceremonial rooms. They did participate in a field school trip to the Chama Valley on July 6 and 7. The woman's notes on the trip read:

First to Santa Fe and Española. Near Rio Osa we visited Te'ewi'onwikeji and a ruin sometimes called "Apache Pueblo." Near the Rio Rita ... we climbed to see a ruin high on a cliff. Also inspected an Early Man site on the Rio wash. Near the ruins of the Santa Rosa de Lima Mission built in 1637 and destroyed in 1720 we found Sankawi polychrome and Black lip potsherds. We stopped at Abiquiu Pueblo and visited the Mission church.

We found a spacious camp site near the Riana ruins. This was quite high and looked down on the Chama River. We modern city dwellers loved camping under the stars.

The next morning we drove further, up into the hills, to Cañones. More water is available there and everything looked green and gardens and crops seemed to be thriving. On top of a very steep cliff we found the fortified ruins of the old Cañones Pueblo [Notebook 2003.37.18].

This report includes two appendixes, one with pottery counts (Appendix A) and the other with animal bone counts (Appendix B). The students were not required to count stone artifacts, merely to describe those of particular interest.

Methods

The students seem to have been much better prepared this year than in 1954 and 1955, and the notebooks are easier to follow. Gwinn Vivian and Natalie Vytlačil reviewed the field notes as work progressed and wrote brief critiques and suggestions in the notebooks. Excavation procedures were rarely described, except to note that excavation was proceeding in levels. While referring to Stratigraphic Test II, the author of Notebook 2003.37.8 refers to "the screen" not being available for the first two days of work there. This is the first (and only) specific mention of use of a screen in the first three years of excavation. "Screening" was mentioned in 1955, but could have referred to hand separation of fill rather than to an actual screen.² Gwinn Vivian does not recall any screens having been used.

Most students continued an example set in the first two years, by not following the standing instruction to record measurements in English units in the field, then convert to metric in their final notes. The students' measurements are reported here as they appear in the notebooks (almost always in English units), with conversions to the other format added.

Artifacts described under "From the Field Notes" usually include: (1) pottery (worked or otherwise unusual sherds, and partial or reconstructible pots—but some students just listed such

² In the early 1970s, "shovel screening" referred to turning over and breaking up shovel loads of dirt, in a search for artifacts, before scooping that dirt into a wheelbarrow (D. Phillips, personal communication)..

items in their laboratory counts); (2) flaked stone—usually tools only, though flakes were occasionally counted (for the most part debitage was discarded), and thus the flaked stone counts are low; (3) ground stone (including larger fragments); (4) bone tools and other worked bone (all other faunal bone is summarized under “Laboratory Counts”).

For pottery identification, students were given the glaze ware rim shapes (which most of them dutifully copied into their notebooks; one added a reminder that only bowls could be identified by rim type, not jars or ollas). They were also given brief descriptions of the main Rio Grande Glaze Ware types including Pottery Mound Polychrome, of Hopi and Acoma-Zuni pottery, of Biscuit Ware, and of local Pueblo III black-on-white types (Figures 1.5 and 1.6). The recommended reference work was *Field Manual of Prehistoric Southwestern Pottery Types* (Hawley 1936). A detailed discussion of the pottery recording methods introduces Appendix A.

In 1957, a new standing instruction required students to include a plan map in each notebook, showing that student’s room, the surrounding rooms, and who was working in them. This addition was very helpful in clarifying who was doing what, where.

Several students recorded detailed, albeit sometimes cryptic, instructions on the methods to be used in the field and the laboratory. The instructions from Notebooks 2003.37.1, .4, .5, .16, .23, .29, .31, and .33 are summarized here, with clarifications from Gwinn Vivian (2011).

Basic Field Methods

Survey: the most important piece of equipment is a Brunton compass, used in conjunction with a tripod, plane table, and alidade. The Brunton compass was used to identify magnetic north, and the stadia rod (“idiot stick”) and a tape for measuring distances (G. Vivian 2011). Record the number of each point, degrees and distance to that point, any identifying remarks (e.g., NW corner, room number). Readings must be accurate, “not useful over large area.” To map the point, place a protractor on the paper, the center is the position of the compass at the site, draw a line from that center to point marked by degree recorded.

Collecting artifacts: on the bag, record the name of the excavator and the date; whether north, east, south, or west side of site; room number, level number, depth below surface. Anything on or within 1 1/2 inches (4 cm) of floor is considered floor contact, and is collected separately in small envelopes, labeled the same way bags are.

Excavation notes: record type of fill and inclusions (sand, refuse, adobe, charcoal, etc.); condition of wall(s) (whether plastered or burned); impressions on any adobe found.

Excavating burials: remove all dirt, following the bones. Clear a large area around the burial to prevent fill from falling on it, but do not undercut the remains. Watch for fabric, matting, grave goods, and nearby artifacts. Identify all bones and note orientation of burial if possible. When the burial is completely uncovered, estimate sex and age (final determination made in laboratory), draw and photograph in place (leave articulated to this point), then bag and box bones. Photograph and draw any nearby objects in place.

Pueblo III Pottery:

1000 A.D. early: black on white
Socorro B/w iron-paint was not abundant

Glaze 1-6 a-f AF preferred in Rio Grande

made from lead or copper
paint stands up.

Glaze came in 1450 A.D.

Pueblo III

1450 - glaze paint
~~black on red~~ polychromes found as well.

(for bowls only - not jars) Rim Types:

Glaze I-A:



glaze 1 + 2
mostly black on red
black on yellow

~~glaze 1 + 2~~

San Clemente: black on yellow
red interior.

Glaze 2-B: little bulge in rim



black on red
" on yellow

Polychrome - large polychrome B/y.
red exterior

Glaze III or C: polychrome - rim thickens



ticking on edge
Pronounced edge
paint sloppier

Glaze IV or D:



elongated rim
green, red, white

Glaze V-E



rim longer
sloppier paint

Glaze VI-F:



straight rim
pot dents in.

Figure 1.5. A student's notes on pottery types. From Notebook 2003.37.16.

<u>Anasazi Pottery:</u>	<u>Oxidizing ware</u> turns to red, yellowish after firing.	<u>Reducing (no-air) ware</u> turns to grey after firing.
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when glaze runs it means there's too much carbon, iron present.

Pottery - floated: white clay rubbed so hard it shines white - No slip.

decorations: hatching and triangles.

- Chaco: hatching at its height.

Wala Rosa: hatching and scrolling

Mesa Verde: tickings,

Notes on Pottery types:

Mid. Rio Grande Area: Pottery-Mound polychrome, glazeware,
lead glaze paint.
black on red on tan.
rounding bottoms.

Upper Rio Grande Area: very light weight pottery.
looks soft, matte black paint applies
on a light colored slip.
Pattern based on earlier geometric
forms.
bisquit a: painted on interior
" b: " " both sides

Hopi - from Arizona: non-glazed paint
brown-black in color
same fineness all the way through.

Jeddito: brown on yellow.

Sikyatkai: " " " with Red (polychrome)

Jeddito plain

" corrugated - for culinary purposes.

Los Lunas Smudged: culinary ware
black on interior
corrugated exterior
Micaceous or non-micaceous
wash board or plain.

Zuni-Acoma Glazes: polychromes - exterior:
white paint
red matte paint
green glaze

Carbon and Iron paints: black and white - non-glazed
for decorative purposes: copper ^{used} for paints - glazed.

Figure 1.6. A student's notes on pottery types, continued. From Notebook 2003.37.16.

Photography: always include something pointing north (an arrow or a trowel) and something to indicate size (pen, measuring tape, or both). If possible, use a board with plastic letters to indicate site, room number, and date. It is best to have the entire area being photographed in either the sun or the shade; sun is best for features, shade is best for petroglyphs. Before photographing, sweep the area clean so that no debris or footprints appear in the photos. In this year, a 4X5 Speed Graphic. Steel scaffolding was used to permit overhead shots.

Preservation

Bone: coat cleaned bones with mixture of dry Alvar³ and acetone; the acetone permits the mixture to penetrate the bone. Coat as soon as possible after exposure to prevent cracking; if the specimen is fragile, coat before removing from matrix, then coat again when cleaned.

Wood and charcoal: use a cheese grater to grate paraffin into white gasoline, as much as will dissolve into the gasoline. If the material is fragile, coat up to three times before removing; wrap with gauze and tie as tightly as possible with string, then coat again. The gasoline evaporates, leaving the paraffin on the specimen; excess paraffin can be removed with a trowel.

Fabric: coat with Alvar solution or (preferably) canned plastic spray⁴. Glue to something flat and solid—wood or cardboard—using Ambroid.⁵

Paintings: clean as soon as possible, using light brush strokes, then immediately spray with canned plastic⁶ to hold the moisture in the wall and prevent flaking. Keep shaded to prevent or retard drying. Use jacketing, plastic, or pins to keep the painted plaster from falling off the wall. Jacketing is done in large sections, with layers of toilet paper or cheesecloth alternating with layers of plaster of Paris.

Laboratory Methods

Tag specimens and clean them with a soft brush.

Cataloguing pottery: record the cultural area, how many sherds found, their location, whether jar or bowl, width and depth in centimeters, condition, decoration (include a photo or drawing), and how obtained. Coding system: letters for the cultural area, numbers for types of items, e.g., “BPM 10/1” stands for Pottery Mound site, pottery, 1st specimen.⁷ Write catalogue number on sherds in India ink and cover the number with Alvar.

³ A brand name for polyvinyl acetal resin used as a cement or consolidant.

⁴ Neither G. Vivian nor P. Vivian (who worked at the site in 1955 and 1958) remembers use of canned plastic (G. Vivian 2011).

⁵ A brand name for a cellulose-based liquid cement.

⁶ Neither Gwinn nor Pat Bryan Vivian has any recollection of using canned plastic

⁷ At the time, this was the standard catalogue system, in use since the 1930s. At Pottery Mound, the “B” stands for New Mexico and “PM” stands for Pottery Mound.

Restoration of pottery: wash sherds carefully (the method to be used in washing was not recorded). Use Alvar—but not too much—on both edges, hold, put in sand box for 15 minutes to set. If necessary, use acetone to rub over cracks carefully to remove excess glue, or to unglue. Write the catalogue number on the bowl in India ink; cover with Alvar.

Definitions

The students were also provided with a list of definitions for common terms such as mano, metate, ramada, etc. The following were recorded in Notebook 2003.37.33:

Gypsum: white pigment mixed with adobe.

Tierra blanca: gypsum (this is the term Hibben used for white wall plaster).⁸

Vega: roof beam (spelled this way throughout the notebooks—but a *vega* is a prairie, while a *viga* is a roof beam [Cobos 1983]).

Chalcedony: various colors of “chipping stones.”

Chert: black chalcedony (also called “flint” in 1954 and 1955).

Basalt: dull volcanic glass (in contrast to the glossy obsidian).

Lava (rock): very porous (vesicular basalt).

Slab basalt: rings (used to make rings? No further explanation was given).

Quartzite: sandstone crystallized, used for coarse chipping materials.

Caliche: hard, coarse clay of the Puerco region, used for adobe; white when found in nature.

⁸ There is some confusion here—more likely, “gypsum” was the white pigment mixed with adobe to make *tierra blanca*.

Chapter 2

ROOM DESCRIPTIONS

Room C-1 (Notebook 2003.37.3a)

Room C-1 was in the southeast section of the room block excavated in 1957, with Room C-2 to the south and unexcavated rooms on the other three sides. The student did not describe his room. Instead, for each day of work he drew the level he had reached, listed all artifacts found, and indicated their locations on that day's plan. He sometimes gave his scale as 1 inch (2.54 cm) = 1 foot (0.3 m), sometimes as 1 grid square = 3 inches (7 cm), and sometimes both.¹ Measurements provided on certain illustrations, and comparisons with Rooms C-2 and C-3 south of Room C-1, make it clear that 1 square = 3 inches is the correct scale. At the level of the floor (8 feet [2.4 m] below the ground surface), the dimensions of the room were 126 inches (320 cm) east-west and 66 inches (168 cm) north-south, an area of 57.8 square feet (5.4 m²). The walls were 15 to 18 inches (38 to 46 cm) thick.

Excavation

Excavation to 1 foot (0.3 m) below the modern surface revealed sandy fill containing sherds, flaked stone (including 20 pieces of debitage), and ground stone. A large chunk of adobe was present in the room's southwest quadrant. An area of softer sand, in the north-central portion of the room, contained no sherds. At this level the south wall bowed into the room.

Between 1 and 2 feet (0.3 to 0.6 m) the fill continued to be mostly sand, with thin layers of clay and sparse charcoal. The area of softer sand continued into this level, and multiple large pieces of adobe 8 inches (20 cm) thick extended across the room from north to south, just east of the center of the room. Far fewer artifacts were found in this level. Five pairs of viga holes, from 3 to 9 inches (7 to 23 cm) in diameter, were exposed in the north and south walls between the surface and the 1 1/2 foot (0.5 m) level.

The sandy fill continued down to 3 feet (0.9 m) below the surface. At 2 feet 6 inches (0.76 m), more 8 inch (20 cm) thick chunks of adobe appeared in the east half and northwest quadrant of the room. A "block" of adobe about 1 foot (0.3 m) long, 6 inches (15 cm) wide, and 1 foot (0.3 m) thick was also found in this level, against the west wall. At a depth of 3 feet (0.9 m) no more large pieces of adobe were seen, other than the "block" at the west wall and a small piece of burned adobe. Artifacts were rare. The soft sand continued at this depth, as did the bowing of the south wall, but the latter was less prominent.

The bottom of the adobe "block" was found at a depth of 3 feet 6 inches (1.1 m). Against (and extending into?) the south wall, midway between the center of the room and the southeast corner, was a cluster of burned willow and other roofing material, as well as burned bone fragments and

¹ The student was also inconsistent about giving dimensions in inches or in feet, or in decimal or other rational fractions. The dimensions are provided as he recorded them.

a burned cob. Artifacts included a few sherds and bones. At 4 feet (1.2 m), flecks of charcoal were found in the sandy fill, but very few artifacts (most were pottery). Wood ash was present below the area with the burned roofing material. The deposit of soft sand continued down to this level, but no deeper.

Two human bones were found between 3 and 4 feet (0.9 to 1.2 m) below the surface. One was a rib or rib fragment. The other was an almost complete mandible from a male about 38 years old. Only the incisors were missing.

The nature of the fill between 4 feet and 6 feet (1.2 to 1.8 m) was not recorded. The quantity and variety of artifacts increased and included pottery, flaked stone, ground stone, animal bone, eggshell, and wood. The wood was a piece of rotted juniper, 3/4 inch (1.9 cm) in diameter. A fragment of *tierra blanca* was found in this level, and more adobe appeared along the east half of the north wall and in the northeast corner of the room. The bowing-in of the south wall was no longer indicated on illustrations.

Fewer artifacts were found between 6 feet and 8 feet (1.8 to 2.4 m). The fill contained pottery, ground stone, animal bone, two pieces of burned sandstone, and a second piece of rotten wood (9 inches long by 1.5 inches in diameter [23 by 3.8 cm]). Chunks of fallen adobe 8 to 20 inches (20 to 51 cm) thick were found in the northeast corner (according to the student's sketch) or the northwest corner (according to the written description).

The floor of Room C-1 was 8 feet (2.4 m) below the ground surface (Figure 2.1). The west half of the floor was covered with rain-washed adobe, as was a small area along the east half of the north wall. Most of the east half of the room was covered with a 1/4 inch (6 mm) thick layer containing sherds, willow-twigg charcoal, and burned corn. This deposit was 2 inches (5 cm) thick along the south and east walls. Two pieces of rotted wood, 1.5 inches (3.8 cm) in diameter, were in the northeast quadrant, 15 inches (38 cm) from the north wall.

The fully exposed north and south walls (Figures 2.2–2.5) show that, in addition to the matching viga holes, a filled doorway was in the north wall and a post hole was in the south wall. If the student's elevations of the walls are to scale, the doorway was 30 inches (76 cm) high by 13 to 14 inches (33 to 36 cm) wide, and the post hole was 6 inches (15 cm) in diameter. Like the doorway, the viga holes in the north wall had been filled and plastered. A burned bark imprint was visible in the post hole in the south wall.

Artifacts

From the Field Notes

In addition to sherds, flakes, and animal bone, 28 artifacts were recorded from the fill and floor contact in Room C-1. Seventeen were ground stone, four were flaked stone, and three were restorable ceramic vessels. Single specimens of bone and shell were found, along with a concretion and a piece of "uranium ore" (carnotite? Or perhaps just limonite?).

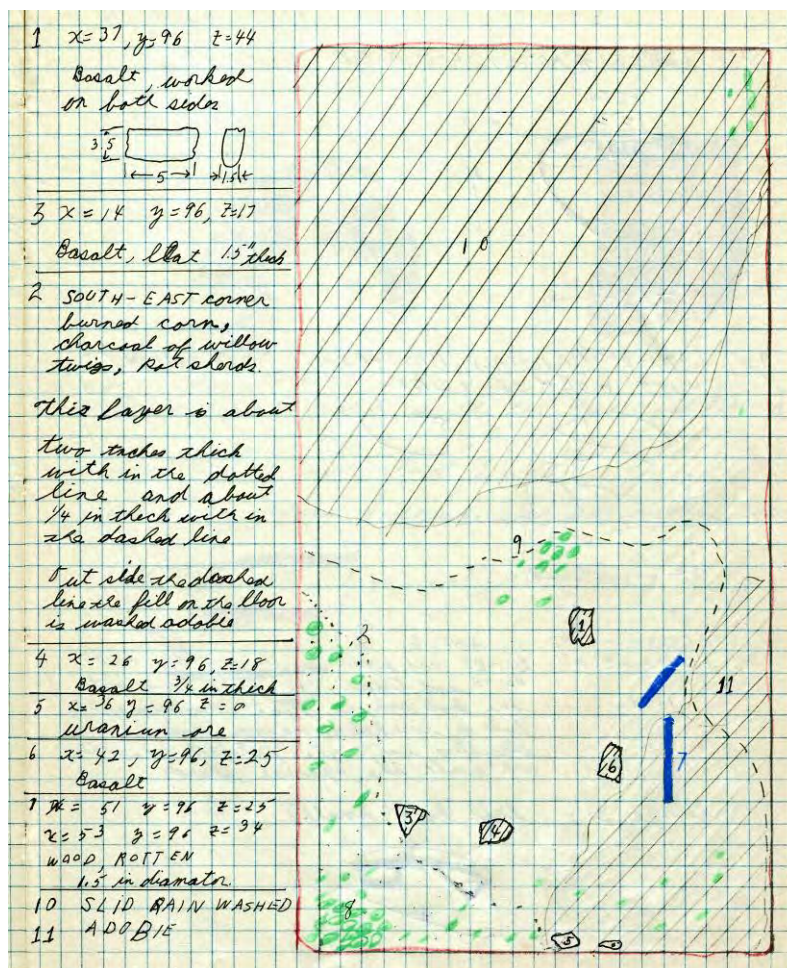


Figure 2.1. Room C-1, exposed floor. North is to the right.

The top foot of fill yielded three pieces of worked white sandstone and three ground stone artifacts. The latter were an arrow shaft straightener, a broken mano with a triangular cross section, and nine fragments of a metate. The mano was 2 inches (5 cm) wide and 1.5 inches (4 cm) thick at the apex of the triangle; the length was not recorded.

Between 1 and 2 feet (0.3 and 0.6 m), the student noted two large sherds; one was from a plain utility ware vessel with micaceous paste, the other from a polychrome olla. Three pieces of flaked stone and two shoulder blades (or fragments) were found as well. A single metate fragment was found.

Between 2 and 3 feet (0.6 and 0.9 m), the sparse artifacts were mostly sherds. Two obsidian flakes, three pieces of sandstone (burned red on one side), and one "cat" jaw bone were also found.

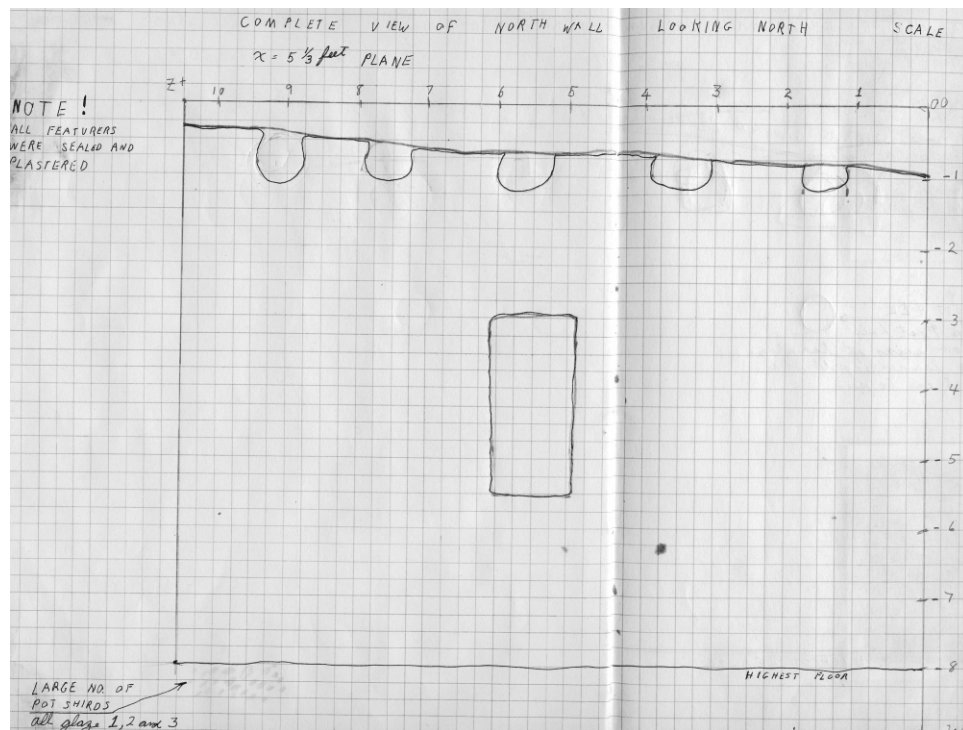


Figure 2.2. Drawing of Room C-1, north wall, looking north.

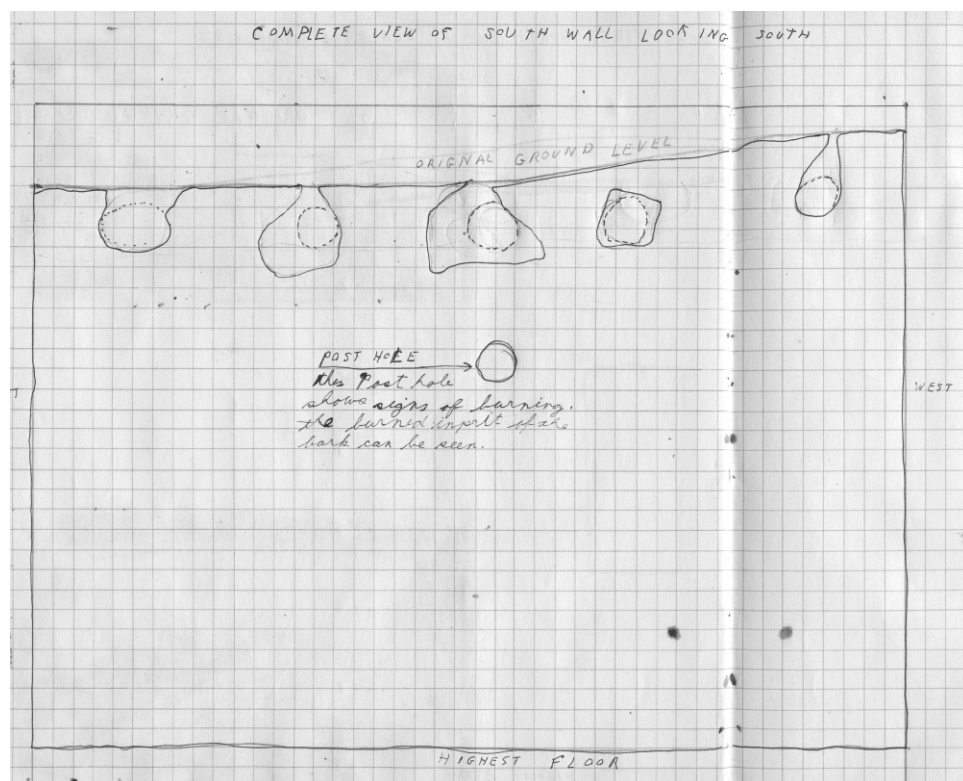


Figure 2.3. Drawing of Room C-1, south wall, looking south.



Figure 2.4. Room C-1, interior of south wall, looking south.



Figure 2.5. Room C-1, exterior of south wall, looking north. The foreground is actually Room C-2 and shows that room's north wall. The north wall of Room C-1, with its sealed viga holes, can be seen near the top of the picture.

The number and variety of artifacts increased between 4 and 6 feet (1.2 to 1.8 m). In addition to pottery, flakes, and animal remains (including eggshell; see Laboratory Counts, below), three utilized flakes, five ground stone items, and an iron concretion (2 inches [5 cm] in diameter) were found at this level. Three sandstone flakes had been used as “knife sharpeners.” Three of the ground stone artifacts were basalt. The 16 recorded pieces of flaked stone included seven pieces of chalcedony, five of sandstone, and two each of obsidian and petrified wood.

Between 6 and 8 feet (1.8 to 2.4 m), the fill contained a fragment of a one-hand mano.

Artifacts at floor contact included decorated and culinary pottery, stone and bone tools, a shell bead, and a piece of wood. A deposit of Glaze I, II, and III sherds was found in the room’s northwest corner, extending beneath the north wall (which raises a red flag about the student’s understanding of the room). Three (perhaps more) restorable or partly restorable vessels were also found on the room floor. One was an olla 18 inches (46 cm) in diameter and 13.5 inches (34.3 cm) tall, with a 2.5 inch (6.4 cm) tall neck and a 6.5 inch (16.5 cm) diameter opening. This vessel was found in the room’s southeast corner (in the layer of burned material). A second vessel was an “olla bottom” with a worked edge on one sherd (a vessel bottom recycled into a bowl?). This item was 10.5 inches (26.7 cm) in diameter and 2 inches (5 cm) tall, and was found near the center of the room (also with the burned material). A description, “Acoma-Zuni glaze and paint with Pottery Mound paste and temper,” seems to apply to these vessels. A Glaze II black-on-yellow bowl, 12 inches (30 cm) in diameter, was the third vessel. Its horizontal provenience was not recorded. Three large decorated sherds were also found.

One of the flaked stone specimens was a chalcedony scraper with a heavy red stain. Both of the short edges were worked.

The ground stone specimens were four basalt fragments, all found in the east half of the room. One was worked on both sides. The piece of “uranium ore” was found near the center of the east wall.

Other items recovered from the floor were a “snail” shell bead and a bone awl.

Laboratory Counts

Pottery

Of the room assemblage total, Room C-1 contained 2.8 percent (565 sherds). One-third of the room assemblage was utility/culinary ware. Over half (56.6 percent) was Rio Grande Glaze Ware,² including three sherds of Pottery Mound Polychrome; 26.5 percent was Glaze I. Acoma-Zuni sherds accounted for 5.8 percent, no Hopi sherds were recorded. One sherd was Biscuit Ware. Unidentified/undecorated sherds were 3.4 percent of the room assemblage.

² The students’ tallies of this ware distinguished between San Clemente, Largo, and Pottery Mound Polychrome (referred to in the text as “glaze polychromes”) and numbered types (Glaze I-VI). Polychrome sherds not assigned to named types may also have been swept into the numbered types.

Faunal Remains

Only 26 identified specimens (0.5 percent of the analyzed room block faunal assemblage) were recorded from Room C-1. Nine were jackrabbit, and four each were deer and duck; no more than two were recorded for four other taxa. Three bones and some fragments were not identified.

Room C-2 (Notebook 2003.37.33)

Room C-2 was south of Room C-1 and north of Room C-3, in the southeast section of the room block. No work was done in the rooms to the east and west. Room C-2 measured 10 feet (3.0 m) east-west by 6 1/4 feet (1.9 m) north-south (62.5 ft²; 5.8 m²). The walls separating Room C-2 from Rooms C-1 and C-3 were 11 1/2 to 13 1/2 inches (29 to 34 cm) wide.

Excavation

In the first few inches below the surface, the plaster on the west and south walls was painted white. The west wall was rough and appeared burned, and the clay was reddened. The south wall was smoother. No paint was observed on the north wall. At that depth, the east wall was not yet defined. A mass of white gypsum was found in the east half of the room. Corresponding with the drawings showing that the upper portion of the south wall of Room C-1 bowed inward, the north wall of Room C-2 bowed outward.

