

Room C-11/12 (Notebook 2003.37.6)

This room in the western section of the room block, between Rooms C-9 and C-10 on the north and Room C-28 on the south, was first thought to be two rooms and thus has two room numbers, C-11 and C-12. The true nature of the room was recognized on the first day of excavation, and the room numbers were combined as C-11/12. At the surface the dimensions of the combined area were: north wall, 13 feet 5 inches (4.1 m); east wall, 7 feet 7 inches (2.3 m); south wall, 12 feet 6 inches (3.8 m); and west wall, 6 feet 7 inches (2.0 m) (91.8 ft²; 8.5 m²) (Figure 2.59). The walls were 1 foot to 1 foot 5 inches (0.3 to 0.4 m) thick. Although the field and final maps do not show it, the south wall of Room C-11/12 extended 15 inches (38 cm) farther to the west than the north wall of Room C-28. The areas to the east and west of Room C-11/12 were not excavated.

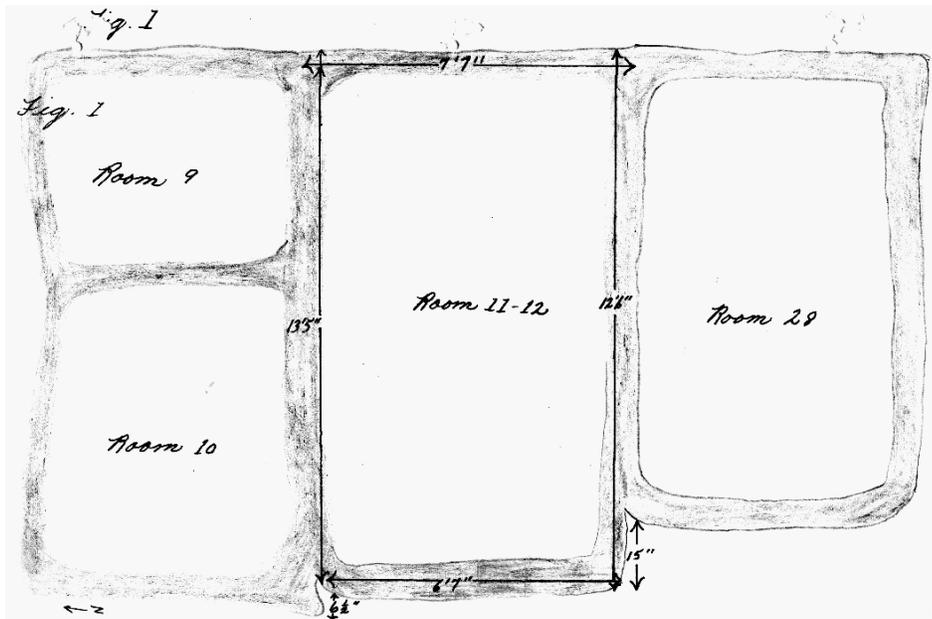


Figure 2.59. Rooms C-9, C-10, C-11/12, and C-28 at the surface. North is to the left.

Excavation

The room was excavated in six levels (Table 2.1). The fill in Levels 1 and 2 was mostly sand with scattered flecks of charcoal and yellow ocher. The ocher was most abundant along the south and west walls. The fill also contained chunks of adobe, probably wall or roof fall. One of the larger chunks measured 10 by 8 by 5 inches (25 by 20 by 13 cm). Another chunk had a hole left by a reed or other piece of roof material.

The predominant stone types in Levels 1 and 2 were chert, schist, sandstone, tuff, and obsidian, but there was less obsidian in Level 2. Deposits of charcoal and white ash were recorded in the northwest, northeast, and southwest corners, and in a 2 foot 3 inch by 1 foot 7 inch (0.7 by 0.5 m) area near the center of the south wall. The charcoal in the corners extended from 2 or 3 inches (5.0 to 7.5 cm) below the surface to the bottom of Level 1.