At first, the fill was a soft sand that made the walls easy to distinguish. Eight inches (20 cm) below the ground surface, the fill became damp. The sand was harder in the center of the room. Part of the north wall, near the northwest corner of the room, had fallen over and was lying in the fill. Charred pieces of roof fall were found along the north, west, and south walls, and the fill included charcoal.

At a depth of 2 feet (0.6 m), in notes on the south end of the room, the east wall is mentioned for the first time, in connection with gypsum “in the wall.” The student found adobe with reed imprints (3 1/4 by 1 1/2 by 1 inch; 8.3 by 3.8 by 2.5 cm) and wall fall along the south wall.

At this depth, a viga hole was found in the north wall, at the northeast corner of the room. Adobe was abundant in this corner. Four other holes were spaced across the same wall, at slightly greater depths (Figure 2.6). All appeared to have been covered with adobe. Three holes in the south wall (Figure 2.7) did not align with the holes in the north wall (which instead aligned with holes in the north wall of Room C-1). The south wall had a filled doorway, next to the southeast corner of the room (Figure 2.8).

In the western third of the room, the fill was still soft sand. The rest of the fill varied from “heavy” sand in the center of the room to almost solid adobe on the east side (especially in the northeast corner). A mass of adobe 2 1/2 feet (0.75 m) long was found along the south wall. Layers of plaster along the top central portion of the south wall were, from the surface down, white, plain, black, and plain.

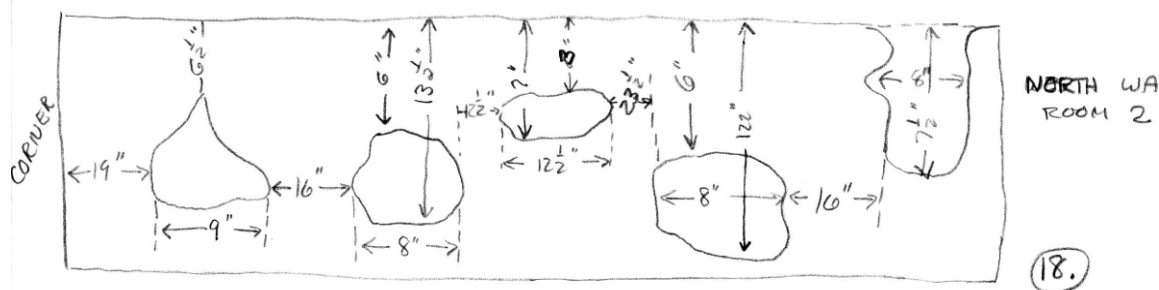


Figure 2.6. Room C-2, viga holes in north wall.

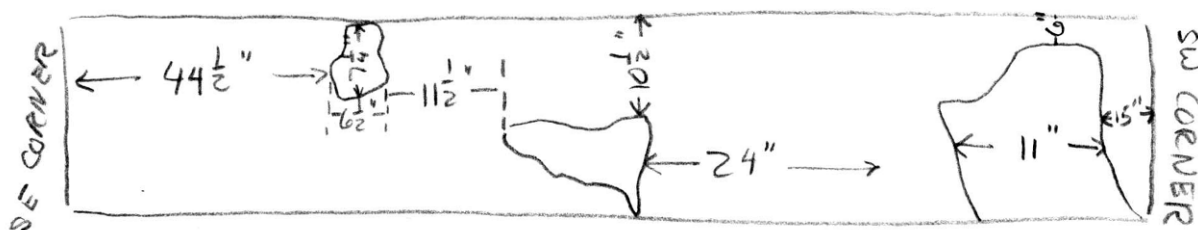


Figure 2.7. Room C-2, viga holes in south wall.

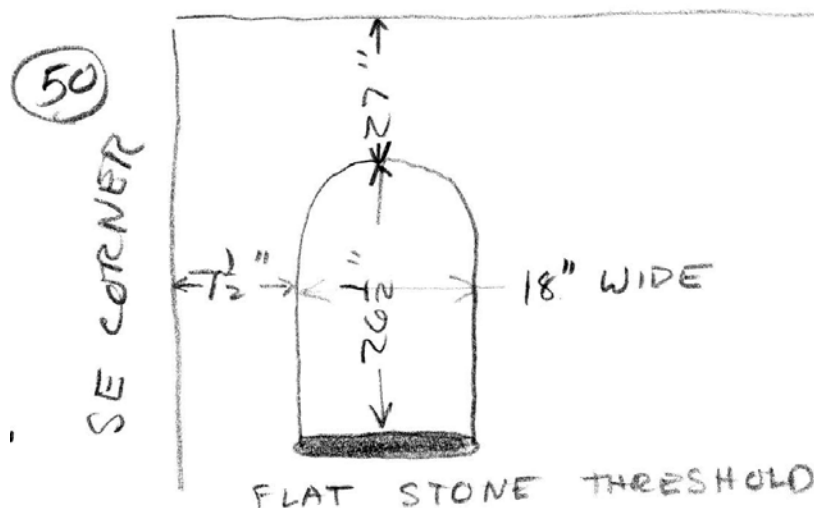


Figure 2.8. Room C-2, doorway in south wall.

At 30 to 36 inches (76 to 91 cm), the fill was sandy and soft except along the north wall, where it was quite hard. This wall was blackened from about the 2 foot (0.6 m) level down. By this point in the fieldwork, the plaster observed on the other walls had been washed off by a rainstorm.

In the southwest corner, a mass or projection of adobe first observed at about 2 feet (0.6 m) below the surface continued down to 4 feet (1.2 m). About six layers of plaster fell away easily

from the wall, exposing a lower burned wall. Masses of red adobe were found in this area, At this depth the fill was damp and hard.

A mass of charcoal was found at a depth of 30 inches (76 cm), in the southwest corner of the room. At a depth of 35 inches (89 cm), near the west wall (just north of the southwest corner of the room), were sherds from a large utility ware bowl, a mass of red clay, and an ash deposit.

The west wall was removed down to 4 feet (1.2 m), with adobe left at the edges for steps. The plaster went “right into the edges” of the filled doorway in the south wall. The sealed doorway (Figure 2.8) was flush with the north wall of Room C-3.

Between 4 and 6 feet (1.2 to 1.8 m) there were few potsherds and animal bones, but masses of burned maize were found along the east and west walls. The northwest corner contained a concentrated mass of fallen adobe, a small amount of green pigment, and maize, including a burned 12 row cob. At 5 1/2 feet (1.7 m), “the wall” was “greenish” and damp.

The floor of Room C-2 was first exposed in the southwest corner of the room, 83 inches (210 cm) from the surface. That portion of the floor was covered with a layer of refuse, including animal bone and pieces of sandstone. The surface of the floor was gray and uneven. Clearing the floor was difficult, as the overlying fill was hard clay. The materials on the floor included a mass of “feldspar,” an 8 row corncob, and numerous bones.

Two fire pits were in the floor (Figure 2.9). One began 3 inches (7.5 cm) from the center of the south wall; this fire pit was 18 1/2 inches (47 cm) long (east-west), 12 inches (30 .5 cm) wide, and 8 inches (20 cm) deep. The other, in the northeast quadrant of the room and beginning 4 inches (10 cm) from the north wall, was 18 inches (46 cm) long (north-south), 10 1/2 inches (27 cm) wide, and 6 inches (15 cm) deep. No information about their fill or interiors was recorded.

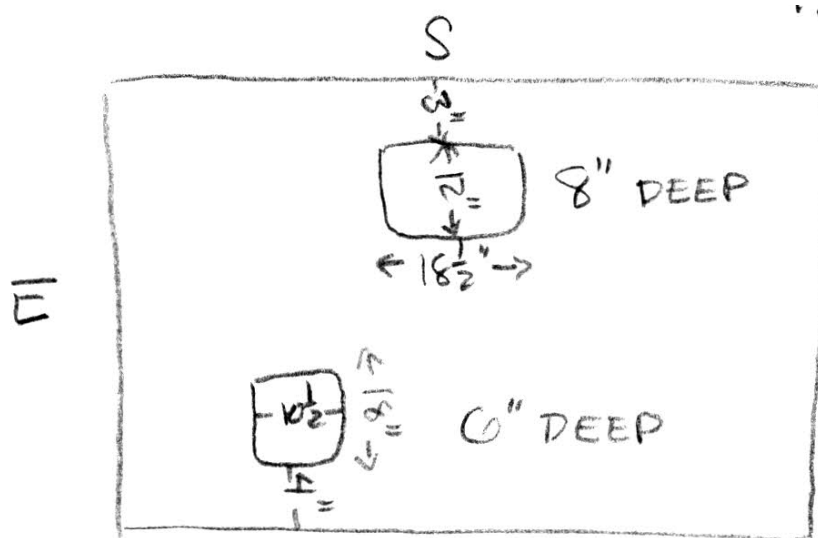


Figure 2.9. Room C-2, fire pits. North is to the bottom.

On the last day of fieldwork, the student reported that the north wall divided what had been one room into Rooms C-1 and C-2 (perhaps based on the abutments of the north wall with the east and west walls). She stated that she had not reached the bottom of any of the walls. At 3 inches (8 cm) below the floor, the fill was hard and contained bits of charcoal. The excavation of Room C-2 ended at this point. The student provided final east-west and north-south cross sections of the room, indicating some stratigraphy and locations of artifacts (Figure 2.10).

Artifacts

From the Field Notes

Ten of the 23 artifacts recorded in this room were stones, two of them described as worked and one with ocher on the surface. The only grinding stone mentioned was a single mano fragment. Four of the artifacts were flaked stone, four were bone or possibly bone, and three were pots or sherds. One artifact's material was not recorded.

Among the artifacts found on the surface and in the first 8 inches (20 cm) of fill were sherds (some of them large), flaked stone, ground stone, and possible raw materials. Individually recorded items included a possible mano fragment, an unidentified fragment of worked stone, and various stones and minerals. The last included a blue-green mineral (1/4 by 3/8 inch [0.6 by 1.0 cm]), "yellow ocher" (limonite?), and a small mass of soft green clay. The collected sherds included a pot handle. Other items included a fragment of animal long bone, an unidentified burned bone, charred pieces of small branches or twigs, some 1 inch (2.5 cm) long red twigs, and a burned corncob.

Between 8 inches and 2 feet, gypsum and small nodules of gray pigment and "yellow ocher" were found. Faunal remains included deer, rabbit, and turkey bones. A corncob was found near the room's northwest corner.

Between the surface and 2 feet, an artifact described as "a bear amulet" was found.

Artifacts at a depth of 2 feet (0.6 m) included a flat rock (5 1/2 by 3 1/8 by 1/2 inch [14 by 8 by 1.25 cm]) with a worked sharp edge. Three masses of gray pigment and one of darker material, a small amount of a yellow substance, and a mineral specimen were found as well. A bobcat claw was found in the east half of the room. Unidentified animal bone, two sherds from the same pot, and some charred wood were also recorded.

Between 2 1/2 and 3 feet (0.6 to 0.75 m) were a piece of sandstone and a hard, rounded rock (1 3/4 inches [4.5 cm] diameter) striped with red and yellow ocher (according to the student working in Room C-5, "some sort of volcanic rock"). A possibly reconstructible utility ware vessel was found at a depth of 35 inches (89 cm). Other items at this depth included a maize cob with 12 to 14 rows and a turkey tibia.

key:

yellow ochre X	ashes
feldspar \diamond	charcoal
gypsum \oplus	stones (of large size) \odot
adobe *	

The north wall was added later to divide what was one room into two rooms, #1 and 2. I have not reached the bottom of any of the walls. Potsherds and small charcoal bits still appear 3" below the floor, which fill is hard. See diagram 50 for the doorway on the south wall, diagram 26 for the vega holes in the south wall, and diagram 18 for those in the north wall. (Diagram 28 also shows vega holes in south wall.)

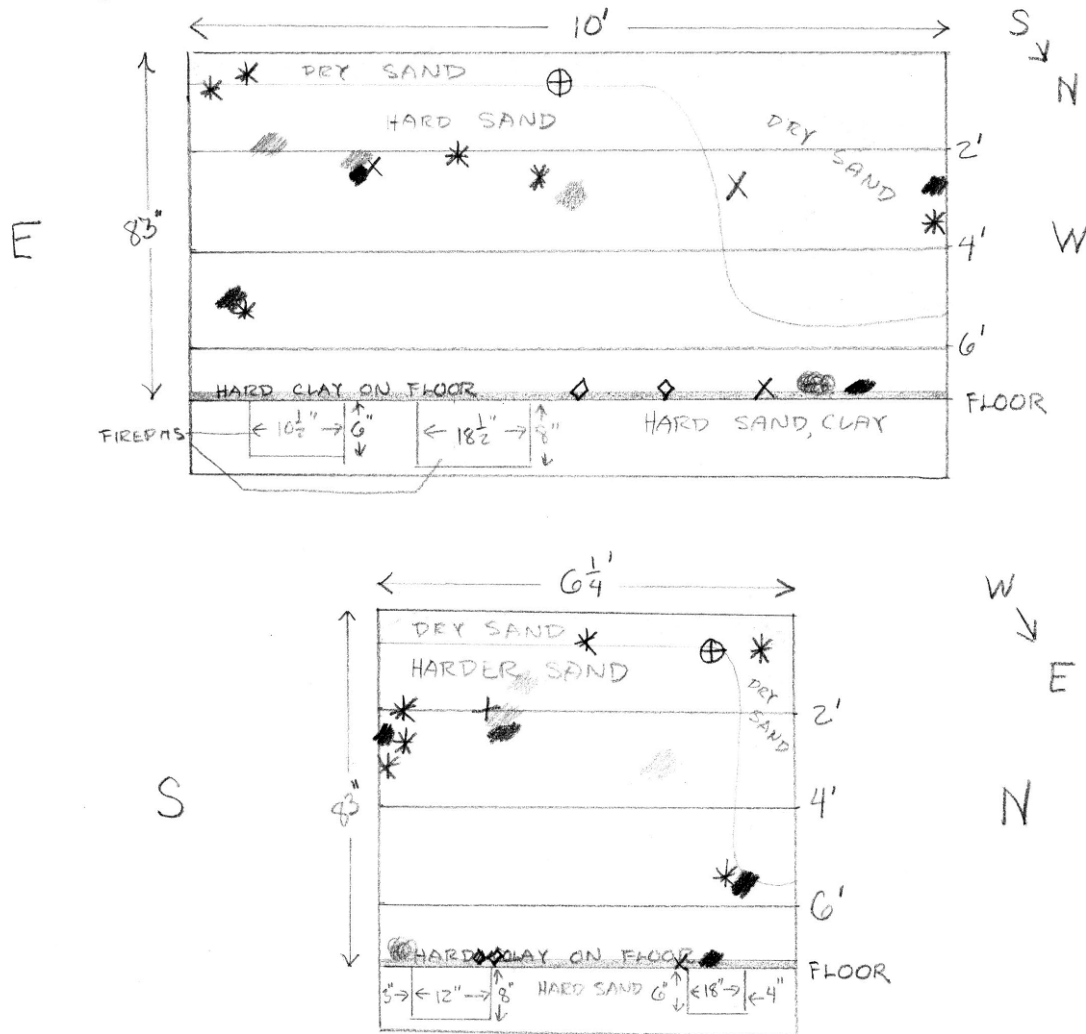


Figure 2.10. Room C-2, profiles.

A highly polished awl of “black stone” or bone was found between 2 and 4 feet (0.6 to 1.2 m) down. A chalcedony scraper was found between 4 and 6 feet (1.2 to 1.8 m), and a bone awl and a chert scraper were at 5 1/2 feet (1.7 m).

Several artifacts, including tools, were found on the floor, 83 inches (211 cm) below the ground surface. The tools were two chalcedony scrapers (no dimensions recorded) and a bone flaking tool (2 3/4 inches [7 cm] long). Other items were sherds from a single pot, a basalt rock, a large piece of sandstone and smaller fragments of the same material, and a tubular bone bead.

Laboratory Counts

Pottery

Room C-2 yielded 5.6 percent (1,105) of the sherds identified in the laboratory. Utility/culinary ware accounted for 31.7 percent of the room assemblage. Unidentified/undecorated sherds were almost as numerous, at 27.2 percent. Rio Grande Glaze Wares accounted for 37.5 percent of this assemblage; 8.7 percent was identified as Glaze I, and Glaze II and Glaze III made up the rest. From the student’s descriptions, a number of the unidentified/undecorated sherds may have been glaze ware. Twenty-one sherds were Acoma-Zuni, 13 were Hopi, two were Biscuit Ware, and two were Socorro Black-on-white.

Faunal Remains

Sixty-seven animal bones or bone fragments were recorded for Room C-2, 1.2 percent of the assemblage from the room block. The room assemblage was unusual in that deer bones made up 30 percent of the elements (20 bones) from C-2. Only Room C-4 (see below) had a higher proportion of deer bones. In addition, the assemblage contained four elk bones. As in most rooms, jackrabbit (22.4 percent) and cottontail (11.9 percent) made up the bulk of the smaller bones. Another unusual feature of this assemblage was its grouse bones (9 percent), which did not appear in any other assemblage. Turkey accounted for 7.5 percent; three bones were from unknown birds. Only one bone could not be classified.

Room C-3 (Notebook 2003.37.5)

Room C-3 was one of three rooms in Block C identified as having a ceremonial function. The room was in the southeast portion of the room block excavated in 1957, with Room C-2 to the north, Room C-25 to the west, Room C-22 to the east, and an unexcavated room to the south. At the ground surface the north wall was 132 inches (335 cm) long, the east wall was 76 inches (193 cm) long, the south wall was 130 inches (330 cm) long, and the west wall was 84 inches long (213 cm) (72.8 ft²; 6.7 m²). The thickness of the walls ranged from 11 inches (at the center of the north wall) to 14 inches (at the south end of the east wall) (Figure 2.11). The room to the south was not excavated, so the thickness of the south wall was not determined.

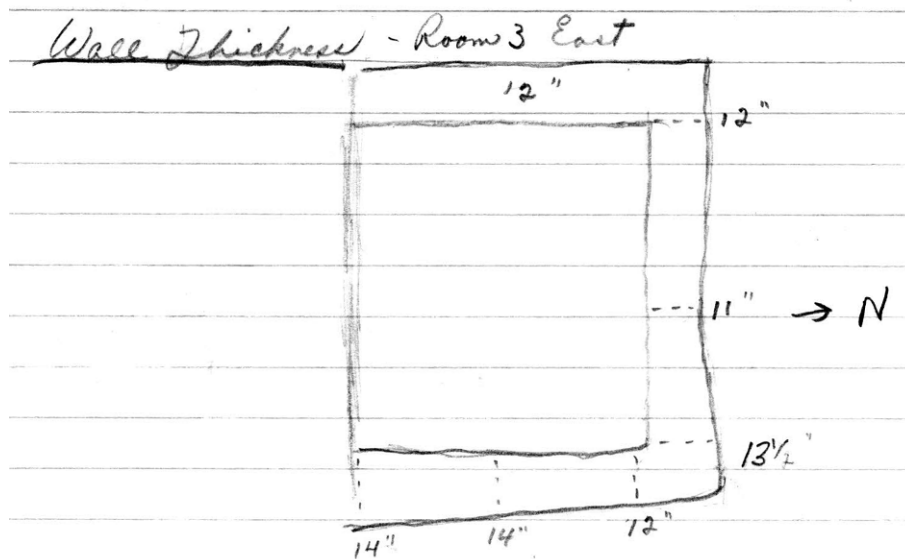


Figure 2.11. Room C-3, showing wall thicknesses. North is to the right.

Excavation

Artifacts at the surface of this room (sparse compared to nearby rooms) consisted of sherds and two small scrapers. Excavation down to 4 inches (10 cm) revealed white plaster on the north wall. The fill at this level was a mix of adobe and sand with plentiful charcoal, especially in the southeast corner of the room, as well as a few sherds and burned pieces of juniper and willow. Some of the chunks of adobe in the fill bore impressions of willow sticks, and others had beam impressions or embedded pieces of burned wood. A chunk of soft green clay was found in the northeast corner of the room.

At 6 inches a one-hand mano and five large, flat basalt rocks were found against or near the east wall, on what was determined to be a floor. One of these items was embedded in the floor. A quantity of burned reeds and wood, as well as small pieces of maize cobs, were in this area. At the west end of the room was a piece of charred beam 1 3/4 inches (4.5 cm) in diameter. The fill continued to consist primarily of sand, adobe chunks, and charcoal, including a piece of burned wood, with few artifacts. The floor was 1 inch (2.5 cm) thick. At this level the dimensions of the room were the same as at the surface.

In her summary, the student reported two viga holes in the room's north wall, corresponding with two of the holes in the north wall of Room C-2 but not with those in the south wall of that room. She suggested that Room C-3 was not occupied at the same time as Rooms C-1 and C-2. These viga holes are not illustrated or mentioned elsewhere in the notebook.

A fire pit was present in the southeast quadrant of Floor 1, 32 inches (81 cm) from the east wall, 34 inches (86 cm) from the north wall, and 28 inches (71 cm) from the south wall (Figures 2.12 and 2.13). The fire pit had been sealed, and the floor on the west side of the pit was broken up. When fully excavated, the fire pit measured 21 1/2 inches (55 cm) east-west, 13 inches (33 cm) north-south, and 8 inches (20 cm) deep.

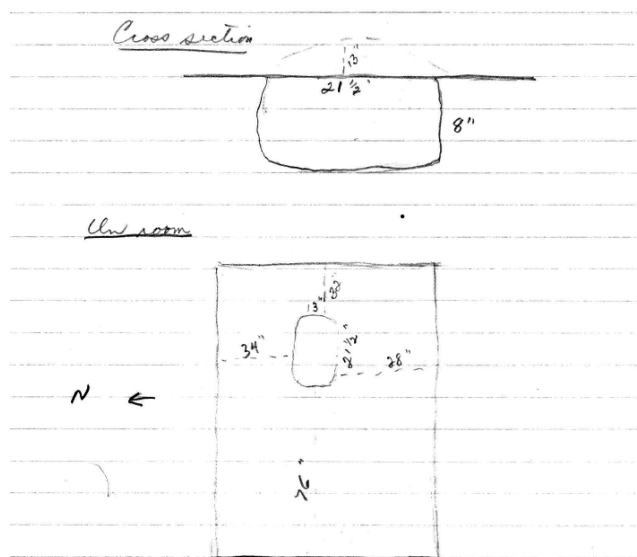


Figure 2.12. Room C-3, Floor 1, showing fire pit. North is to the left.

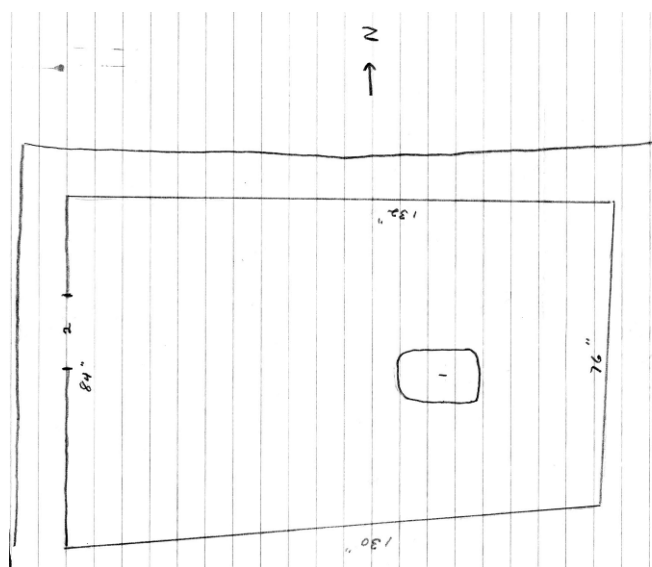


Figure 2.13. Room C-3, Floor 1, showing fire pit and doorway in west wall.
Drawing is rotated so north is to the top.

The bottom 3 inches (7.5 cm) of fire pit fill consisted of ashes. Above the ashes was a layer of soft sand, and over the sand was 3 inches (7.5 cm) of hard adobe chunks. No lining was described, though one sketch suggests that the pit may have been lined with adobe or plaster. The fire pit fill contained two pieces of unfired pottery, a piece of worked bone 2 1/2 inches (6 cm) long by 3/4 inch (2 cm) wide, and four sherds.

A 19 inch (48 cm) wide doorway, sealed with adobe, was present in the west wall between Rooms C-3 and C-25 (Figure 2.13.). The threshold was at about the level of the floor. Only the bottom 10 inches (25 cm) of the opening was present. The doorway was 39 inches (99 cm) from the southwest corner and 25 inches (63.5 cm) from the northwest corner.

The fill immediately beneath Floor 1 was sand with pieces of adobe and some charred wood. The fill contained utility and decorated sherds, flakes, and rabbit vertebrae. In the first 12 inches (30 cm) below the floor were burned pieces of piñon and “sagebrush,” stone artifacts, and beads and possible bead-making material. Faunal remains included a cottontail humerus and a jackrabbit rib and tibia.

A 1 inch (2.5 cm) layer of fine ash that extended 1 1/2 feet (0.5 m) into the room was found in the southeast corner, at a depth of 2 1/2 feet (0.75 m). This deposit was entirely white ash without charcoal, and was most likely an ash dump from cleaning a fire pit. The matrix for the rest of the unit fill continued to be sand with adobe chunks. In this same area were some large decorated sherds, an obsidian flake, chert flakes, burned “sagebrush” and other wood, and a burned maize cob fragment.

Between Floor 1 and the 3 foot (0.9 m) level, the number and variety of artifacts increased. The west wall showed more evidence of burning below the first floor, and burned pieces of wood and sandstone were present as well. Although burned, the plastered walls of this lower room were in good condition, particularly the east and west walls.

Sherds were more numerous between 3 and 4 feet from the surface. Most were decorated Glaze II; utility sherds were present as well. At 50 inches, a small clump of burned grass was found near the middle of the room, 3 feet (0.9 m) from the west wall. At 5 feet (1.5 m), two large, flat basalt rocks were found near the southeast corner of the room. One was trapezoidal and measured 11 inches (28 cm) across. The other was more rectangular and measured 12 inches (30 cm) across.

All the fill between Floor 1 and Floor 2 was soft sand and charcoal, with no indication that the room had been used for trash disposal at that time.

Floor 2 was exposed at a depth of 70 inches (178 cm) in the northeast corner, 72 inches (183 cm) in the southeast corner, 78 inches (198 cm) in the northwest corner, and 80 inches (203 cm) in the southwest corner (Figure 2.14). The fill immediately above the floor was sand “with quantities of charcoal.” The floor was 1 1/2 inches (4 cm) thick and included two fire pits and an elevated area along the south wall. At Floor 2 the north wall was 128 inches (325 cm) long, the south wall was 130 inches (330 cm) long, and the east and west walls were 71 inches (180 cm) long (63.6 sq ft²; 5.9 m²).

The combination of architectural features and wall paint in the lower room suggested that it had been used as a ceremonial space. Two doorways, both filled with adobe, were at depths associating them with Floor 2. The doorway in the north wall, between Rooms C-3 and C-2

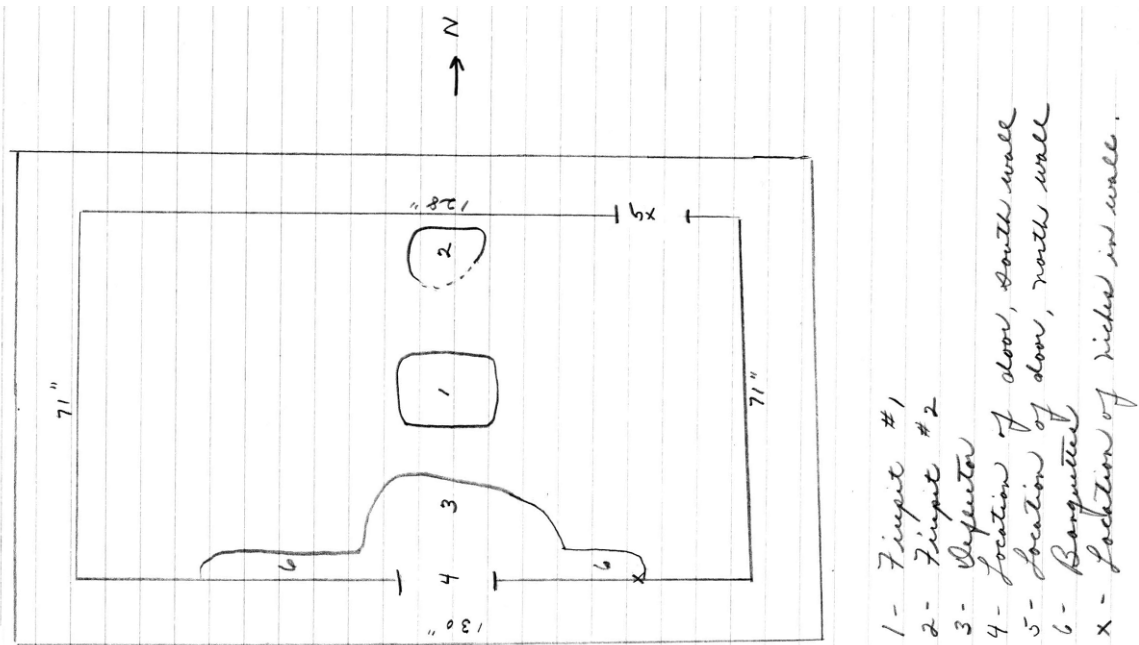


Figure 2.14. Room C-3, Floor 2. Drawing is rotated so north is at the top of the page.

was 12 inches (30.5 cm) from the east wall and 27 inches (68.5 cm) from the surface (17 inches [43 cm] beneath Floor 1) (Figure 2.15). The doorway had a rounded top, was 18 inches (46 cm) wide below the curved portion, and was 27 1/2 inches (70 cm) tall. The stone threshold was 13 inches (33 cm) long.

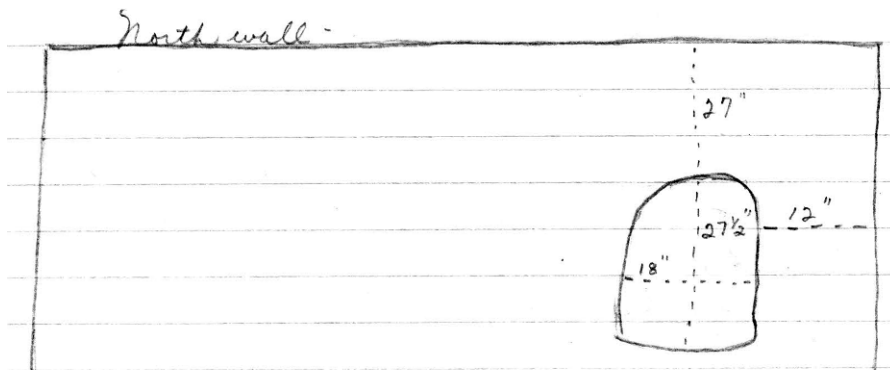


Figure 2.15. Room C-3, north wall, showing doorway.

The door in the south wall led to an unexcavated room. This doorway was 34 inches (86 cm) tall and irregular in outline, narrowing in step-like fashion from 19 inches (48 cm) wide at the bottom to 18 inches (46 cm) wide in the middle to 16 inches (41 cm) wide at the top (Figure 2.16). This step-like shape probably indicates erosion of the opening rather than a deliberate design.

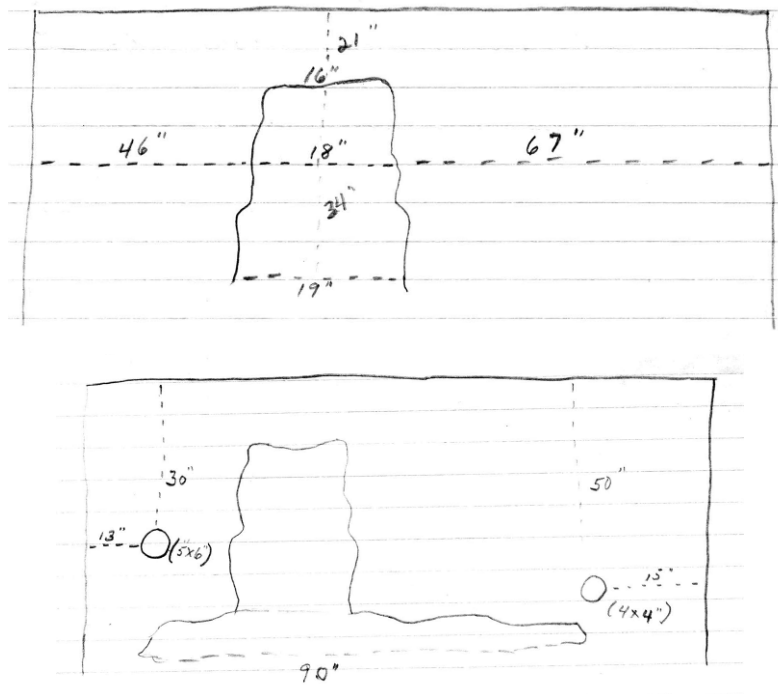


Figure 2.16. Room C-3, two sketches of the south wall. The doorway and a bench-like feature are shown.

The top of the doorway was 21 inches (53 cm) from the ground surface (11 inches [28 cm] below Floor 1), and the sides were 46 inches (117 cm) from the east wall and 67 inches (170 cm) from the west wall. The door was sealed, with a single layer of plaster over the adobe fill. A black, red, and white sherd was embedded in the wall next to the door.

Two viga holes, one 6 by 5 inches (15 by 13 cm) and the other 4 inches (10 cm) in diameter, were also found in the south wall. The larger hole was 13 inches (33 cm) from the east wall and 30 inches (76 cm) from the surface; the smaller one was 15 inches (38 cm) from the west wall and 50 inches (127 cm) from the surface. In the north wall a viga hole 7 inches (18 cm) in diameter was opposite the smaller hole in the south wall, 20 inches (50 cm) from the west wall and 51 inches (130 cm) from the surface. The doorway in the north wall was opposite the second viga hole in the south wall.

The north and south walls had an additional pair of possibly matching features (Figure 2.17). Six inches (15 cm) below the doorway in the north wall was a circular indentation, measuring 10 by 8 1/2 inches (25 by 22 cm), that appeared to be a hole or niche that had been sealed over. A similar feature, measuring 11 by 10 inches (28 by 25 cm), was directly across the room in the south wall. The niche in the north wall was covered with 1 inch (2.5 cm) of hard adobe and was filled with soft sand to a depth of 11 inches (28 cm). The matching feature in the south wall was filled with hard adobe to a depth of at least 6 inches (15 cm). Both of these features had a shelf-like floor 1 inch (2.5 cm) thick that began just inside the rim. No artifacts or other materials were found in them.

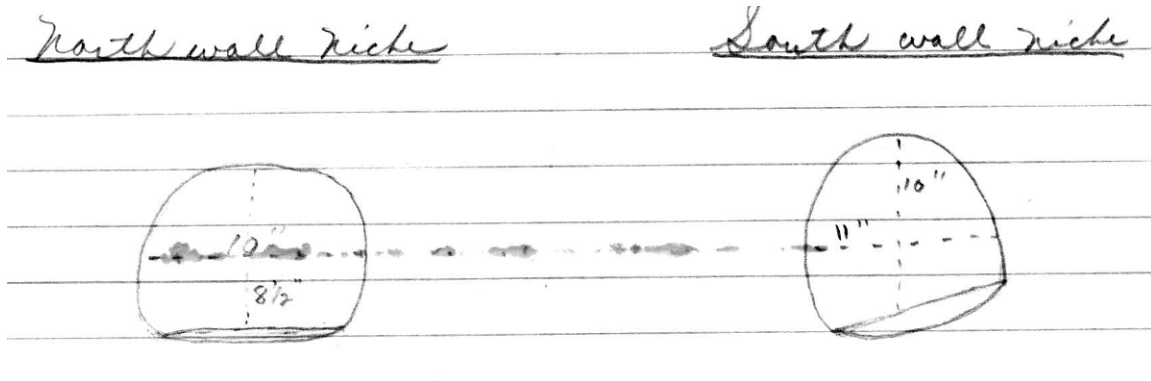


Figure 2.17. Room C-3, wall niches.

Three layers of plaster were present on the walls of the lower room, all showing evidence of burning. On the west wall, 46 inches (117 cm) from the surface, was a painted band that extended around the southwest corner and along the south wall, to the west edge of the door in that wall. A short length of the same painted design was found at the west edge of the door in the north wall, suggesting that the band had extended that far as well. The design consisted of a horizontal line of 10 inch (25 cm) long scallops (Figure 2.18). The student was not able to determine the color of the paint because of the burning. The walls were otherwise in good condition, particularly the west wall. A photograph of that wall was originally included in the notebook, but is missing.³ The student noted that Hibben shot movie footage of the west wall.

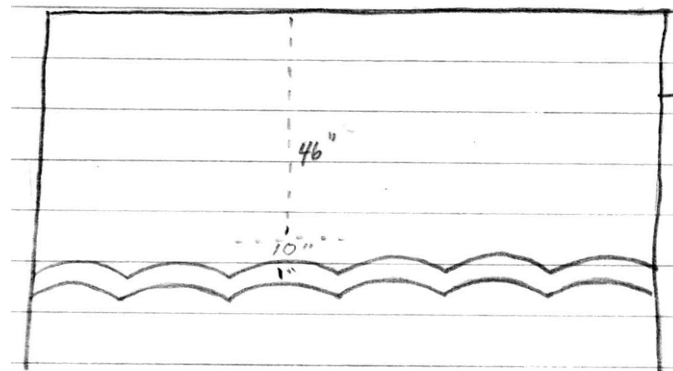


Figure 2.18. Room C-3, lower room, west wall, showing scallop design.

A ventilator trench extended north from the door in the south wall (Figure 2.19), for a vent in the surface of the elevated area in front of that door (and in line with the fire pits). The vent had been sealed (along with the door) and the vent system is not shown in Figure 2.14 (albeit the student referred to the main part of the elevated area as a “deflector”). Thus, both the south doorway and the vent trench were abandoned during a remodeling of the lower room.

³ Several other photographs of features in this room are missing from the notebook. The missing photos may be among the many being organized in the Maxwell Museum’s photo archives.



Figure 2.19. Room C-3, vent trench extending from under south doorway.
The vent area is pedestaled.

The vent in the floor was 14 inches (36 cm) across; at the vent the trench sloped upward as it came to an end, going from 12 to 9 inches (30 to 23 cm) deep. The ventilator trench fill included a river rock (7 by 4 inches [18 by 10 cm]), a Glaze I black-on-yellow sherd, “quantities of feldspar,” and a small bowl. Glaze I, Acoma-Zuni, and utility ware sherds were found inside the combined trench and door fill.

The elevated area along the south wall structure extended from 12 inches (30.5 cm) west of the east wall to 23 inches (58 cm) east of the west wall. The top of the feature was level with the threshold of the adjacent door, and the feature was widest in front of the door. Narrow “wings” extended from the wide central section (where the sealed vent was found) to either side, along the south wall.

Fire Pit 1 was 44 1/2 inches (113 cm) from the east wall, 25 1/2 inches (65 cm) from the north wall, and 10 inches (25 cm) from the elevated area. The fire pit was rectangular with rounded corners, and was 20 inches (51 cm) long, 13 1/2 inches (34 cm) wide, and 6 1/2 inches (16.5 cm) deep (Figure 2.20). No lining was mentioned. The fire pit had not been sealed; it was full of hard-packed ash containing two chalcedony flakes and four black-on-red sherds. One of the last was a Glaze I rim sherd, two were Glaze I or II, and the fourth was from a utility ware.

The partial outline of Fire Pit 2 was visible 12 inches (30.5 cm) north of Fire Pit 1, 2 inches (5 cm) from the north wall (Figure 2.21). The walls were difficult to define, and no definite floor was found, but sterile soil appeared at a depth of 1 foot (0.3 m). This feature was about 14 inches (36 cm) east-west by 11 inches (28 cm) north-south. The fire pit had been sealed. The fill consisted of loose ash and sand with a quantity of burned “sage” and juniper wood. The fill also contained a mouse pelvis and a cottontail radius. The fill of Fire Pit 2 yielded a Glaze I black-on-red sherd and a corrugated utility ware sherd, single flakes of obsidian, chalcedony, and sandstone, and two polishing stones.

Acoma-Zuni sherds and early glaze ware sherds were found beneath Floor 2 near the fire pits. Other items found beneath the floor (horizontal provenience not recorded) were single cottontail and jackrabbit vertebrae, chalcedony flakes, and a scraper.

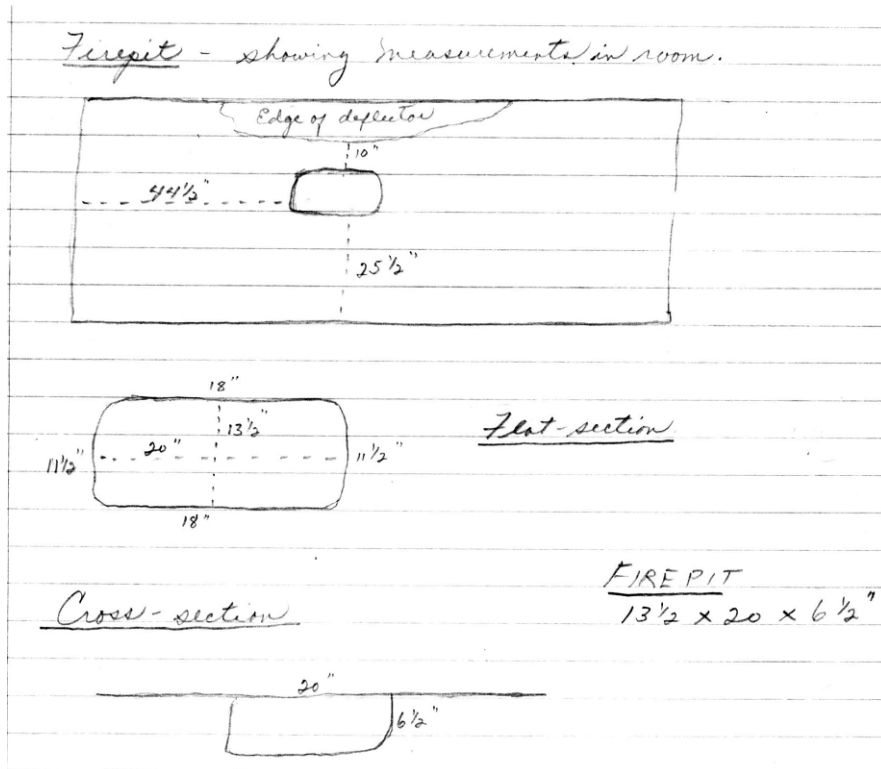


Figure 2.20. Room C-3, Floor 2, Fire Pit 1.

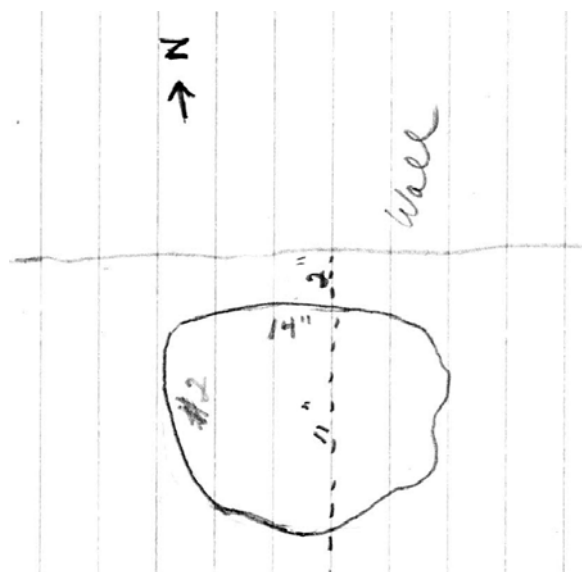


Figure 2.21. Room C-3, Floor 2, Fire Pit 2.

Excavation immediately beneath Floor 2, to the west of the sealed vent, revealed a 1 inch (2.5 cm) thick layer of charcoal and charred cedar bark and “sagebrush” filling the southwest corner (as if a fire had been built there). A layer of green clay (identified as “feldspar”) 1 1/2 inches (4 cm) thick was also found immediately beneath Floor 2, extending about 50 inches (127 cm) from the front of the vent area north and east across the room. In the rest of the room the fill beneath Floor 2 was hard-packed sand. Animal bone and flaked stone were recovered from this level. The walls did not continue below this level, and sterile soil was encountered 4 to 6 inches (10 to 15 cm) beneath Floor 2.

At this point the student moved to Kiva 2 and then to Burial 56. No further work was undertaken in Room C-3. In her summary, the student said that the room appeared to have been turned into a ceremonial room after having been used as a habitation. The doorway in the south wall was filled, the ventilator and bench were constructed, and the scalloped band was added. If this sequence is correct, the room saw an additional remodeling involving, at the least, filling in the vent trench and sealing the vent.

Artifacts

From the Field Notes

Sixteen of the 24 artifacts found in Room C-3 were ground stone, four were flaked stone, three were bone or shell, and one was ceramic. One flaked stone artifact was a projectile point. A cache of gypsum or selenite may have been bead material.

A one-hand mano of quartzite was found in the west half of the room, at a depth of 3 inches (7.5 cm). This mano was 4 1/2 inches (11 cm) long and 3 inches (7.5 cm) wide. The projectile point, of petrified wood, measured 2 by 1 inch (5 by 2.5 cm) (Figure 2.22) and was found near Floor 1.

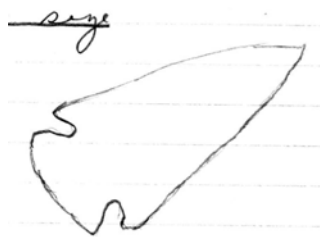


Figure 2.22. Room C-3, projectile point found near Floor 1.
Based on the student's drawing (“actual size”),
the point measured 5 by 2 cm.

A second quartzite one-hand mano, this one 5 inches (13 cm) long and 3 inches (7.5 cm) wide, was found on Floor 1, 6 inches (15 cm) down. A hemispherical quartz pebble, about 2 1/2 inches (6 cm) in diameter and smooth on the curved surface, was also found on the floor. Glazeware sherds were found near the mano. More flat basalt rocks were on the floor in the west half of the

room, where the floor was deeper (at 12 inches).⁴ Other materials on the floor were a green rock, possibly copper-bearing, and a charred stick a little more than 1 inch (2.5 cm) long. Faunal materials were a fragment of burned turkey femur and part of a cottontail mandible.

In the first 12 inches (30 cm) below Floor 1 were two chalcedony scrapers, two probable polishing stones (one of quartzite measuring 2 1/2 by 2 1/4 inches [6 by 6 cm], the other 2 by 1 inch [5 by 2.5 cm]), and a piece of oxidized sandstone. In the northeast corner was a cache of about 30 pieces of gypsum,⁵ some split, possibly bead material. One tubular bone bead, 3/4 inch (2 cm) long and 1/8 to 1/4 inch (0.3 by 0.6 cm) in diameter, was found at this level.

A worked piece of sandstone found at a depth of 2 1/2 feet (0.75 m) may have been a mano fragment. A complete awl (3 3/4 inches [9.5 cm] long) of turkey bone was found with an ash deposit.

At the 3 foot [0.9 m] level, more or less, a basalt tool (3 3/8 by 1 1/4 inches [8.6 by 3.2 cm]) was found. This object was smoothed and rounded, with one end beveled to a chisel-like edge.

In the southeast corner an oval one-hand mano of basalt was found. The mano was 4 1/2 inches (11 cm) inches long; it narrowed from 3 inches (7.5 cm) at one end to 1 1/2 inches (4 cm) at the other end.

A fossilized shell, slightly less than 1 1/4 inches (3 cm) across, was found near the 4 foot (1.2 m) level. The student thought that it might have been used as a pendant, but her sketch does not indicate a suspension hole.

A flat, more or less rectangular basalt rock was found lying on Floor 2, at 6 1/2 feet (2.0 m). The rock was 4 1/2 inches (11 cm) long and 2 1/4 inches (5.7 cm) wide. It appeared to have been used as a tool, as one corner was chipped or abraded away. Three flat basalt rocks 1 1/2 inches (4 cm) thick were found on the same floor in the southeast corner of the room. One measured 5 1/2 by 5 1/2 inches (4 by 4 cm), the second measured 3 1/2 by 2 1/2 inches (9 by 6 cm), and the third measured 3 by 2 1/2 inches (7.5 by 6 cm).

The only other artifact recorded at Floor 2 contact was what appeared to be a pendant. It measured 2 1/2 inches (6 cm) long by 2 1/4 inches (5.75 cm) wide and was a pear-shaped piece of hollowed out sandstone with a hole drilled in the small end.

Two polishing stones were found in Fire Pit 2 of Floor 2. A chert scraper was found beneath Floor 2, near the fire pits.

⁴ A similar difference in depth from east to west was recorded for Floor 2. The first suspicion was that the measurements represent a difference in ground surface, but the student stated that Floor 1 was slanted.

⁵ The artifact material recorded as gypsum in 1957 may have been the material referred to as selenite in the 1954 and 1955 notebooks. Selenite is a crystalline form of gypsum that can occur as transparent solid crystals or in sheets thin enough to be used as window material. For the 1957 field season, the students were told that gypsum was a white pigment used to make wall plaster.

An almost complete small bowl (2 inches [5 cm] in diameter, 1/2 inch [1.25 cm] deep) was found in (or possibly near) the ventilator trench. The ware was not identified.

Laboratory Counts

Pottery

The Room C-3 pottery assemblage of 425 sherds was just 2.1 percent of the total analyzed in the laboratory. Only one sherd from this assemblage was listed as unidentified/undecorated; 40.5 percent was utility/culinary ware. Half of the total was Rio Grande glaze wares, and 23.1 percent of the total (47.6 percent of the glaze ware) was Glaze I. Thirty-five sherds were identified as Acoma-Zuni, two were Hopi, and one was Los Lunas Smudged. This room contained the highest proportion of Acoma-Zuni pottery of any of the Block C rooms, at 8.2 percent; four rooms (C-4, C-5, C-6, C-11/12, and C-22) contained higher numbers of Acoma-Zuni sherds. Of these, only C-3 was identified as a ceremonial room. (Evidence in the room suggests that C-6 may have been used ceremonially as well.)

Faunal Remains

No animal bone was recorded for this room.

Room C-4 (Notebook 2003.37.29)

Room C-4 was in the southeast section of the room block, with Room C-5 to the south. Room C-4 was separated from Room C-3 to the northwest by the southwest corner of Room C-22 and one or more unexcavated rooms. Other unexcavated rooms lay east and northeast of C-4. The dimensions at the surface were not recorded. At 12 to 18 inches (30 to 46 cm) below the surface, the north wall was 88 inches (223.5 cm) long, the east wall was 104 inches (264 cm) long, the south wall was 76 inches (193 cm) long, and the west wall was 109 inches (277 cm) long (60.6 ft²; 5.6 m²) (Figure 2.23). The north and west walls were 13 to 15 inches (33 to 38 cm) thick, the south wall was 11 inches (28 cm) thick, and the east wall was 7 to 8 inches (18 to 20 cm) thick. Although this student's notes tend to be detailed and thorough, there are gaps of 2 or 3 inches (5 to 7.5 cm) in the recorded excavation levels.

Excavation

Numerous sherds, decorated, undecorated, and culinary, were present on the surface. To a depth of 1 foot (0.3 m), the fill in the west and northwest portions of the room consisted of wind- and waterborne sand with adobe chunks (some burned), gypsum "flecks," and charcoal. The remaining fill was hard adobe (Figure 2.24). The fill contained the same mix of sherds found on the surface, as well as chert flakes, ground stone, jackrabbit and cottontail bones, and a charred piece of juniper.

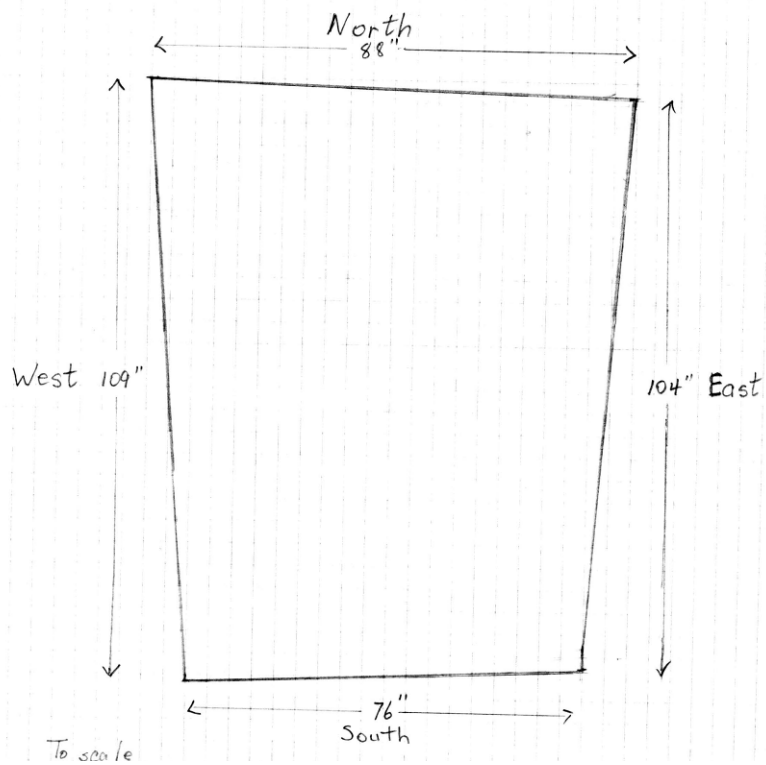


Figure 2.23. Room C-4, outline at 30–46 cm below surface.

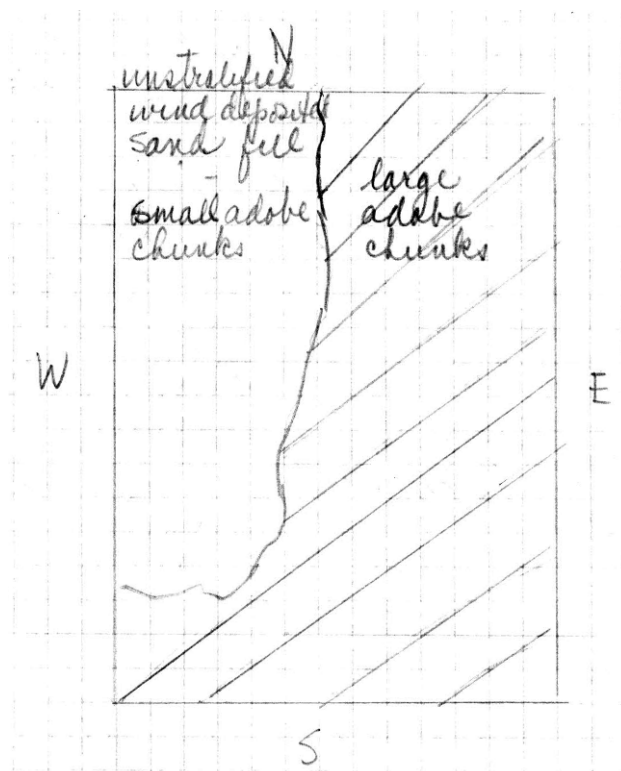


Figure 2.24. Room C-4, upper fill.

A deposit of green-gray ash was found in the northwest corner of the room, with yellow plant material beneath the ash. Charred willow and reed fragments were found at the center of the north wall, more charred adobe was found in the northeast corner of the room, and brick-red burned adobe was found in the center of the room. All four walls were plastered with 9 to 10 layers of *tierra blanca* and were charred.

At 12 to 18 inches (30.5 to 46 cm), more adobe was found, some with reed and wood imprints. Other items found at this depth included worked bone and unworked lagomorph bone, sherds (decorated, undecorated, and culinary; one was worked), obsidian flakes, a burned maize cob, unidentified black seeds the size of poppy seeds, thin pieces of reed and wood, and rocks of undetermined function.

At 20 to 23 inches (51 to 58 cm), the fill was sand with chunks of charred and burned adobe. Two pieces of the adobe bore imprints, one of juniper and willow twigs and the other of an over one-under two or twill cloth (22 threads per inch [2.5 cm]). The fill contained pottery, worked bone and unworked lagomorph bone, ground stone, and chert, obsidian, and petrified wood flakes. A deposit of gray-green ash and jackrabbit and cottontail bone was found in the southwest corner of the level. A potsherd retained traces of the yellow vegetal matter identified in the northwest and southwest corners. Small, thin wood fragments, unburned twigs, and wooden poles (the last apparently from the lintel of a doorway in the west wall) were present as well.

The top of the doorway was 23 inches (58 cm) from the surface, 38 inches (96.5 cm) from the south wall, and 53 inches (134.5 cm) from the north wall. The filled opening was 18 inches (46 cm) wide.

Between 26 and 34 inches (66 to 86 cm), the fill contained numerous burned corncobs, some of them vitrified. These corncob specimens and the deep-red burned adobe found at most levels of the fill indicated that the fire that burned this room was very hot. The adobe chunks at this level included a piece of wall fall (2 1/2 by 2 by 1/2 inch; 6 by 5 by 1 cm) with plaster on it. Cottontail bones, two worked sherds, and one ground stone specimen were also found in this level.