Table 2.1. Room C-11/12, Excavation Levels

Level	Depth Below Surface	Relative to Floors
1	Surface–1.6 feet (0.5 m)	
2	1.6 feet–ca. 2 feet (0.5–0.6 m)	To Floor 1
3	ca. 2 feet–4 feet (0.6–1.2 m)	0–2 feet (0–0.6 m) below Floor 1
4	4–6 feet (1.2–1.8 m)	2–4 feet (0.6–1.2 m) below Floor 1
5	6–7 feet (1.8–2.1 m)	To Floor 2; 4–5 feet (1.2–1.5 m) below Floor 1
6	7–9 feet (2.1–2.7 m)	0–2 feet (0–0.6 m) below Floor 2

Sixty-seven pieces of charred corn were identified in Levels 1 and 2. None of them included kernels.

Floor 1 was exposed near the north wall, 6 feet (1.8 m) from the northwest corner, at a depth of 2 feet (0.6 m) (Figure 2.60).

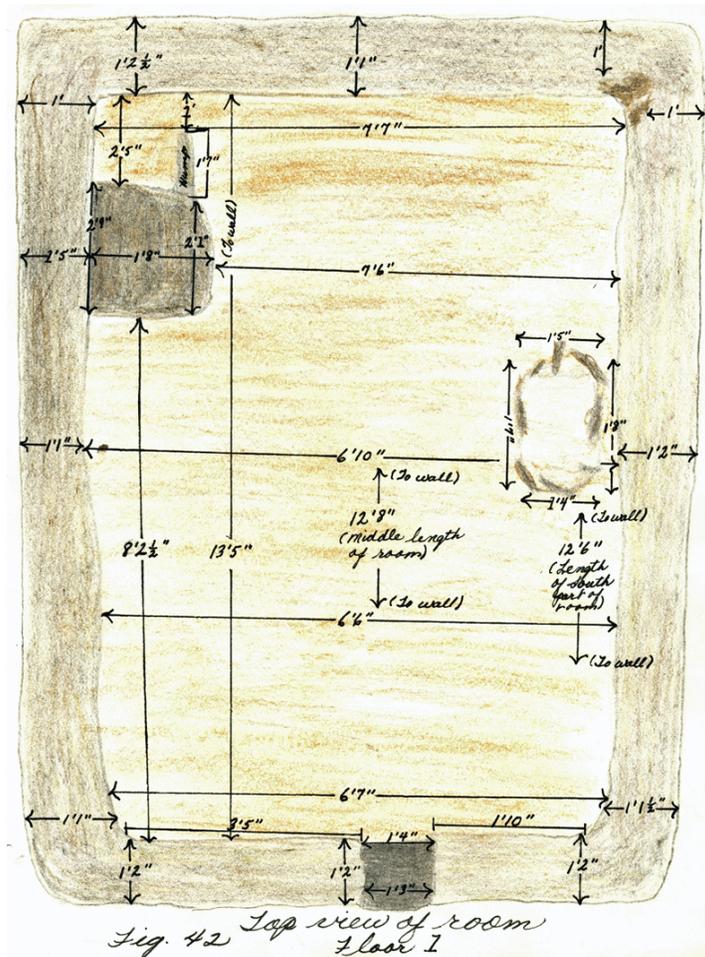


Figure 2.60. Room C-11/12, Floor 1. North is to the left.

Because of the unevenness of the eroded wall tops, the depth of the floor from the surface ranged from 1 foot 2 inches (0.35 cm) in the northeast corner to 2 feet 10 inches (0.85 cm) in the northwest corner (Figure 2.61). The construction and condition of the floor were not described. At this level the dimensions and area of the room were as recorded at the surface.