At 34 to 37 inches (86 to 94 cm), the fill no longer contained the chunks of adobe found in the upper layers. The northwest corner of the room contained a mixture of ashes and aeolian sand. The fill in the rest of the room was sand with a few sherds and animal bones.

Between 37 and 41 inches (94 to 104 cm), the fill was sand with pea-sized pieces of adobe, fewer sherds than before, ground stone, animal bone (including one tool), and charcoal. Again, vitrified corncobs were present.

Numerous artifacts were found between 41 and 45 inches (104 to 114 cm), including pottery, flaked stone, ground stone, and faunal bone, and more vitrified corncobs. The bone included fragments of a turkey skull—the first unworked bone recorded for this room that was not either jackrabbit or cottontail.

Between 4 and 5 feet (48 to 60 inches; 122 to 152 cm), the fill continued to be mostly windborne sand, small pieces of adobe, and charcoal. In addition to (an increased number of) sherds and

worked and unworked animal bone, this level contained decomposed plant matter, pieces of sandstone and basalt, and four chalcedony flakes.

The first of four floors was exposed at a depth of 60 inches (152 cm). All of the floors were 1/2 inch (1.25 cm) thick layers of adobe. Just above the first floor, along the east wall, was a 1 1/2 inch (4 cm) layer of ash, with five rocks. Vitrified corncobs, charcoal, faunal bone, and sherds continued to be present. Other materials identified were ocher, a lump of “red yellow green” clay, and decomposed yellow plant matter. The southwest corner of the first floor was covered with hard adobe, sherds, and stones.

Fire Pit 1 (Floor 1) was built against the west wall, 69 inches (175 cm) from the south wall and 24 inches (61 cm) from the north wall (Figure 2.25). The stone lined fire pit was nearly square, measuring 15 to 16 inches (38 to 41 cm) east-west and 15 inches (38 cm) north-south at floor level and 14 by 11 inches (35.5 by 28 cm) at the bottom. The pit was 9 inches (23 cm) deep on the north and south sides, 10 1/2 inches (27 cm) deep near the west wall, and 8 inches (20 cm) deep on the east side. The fill was a combination of ash and windblown sand with small adobe inclusions. Other materials in the fill were five sherds, three bone fragments, two pieces of sandstone, and willow and juniper charcoal. The student measured and drew each of the stones lining the pit.

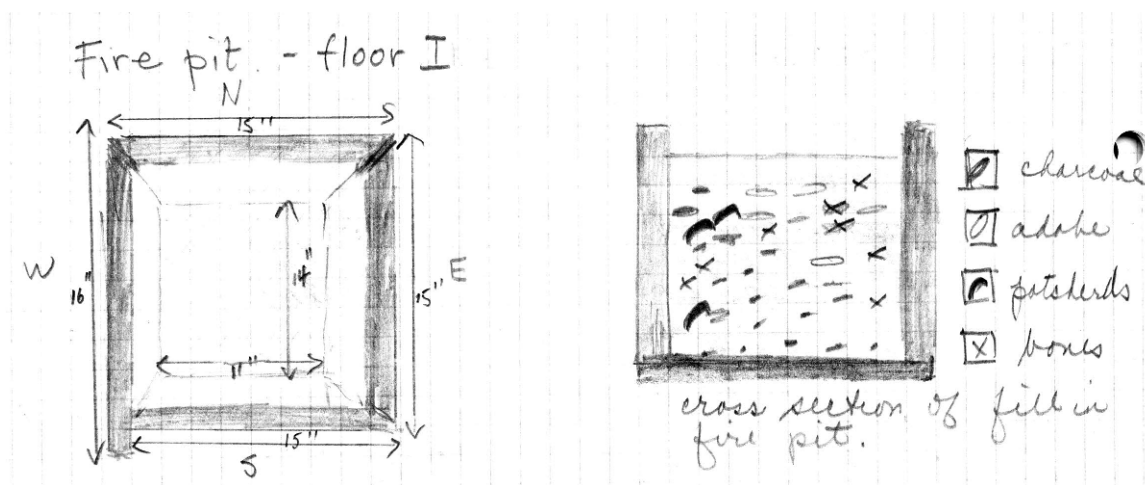


Figure 2.25. Room C-4, Floor 1, Fire Pit 1.

Floors 2, 3, and 4 were found 63 1/2 inches, 65 1/2 inches, and 69 1/2 inches (161 cm, 166 cm, 176.5 cm) below the surface (Figure 2.26). The fill between all of the floors was similar, consisting of sand with charcoal, few sherds, and small bones. Two fire pits were found in Floor 2. Fire Pit 2 was 4 inches (10 cm) from the east wall and measured 17 inches (43 cm) north-south by 3 1/4 inches (8.25 cm) deep. It was lined with red adobe “brick” and filled with ash. Fire Pit 3, also near the east wall, was 7 1/2 inches (19 cm) across and 4 inches (10 cm) deep; it penetrated Floor 3 and was also filled with ashes. A test hole beneath Floor 4 found a few “culinary” sherds, then sterile soil a few inches down.

When fully exposed, the doorway in the west wall was 29 inches (74 cm) high (Figure 2.27).

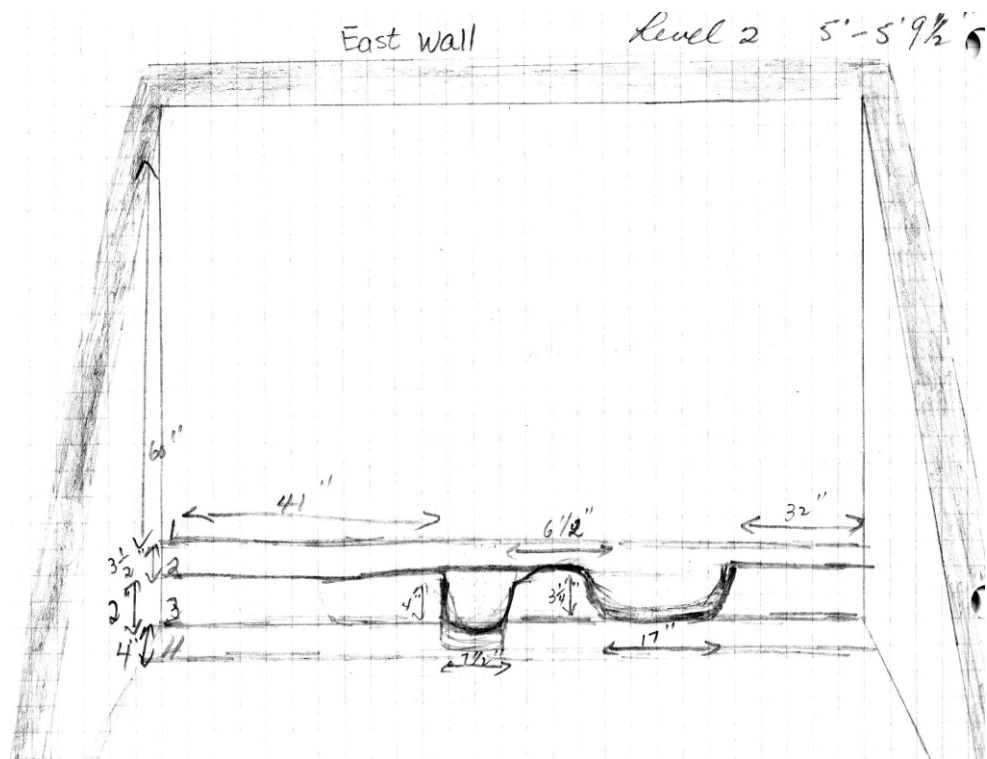


Figure 2.26. Room C-4, showing floors and Fire Pits 2 and 3 against the east wall.

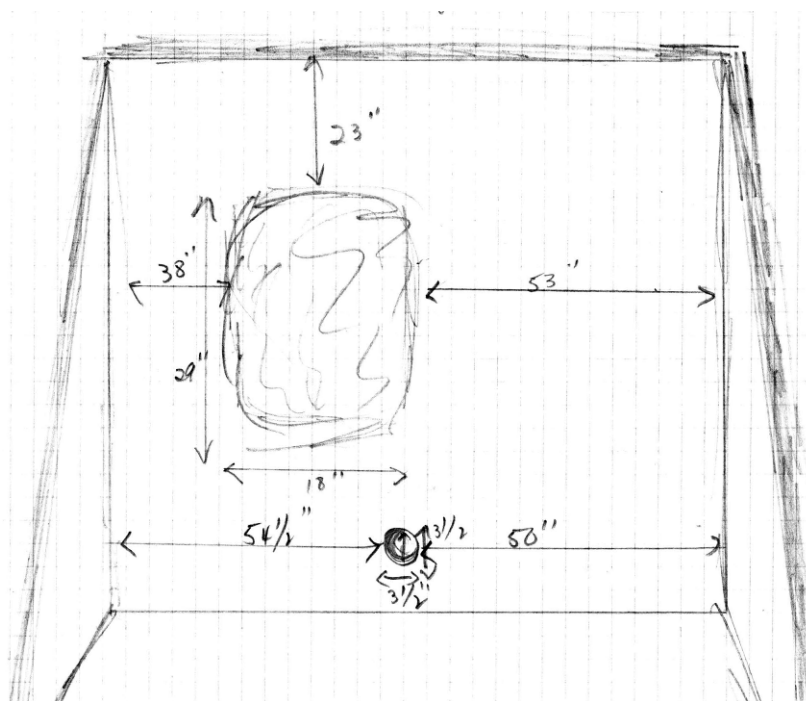


Figure 2.27. Room C-4, west wall with doorway.

Below the lower right corner of the doorway, about 12 inches (30.5 cm) above Floor 1, was a viga hole 3 1/2 inches (9 cm) in diameter. The hole was 54 1/2 inches (138 cm) from the south wall and 50 inches (127 cm) from the north wall. No corresponding hole was found in the east wall.

The east wall also included a filled doorway, which was of irregular shape when (or as) excavated. The opening was 24 1/2 inches (62 cm) from the top of the wall, 20 inches (51 cm) from Floor 1, 24 inches (61 cm) from the north wall, and 20 inches (51 cm) high. The doorway fill included charcoal, flakes, and rabbit bones. The doorway was plastered with the same material as the rest of the wall.

The north wall contained four viga holes, with no matching holes in the south wall. Three viga holes were in a row, 34 inches (86 cm) from the top of the wall. They were 12, 31, and 66 inches (30.5, 79, and 168 cm) from the west wall and were 3 to 3 1/2 inches (7.5 to 9.0 cm) in diameter. The fourth hole was directly above the one nearest the west wall, 21 inches (53 cm) from the wall top and 19 inches (48 cm) from the west wall. It was 2 inches (5 cm) in diameter. The student surmised that these holes once held short poles for hanging items.

Artifacts

From the Field Notes

The assemblage as described in the notebook comprised 50 artifacts: 26 of ground stone, 15 of bone, four of pottery, three of flaked stone, and two concretions. Ten to 15 miscellaneous stones and five obsidian flakes were also recorded for this room.

The first 12 inches (30.5 cm) of fill contained four ground stone tools and a concretion. The concretion was “iron” and was 1/2 inch (1.25 cm) in diameter.

Three of the ground stone items were fragments of two-hand manos, one of “lava” rock (basalt) and two of sandstone. The basalt mano fragment and one of the sandstone fragments were rectangular. The second sandstone specimen was triangular in cross section. The fourth ground stone tool was a “pounding” stone measuring 2 inches (5 cm) across.

Artifacts in the fill between 12 and 18 inches (30.5 to 45.7 cm) included the tip of a bone awl, a worked deer humerus, and three broken tubular beads of bone. The awl tip was 2 1/4 inches (5.7 cm) long by 1/2 inch (1.25 cm) across at its widest point; the awl may have been made from a turkey tibia. The worked humerus was 5 1/8 inches (13 cm) long; the end opposite the surviving articular surface was rounded, and the shaft had been slightly hollowed along two opposite sides. If the beads were drawn actual size, one was 7/8 inch (2 cm) long and the other two were 5/8 inch (1.5 cm) long.

Three rocks were listed and drawn with the artifacts from this level. One, found 15 inches (38 cm) down, was ovate or elliptical in shape and measured 5 by 3 by 2 inches (13 by 7.5 by 5 cm). This stone bore traces of charcoal, adobe, and yellow plant matter. The other two were flat basalt

rocks of similar size and shape. One measured 4 3/4 by 2 by 1/2 inch (12 by 5 by 1.25 cm), the other 4 1/4 by 2 3/4 by 1 inch (11 by 7 by 2.5 cm). Five obsidian flakes were also found.

Between 20 and 23 inches (51 and 58 cm), the fill contained six ground stone artifacts, two flaked stone artifacts, and two artifacts of worked bone. Five of the ground stone artifacts were sandstone: a flat polishing stone (1 1/2 by 1 by 1/4 inch; 4 by 2.5 by 0.5 cm), a metate fragment, a probable sharpening stone (3 1/2 by 2 1/4 by 3/4 inch; 9 by 6 by 2 cm), a flat stone with quartz and feldspar crystals on the surface, and a worked specimen that was not further described. The sixth ground stone artifact was a trapezoidal piece of vesicular basalt. A worked piece of malachite ore was also found in this 3 inch (7.5 cm) layer of fill.

The flaked stone artifacts were two worked pieces of chert. The student's drawing of the first artifact appears to show a scraper.

The bone artifacts were a complete bone awl made from a deer ulna (4 inches [10 cm] long by 5/8 inch [1.5 cm]) at its widest point, and the tip of a second awl, also made from deer bone (1 1/2 by 5/8 inch [4 by 1.5 cm]).

This level also yielded two complete miniature pots and a miniature ladle with the handle broken off. Both of the pots were undecorated gray clay. One was 3/4 inch high and 3/4 inch in diameter (2 by 2 cm). The other was an olla, 1 inch high by 1 inch in diameter (2.5 by 2.5 cm), with a small opening. The ladle fragment was 1 3/4 inches (4.5 cm) long and 1 1/4 inches (3 cm) across.

The only worked artifacts between 26 and 34 inches (66 to 86 cm) were a mano fragment and two decorated sherds. The mano fragment was from a two-hand specimen of vesicular basalt. The sherds were not described in detail, but were thought to have served as pottery smoothers.

Three artifacts were identified between 37 and 41 inches (94 to 104 cm) below the surface. One was a complete bone awl (3 by 1/2 inch; 7.5 by 1.25 cm), possibly made from a turkey tibia. The other two were polishers of sandstone (2 by 1 1/4 by 1 1/4 inches [5 by 3 by 3 cm]; 2 3/4 by 1 1/4 by 5/8 inch [7 by 3 by 1.5 cm]).

Artifacts found between 41 and 45 inches (104 to 114 cm) were much more numerous: a worked lug from a pottery vessel, a piece of flaked stone, nine ground stone items, and two bone tools. The lug fragment was smoothed where it had formerly joined the body of the vessel.

The flaked stone was a piece of obsidian. Eight of the ground stone specimens were sandstone; the material of the ninth, which was one of only two identified tools in this group, was not recorded. This item was a polishing stone measuring 2 1/8 by 1 1/8 inches (5.5 by 3 cm). The other identified artifact was a "pounding" stone measuring 3 3/4 by 3 by 1 inch (9.5 by 7.5 by 2.5 cm). The rest of the sandstone items were tabular pieces.

The worked bone specimens were tips of awls, both possibly made from turkey tibias. One was 3 inches (7.5 cm) long by 1/2 inch (1.25 cm) wide at the broken end, and the other was 1 3/4 inches (4.5 cm) long by 1/4 inch (0.5 cm) wide.

Between 4 and 5 feet (1.2 to 1.5 m) (the depth of the first floor), the artifacts were dominated by worked bone and 10 to 15 pieces of basalt and sandstone. The stones averaged about 4 inches (10 cm) across. One stone tool was identified: a polishing stone of black sandstone. If the student's drawing is actual size, as many were, this artifact measured 2 inches (5 cm) in diameter by 7/8 inch (2 cm) thick.

The worked bone comprised four awl fragments and one bone bead. All of the awl fragments were the tip end and all may have been made from turkey tibias. They measured 3 by 1/2 inch (7.5 by 1.25 cm), 2 1/2 by 1/2 inch (6.25 by 1.25 cm), 2 by 1/2 inch (5 by 1.25 cm), and 1 7/8 by 1/4 inch (4.75 by 0.5 cm). The smallest specimen was striped black, brown, and tan. The bead was 3/4 inch (2 cm) long and 1/4 inch (0.5 cm) in diameter.

Two other artifacts were recorded from this level, a red "iron" concretion and a large undecorated olla body sherd. The concretion measured 3 1/4 by 2 3/4 inches (8.25 by 7 cm).

Laboratory Counts

Pottery

Room C-4 had one of the larger pottery assemblages (1,039 sherds, 5.2 percent of the room block total), of which 28.2 percent were unidentified/undecorated and 32.2 percent were utility/culinary. One-third (34.5 percent) were identified as glazeware sherds; two of these were Pottery Mound Polychrome, and the rest spanned styles I–VI. More were Glaze II than Glaze I. Forty-one sherds were identified as Acoma-Zuni and 11 as Hopi.

Faunal Remains

Room C-4 contained 94 unworked faunal bones (1.7 percent of the room block total), with jackrabbit and cottontail remains accounting for over three-fourths (76.6 percent) of the room assemblage. The only other taxa represented were deer and turkey (4.3 percent each), along with a single gopher bone. Thirteen bones or bone fragments were unidentified.

Room C-5 (Notebook 2003.37.9)

Room C-5 was in the southeast section of the room block excavated in 1957. Room C-4 was to the north and Room C-6 was to the east. The rooms to the west and south of C-5 were not excavated. At the surface the north wall was 83 inches (211 cm) long, the east wall was 138 inches (351 cm) long, the south wall was 68 inches (173 cm) long, and the west wall was 128 inches (325 cm) long (69.7 ft²; 6.5 m²) (Figure 2.28).

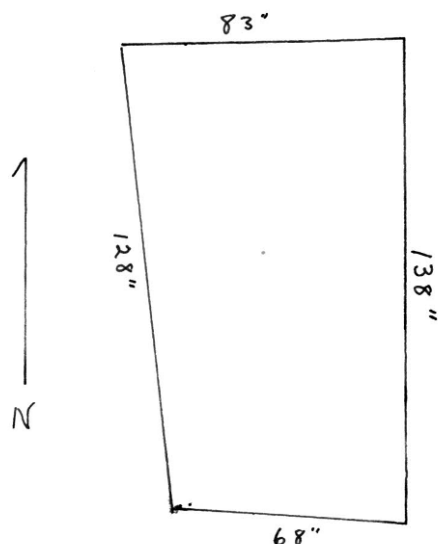


Figure 2.28. Room C-5 at the site surface.

Excavation

Room C-5 was excavated in four levels. Level 1 included the surface of the room and the fill down to 2 feet (0.6 m), and Level 2 extended from 2 to 4 feet (0.6 to 1.2 m). Depths were not recorded for Levels III and IV, but they seem to have extended from 4 to 6 feet (1.2 to 1.8 m) and from 6 feet (1.8 m) down to sterile soil (the last at an unrecorded depth).

Numerous sherds were present on the surface of this room, along with ground stone, bones, and a small amount of charcoal (including pieces of “sage” and piñon). The walls did not show evidence of burning at this level. Down to a depth of 4 inches (10 cm), the fill was mostly loose sand, containing sherds, small pieces of plaster, fragments of basalt and sandstone, and adobe. Down to 2 feet (0.6 m), the fill was harder sand containing sparse sherds, bits of charcoal, a few bone fragments, and charred maize cobs. Pieces of wall fall, most about 2 by 2 inches (5 by 5 cm), were scattered throughout the fill.

The east wall was charred; most of the burned surface appeared to have eroded away before the room filled. At 1 foot 4 inches (4.4 m), charred wall fall, maize cobs, wood, bones, and utility ware pottery were found along the east wall and in the south end of the room. A piece of maize stalk and unidentified seeds were present in the room’s southeast corner, along with more charred cobs and large chunks of wall fall. In this same corner, the fill was sandy and contained a large amount of clay.

At 23 inches (58 cm), a number of small, spherical seeds were found near the northwest corner. The seeds were charred, but a piece of juniper in the same general area was not. Plant material, some resembling reeds, was found at 2 feet (0.6 m), along with several sherds. The plant material may have been roofing.

Between 26 and 30 inches (66 to 76 cm) down, ashes were present throughout the room. At 27 inches (69 cm), oxidized adobe was found in the southwest corner of the room, and yellow ocher and a worked stone were found near the north wall. At 30 to 31 inches (76 to 79 cm), quantities of clay, oxidized adobe, and sherds were found in the center of the room. A piece of plaster was also identified. At 30 1/2 inches (77.5 cm), a charred 12 row maize cob and piñon nut fragments (not charred) were found near the southwest corner of the room.

From 31 inches (79 cm) below the surface at the south wall to 47 inches (102 cm) below the surface at the north wall a layer of ashes, chunks of charcoal, and clay extended throughout the room. Two layers of ash, each 1 inch (2.5 cm) thick, were present in the southeast corner at 24 inches (61 cm) and 32 inches (81 cm), with a layer of charcoal 1/2 inch (1.25 cm) thick at 35 inches (89 cm). These ash and charcoal strata dipped 10 degrees to the northwest. Black-on-white, black-on-red, and plain culinary sherds were found along the east wall. Three vesicular basalt stones, averaging 9 1/2 inches (24 cm) across, were also found near the east wall, one in the northeast corner of the room and the other two on either side of a doorway in the east wall. A piece of charred maize cob was found in the southeast corner of the room, as were two ground stone artifacts.

At 42 inches (107 cm) below the surface, a lens of charcoal extended along the east wall, and a fragment of charred juniper 1 inch (2.5 cm) long was found in the northeast corner of the room. Pieces of yellow ocher averaging 1/2 by 1/2 by 1/4 inch (1.25 by 1.25 by 0.6 cm) in size were also found in the northeast corner, at a depth of 47 inches (119 cm). At this depth, pieces of basalt and sandstone, two of them worked, were found scattered across the room, and charred tied bundles of grass (Figure 2.29) were found near the southwest corner.

Charred and tied grass bundles were found at a depth of 47", 35" from W. wall and 8" from S wall.



They were tied as illustrated.

Figure 2.29. Room C-5, student's sketch and notes on the tied grass bundles.

Between 50 and 62 inches (127 to 158 cm), the student found a number of ground stone artifacts, a mineral specimen, and four large pieces of stone (a hard "sandy" stone, "brown limestone," and white sandstone). Glaze I and culinary ware continued to dominate the pottery. A few piñon nuts were found near the north wall.

A layer of hard adobe chunks extended across the room, from 51 1/2 inches (131 cm) below the surface at the south wall to 60 1/2 inches (154 cm) below the surface at the north wall. The student suspected that this layer, which was most pronounced on the south and west sides of the room, might be a floor. Just above the adobe, 38 inches (97 cm) from the north wall and 2 inches (5 cm) from the east wall, was a layer of plant material. The partial remains of a tied grass bundle were found in this layer. The fill down to 70 inches (178 cm) was hard sand and adobe.

The student next noted that she had dug below the walls of the room but continued to find sherds, bones, and, at 80 inches (178 cm), charred maize cobs and unidentified charred material. Below that was reddened adobe, a few artifacts, animal bones, and the disturbed burial of a child (Burial 108). Artifacts were present beneath the burial, in a sandy layer and in a deposit that was mostly clay with charcoal flecks. Some culinary sherds bore traces of corn meal.

A sealed doorway 15 1/2 to 16 inches (39 to 41 cm) wide and 22 to 23 inches (56 to 58 cm) high was present 10 inches (25 cm) below the surface, in the east wall (Figure 2.30). Burning around the sides of the door, and lack of charring on the doorway's adobe fill, indicated that the room burned before the doorway was sealed. However, in the connecting room to the east (C-6) the surface of the doorway was burned. In the west wall of Room C-5, near the southwest corner, a second arched doorway, 21 inches (53 cm) wide and also sealed, was exposed 27 inches (69 cm) below the surface.

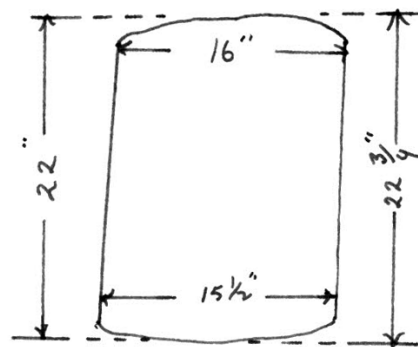


Figure 2.30. Room C-5, sealed doorway in east wall.

In the southwest corner a step-like projection extended 7 inches (18 cm) from the wall at the top of the projection and 18 inches (46 cm) at the “step.” At 38 inches (97 cm) below the surface the “step” narrowed by about 1 1/4 inches (3 cm), then continued down to the bottom of the wall.

A plastered niche was present in the south wall, 10 inches (25 cm) from the surface and 9 inches (23 cm) from the east wall. The dimensions appear to have been mislabeled on the student's drawing. The niche may have been 4 1/2 to 5 inches (11 to 13 cm) long by 1 1/2 inches (4 cm) wide and 2 1/2 inches (6 cm) deep.

The strata along the east wall, below the doorway, dipped up toward the doorway from the north wall, then continued, parallel to the wall top, to the south wall. The strata along the north wall were horizontal all the way across the wall. After the July 4 break, the room was found to have been damaged by rain, and pothunters had destroyed the projection from the south wall, along with the southwest corner and the doorway near the southwest corner.

The depth at which excavation stopped was not recorded. The student spent much of the last two weeks of the field session working in two other rooms and in a kiva or kivas. The floor of Room C-5 was never clearly identified. No floor features or floor plan are in the notebook.

Artifacts

From the Field Notes

The student's field notes describe 26 artifacts from Room C-5. Sixteen were ground stone, three were flaked stone, three were sherds, two were bone, one was a shell tinkler, and one was a piece of copper ore (probably for pigment).

An arrow shaft smoother and mano fragments were found on the surface of the room. They were not described, and no other artifacts are mentioned for the upper 2 feet (0.6 m) of fill.

At a depth of 27 inches (69 cm), a worked stone was found near the north wall. The stone measured 4 by 1 by 3/4 inch (10 by 2.5 by 2 cm).

Thirty inches (76 cm) below the surface, a large polychrome sherd was found in the southwest corner of the room.

Between 30 and 32 inches (76 to 81 cm), a polishing stone and a mano fragment were found. The recorded dimensions of the polishing stone were 2 by 1 1/2 by 1 1/2 inches (5 by 4 by 4 cm), but the drawing suggests that it was 1 1/2 inches (4 cm) in diameter and 1 inch (2.5 cm) thick. The mano fragment was sandstone.

A shell tinkler (Figure 2.31) was found in the center of the room at a depth of 40 inches (10 cm).

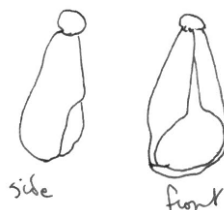


Figure 2.31. Shell tinkler from fill of Room C-5.

A metate, a one-hand mano, two mano fragments, three polishing stones, a possible polishing stone, and an arrow shaft straightener were found between 47 and 65 inches (119 to 165 cm) below the surface. The basalt metate measured 20 1/2 by 14 1/2 by 2 inches (52 by 37 by 5 cm) and had a basin or trough 1 inch (2.5 cm) deep. The one-hand mano, of granite, measured 4 1/2 by 3 by 1 1/8 inches (11 by 8 by 3 cm). One mano fragment was a “sandy shale.” The second mano fragment was a very hard sandstone. One polishing stone was basalt and measured 2 1/2 by 1 by 3/4 inch (6.25 by 2.5 by 2 cm). The second measured 2 1/4 by 1 1/2 by 1/2 inch (6 by 4 by 1.25 cm). The third was a fragment. The possible polishing stone measured 3 1/2 by 2 1/4 inches (9 by 6 cm) and was highly polished on one side. The shaft straightener was not described.

A piece of copper ore (malachite or azurite) measuring 2 by 1 1/2 by 1/2 inch (5 by 4 by 1.25 cm) was found 53 inches (135 cm) below the surface. The tip of a bone awl, probably of deer bone, was found at a depth of 55 1/2 inches (141 cm). This specimen was 5 inches (13 cm) long. A complete bone awl, 1 3/4 inches (4.5 cm) long and 1/4 inch (0.6 cm) wide, was found 62 inches (158 cm) below the surface. A worked sherd of Glaze I black-on-red was collected between 47 and 65 inches (119 to 165 cm).

A two-hand mano of white sandstone was found 70 inches (178 cm) below the surface. It measured 7 by 3 by 7/8 inch (18 by 7.5 by 2 cm). Between this artifact and Burial 108 (at 6 feet [1.8 m]), the student found two scrapers, a polishing stone, and a fire-altered core. One scraper was chalcedony and the other was obsidian. The polishing stone (3 inches [7.5 cm] in diameter, 1 1/2 inch [4 cm] thick), of andesite, was at 83 inches (211 cm). A round worked Glaze II sherd was also found in the deposits between the bottom of the walls and the burial.

Laboratory Counts

Pottery

Room C-5 had the fourth-largest room pottery assemblage: 1,285 sherds (6.5 percent of the total). A very small percentage (7.1 percent) of this assemblage was identified as utility/culinary. However, this student (and a few others) apparently thought that Los Lunas Smudged was the general type for utility ware, and 36.7 percent of her assemblage was listed under that category. Another 28.3 percent was unidentified/undecorated. The glazewares were 23 percent of the total, with Glazes I and II in about equal numbers and Glaze III roughly half as abundant. Fifty sherds (3.9 percent) were identified as Acoma-Zuni, the largest number of any room, though not the highest percentage (see Room C-3). Ten sherds were Hopi, and four were Biscuit Ware.

Faunal Remains

The 179+ animal bones identified in this room constituted one of the smaller assemblages (3.3+ percent of the room block total; generally, any room assemblage of fewer than 500 animal bones can be considered small). Jackrabbit and cottontail were by far the most abundant, representing 77 percent of the assemblage. Unidentified rodents and other small mammals were 12.3 percent, turkey remains were 4.5 percent, and one bone was from a duck. Surprisingly, six elk bones were identified.

Room C-6 (Notebook 2003.37.28)

Room C-6 was in the southeast section of Room Block C, with Room C-5 to the west and Room C-7 to the east. The areas to the north and south of Room C-6 were not excavated. At the surface the north wall was 7 feet 11 inches (2.4 m) long, the east wall was 11 feet 5 inches (3.5 m) long, the south wall was 7 feet 7 inches (2.3 m) long, and the west wall was 11 feet 3 inches (3.4 m) long (87.8 ft²; 8.2 m²) (Figure 2.32). The east and west walls were 11 to 12 inches (28 to 30 cm) thick. The widths of the north and south walls were not recorded. In the author's opinion, a sealed doorway, the presence of painted designs on the wall plaster, and the types of artifacts found on and near the floor suggest that Room C-6 may have been used as a ceremonial room at some point in its history.

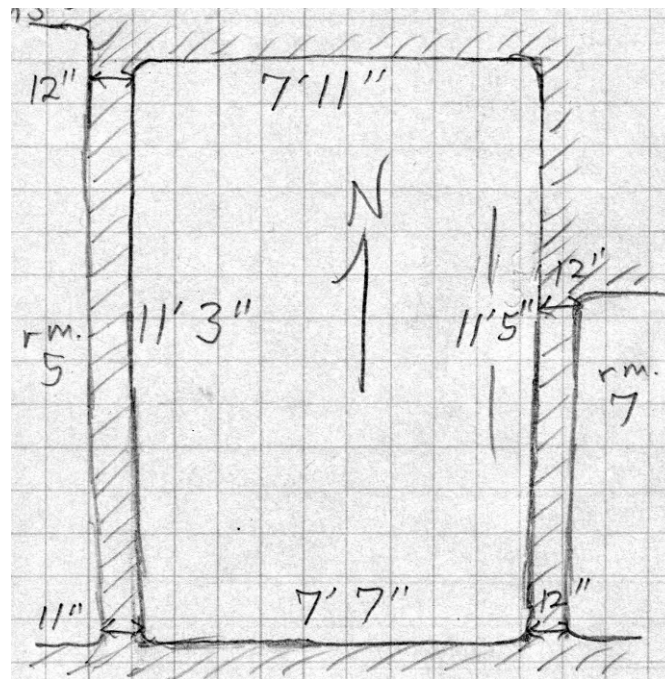


Figure 2.32. Room C-6, dimensions at surface.

Excavation

Description

More than 250 sherds were found on the surface of the room, along with a few bones. The plaster on the visible portions of the walls was burned. The fill was sandy. Down to 6 inches (15 cm), the fill contained large quantities of chert, ground stone fragments, small fragments of burned cottonwood, reeds from the roof, and maize cobs. A small ash deposit was present in the northeast corner. Down to the 1 foot (0.3 m) level, the fill contained 91 sherds, a piece of ground stone, and three pieces of animal bone.

Between 1 foot and 2 feet (0.3 to 0.6 m), ashes continued to be present in the northeast corner, and a piece of burned juniper bark was found near the center of the north wall. Sixty-six sherds, 10 animal bones and bone fragments, a worked sherd, and a bone artifact were found in this level (along with a hot sauce bottle left by pothunters).

Between 2 and 3 feet (0.6 to 0.9 m) the ash deposit in the northeast corner was still present. At this depth it contained numerous small bone fragments and sherds of “culinary” ware, a bone tool, and oxidized adobe.

A sealed doorway 18 inches (46 cm) wide was found in the west wall, connecting Room C-6 with Room C-5. The top of the opening was 6 inches (15 cm) from the surface (Figure 2.33) and 49 inches (125 cm) from the floor. At the top the door was 4 feet 11 inches (1.5 m) from the southwest corner and 4 feet 6 inches (1.4 m) from the northwest corner. (These measurements make the west wall 10 feet 11 inches (3.3 m) long at this depth, 4 inches [10 cm] shorter than the length indicated in Figure 2.32.) The height of the doorway was not determined, as the bottom could not be defined. In C-5 the height of the doorway was 22 to 23 inches (56 to 58 cm).

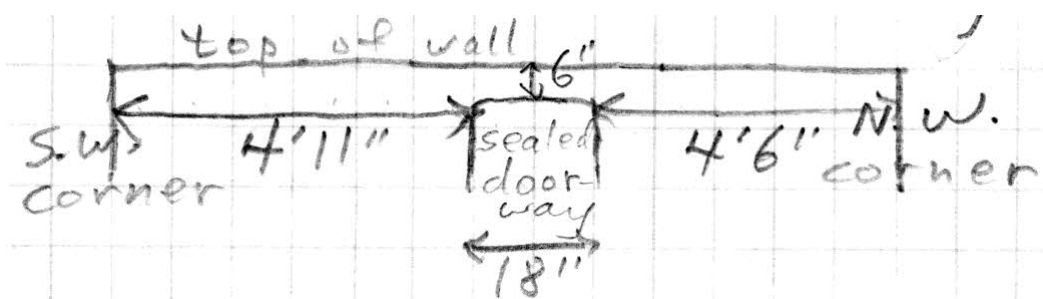
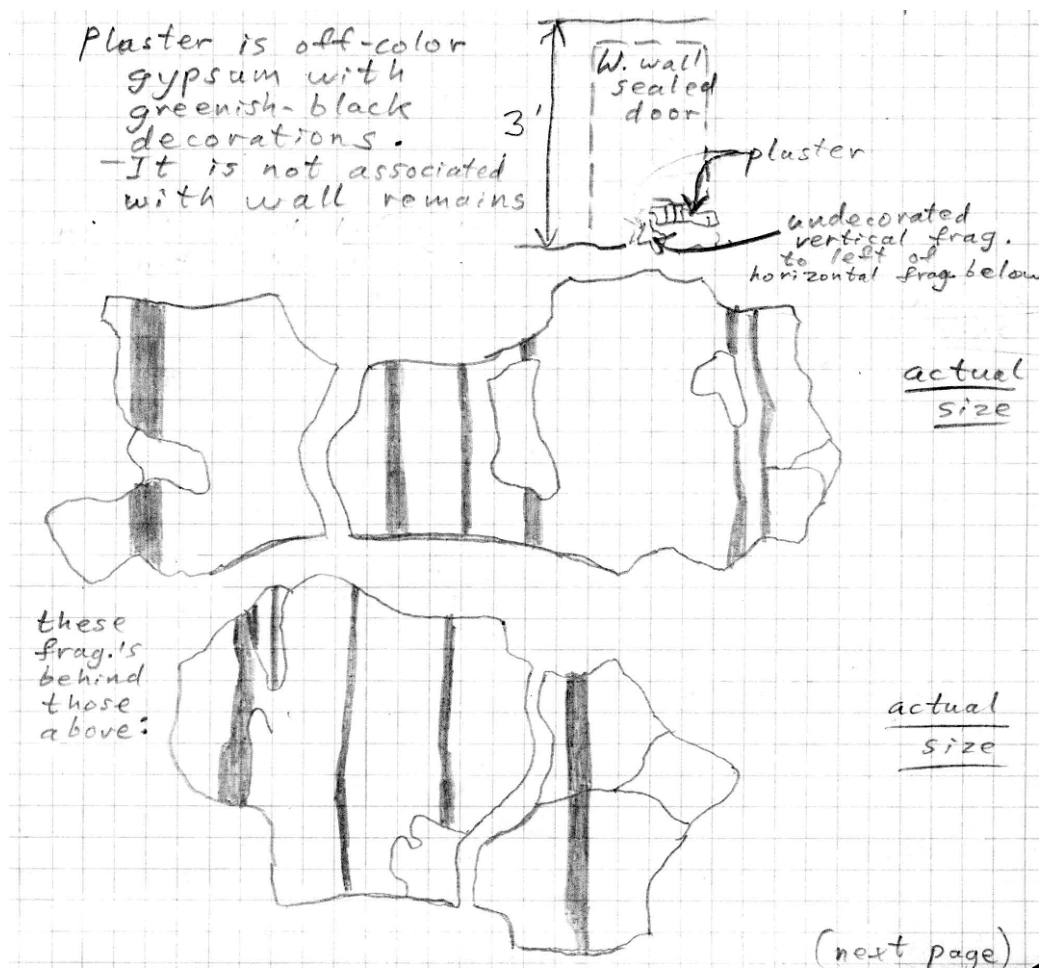


Figure 2.33. Room C-6, sealed doorway in west wall.

Plaster fragments, both undecorated and painted, were found in the room fill near the west wall, between the bottom of the door (a little under 30 inches [76 cm] from the surface, based on the height of the doorway in Room C-5), and 3 feet [0.9 m] below the surface). The painted plaster had green-black vertical stripes over a layer of “off-color gypsum” (Figure 2.34). One undecorated fragment showed seven layers of white plaster. Fragments of burned unpainted plaster and burned adobe (not plastered) were also found in the fill at this level. More fragments of painted plaster with the same design were found between 3 and 4 feet (0.9 to 1.2 m), again near the doorway, as well as in the southwest corner and along the east wall.

Between 2 and 3 feet (0.6 to 0.9 m) down, the student found a piece of adobe with an impression of roofing materials, a large deposit of very small black seeds (in the northeast corner of the room), and more than 100 sherds and 60 animal bones.

A round indentation was present in the south wall, 21 inches (53 cm) from the top of the wall and 13 inches (33 cm) from the east wall. The indentation was 7 to 8 inches (18 to 20 cm) in diameter at the wall surface. At its center it contained a hole 2 inches (5 cm) in diameter that extended 1 1/2 to 2 inches (4 to 5 cm) into the wall. The hole contained soft fill, but nothing else.



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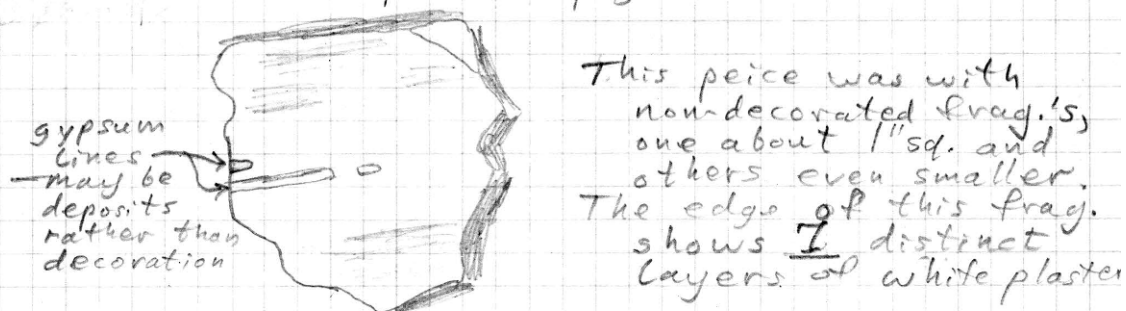


Figure 2.34. Room C-6, sketches of the painted plaster. Not reproduced at actual size; the notebook is quadrille ruled at five squares per inch (2.54 cm).

An irregular circular hole was present in the north wall, near the northeast corner of the room, at a depth of 3 1/2 feet (1 m). This hole did not seem to have any relationship to the indentation in the south wall.

The combination of ashes and oxidized adobe in the northeast corner, extending down more than 3 feet (0.9 m) below the surface, was suspected to represent a collapsed fire pit. No floor was identified at this level, but the student suggested that a pit-shaped section of burned adobe and an adjacent baked area on the east wall might indicate a fallen floor. The only floor found in Room C-6, exposed at 4 1/2 feet (1.4 m), did not have any evidence of a fire pit directly below this location. Removal of the baked adobe revealed an indentation behind it.

Between 3 and 4 feet (0.9 to 1.2 m) the fill contained 89 sherds and 78 animal bones. At 4 feet (1.2 m), near the lower limit of the fallen painted plaster fragments, the fill changed from mostly sand to a mixture of ash, sand, and plant material. For the fill between 4 feet (1.2 m) and the floor, the counts were 74 sherds, many of them Acoma-Zuni, and 139 bones.

Depths for the floor were: 57 inches (145 cm) from the top of the northwest corner; 49 inches (125 cm) from the top of the door in the west wall (55 inches [140 cm] from the top of the wall); 23 inches (58 cm) from the hole in the south wall (52 inches [132 cm] from the top of the wall); 14 inches (36 cm) from the hole in the north wall (at least 56 inches [142 cm] from the top of the wall). The floor was burned, and burned adobe was lying directly on the floor. Missing portions of floor plaster, near the center of the east wall, “revealed an intense layer of gypsum on an unburnt layer.” Rim sherds found at floor contact were all Glaze I. Other items found on the floor included “unusual” pottery specimens, stone artifacts, and an elk mandible with teeth. No plan of the floor was included in the notebook.

The floor contained two features. A rectangular fire pit was present near the northwest corner of the room (Figure 2.35), 39 to 44 inches (99 to 112 cm) from the north wall and 28 to 31 inches (71 to 79 cm) from the west wall. The main part of the pit measured 21 1/2 inches (55 cm) east-west by 15 inches (38 cm) north-south. The student’s drawing shows a 2 inch (5 cm) wide ledge on the pit’s east side (part of an earlier fire pit?) and a 3 inch (7.5 cm) wide bulge on its north side. The pit was 4 inches (10 cm) deep on the north side and 7 inches (18 cm) deep on the other three sides. The walls and floor of the pit were burned adobe, except for a single flat stone, 5 1/2 by 3 inches (14 by 7.5 cm), set in the floor of the pit. The pit was partly filled with white ash, and more of this ash was found on the floor at the east end of the pit. No artifacts or bones were mentioned for the pit fill.

The second floor feature was a rectangular hole in the southeast corner, against the south wall (Figure 2.36). The hole angled away from the east wall, so that the northeast corner of the hole was 2 1/2 inches (6.5 cm) from the wall. The hole measured 15 1/2 to 16 inches (39 cm) north-south by 10 1/2 to 11 inches (27 to 28 cm) east-west. It was filled with soft sand and had a deposit of adobe in the southeast corner, 6 inches (15 cm) below the floor. The hole was excavated perhaps 2 inches (5 cm) below the top of the adobe. No floor was identified, no artifacts were mentioned, and no function was suggested.

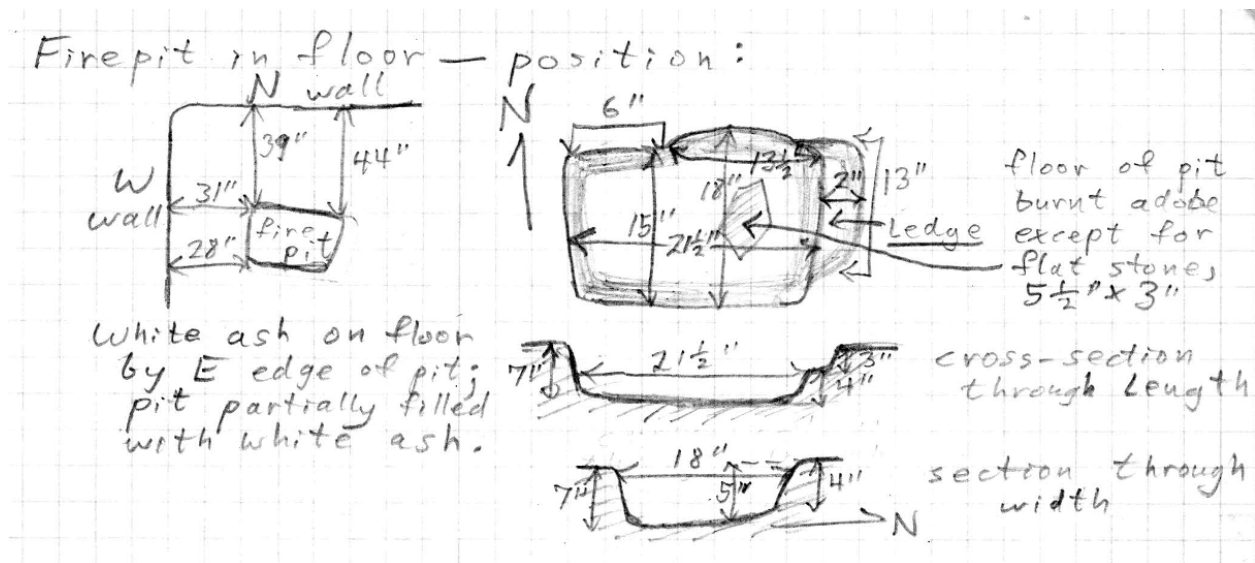


Figure 2.35. Room C-6, fire pit.

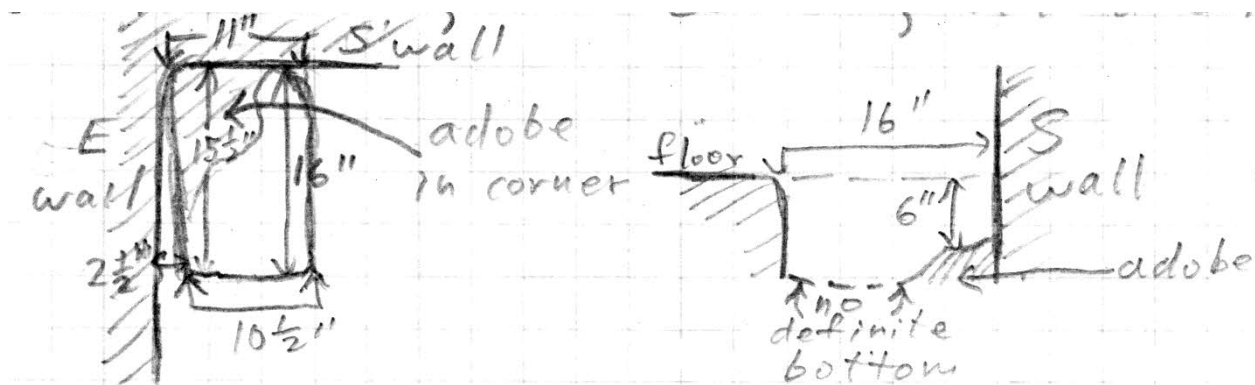


Figure 2.36. Room C-6, hole in southeast corner of floor.

Excavation beneath the floor, to sterile clay (25 inches [64 cm] down at the north wall, 34 inches [86 cm] down at the east wall, 24 inches [61 cm] down at the south wall, and 20 inches [51 cm] down at the west wall) revealed layers of clay, sand with clay or charcoal, and ash (Figure 2.37). Walls below the floor were not plastered (or perhaps there were no walls below the floor?). A layer of burned grass or ash (or both) appeared between 12 and 20 inches (30.5 to 51 cm) below the floor on all sides of the room, and burned adobe was near the east wall (or its downward projection?) at 30 inches (76 cm). No second floor was identified. The fill in this level contained relatively few artifacts: 76 sherds and 13 animal bones.

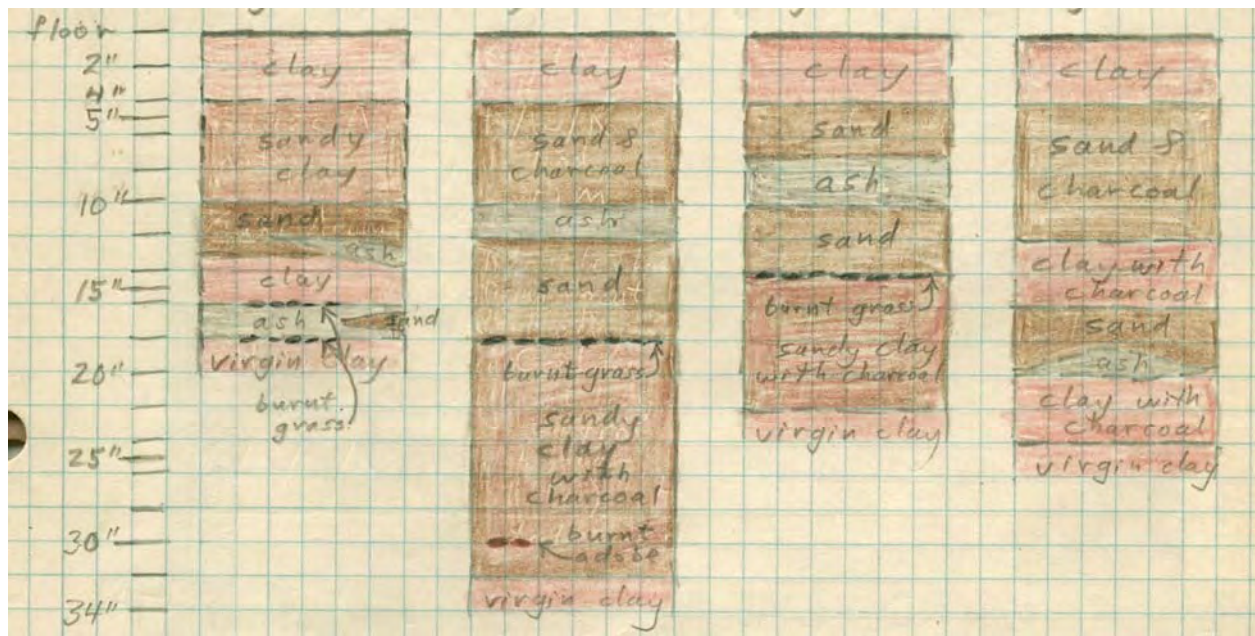


Figure 2.37. Room C-6, profiles of subfloor strata.

Student's Summary

The following is taken verbatim from the student's notebook.

(Theoretical in part)

- Before occupation of area, clay surface varied more than a foot [0.3 m] in elevation within the area of the room-to-be [Figure 2.38].
- Occupation of immediate area began in Glaze A times.
- With fill averaging a foot [0.3 m] deep, there was at least one general grass fire, followed by another foot of general fill.
- Construction of room: apparently a uniform, 4-inch [10 cm] layer of sterile clay was deliberately laid for the floor. Wall bases were on same level as bottom of this clay.
- Occupancy of room occurred during Glaze A and possibly Glaze B times. The walls were plastered at least 4 or 5 times.
- Room was burned before filling began [emphasis in original].
- There was a foot [0.3 m] of fill on the floor before Glaze C times; then, painted plaster and a fire pit from a room immediately above it began to fall.

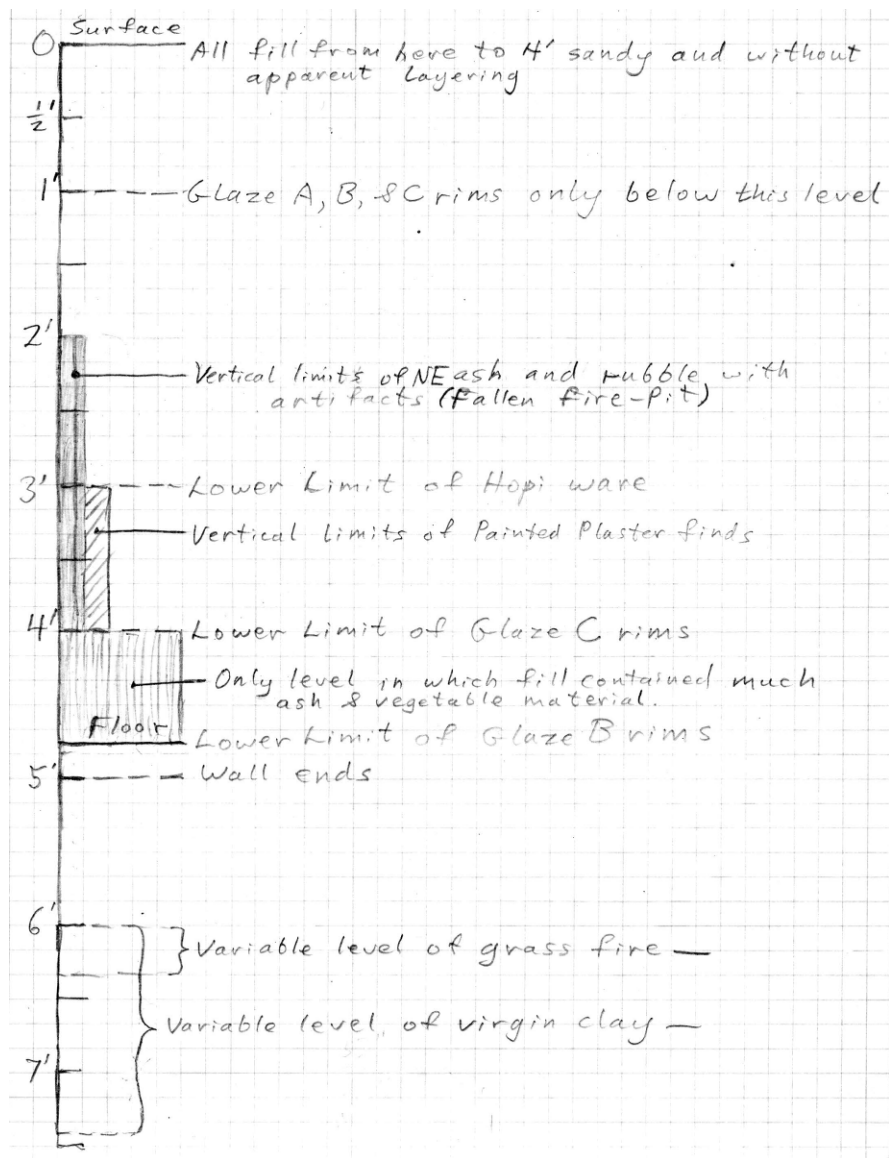


Figure 2.38. Room C-6, general profile.

- Fill was at least 2 feet [0.6 m] deep before Hopi ware occurred in area.
- Fill may have been 4 feet [1.2 m] deep before post-Glaze C times.

Artifacts

From the Field Notes

None of the 21 artifacts described in the notes was flaked stone. Eight were ground stone, seven were bone, five were ceramic, and one was a concretion. Among the ceramic artifacts were a

clay pipe and a fragment of a stirrup spout. Among the bone artifacts were a possible weaving tool and five beads of turkey bone.

Three mano fragments were found in the first 6 inches (15 cm) of fill. One small fragment, not further described, was on the surface. The other two were black “lava” (vesicular basalt). One of these, found in the northeast corner of the room, was from a large mano.

At a depth of 1 to 2 feet (0.3 to 0.6 m), a small worked sherd and a complete bone artifact were found near the center of the east wall. The bone artifact was thought to be a weaving tool (Figure 2.39). It was 3 1/2 inches (9 cm) long, 5/16 inch (0.8 cm) across, and 1/4 inch (0.6 cm) thick, and had a flat surface running most of its length.

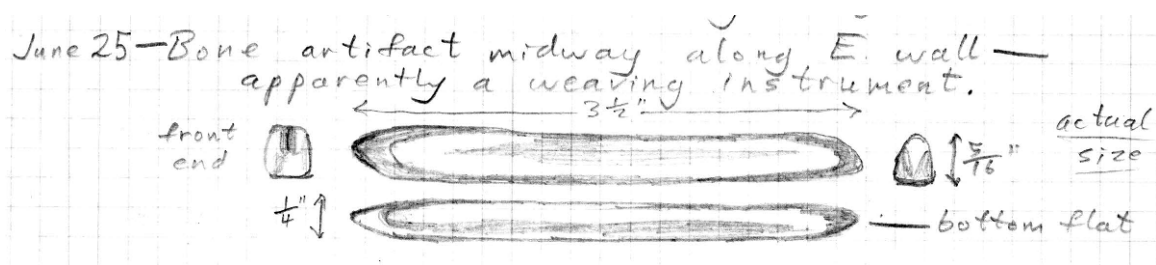


Figure 2.39. Room C-6, possible weaving tool. Not reproduced at actual size; the notebook is quadrille ruled at five squares per inch (2.54 cm).