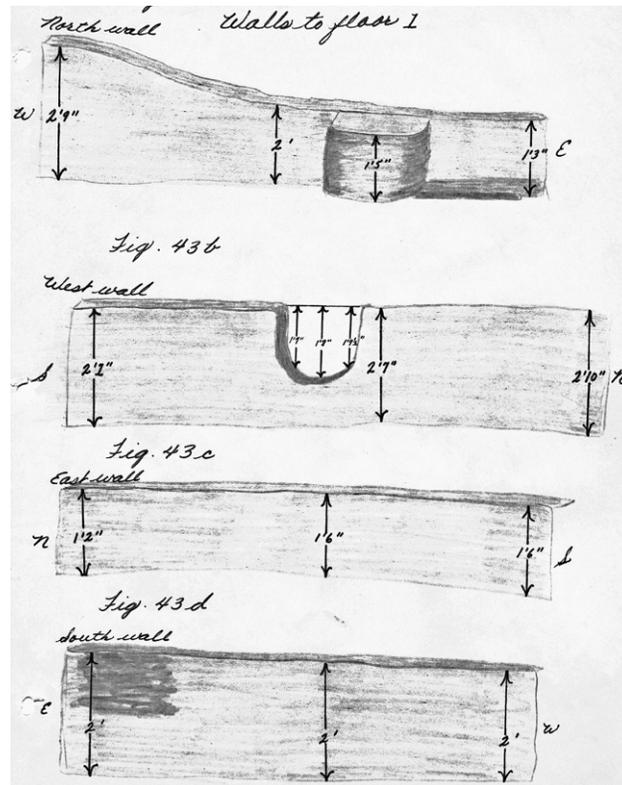


Figure 2.61. Room C-11/12, walls at Floor 1.

An enclosed storage cist was built against the north wall, 2 feet 9 inches (0.8 m) from the east wall. It extended 2 feet 8 inches (0.8 m) along the north wall and was 1 foot 5 inches to 1 foot 7 inches (0.4 to 0.5 m) deep. The bottom of the cist was at the level of Floor 1. The cist was rectangular, but with the southwest and southeast corners rounded. At its widest point, across the center, the cist was 1 foot 8 inches (0.5 m) wide. The top of the cist was flush with the top of the remaining portion of the north wall.

The cist was excavated through an opening on the west. The contents were a jackrabbit skull and radius and three quartzite stones. The stones measured 6 1/4 by 4 3/8 inches (16 by 11 cm), 5 1/8 by 3 inches (13 by 7.5 cm), and 4 by 3 inches (10 by 7.5 cm).

Filling the space between the cist and the east wall, 2 inches (5 cm) below floor level, was a platform of the same material as the floor. The platform was 2 feet 4 inches to 2 feet 7 inches (0.7 to 0.8 m) long east-west and 1 foot 3 inches to 1 foot 7 inches (0.4 to 0.5 m) wide front to back. A 2 inch (5 cm) high lip along the south edge of the platform separated the platform from

the room floor. The lip extended from the east side of the storage cist to 1 foot (0.3 m) from the east wall (Figure 2.62).

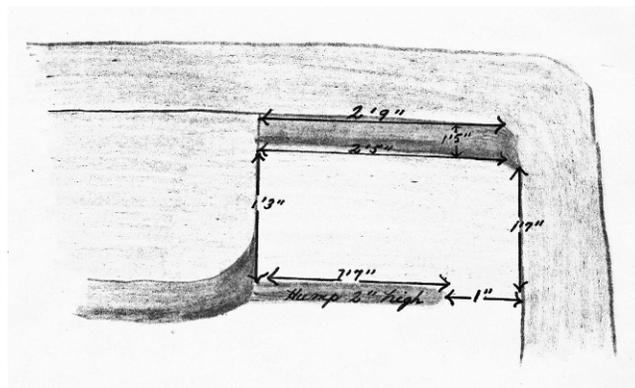


Figure 2.62. Room C-11/12, platform in northeast corner. North is to the top.

A stone-lined fire pit was near the center of the south wall, at a depth of 1 foot 10 inches (0.6 m). At floor level the oval pit was 1 foot 8 inches (0.5 m) long east-west, 1 foot 5 inches (0.4 m) wide, and 1 foot 1 inch (0.3 m) deep (Figure 2.63). The pit contained hardened white ash and chunks of charcoal. No artifacts were mentioned. The floor of the pit was a solid slab of sandstone measuring 1 foot 9 inches by 1 foot 3 inches by 1 inch (0.5 m by 0.4 m by 2.5 cm), with a hole in the center. From a depth of 8 1/2 inches (22 cm) to the sandstone floor, the fire pit contained 14 flat basalt rocks, some lying flat and some “wedged in at various angles.” The larger ones measured 10 by 8 by 1 inch (25 by 20 by 2.5 cm) or more.