Between 2 and 3 feet (0.6 to 0.9 m) down, in or near what was thought to be a collapsed fire pit, the student found a complete bone awl, what appeared to be an arrowshaft straightener, and a complete polished clay pipe. The awl was 4 1/2 inches (11 cm) long and 1/2 inch (1.25 cm) wide. The stone artifact was also 4 1/2 inches (11 cm) long and was 1 1/4 inches (3 cm) thick. The pipe was 2 1/4 inches (6 cm) long and 5/8 inch (20 cm) in diameter.

In the northwest corner, between 2 and 3 feet (0.6 to 0.9 m), a small quartzite polishing stone was found.

Between 3 and 4 feet (0.9 to 1.2 m), a worked Acoma-Zuni polychrome sherd and five turkey bone beads were found. The sherd measured 1 3/4 by 1 3/8 inches (4.5 by 3.5 cm). The beads were near the east wall, 4 feet (1.2 m) from the southeast corner.

Two unusual pottery specimens were found on the floor, at a depth of 5 feet (1.5 m). One was a sherd with visible exterior coils, described as black-on-red on the outside and Acoma-Zuni black-on-white on the inside. The second specimen was a handle from a stirrup spout jar, in greenish-black glaze on white (Figure 2.40). The handle measured 5 inches (13 cm) across and 2 1/2 inches (6.5 cm) tall. The spout section was oval, measuring either 1 1/8 or 1 1/4 inches (3 or 2.9 cm) by 1 inch (2.5 cm).

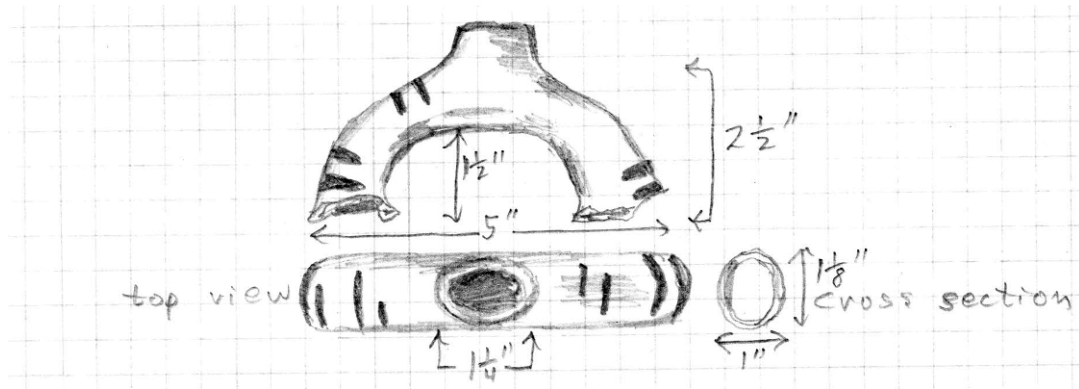


Figure 2.40. Room C-6, neck from stirrup spout vessel.

Three stone artifacts and a concretion were also found on the floor. One of the stones, found near the east wall 3 feet (0.6 m) from the southeast corner, was yellow with red-brown “shading” and was polished and slightly flattened. It measured 3 1/4 inches (8 cm) by 3/8 to 1 1/8 inches (1 to 3 cm) by 1/2 inch (1.25 cm). The second stone, found near the center of the east wall, was a “lightning [medicine] stone (used in medicine bags)” (Figure 2.41). If the drawing is actual size, this piece of worked banded travertine was 2 1/4 inches (6 cm) long and 1/4 inch (0.6 cm) in diameter. The third stone specimen from the floor was a burned quartz polishing stone. The iron concretion was found near the east wall. Part of the concretion had eroded away, and the surviving portion served as a small elliptical bowl (Figure 2.42). The concretion was 1 inch (2.5 cm) tall, 2 1/4 inches (6 cm) long, and 1 7/8 inches (5 cm) wide.



Figure 2.41. Room C-6, banded travertine artifact.

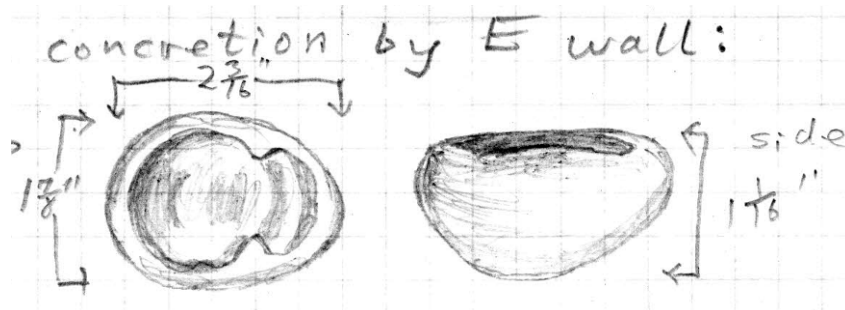


Figure 2.42. Room C-6, bowl-like concretion.

Laboratory Counts

Pottery

The 906 sherds in the laboratory analysis accounted for 4.6 percent of the nearly 20,000 sherds that were analyzed. Glaze I and Glaze II sherds made up 41.6 percent of the room assemblage; 70 percent of those were identified as “Glaze I or II” (that is, either one or the other). Another 2.7 percent of the sherds from this feature were later glaze wares or glaze polychrome. Utility/culinary ware accounted for 41.5 percent, and 7.3 percent of the sherds were unidentified and/or undecorated. Thirty-seven sherds were identified as Acoma-Zuni, seven as Hopi, two as Socorro Black-on-white, and one as Biscuit Ware.

Faunal Remains

Of the 309 (5.7 percent of the room block total) faunal bones analyzed, 71.9 percent were jackrabbit or cottontail and another 23 percent were other small mammals. Large mammals were represented by a single deer bone. Other taxa represented were turkey (10 bones), a crane (one bone), and other birds (four bones). There were no unidentified bones in this assemblage.

Room C-7 (Notebook 2003.37.4)

Room C-7 was near the southeast end of the group of rooms excavated in 1957, with Room C-6 to the west and Room C-8 to the east. The areas to the north and south were not excavated. At the surface the north wall was 134 inches (340 cm) long, the east wall was 75 inches (190 cm) long, the south wall was 132 inches (335 cm) long, and the west wall was 77 inches (196 cm) long (70.2 ft²; 6.5 m²). The walls were 11 to 15 inches (28 to 38 cm) thick, the south wall being the thickest.

Excavation

The excavation levels recorded for this room were: surface to 1 foot (0.3 m) (Level 1), 1 to 5 feet (0.3 to 1.5 m) (Level 2), and 5 feet to 6 feet 7 inches (1.5 to 2 m) (Level 3). Few specific depths were recorded in Level 2, so the stratigraphy there is unclear.

In the south portion of the room, the fill near the surface was hard-packed adobe, apparently wall fall. In the north portion of the room the uppermost fill was soft sand, but packed adobe appeared 5 inches (13 cm) below the surface in the room's northwest corner. Few sherds were found in the upper fill, and most seemed to be from the same vessel. At 6 1/3 inches (16 cm) below the surface an impression from a roof pole, perhaps willow, was found in the southwest corner.

Between 12 and 18 inches (25 to 46 cm), burned willow from the roof was scattered throughout the room. Fragments of burned maize cobs were found along the west wall.

Ashes and charcoal were present in the northwest corner of the room, 18 inches (46 cm) below the surface. Charcoal was sparse at this level. The fill was sand in the north and west portions of the room, and adobe in the rest of the room. A fragment of partly burned piñon, a piece of juniper, and a pair of pole impressions in a chunk of adobe were found in the southwest corner. A partial rodent skull was also found at this level.

Farther down in Level 2, the fill changed to sand in most of the room. Adobe was present in the eastern portion of the room. Fragments of burned willow and juniper were scattered throughout the room. A fragment of a burned 6 row maize cob was found in the southwest corner. Artifacts of flaked stone, ground stone, bone, and shell were also found.

Three feet (0.9 m) from the surface, several burned pieces of pine vigas were found. Two pieces of basalt found in the west end of the room, at this depth, may have been from a fire pit in an upper floor. A piece of flagstone identified as part of a collapsed fire pit was found in the middle of the room. The faunal remains collected included a mule deer pelvis and the partial skeleton of a bird.

In this level, in the southwest corner of the room, fragments of a pot were embedded in the wall. Several deposits of ocher were also found in that corner. A small quantity of charcoal was present in the room fill. A well-preserved piece of juniper was found in the northeast corner. A deposit of ashes in the eastern portion of the room may have come from a collapsed fire pit.

At the top of Level 3 (5 feet; 1.5 m), clay was found along the walls, primarily in the east end of the room. A mix of clay and sand was present in the west end of the room. Several large pieces of sandstone found throughout the fill, at this level, appeared to be from a collapsed fire pit (presumably the same fire pit postulated for the piece of flagstone found earlier). Charcoal was scattered throughout the fill, and a fragment of a burned 8 row maize cob was found at the east end of the room.

Most of the fill was sand and hard clay, which at this point in the session was damp from rain. With increasing depth, the amount of charcoal and the number of sherds in the fill decreased. A very narrow, irregular layer of charcoal and ash, 1/4 to 3/4 inch (0.6 to 2 cm) thick, extended across the room between the north and south walls, slightly west of the room's center, at a depth of 5 feet 3 inches (1.6 m; at the south wall) to 5 feet 10 1/2 inches (1.8 m; at the north wall). A layer of ash 1/3 to 2 1/2 inches (0.8 to 5.7 cm) thick extended along the north wall at a depth of 5 feet 11 inches to 6 feet (1.8 m).

The bases of the walls were at depths of 4 feet 1 inch (1.2 m) to 5 feet 2 inches (1.6 m). Sterile soil was reached between 5 feet 8 1/2 inches (1.7 m) and 6 feet 7 inches (2 m) (Figure 2.43). No floor was identified in this room, though one or more were suggested by the presence of the possible fire pit remnants in Levels 2 and 3. The dimensions of the room at the bases of the walls were: north, 10 feet 6 inches (3.2 m); east, 6 feet 1 3/4 inches (1.9 m); south, 10 feet 3 inches (3.1 m); and west, 6 feet 2 inches (1.9 m) (64.0 ft²; 6.0 m²).

The surfaces of the walls were not described. The student mentioned that they were in good condition, except for water streaking from the rains that fell during the excavation.

Other than the possible collapsed fire pit(s), the only interior feature indicated in Room C-7 was a (filled?) doorway in the north wall. It was shown on an elevation of the wall (see Figure 2.43) but was not mentioned in the text. The drawing indicates that the opening was 2 feet (0.6 m) high, 1 foot 4 inches (0.4 m) wide in the middle, and 2 feet 2 inches (0.7 m) wide at the bottom. The top of the doorway was at the top of the extant wall. The west side was between 2 feet 2 inches (0.7 m) and 3 feet 2 1/2 inches (1 m) from the west wall.

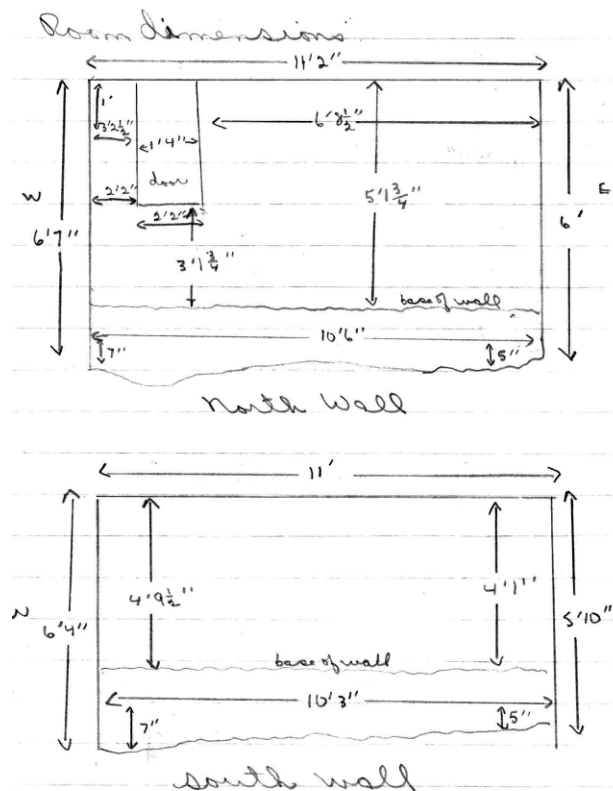


Figure 2.43. Room C-7, walls.

Artifacts

From the Field Notes

Fourteen artifacts were described in the text: 10 ground stone, two bone, one shell (a bead), and one flaked stone (an obsidian arrow point). One ground stone item was a selenite pendant, and one of the bone artifacts was a flute.

The surface and near-surface artifact collection from Room C-7 included a piece of worked stone, a mano fragment, an arrow shaft straightener, and the selenite pendant. The shaft straightener was basalt and measured 3 3/4 by 3 1/8 by 3/4 inch (9.5 by 8 by 2 cm). The pendant was more or less rectangular and very thin (1 1/4 by 1 by 1/16 inch; 30 by 25 by 15 mm). A hole

1/8 inch (3 mm) in diameter was present in one corner of this artifact. A (one-hand?) mano of sandstone was found at a depth of 18 inches (46 cm), beneath a 1/8 inch (0.3 cm) thick layer of ash and charcoal. The mano was 6 1/2 inches (16.5 cm) long by 3 inches (7.5 cm) wide.

Several artifacts were found between 1 and 5 feet (0.3 to 1.5 m), most of them at unspecified depths. One was the obsidian arrow point, found near the center of the room. It was 1 inch (2.5 cm) long by 3/4 inch (2 cm) wide at the base. Another was a “polished hammerstone,” 5 1/2 inches (14 cm) long by 3 inches (7.5 cm) at the widest point, found in the southeast corner of the room. A second, lightly used hammerstone was found at 5 feet 1 1/2 inches (1.6 m). It was limestone and measured 4 by 2 by 1 3/8 inches (10 by 5 by 3.5 cm).

Three artifacts were mano fragments. One, of unknown type, was found in the northwest portion of the room. The other two specimens were from two-hand manos. A basalt specimen was found at a depth of 3 feet (0.9 m) in the northeast corner. The second two-hand mano (material not identified), was found in the southeast corner.

One of the two bone artifacts was a complete awl found near the center of the south wall. It was polished and was 4 1/2 inches (11.5 cm) long. The second was a flute found in the northeast corner of the room, 4 feet 1 inch (1.25 m) below the surface. This instrument, made from a goose bone, was highly polished and had a single finger hole, in the center of the tube. It was 7 inches (18 cm) long and (based on the student’s drawing) 1/2 inch (1.25 cm) wide at the ends and 3/8 inch (1 cm) wide at the midpoint.

The shell bead was 5/8 inch (1.6 cm) long and was found near the center of the south wall. The drawing appears to show a whole *Olivella* shell.

Laboratory Counts

Pottery

The sherd assemblage from Room C-7 was in the mid-size range (849; 4.3 percent). Utility/culinary ware accounted for 43.8 percent of these sherds; 17.4 percent were unidentified or undecorated or both. Glazes I–V other than polychromes accounted for 33.6 percent of the room total, and glaze polychrome for another 1.4 percent (five sherds were Pottery Mound Polychrome). Room C-7 was one of just four rooms in which Glaze III sherds were more numerous than Glazes I and II, perhaps a genuine difference in distribution, or perhaps reflecting student difficulties with identification. The rest of the assemblage in this room consisted of 11 Hopi sherds (1.3 percent), 11 Socorro Black-on-white sherds, five Acoma-Zuni sherds, and a sherd of Los Lunas Smudged.

Faunal Remains

Room C-7 had a small assemblage of animal bone: 93 specimens (1.7 percent). As was usually the case, jackrabbits and cottontails (57.0 percent), and other small and medium mammals (11.8 percent) dominated the assemblage. However, a larger than average number of deer bones was

present, accounting for 8.6 percent of the room assemblage. Other identified taxa were turkey (10 bones), duck (3 bones), and hawk (a claw).

Room C-8 (Notebook 2003.37.17)

Room C-8 was at the southeast corner of the group of rooms excavated in 1957. Room C-7 was to the west; the areas to the north, south, and east were not excavated. At the surface the north wall was 112 inches (284.5 cm) long, the east wall was 73 1/4 inches (186 cm) long, the south wall was 109 1/2 inches (278 cm) long, and the west wall was 73 inches (185 cm) long (56.1 ft²; 5.2 m²) (Figure 2.44). The north and south walls were 14 to 15 inches (35.5 to 38 cm) thick, the east wall was 13 to 14 inches (33 to 35.5 cm) thick, and the west wall was 11 to 13 inches (28 to 33 cm) thick.

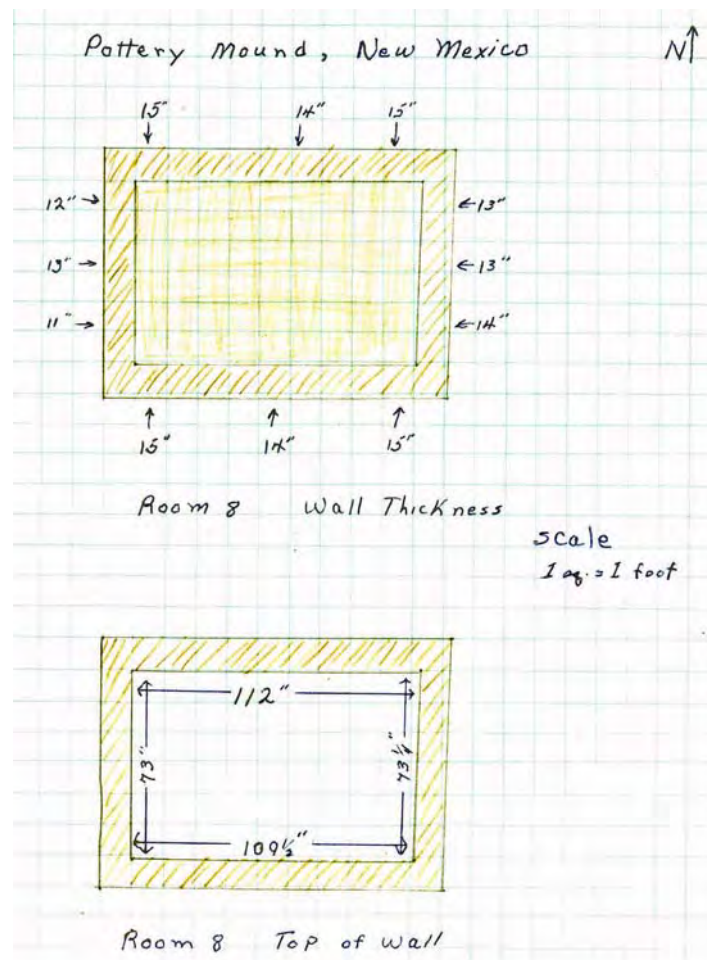


Figure 2.44. Room C-8 at the site surface.

Excavation

This room was excavated in six levels. Level 1 extended down 2 feet (0.6 m) from the surface. Levels 2, 3, 4, and 5 were each 1 foot (0.3 m). Level 6 was from 6 feet (1.8 m) down to sterile soil.

On the surface and in Level 1 fill, almost 190 sherds were collected; one was worked. Four stone artifacts were found as well. The room fill consisted of loose sand, except for fallen adobe along the south wall and extending into the southwest and southeast corners. The top 16 inches (40 cm) of the south wall, at the southwest corner, had crumbled away. Bits of adobe appeared throughout the fill.

The skeleton of a young dog, blackened by fire, was found at a depth of 1 foot 6 inches (0.5 m). The skull had been crushed (during excavation?). The length of the remaining skeleton was 25 inches (63.5 cm). Other canine bones were found in a bowl sherd.

Level 2 contained turkey bones, mammal teeth, and 65 sherds, three of them worked. Numerous turkey bones were scattered throughout the fill.

Similar materials were found in Level 3, though in greater quantity. Four were stone artifacts, one was bone, and two were restorable bowls. The bowls were found against the west wall, near the southwest corner. At this level the size of the room was 55.2 ft² (5.1 m²). Toward the bottom of Level 3, the fill was hard-packed sand with scattered adobe.

At Level 4 the room area was 54.8 ft² (5.1 m²). All bones found at this level were turkey. A rodent hole containing several large smudged sherds was found in the east wall, near the northeast corner.

At the top of Level 5, at 5 feet (1.5 m) (the lowest level for which wall measurements were recorded), the dimensions of the room were: north wall, 106 inches (269 cm); east wall, 73 3/4 inches (187 cm); south wall, 110 inches (279 cm); and west wall, 73 inches (185 cm) (55.1 ft²; 5.1 m²). The fill at the top of this level was harder than in higher levels. Toward the bottom of Level 5 it was sandy, with chunks of adobe, some charcoal, and burned corn fragments. Sherds and bones were less abundant.

The bottoms of the walls were exposed in Level 6. An ash deposit was found along the north wall, and burned adobe was found near the south wall. "Early" (non-glaze) pottery was found beneath the ash deposit. Some of the burned adobe bore twig impressions. Sixty-six inches (167.5 cm) from the modern surface, in the center of the room, a *sondage* measuring 20 by 18 inches (51 by 46 cm) was dug to a depth of 11 inches (28 cm) in search of sterile soil. At 76 inches (193 cm), the excavation exposed red clay containing charcoal.

Five isolated human long bones were found in Room C-8, scattered throughout the fill at depths between 1 foot 3 inches (0.4 m) and 3 feet 3 inches (1 m). Two were femurs, one was a femur fragment, one was a humerus, and one was called a "tibula" (though the sketch was labeled

“fibula”). Evidence of gnawing was recorded for all but the femur fragment. One femur was identified as belonging to an older male.

Artifacts

From the Field Notes

The 19 artifacts reported in the field notes comprised 10 pottery items, four of ground stone, three of flaked stone (none projectile points), and two of bone. Two of the pottery artifacts were reconstructible bowls. One ground stone item was a “medicine stone” of “alabaster.”

This student drew a schematic cross section of Room C-8, showing the vertical provenience of each of the artifacts found and the general depth of faunal and human bone (Figure 2.45).

One of the artifacts from the top 16 inches (41 cm) of fill was a worked unpainted redware sherd. The sherd was roughly 1 inch (2.5 cm) square, 5/8 to 7/8 inch (1.6 to 2.2 cm) wide, and 1/4 inch (0.6 cm) thick.

Four stone artifacts were also found at this level. One was an obsidian flake. Another was a scraper of petrified wood measuring 2 by 1 1/2 by 1/4 inch (5 by 4 by 0.6 cm). The third was a piece of worked limestone, measuring 1 3/4 by 1 1/2 by 1 1/2 inches (4.5 by 4 by 4 cm). The student’s very rough sketch suggests that it may have been a shaft straightener. The fourth item was an unworked piece of petrified wood.

Three worked unpainted redware sherds were found below the 1 foot (0.3 m) level. One measured 2 1/4 by 1 7/8 inches (6 by 5 cm), the second measured 1 1/2 by 1 1/4 inches (4 by 3 cm), and the third measured 2 7/8 by 2 inches (7 by 5 cm). All were 1/4 inch (0.6 cm) thick.

Two large sherds were found 1 foot 8 inches (0.5 m) from the top of the north wall (Figure 2.46). A Glaze II or III olla sherd was 3 feet (0.9 m) from the east wall. The second sherd was found in the middle of the room. Canine bones were resting on this sherd.

Stone artifacts in Level 3 (3 to 4 feet; 0.9 to 1.2 m) included a maul, a chopper, the “alabaster” medicine stone, and pieces of worked chert. The maul, found in the southeast corner of the room, measured 4 3/4 by 3 1/2 by 2 3/4 inches (12 by 9 by 7 cm). The chopper, of chert, measured 3 1/2 by 2 3/4 by 1/4 inch (9 by 7 by 0.6 cm). The medicine stone had a somewhat irregular oblong shape and measured 1 3/4 by 3/4 by 1/2 inch (4.5 by 2 by 1.25 cm).

Two reconstructible bowls were found at this level, in the southwest corner of the room (Figure 2.47). The smaller bowl, a Glaze I black-on-red, was 7 1/4 inches (18 cm) in diameter, 3 1/2 inches (9 cm) high, and 1/4 inch (0.6 cm) thick at the rim. The larger bowl was a Glaze III black and brown on white polychrome. A design in black ran around the interior below the rim, and a bird figure in brown and black was in the center. The outside was decorated in brown and black as well. This bowl was 11 5/8 inches (29.5 cm) in diameter, 4 5/8 inches (12 cm) high, and 1/4 inch (0.6 cm) thick at the rim.

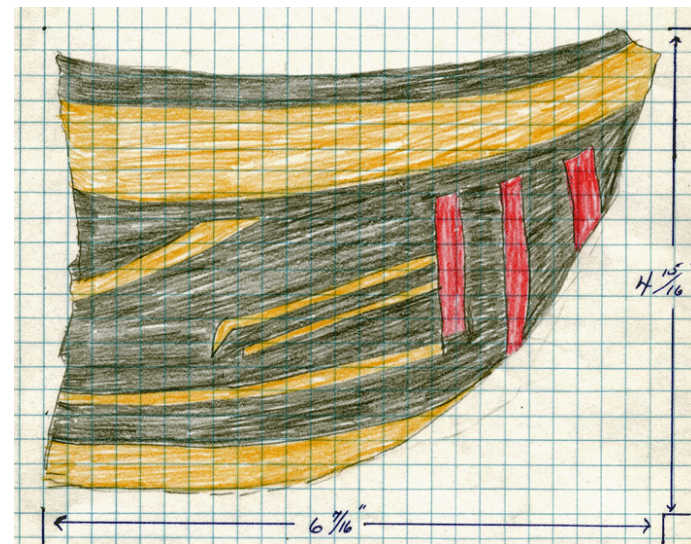
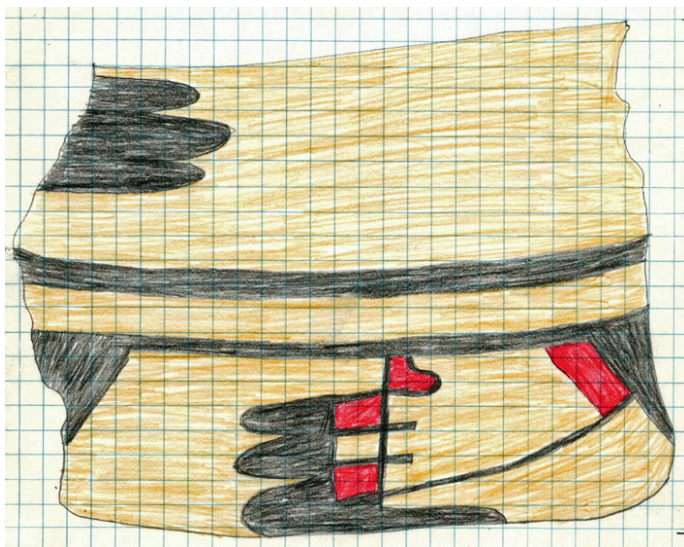
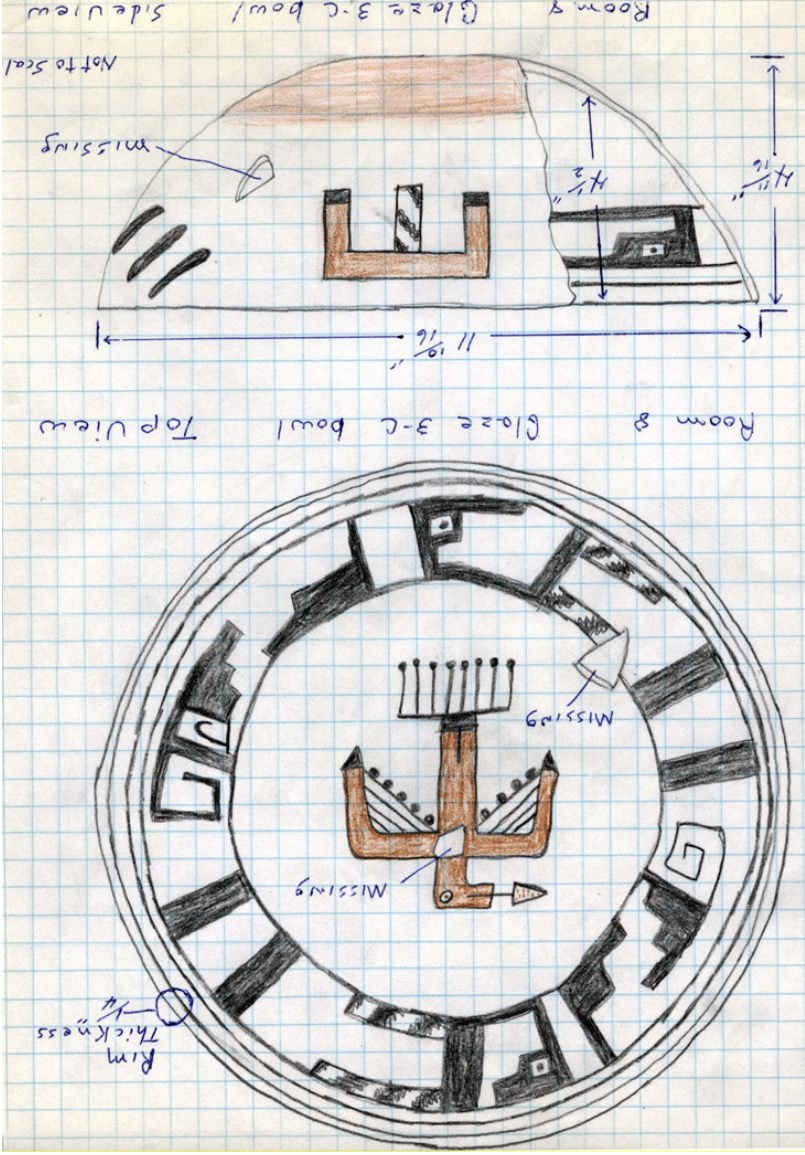
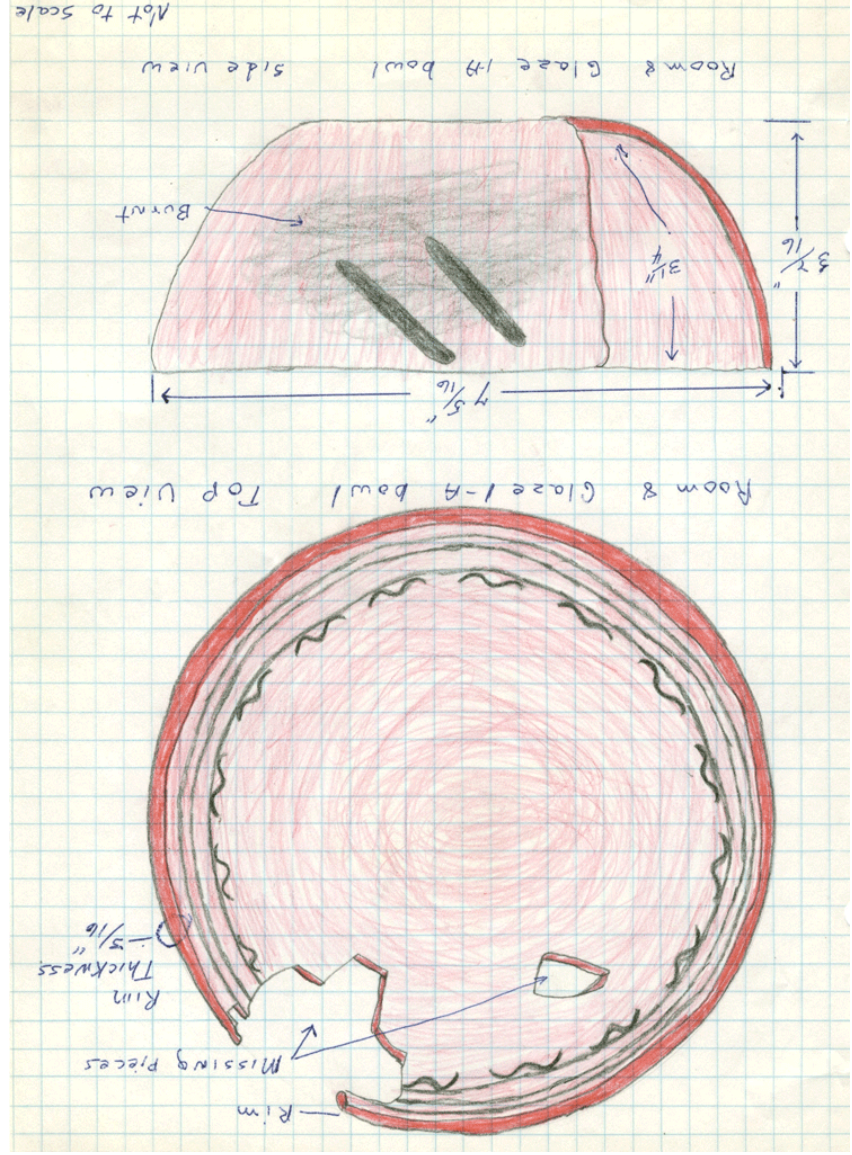


Figure 2.46. Two large sherds from Room C-8. The top sherd is 7 1/2 by 5 1/4 inches (19 by 13 cm); the bottom sherd is 6 1/2 by 5 inches (16.5 by 13 cm). The bottom sherd was associated with bones from a canine.

Figure 2.47. Two bowls found in Room C-8.



A worked sherd was also found in Level 3. It was a handle from a plain red vessel, measuring 2 by 1 5/8 inches (5 by 4 cm) on the part from the body of the vessel. The handle projected 5/8 inch (1.6 cm), with a central opening 1/4 inch (0.6 cm) in diameter.

A complete bone awl was found toward the bottom of Level 3. This implement was 4 1/4 inches (11 cm) long and 1/4 inch (0.6 cm) in diameter. At the end of the excavation of Room C-8, a second complete bone awl was found in the backdirt from the room. This specimen was 2 5/8 inches (6.5 cm) long and 1/4 inch (0.6 cm) in diameter.

“Early” (unglazed) pottery, both mineral- and carbon-painted (Figure 2.48), was found under an ash deposit near the north wall in Level 6. The handle of a dipper was also found, “under the burnt place,” but whether at the north or south end of the room was not clear.

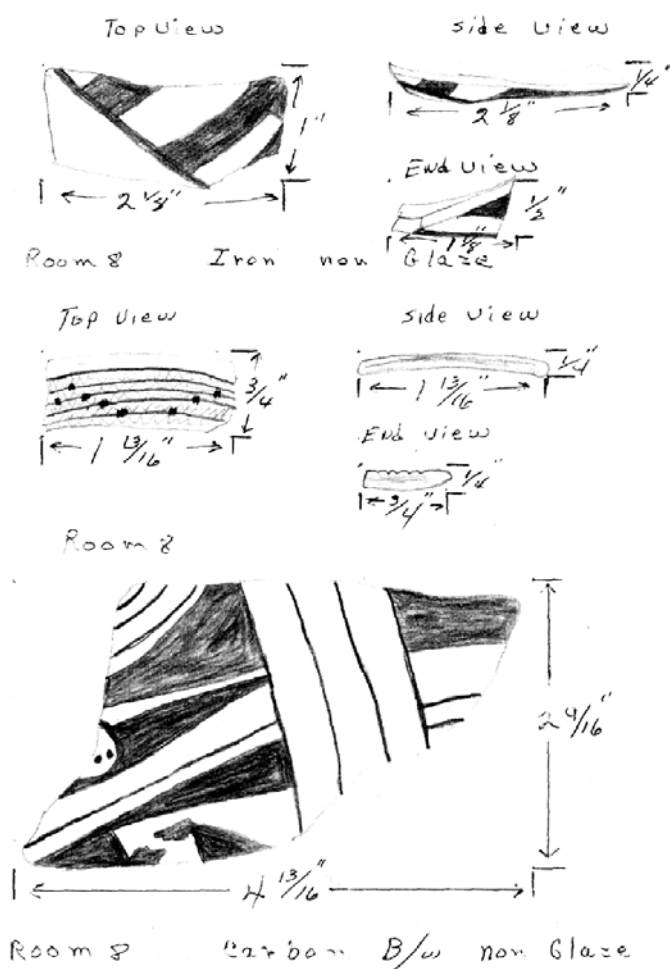


Figure 2.48. “Early” sherds from Room C-8, Level 6.

Laboratory Counts

Pottery

Room C-8 contained one of the smaller pottery assemblages, 541 sherds (2.7 percent). Over 66 percent of this assemblage was utility/culinary ware (165 sherds all identified as “smudged”) and unidentified and/or undecorated ware (197 sherds). Glazes I–VI accounted for 31.2 percent, Glaze II was most abundant. No glaze polychromes were identified. Seven sherds were Acoma-Zuni, one was Hopi, and two were Socorro Black-on-white.

Faunal Remains

This room yielded few recorded animal bones (169+ bones or bone fragments; 3.1 percent of the room block total), and the bones’ distribution and other evidence suggest that the student did not count all the bone he found. Whereas jackrabbit and cottontail dominated most of the other assemblages, no bone from these taxa was recorded for Room C-8 in the lab counts (two rabbit bones were otherwise listed). In contrast, the student’s schematic profile of the room (Figure 2.45) indicates not only other rabbit and rodent remains but bobcat bones (not recorded), and he described the skeleton of a young dog (see above). The most intriguing finding was that at least 157 bones were identified as turkey (93 percent of the recorded assemblage), more than twice as many as were found in any other room.

Room C-9 (Notebook 2003.37.13)

Room C-9 was in the western section of the rooms excavated in 1957, near the northwest corner of the room block. Room C-10 was to the west and Room C-11/12 was to the south. The areas to the north and east were not excavated. The student working in Room C-9 recorded lengths only for the north wall (6 feet [1.8 m]) and east wall (115 inches [292 cm]). Based on the 1957 plane table map, the dimensions at the surface were: north wall, 5 feet 11 inches (1.8 m) long; east wall, 8 feet 10 inches (2.7 m) long; south wall, 6 feet (1.8 m) long; west wall, 7 feet 7 inches (2.3 m) long (48.9 ft²; 4.5 m²). The average thickness of the walls was 9.5 inches (24 cm).

Excavation

This room was excavated in nine levels. Level 1 was from the surface to a depth of 1 foot (0.3 m). Levels 2 through 8 were each 1 foot (0.3 m) deep. Level 9 extended to sterile soil at an unreported depth.

Artifacts on the ground surface above the room included more than 100 sherds, a few pieces of animal bone, an arrow point, and bits of charcoal.

In the first 6 inches (15 cm) of fill, corrugated utility ware was most abundant. Faunal remains included a jackrabbit cranium and a cottontail mandible. About 15 charred corncob fragments were found, averaging 1.5 inches (4 cm) long by 0.4 inch (1 cm) in diameter. The fill in Level 1

was soft sand. At least the west wall of the room was crumbly; a 32 inch (81 cm) long section of that wall, at one corner, collapsed while the sand was being removed. (The notes indicate that the wall collapsed in the room's southwest corner, but a sketch indicates the northwest corner.) The walls were not plastered and were rough.

At a depth of 2/3 foot (0.2 m), sherds were more numerous. Most were Glaze I, followed by utility ware. Two ground stone artifacts were found. The walls were not plastered. The surfaces of the north, south, and west walls were uneven. The east wall, which was in the best condition of the four, was smooth. The southeast wall corner seemed to be weakened. The east wall was 9 inches (23 cm) thick at that point (its maximum thickness was 11 inches [28 cm]), and sand had entered the room where adobe was missing. At the southwest corner, which also was weak, the south wall was only 8 inches (20 cm) thick, compared to 10.5 inches (26.5 cm) nearer the center of the wall. The north wall, which was 11 inches (28 cm) thick, was in fairly good condition.

Chunks of adobe, apparent roof fall, were found in the room's southwest corner. The chunks averaged 5 by 3 inches (13 by 7.5 cm), and some bore reed impressions. Deer bones and an arrow point were also found at this level.

A cross section of the upper fill shows four 1 inch (2.5 cm) thick layers of charcoal described as containing charred corncobs, charred yellow-brown wood, and plain and corrugated utility pottery. One layer extended completely across the room from north to south. Most of the charcoal was powdery, with some small bits. The pieces of wood were 3 to 4 inches (7.5 to 10 cm) long and disintegrated easily. Based on the sketch and description, the upper room fill was a primary trash deposit.

Two feet (0.6 m) down, at the bottom of Level 2, the fill was more compact and included more adobe. A hard section of adobe in the north-central portion of the room was interpreted as possible wall fall.

A floor was identified at the bottom of Level 3 (3 feet [0.9 cm] down). The floor was a hard layer of white adobe averaging 2.5 inches (6.25 cm) thick. The floor was missing in the central portion of the room but was well preserved in all the corners. The surface was uneven.

Immediately below the floor, at the center of the south wall, were three pieces of roof fall. Remnants of reeds were still embedded in some of the roof fall. Pottery at this level was primarily corrugated and plain utility ware. Two ground stone artifacts were also found.

In Level 4 (3 to 4 feet [0.9 to 1.2 m]) the fill was hard, with ash and numerous adobe inclusions. Most pottery found was large (3 to 4 inches [7.5 to 10 cm] across) Glaze II and utility ware sherds. The sherds tended to occur in clusters in the corners, especially the southeast corner. Animal bone was found as well. The student reported that the walls did not continue into this level, which she interpreted as meaning that the room had been larger at lower depths, but the more likely explanation is that the student had reached deposits predating the room. She continued to indicate on her sketches that the east wall (of the unit, if nothing else) was 115 inches (292 cm) long.

A discrete deposit of light gray ash, 7 inches (18 cm) across and 5 inches (13 cm) deep, was in the southeast corner (as illustrated; the text says northeast corner).

The fill in Level 5 (4 to 5 feet [1.2 to 1.5 m]) was similar to that in Level 4. The same types of sherds were found, but were much less common. Level 6 contained five deposits of gray-white ash, in the northern portion of the room. The deposits averaged 13 inches (33 cm) in diameter and 4 to 5 inches (10 to 13 cm) deep. They consisted entirely of ash, with no artifacts or soil.

In Level 7 (6 to 7 feet [1.5 to 2.1 m]) the fill was a soft, grainy sand, with no adobe inclusions. The walls (of the unit?) at this depth bulged outward because of the softness of the sand. Very small ash deposits were present throughout the unit. Ground stone, faunal bone, and a few sherds were found.

The fill in Level 8 (7 to 8 feet [2.1 to 2.4 m]) was a soft sand. One ash deposit was found, 1.5 feet (0.5 m) in circumference by 2.1 inches (5.25 cm) deep, containing small bits of charcoal. This level yielded more sherds than the levels above, most of them Glaze I and utility ware. Two of the sherds were covered with "yellow meal" (yellow ocher?). A bone artifact was found, but no food bone.

In Level 9, beginning 8 feet [2.4 m] below the surface, the fill became a hard reddish clay containing bits of adobe. No evidence of either walls or a floor was present at this depth. Artifacts found at this level included a number of sherds, most of them Glaze I; two ground stone specimens; and animal bone. The excavation ended with this level, at an unrecorded depth.

Artifacts

From the Field Notes

Nineteen artifacts were described in the field notes: 10 pieces of ground stone, six ceramic items, two flaked stone specimens (both arrow points), and one bone. Two of the ground stone artifacts were bells. Two of the ceramic specimens were reconstructible or partially reconstructible pots, and two were sherds coated with "yellow meal."

A side-notched chert arrow point was found on the surface (Figure 2.49). It was 1 inch (2.5 cm) long and 1/3 inch (0.85 cm) wide, with a tang 0.3 inch (0.8 cm) long.

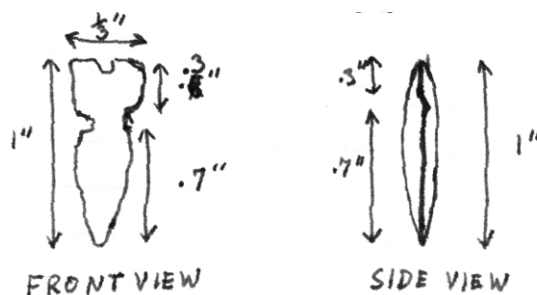


Figure 2.49. Arrow point from surface of Room C-9.

A worked Glaze II sherd measuring 1.5 by 1.3 by 0.1 inch (3.8 by 3.3 by 0.25 cm) was found 1 inch (2.5 cm) below the surface. It was decorated with parallel black stripes on a white background.

A large, restorable utility ware pot was found 1/2 foot (15 cm) below the surface, one-third of it in a tight cluster of sherds, with other sherds nearby. Based on the main cluster of sherds, the student judged that the pot was about 49 inches (125 cm) in circumference (16 inches [40 cm] in diameter) and 12.5 inches (32 cm) high. The rim of the pot was found 0.5 foot (0.15 m) below the surface, and the bottom of the pot was at 1.2 feet (0.37 m). (The student reported that the pieces of the pot were in “an area of 1/2 sq. foot” (15 by 15 cm), which seems odd given the claimed size of the vessel.)

Three artifacts were found 2/3 foot (0.2 m) below the surface. One was a sandstone shaft straightener measuring 2.2 inches (5.6 cm) across the base, 1 2/3 inches (4.2 cm) across the top, 1.5 inches (3.8 cm) high, and 1.5 inches (3.8 cm) from front to back. The notch was 0.5 inch (1.25 cm) deep and 2/3 inch (1.7 cm) across.

The second artifact at that depth was a section of a limestone bell. The drawing of this ground stone specimen indicates that it had two adjacent, long, flat or flattened surfaces, but whether the specimen was rectangular or triangular in cross section cannot be determined from the drawing. Both ends of the bell were broken off. One extant surface was 3 3/4 inches long and 3/4 inch wide; the other was 5 inches long and 3/4 inch wide.

An obsidian arrow point with a flat base was the third artifact found at the 2/3 foot (0.2 m) level. It was 1.2 inches (3 cm) long and 0.7 inch (1.8 cm) wide (Figure 2.50).

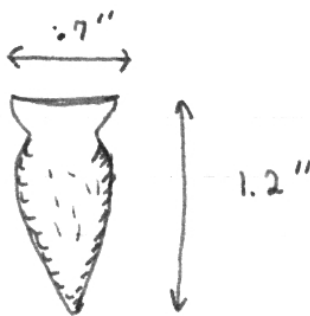


Figure 2.50. Arrow point from fill of Room C-9.

Two feet (0.6 m) below the surface, three fragments of a Glaze II pot were found. The pot was in the north-central portion of the room.

A fragment of a sandstone metate was found in the room's southwest corner, 3 feet (0.9 m) below the surface. This was the level of the exposed floor, but the student did not state whether the metate fragment was in contact with the floor. This specimen measured 4.4 by 4.2 by 4 inches (11.2 by 10.7 by 10.2 cm).

An oval sandstone grinding stone (one-hand mano?) was next to the metate. It was 3.7 inches (9.4 cm) long and 3.3 inches (8.4 cm) across.

Another ground stone artifact identified as a bell, this specimen of sandstone, was found in the southwest corner in Level 5. Based on the student's sketch, it had one end missing. The bell was 3.4 inches wide (8.6 cm) by 1 inch (2.5 cm) thick, with an extant length of 5 inches (12.7 cm). A rectangular grinding stone, also of sandstone, was found nearby. The dimensions of this artifact were 3.4 by 2.2 by 2.1 inches (8.6 by 5.6 by 5.3 cm).

A worked Glaze I black-on-red sherd was found in Level 6. It measured 1.3 by 1.2 inches (3.3 by 3.0 cm).

Level 7 yielded a mano fragment and an abrader, both of sandstone. The irregular mano fragment measured 4.1 by 3.4 by 2.5 by 0.8 inch (10.4 by 8.6 by 6.4 by 2.0 cm). It was found in the south-central portion of the room. The hemispherical abrader, found in the northeast corner, was 2 inches (5 cm) high, and the flat bottom measured 2.5 by 1 inch (6.25 by 2.5 cm).

Level 8 produced a complete bone awl and two sherds covered with a yellow substance. The awl, found in the southeast corner, was 2 3/4 inches (7 cm) long by 1/4 inch (0.6 cm) across at the proximal end. It was polished and smooth.

The sherds, also found in the southeast corner, measured 1.6 by 1.5 inches and 1.9 by 1.7 inches. They were completely covered with a 1 cm (0.4 inch) thick layer of what was recorded as yellow meal (yellow ocher?).

Two grinding stones were found in Level 9. One was a rounded fragment (of a one-hand mano?), 3/4 by 2/3 by 2/3 inch (1.9 cm by 1.7 by 1.7 cm). The material was not recorded. The second specimen, perhaps a mano, was more or less square (1.2 by 1 inch [3 by 2.5 cm]) in cross section. One end was broken off, leaving an incomplete length of 3 inches (7.5 cm). One long edge was beveled.

Laboratory Counts

Pottery

Room C-9 yielded a modest pottery assemblage (706 items, 3.6 percent of the room block total). Roughly equal numbers of Glaze I pottery (24.2 percent), utility/culinary ware (25.6 percent), and unidentified/undecorated sherds (21.1 percent) made up nearly three-fourths of this assemblage. Glaze II and III accounted for 11.6 percent and named glaze polychromes for 0.5 percent. The unusually large count of Los Lunas Smudged sherds (108; 15.3 percent) probably means that this student confused the specific type with utility ware in general, as did a few others. Nine sherds were identified as Hopi and two as Acoma-Zuni.

Faunal Remains

The assemblage of animal bone was small (42; 0.8 percent of the room block total). No unidentified remains were listed, and the student did not tabulate the bones as she did the pottery, probably indicating that she was not as careful about counting the animal bones. Of those she recorded, 71.4 percent were jackrabbit or cottontail. Two antelope bones, eight deer bones, and single dog and turkey skulls were also recorded.

Room C-10 (Notebook 2003.37.22)

Room C-10 was in the western group of rooms in the C room block, at the northwest corner of the excavated rooms. Room C-9 was to the east and Room C-11/12 to the south. The areas to the west and north were not excavated, but the student's plan of the room indicated a wall extending to the north. The surface dimensions were not recorded. At the level of Floor 1, 23 to 35 inches (58 to 89 cm) below the surface, the dimensions were: north wall, 97 inches (246 cm) long; east wall, 99 inches (251 cm) long; south wall, 91 1/2 inches (232 cm) long; and west wall, 102 inches (259 cm) long (65.8 ft²; 6.1 m²) (Figure 2.51). A note added to the floor plan (in a different hand and different color of ink) clearly labels the east side of the room. This appears to have been a correction for the student, as his descriptions and illustrations show some confusion about which way was north. In the drawings of the room the east side can be identified by the location of the storage bin, but the locations of artifacts should be treated with caution.

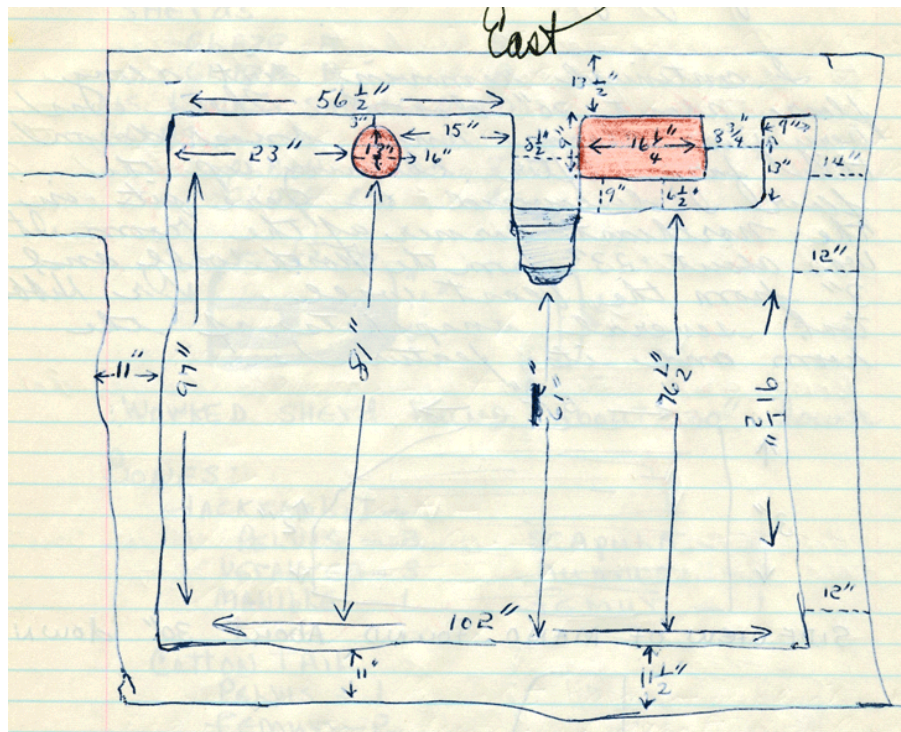


Figure 2.51. Room C-10, Floor 1.

Excavation

The first foot (0.3 m) of fill in the north half of Room C-10 contained quantities of sherds and animal bone, primarily rabbit and gopher. In the southeast quadrant sherds were not as numerous, but rabbit and dog bones were plentiful. Excavation had not yet begun in the southwest quadrant, and the types of artifacts down to 1 foot (0.3 m) in this area were not noted.

At a depth of 2 feet (0.6 m) a quantity of charcoal mixed with sherds and bones was found in the center of the room. Most of the bones were rabbit; canine remains were also present. A mass of adobe, probably roof fall, extended most of the length of the west side of the room. When the adobe was removed, multiple large sherds were uncovered. The top of a storage bin was exposed against the east wall of the room, near the southeast corner. A quantity of clay was present in the fill at the north end of the room and in the northeast corner. Some large sherds were found near the south wall, along with ground stone and worked bone. More rabbit and canine bones were found at the north end of the room.

Floor 1 was exposed at a depth of 29 inches (73.7 cm) “on the south side of the room.” The student’s illustration shows the floor at 34 1/2 inches (87.6 cm) on the south side and 29 inches (73.7 cm) on the north side. Pottery, ground stone, food bone, and bone beads were on or near the floor.

Near the center of the east wall a partition 16 1/4 inches (41.3 cm) wide and 29 inches 73.7 cm) high extended 18 inches (45.7 cm) into the room. The storage bin exposed earlier was built against the south face of the partition. The perspectives and dimensions shown on the student’s drawings of the bin are best seen rather than described (Figures 2.52 and 2.53). Both the partition and the storage bin extended to the bottom of the excavation at Floor 4, more than 100 inches (255 cm) below the surface.

An oval fire pit (Fire Pit 1) was present in Floor 1 near the east wall, north of the partition. The pit measured 16 inches (40.5 cm) long north-south by 13 inches (33 cm) wide east-west. No information was provided on the contents of the pit.

Floor 2 (Figure 2.53) was 8 inches below Floor 1. The fill between the floors contained “a good deal” of charcoal, as if the room had been burned. The few artifacts found were sherds, bones, two pieces of ground stone, and a single flake. The partition and the storage bin extended down to Floor 2, or perhaps the storage bin had been rebuilt at the level of Floor 1.

Two fire pits were present in Floor 2. A smaller, oval one (Fire Pit 2) was in the corner formed by the east wall of the room and the north side of the partition. Fire Pit 2 was 12 inches (30.5 cm) long north-south and 10 3/4 inches (27.3 cm) wide. Fire Pit 3 was larger, partly squared and partly rounded in plan, and just west of Fire Pit 2, next to the north side of the partition. Fire Pit 3 was 16 1/2 inches (41.9 cm) long north-south and 12 3/4 (32.4 cm) inches wide. The student’s drawings show what are most likely lining stones.

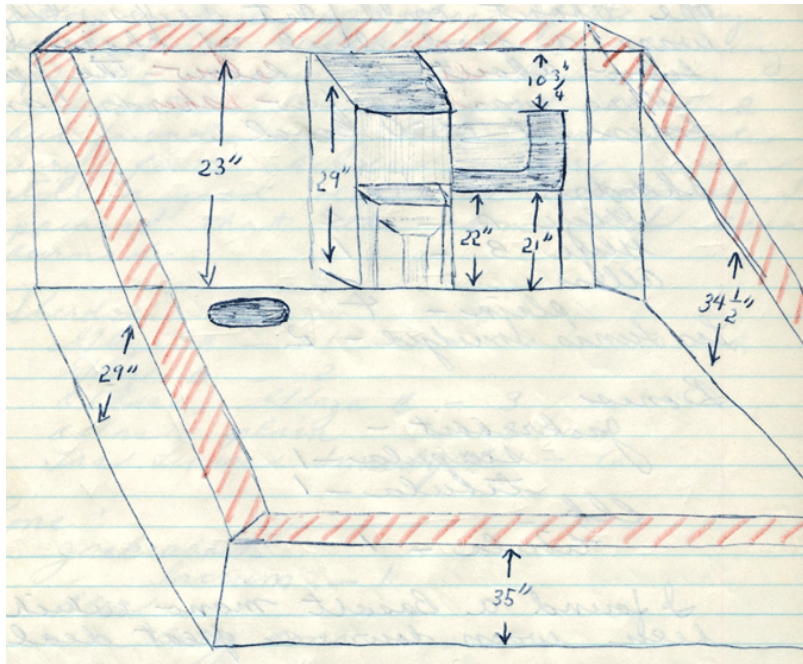


Figure 2.52. Room C-10 at Floor 1, oblique view.