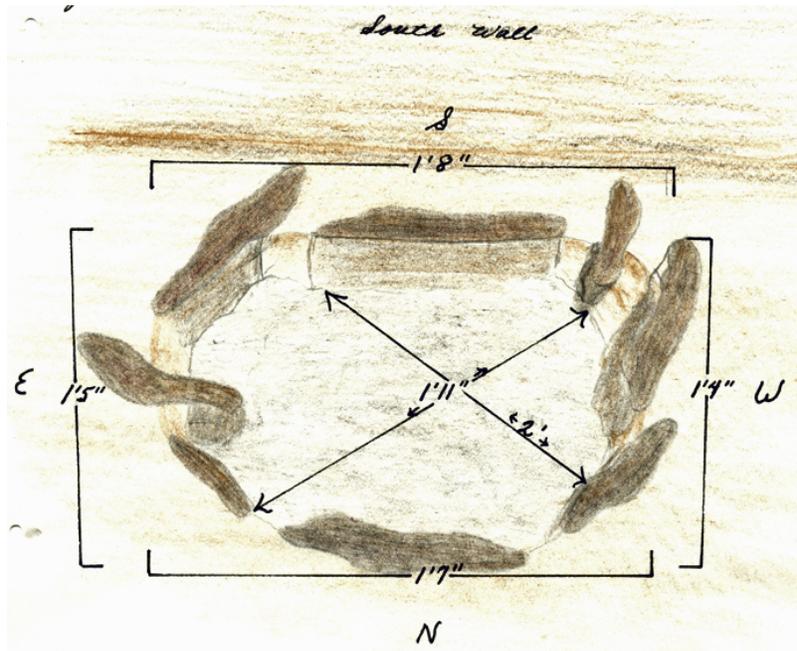


Figure 2.63. Room C-11/12, Floor 1, fire pit.

A door was present in the west wall, 1 foot 9 inches (0.5 m) from the southwest corner and 3 feet 5 inches (1.0 m) from the northwest corner (see Figure 2.61). The height of the opening (from the bottom of the doorway to the extant wall tops) was 1 foot 8 inches (0.5 m). The opening tapered from 1 foot 5 inches (0.4 m) at the top to 1 foot (0.3 m) at the bottom. Just southwest of the doorway was a feature identified as a possible viga hole, 1 foot 6 inches (0.45 m) above Floor 1 (not shown on Figure 2.61). The 7 by 5 inch (18 by 13 cm) hole was 1 foot 6 1/2 inches (0.45 m) from the top of the wall and 10 1/2 inches (27 cm) from the south wall.

The fill in Level 3 (the first 2 feet [0.6 m] of fill beneath Floor 1) was also sand containing charcoal flecks, with areas of adobe. One adobe specimen had a round hole left by a reed. Six inches (15 cm) below Floor 1, a charcoal concentration 1 foot 6 inches (0.45 m) square and 1 foot 3 inches (0.4 m) deep indicated a fire.

Level 3 yielded sherds, bones, ground stone, and bone ornaments. Most of the pottery was in the east half of the room, within 5 feet (1.5 m) of the east wall. Thirteen fragments of charred maize cobs were found, none with kernels.

The student reported that the north wall did not extend below Floor 1. The south wall was indistinct to 1 foot 2 inches (4.3 m) below the floor but was clearly present below that depth.

The fill in Level 4 (beneath Floor 1, 4 to 6 feet [1.2 to 1.8 m] below the surface) was similar to the fill in the upper levels: sand with charcoal flecks and adobe. At 3 feet 3 inches (1.0 m) below Floor 1, near the center of the south wall, two short burned sticks were found, along with chunks of blackened adobe. No charred corn was found in Level 4 or in either of the subsequent levels.

In the northwest corner, at 4 feet 10 inches (14.7 m) below the surface (2 feet [0.6 m] below Floor 1), the student exposed what she interpreted as a large (4 by 2 foot [1.2 to 0.6 m]) storage cist with walls 2 to 3 feet (0.6 to 0.9 m) high and 8 to 10 1/2 inches (27 cm) thick (Figure 2.64). This “cist” may instead have been the southeast corner of a room underlying Rooms C-10 and C-11/12. In Room C-10, north of the west half of Room C-11/12, at a depth of 5 feet 8 inches (1.7 m) the excavator recorded a north-south wall that extended “through” the south wall of C-10 and formed one long room with the western portion of Room C-11/12. The measurements and distances do not quite match, but the lack of a north wall below Floor 1 in Room C-10 supports the notion of an underlying room.

In Level 5, beginning 4 feet (1.2 m) below Floor 1, hard adobe was the primary material encountered in the fill, which was otherwise sandy. Artifacts in this level were primarily sherds and animal bone.

Five feet (1.5 m) below Floor 1 (an average of 7 feet [2.1 m] below the ground surface), at the bottom of Level 5, a second floor was exposed. The dimensions of the room at Floor 2 were: north wall, 13 feet 1 inch (4.0 m) long; east wall, 7 feet 5 inches (2.25 m) long; south wall, 12 feet 7 inches (3.8 m) long; west wall, 7 feet 2 inches (2.2 m) long (93.6 ft²; 8.7 m²) (Figure 2.64). The supposed cist discovered in Level 4 was the only feature identified in Floor 2.

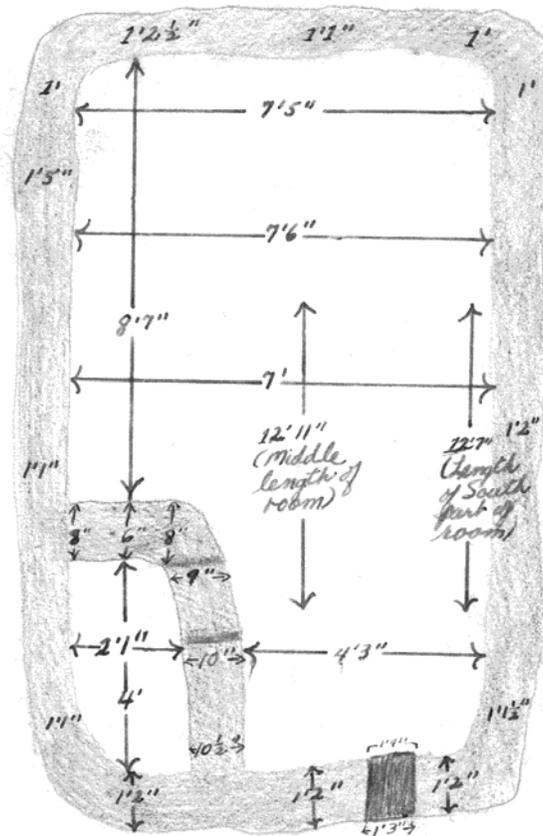


Figure 2.64. Room C-11/12, Floor 2. North is to the left. The feature in the northwest corner was identified as a cist but may have been a room corner.

Two doorways were associated with Floor 2, one in the west wall and one in the south wall (Figure 2.65). The door in the west wall was 1 foot 1 inch (0.3 m) above the floor and 3 feet 9 inches (1 m) from the surface (1 foot 9 inches [0.5 m] below Floor 1). It was 2 feet 8 inches (0.8 m) tall and 1 foot 5 inches (0.4 m) wide at the top, tapering slightly to 1 foot 1 inch (0.3 m) wide at the bottom. The illustration shows a thickness (through the wall) of 1 foot 2 inches (0.35 m); this doorway was not completely excavated, however, as the area to the west was not investigated. The door in the south wall was 1 foot 6 inches (0.45 m) above Floor 2 and 2 feet 11 inches (0.9 m) below the surface (1 foot [0.3 m] below Floor 1). It was 2 feet 6 inches (0.75 m) tall, 1 foot 9 inches (0.5 m) wide, and 1 foot 2 inches (0.35 m) deep through the wall into Room C-28 to the south.

Level 6 extended from Floor 2 to 2 feet (0.6 m) below the floor (9 feet [2.75 m] below the surface). The fill and artifacts in Level 6 were like those in Level 5. Charcoal indicating a fire was found in the northwest corner, 6 feet (1.8 m) below Floor 1. Excavation ceased at the bottom of Level 6.