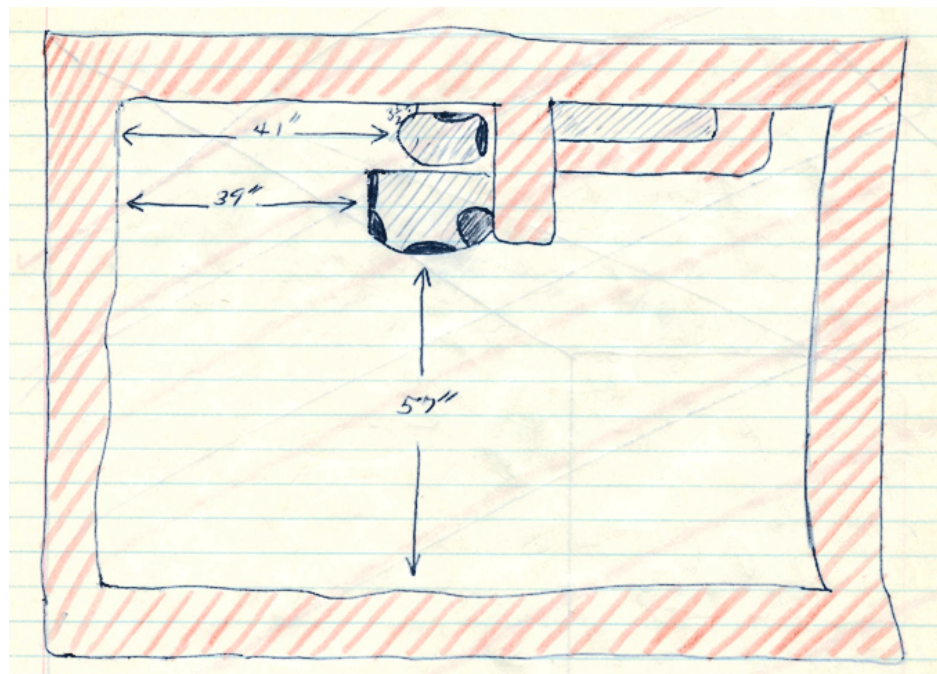


Figure 2.53. Room C-10, Floor 2.

Floor 3 was perhaps 10 inches (25 cm) below Floor 2, at a depth of $45\frac{1}{2}$ to $51\frac{1}{4}$ inches (115 to 130 cm). The fill between these floors also contained burned maize and abundant charcoal. The only artifact was a mano. The partition, the storage pit, and the two fire pits associated with Floor 2 also appeared at the Floor 3 level along with additional features (Figures 2.54 and 2.55).

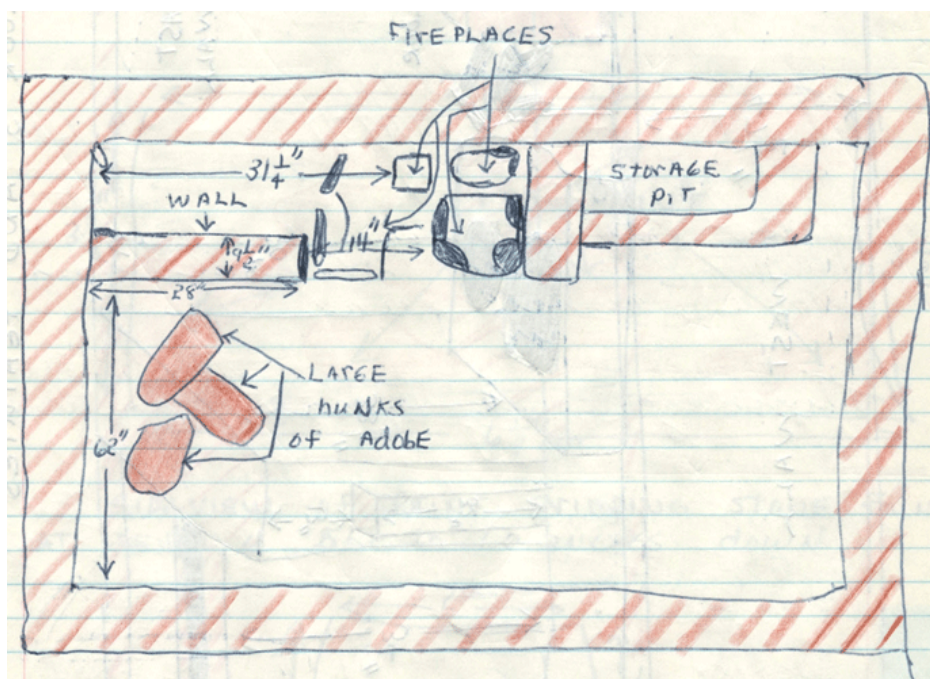


Figure 2.54. Room C-10, Floor 3.

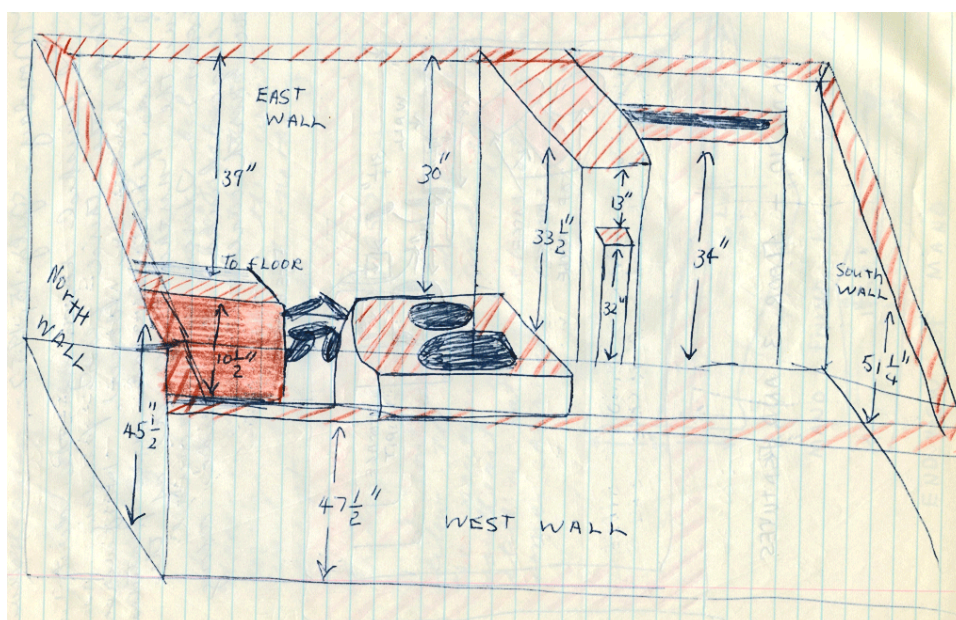


Figure 2.55. Room C-10, Floor 3, oblique view.

Figure 2.55 suggests that the fire pits had been pedestaled. New features identified as fire pits (the accompanying drawing appears to show five), just north of Fire Pits 2 and 3, may have been ash deposits. A 9 1/2 inch (24 cm) wide, 10 1/2 inch (27 cm) high wall segment extended 28 inches (71 cm) from the north wall. Large chunks of adobe were found in the area between the wall segment and the west wall.

Twenty inches (50 cm) below Floor 3, a new north-south wall was exposed in the east half of the room (Figure 2.56). When fully exposed this wall was 34 to 45 (86 to 114 cm) inches high and 11 to 11 1/2 inches (28 to 29 cm) thick. North of the partition, between the newly found wall and the east wall of Room 10, the student indicated what appears to be a thick section of wall (or at least unexcavated material). The student who excavated the room to the east (Room C-9; Notebook 2003.37.13) did not indicate a corresponding feature extending into that room, however.

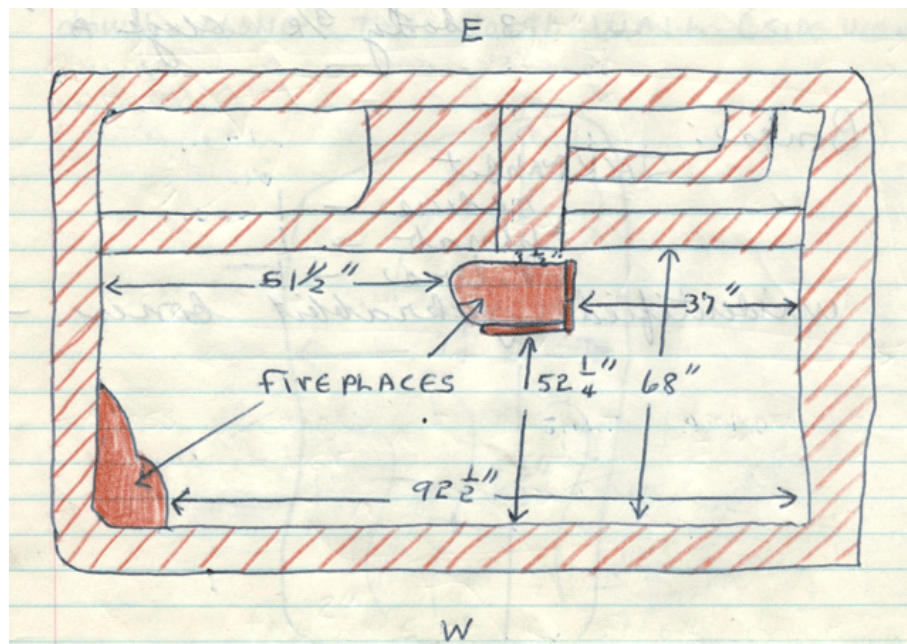


Figure 2.56. Room C-10, Floor 4.

The new north-south wall seems to have belonged to an earlier room block below Room Block C. The student reported that the lower wall was the east wall of a long room that spanned the western portion of Room C-10 and a portion of Room C-11/12 (a single room south of C-10).

Floor 4 was exposed 53 1/2 inches (136 cm) below Floor 3 (Figure 2.56). The fill between these floors contained charcoal and a small number of sherds and bones. Artifacts recovered in this level included seven pieces of ground stone, large decorated sherds, and worked bone. At 32 inches (81 cm) below Floor 3, the fill was soft in the north half of the room but hard adobe in the south half. From 35 to 50 inches (89 to 127 cm) most of the fill was hard adobe wall or roof fall, with much charcoal and large pieces of burned corn. The walls and floor were charred as well,

indicating that the room had burned. A number of sherds identified by the student as Los Lunas Smudged were found in this and subsequent levels (see discussion under *Laboratory Counts*).

The extent of the room (or rooms) at Floor 4 is not clear. The portion of Room C-10 west of the new north-south wall measured 110 1/2 by 68 inches (281 by 173 cm) (52.2 ft²; 4.8 m²). The entire unit, including the portion east of the new wall, measured 110 1/2 by 98 inches (281 by 249 cm) (75.2 ft²; 7.0 m²).

The student recorded two “fire places” in Floor 4, one just west of the new north-south wall, the other at the northwest corner of the unit. The latter “fire place” may have been an ash deposit, as no clear outline or dimensions are recorded. The fire pit next to the new north-south wall was 17 inches (43 cm) long north-south, 12 inches (30.5 cm) wide, and 3 1/2 inches (9 cm) deep. The illustration suggests that the west and south sides of the fire pit may have been stone-lined.

Excavation in the northeast corner of the unit, to 2 feet (0.6 m) below Floor 4, revealed soft fill with some adobe, a very little charcoal, and some burned corn. The fill under the rest of the floor was similar, but with more charcoal, with adobe at the south end of the sub-unit. The presumed Los Lunas Smudged sherds continued to be present, along with Socorro Black-on-white and Glazes I and II.

Artifacts

From the Field Notes

Fifty artifacts were described in the notebook: 19 pieces of ground stone; 13 ceramic items; nine bones or bone fragments; four flaked stone artifacts; four small, poorly described worked stones; and one shell fragment. The ground stone included two axes, two grinding stones bearing red pigment, and a turquoise pendant. Two of the flaked stone specimens were arrow points. Three of the ceramic artifacts were partial vessels; several others were worked sherds or sherds with mend holes. One of the bone artifacts was a comb.

A pottery fragment from the first foot (0.3 m) of fill was a rim sherd with an interior lug. The exterior design consisted of a band just below the neck, with a row of dots below the band.

Artifacts found at a depth of 2 feet (0.6 m) included half of a utility ware pot, three worked sherds, a sherd with a handle, an arrow point, a metate, a nearly complete mano, two mano fragments, an axe, a stone knife, four pieces of worked stone, four worked bones, and a shell.

The pot, found in the northeast corner of the room, had been used for cooking. No dimensions were recorded. The worked sherds were not described other than to note that they had been used as scoops.

The arrow point was obsidian. Its dimensions were not recorded. Given the student's sketch (Figure 2.57), it may instead have been a suggestively shaped flake.

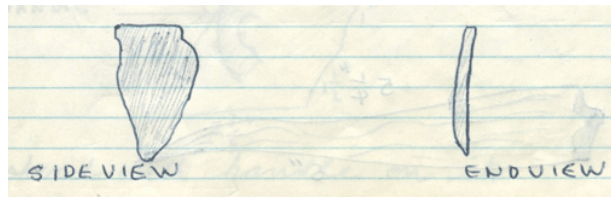


Figure 2.57. Dubious arrow point from the fill of Room C-10.

The metate, found in the southeast corner of the room, was 18 inches (46 cm) long and 12 inches (30 cm) wide.

The complete mano was found in the northeast corner of the room. It measured $7 \frac{1}{2}$ by $2 \frac{3}{4}$ to 3 inches by $1 \frac{1}{4}$ inches (19 cm by 7 to 7.5 cm by 3 cm) and was lozenge-shaped in cross section. One mano fragment, of sandstone, was an end piece. The second mano fragment, found in the northeast corner of the room, was more or less triangular.

The axe was 4 inches (10 cm) long by 2 inches (5 cm) wide. One end was broken off, and two chipped areas were present on the surface. This artifact was found on the west side of the room. The long sides of the broken knife blade measured $2 \frac{1}{2}$ inches (6.25 cm) and $1 \frac{3}{4}$ inches (4.5 cm). The ends were $1 \frac{1}{2}$ inches (4 cm) and $\frac{3}{4}$ inch (2 cm) across. Material was not identified for either of these artifacts.

One piece of worked petrified wood measured $3 \frac{1}{4}$ by 1 by $\frac{1}{2}$ inch (8.25 by 2.5 by 1.25 cm). A second worked stone specimen measured 2 by 1 by $\frac{3}{4}$ inch (5 by 2.5 by 2 cm); the material was not identified. A third worked stone appears in the student's illustration to be tubular; the recorded measurements are $1 \frac{1}{2}$ by $1 \frac{1}{2}$ by 1 inch (4 by 4 by 2.5 cm). This specimen had a shallow cut in the surface, perpendicular to what appears in the drawing to be the long axis. The fourth worked stone is shown in a sketch as a small disc or sphere.

Two worked bones were awls. One, found in the west side of the room, measured $3 \frac{1}{4}$ by $2 \frac{3}{4}$ by 1 inch (at the proximal end) (8.25 by 7 by 2.5 cm). The other awl, found at the north end of the room, was $3 \frac{3}{4}$ inches (9.5 cm) long and $\frac{1}{2}$ inch (1.25 cm) across. A worked bone specimen of unidentified function was pointed at one end and flat on one side. It was 7 to $7 \frac{1}{2}$ inches (18 to 19 cm) long and 1 inch (2.5 cm) across at the wide end. The fourth specimen was an antler tine, 5 to $5 \frac{1}{4}$ inches (12.5 to 13 cm) long and $1 \frac{1}{4}$ inches (3 cm) across at the broken end.

The shell was an unidentified fragment.

Artifacts found just above Floor 1, at a depth of about 30 inches (75 cm), included a worked sherd, a mano, an axe, and three bone beads.

The student provided a good drawing of the sherd but did not identify the colors or the ware. Three sides of the sherd were straight; the fourth curved slightly to follow a painted design. The sherd measured $1 \frac{1}{2}$ by $1 \frac{1}{4}$ by $\frac{1}{4}$ inch (4 by 3 by 0.5 cm).

The mano, of an unidentified material, was missing one end.

The axe was broken in two at the hafting groove, but both pieces were found. Both ends were chipped. The axe was 8 inches (20 cm) long, was 2 1/2 inches (6.25 cm) across at the widest points (on either side of the groove), and tapered to 1 1/4 inch (3 cm) on one chipped end. A design resembling a stylized fir tree was cut or drawn on one side of one of the halves.

Two of the beads were rectangular. One measured 2 1/2 by 1/2 inch (6.25 by 1.25 cm). The other was 3/4 inch (2 cm) long, with no width recorded. The third bead, a tubular specimen, was 1 1/4 inches (3 cm) long.

A worn basalt mano was found in the first 6 inches (15.25 cm) of fill beneath Floor 1. It was more or less trapezoidal, measuring 6 3/4 by 5 by 2 3/4 by 2 1/2 inches (17 by 12.75 by 7 by 6.25 cm). This level also contained an obsidian flake.

A polishing stone of basalt, 2 1/2 by 1 1/4 inches (6.25 by 3 cm), was found on Floor 2, and a broken mano was found in the fill between Floor 2 and Floor 3.

A grinding stone with red paint adhering to one surface was found at 55 to 60 inches (140 to 152 cm) below the surface, below Floor 3. This stone was more or less square in cross section (3 3/4 by 3 1/2 by 2 1/2 by 2 inches [9.5 by 9 by 6.25 by 5 cm]) and rectangular in profile (7 by 6 1/2 by 3 3/4 by 3 1/2 inches [17.75 by 16.5 by 9.5 by 9 cm]). The red paint was on one of the rectangular sides.

Most of the artifacts found in the more than 50 inches (127 cm) of fill between Floors 3 and 4 were ground stone. A basalt axe head and a one-hand mano (material not identified) were found 20 inches (51 cm) below Floor 3. The axe head was 5 1/2 inches (14 cm) long, 3 1/2 inches (9 cm) wide on one side of the central groove, and 3 3/8 inches (8.5 cm) wide on the other side. One end was chipped. The mano measured 3 3/4 by 3 1/4 by 3 by 2 1/4 inches (9.5 by 8.25 by 7.5 by 5.75 cm) and had chipped areas on one end.

Several sherds found in the first 20 inches (51 cm) of fill below Floor 3 were reassembled into rim portions of two Glaze II bowls (Figure 2.58). The two bowls were similar in size, with diameters of 11 1/2 inches (29 cm) (black-on-red) and 11 inches (28 cm) (black-on-yellow). The black-on-red bowl appeared to be about 9 inches (23 cm) deep. Only the upper, decorated portion of the black-on-yellow bowl (ca. 4 1/2 inches [11.5 cm] from the rim to the bottom border) was present

Two sherds with mend holes were found in the next 12 inches (30.5 cm) of fill, to 32 inches (81.25 cm) below Floor 3. One was undecorated; the second had a single line of paint. This level also contained a broken bone comb. It was 2 1/8 inches (5.5 cm) long, 1 inch (2.5 cm) wide at one end and 3/4 inch (2 cm) wide at the other.

Thirty-five inches (90 cm) below Floor 3, a piece of turquoise was found. In the student's drawing it appears to have been worked, and it was identified as a pendant, but no hole was visible. The pendant measured 1/2 by 1/4 inch (1.25 by 0.6 cm).

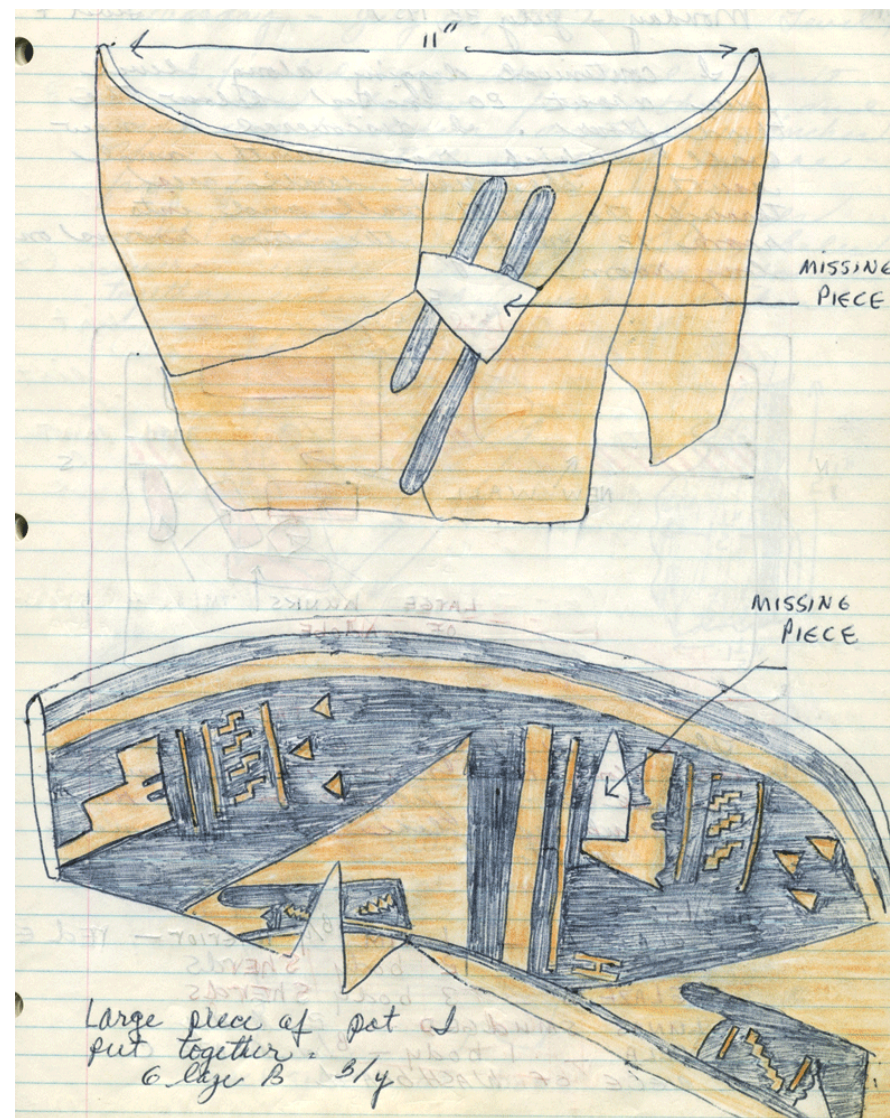
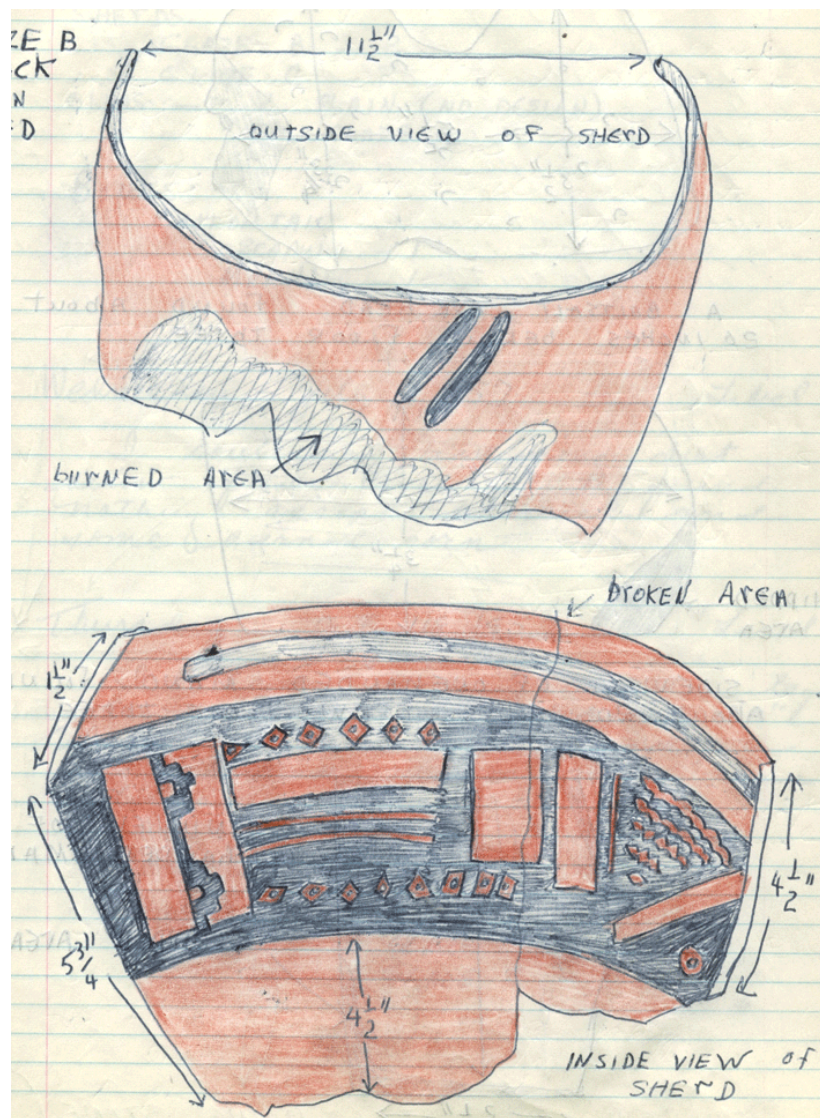


Figure 2.58. Two partial bowls from the fill of Room C-10.

An incomplete triangular chert arrow point was found at this depth (80 inches [205 cm] below the ground surface), in the southwest corner of the room. The tip was missing, as was part of the concave base. The point was about 1 inch (2.5 cm) long and about 1/2 inch (1.25) wide.

A second grinding stone with traces of red paint on it was also found at this level. This stone was basalt and irregular in shape. The flat grinding surface was 10 1/4 inches (26 cm) long and 7 1/2 inches (19 cm) across at the widest point.

A metate (material not identified, but the student's drawing suggests basalt) was found 90 inches (230 cm) below the surface, near the north wall. The metate was broken in two. The dimensions of the conjoined pieces were 10 1/2 by 7 inches (27 by 18 cm).

Artifacts found on or near Floor 4 included large sherds, a shaft straightener, and two polishing stones. The shaft straightener was made of basalt. The flat, grooved side measured 4 by 1 1/2 inches (10 by 4 cm), and the artifact was 2 inches (5 cm) thick. One end was chipped.

Both of the polishing stones were lozenge shaped. One was 2 inches (5 cm) long by 1 3/4 inches (4.5 cm) wide, and the other was 1 3/4 inches (4.5 cm) long by 1 1/2 inches (4 cm) wide.

Artifacts in the fill beneath Floor 4 included a sherd with a mend hole, an "unusual" Los Lunas Smudged sherd, possibly corrugated, and a worked bone. The design on the sherd with the mend hole was illustrated; no colors were recorded but it may have been from a black-on-white vessel. The worked bone was 1 1/2 inches (3.8 cm) long and 4/5 inch (2.0 cm) wide, with one curved edge.

Laboratory Counts

Pottery

The 839 sherds (4.2 percent of the total) in this collection constituted a medium-sized assemblage for Room Block C. Glazes I–VI accounted for 32.4 percent of the assemblage; 44.3 percent of those were Glaze I, with the proportions decreasing to less than 1 percent for Glaze VI. No glaze polychromes were recorded. Ten sherds were identified as Acoma-Zuni, seven as Hopi, and three as Socorro Black-on-white. Unidentified/undecorated sherds made up 22.1 percent of this room assemblage. The student recorded 43.1 percent as Los Lunas Smudged and a single sherd as utility/culinary. He seems to have been among the group who thought that Los Lunas Smudged was a general type for utility ware.

Faunal Remains

Room C-10 had the second largest recorded room assemblage of animal bone (776 specimens, 14.3 percent of the room block total), though it was less than half the size of the assemblage from Room C-27. Of the 776 bones and bone fragments, 67.3 percent were jackrabbit and 21.5 percent were cottontail. Forty-nine bones were from deer; all but two were found in the top 2 feet (0.6 m) of fill; 27 of them were teeth and 15 were vertebrae. An elk bone and 23 dog bones were also part of the assemblage.