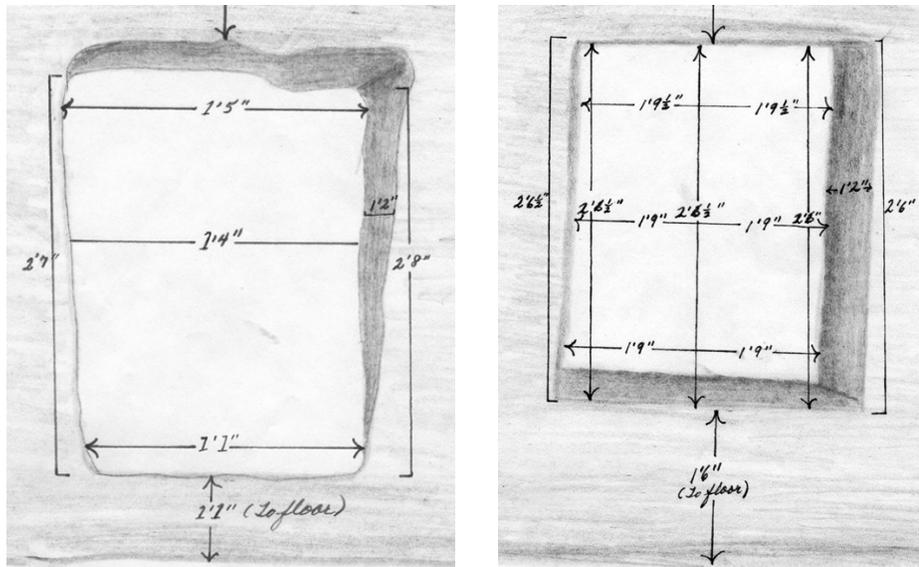


Figure 2.65. Room C-11/12, two doorways associated with Floor 2.
Left: in west wall. Right: in south wall.

Artifacts

From the Field Notes

The 48 artifacts described for this room included no flaked stone. Thirty-two specimens were bone (including 16 tubular beads), 20 were ground stone, five were ceramic, and one was a frayed piece of yucca that might have been used as a paint brush. One of the pottery specimens was a reconstructible bowl.

Levels 1 and 2 (surface to 2 feet [0.6 m]) yielded ground stone artifacts, bone beads, bone tools, and other worked bone.

One ground stone item was a rectangular mortar (with the usual circular grinding area) measuring 13 1/4 by 11 1/2 by 2 3/8 inches (34 by 29 by 6 cm). It was found in the northwest corner of the room, 5 inches (13 cm) below the surface.

A one-hand mano of schist was found in the northeast corner of the room, at a depth of 8 inches (20 cm). It measured 5 1/2 by 3 3/4 by 1 1/2 inches (14 by 9.5 by 4 cm).

Ten inches (25 cm) down, a complete siltstone pendant with a suspension hole was found in the northeast corner. The pendant was 1 inch (2.5 cm) long, 3/4 inch (2 cm) wide at the bottom, and 1/2 inch (1.25 cm) wide at the top (Figure 2.66). At the same depth, a limestone cylinder was found near the center of the east wall. This item measured 3 1/4 by 1 1/4 by 1 1/8 inches (8.25 by 3.2 by 1.125 cm).

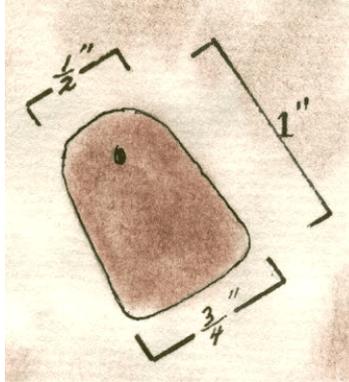


Figure 2.66. Room C-11/12, pendant.

Part of a second one-hand schist mano was found at 1 foot (0.3 m) below the surface, near the north wall. It measured $6\frac{1}{4}$ -plus by 4 by $1\frac{5}{8}$ inches (16+ by 10 by 4 cm). Near the mano, at the same depth, were a complete “baby bowl” and a fragment of a second one. The complete specimen was $2\frac{1}{8}$ inches (5 cm) in diameter and $\frac{7}{8}$ inch (2 cm) deep (Figure 2.67). The broken bowl, which was 2 inches (5 cm) in diameter and $\frac{7}{8}$ inch (2 cm) deep, had a similar shape.

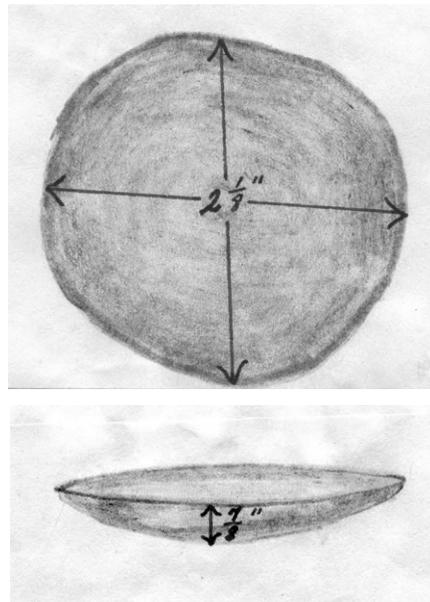


Figure 2.67. Room C-11/1/2, miniature bowl.

A worked elk tibia was found near the mano and the ceramic vessels, at the same depth. This artifact was $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches (11 cm) long and $1\frac{5}{8}$ inches (4 cm) wide across the articular end. Its function was not identified.

A worked elk humerus was found near the west wall, 1 foot 3 inches (0.4 m) below the surface. This bone was 3 3/4 inches (9.5 cm) long and 1 1/2 inches (3.75 cm) across at its widest point, narrowing to 1/2 inch (1.25 cm) at one end. It was hollowed out and may have been used as a handle for a tool.

A schist axe head was found at a depth of 1 foot 5 inches (0.4 m), in the southwest corner of the room. It was 4 1/2 inches (11 cm) long and 2 3/4 inches (7 cm) wide, and was slightly grooved across the middle.

A fragment of a two-hand mano was found at 1 foot 6 inches (0.45 m) near the opening of the storage cist. The fragment was 6 inches (15 cm) long (incomplete), 5 1/4 inches (13 cm) wide, and 1 1/2 inches (4 cm) thick.

A one-hand mano of schist was found in the room's southwest corner, at a depth of 1 foot 6 inches (0.45 m). One end of this specimen was broken off. Near the mano fragment was a yucca reed with a frayed end (Figure 2.68). This artifact was 4 1/4 inches (10.75 cm) long overall, and the solid portion was 1/4 inch (0.5 cm) across. It may have been used as a paintbrush.

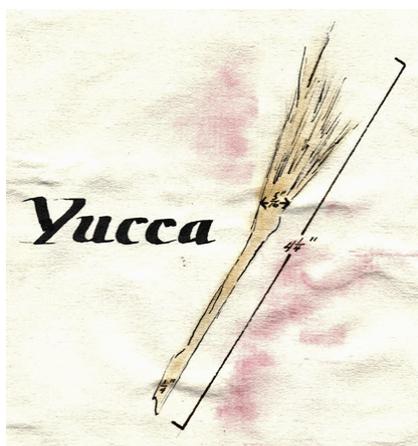


Figure 2.68. Room C-11/12, possible yucca paintbrush.

In Level 2, at a depth of 1 foot 6 inches (0.5 m), two one-hand manos were discovered near the center of the east half of the room. One measured 6 3/4 by 4 5/8 by 2 1/2 inches (17 by 12 by 6 cm), the other 6 1/4 by 3 3/8 by 1 3/8 inches (16 by 8.5 by 3.5 cm).

A medicine stone of what appears to be banded travertine was found at a depth of 1 foot 10 inches (0.6 m), near the center of the room. The stone was 7/8 inch (2.25 cm) long and tapered from 1/4 to 1/8 inch (0.6 to 0.3 cm) in diameter (Figure 2.69).

At a depth of 2 feet (0.6 m), in the southwest corner of the room, a stone maul was found. The maul measured 7 by 3 3/4 by 1 1/2 inches (18 by 9.5 by 4 cm). The student's illustration suggests that it had hammering and battering wear on one end.

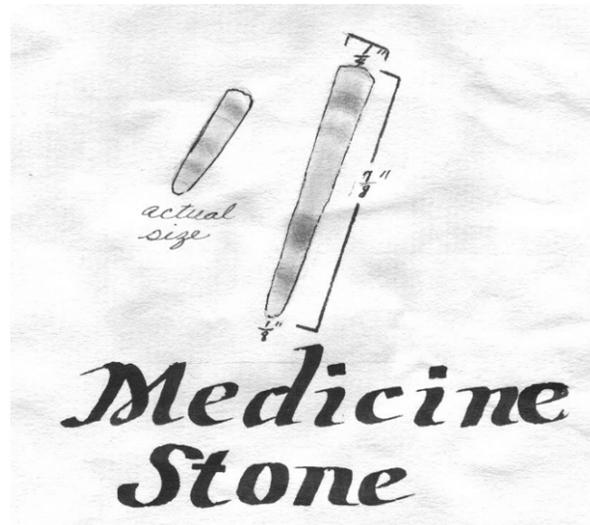


Figure 2.69. Room C-11/12, medicine stone.

Two complete bone awls (of the splinter type) were found at this depth, near the center of the west half of the room. The dimensions of these artifacts were not recorded.

A schist “weaving implement” was also found at 2 feet (0.6 m), in the southwest corner. It measured $4 \frac{3}{4}$ by $2 \frac{3}{4}$ by $\frac{3}{4}$ inch (12 by 7 by 2 cm). The functional designation was apparently based on the batten-like (lens-like) profile of the piece, and can be questioned.

Fifteen bone beads were found. in the northwest and southwest corners, between 9 inches (23 cm) and 2 feet (0.6 m) below the surface. Six beads from the northwest corner were tubular, and the largest of them was $\frac{3}{4}$ by $\frac{3}{8}$ by $\frac{1}{4}$ inch (2 by 1 by 0.5 cm). The other two were not described or illustrated. Another seven beads were scattered in the southwest corner. The student illustrated several of the beads from the room (Figure 2.70).



Figure 2.70. Room C-11/12, selected bone beads. The length of the measured bead is $\frac{3}{4}$ inch (19 mm).

Level 3 (beneath Floor 1, 2 to 4 feet [0.6 to 1.2 m] below the surface) contained six ground stone artifacts and a single bone bead. Five of the ground stone artifacts were manos, four of schist and one of quartzite. The sixth tool was a maul.

Two complete one-hand manos of schist were found in the first 6 inches (15 cm) of fill beneath Floor 1. One specimen, found 2 inches (5 cm) below the floor in the southwest corner of the room, measured 6 1/4 by 3 1/2 by 1 inch (16 by 9 by 2.5 cm). The second specimen was found 5 inches below the floor, near the center of the west half of the room, and measured 5 7/8 by 3 3/4 by 1 inch (15 by 9.5 by 2.5 cm). A broken two-hand mano of quartzite was 4 inches (10 cm) west of the second one-hand mano, at the same depth. This mano was 5 3/4 inches (14.5 cm) wide and 7/8 inch (2 cm) thick, and had an incomplete length of 8 7/8 inches (22.5 cm).

Another two-hand mano, this one of schist, was 1 foot 2 inches (0.35 m) below Floor 1, near the center of the room. The mano measured 9 1/2 by 5 by 1 1/2 inches (24 by 13 by 4 cm).

A third one-hand mano of schist was found 1 foot 4 inches (0.41 m) below the floor, near the center of the east half of the room. Its dimensions were 5 1/8 by 3 inches by 1/2 inch (13 by 7.5 by 1.25 cm).

A maul was also found in Level 3, in the northeast corner of the room, 1 foot 5 inches (0.43 m) below Floor 1. The maul measured 6 1/4 by 3 1/4 by 1 7/8 inches (15.75 by 8.25 by 4.75 cm).

A tubular bone bead was found 10 inches (25 cm) below Floor 1, near the center of the room. It was 3/4 inch (2 cm) long and 3/8 inch (1 cm) in diameter.

Fewer artifacts were found in Level 4. Ground stone was much less frequent.

A triangular sandstone slab used for grinding pigment was found 2 feet 2 inches (0.35 m) below Floor 1, in the center of the east half of the room. The stone measured 5 3/4 by 4 1/4 by 1 1/4 inches (14.5 by 10.75 by 3.2 cm) and retained red pigment on one surface.

A reconstructible Glaze II olla was found within the “cist” (or southeast corner of a lower room, as discussed above). The color and size of the vessel were not recorded.

An “unusual” black-on-brown jar rim sherd was uncovered at a depth of 3 feet 10 inches (1.15 m), near the center of the west wall. Neither the ware nor the type was identified.

The tip of a bone awl was found 4 feet (1.2 m) below Floor 1, near the center of the east half of the room. This artifact was 1 5/8 inches (4.25 cm) long and 1/4 inch (0.5 cm) in diameter at its widest point.

The only artifact recorded from Level 5 was a scraper made from a deer rib, found 4 feet 9 inches (1.5 m) below Floor 1. The scraper’s dimensions were 5 1/2 by 7/8 inch by 1/4 inch (14 by 2 by 0.5 cm).

Level 6 yielded the only sherd identified as an Acoma Zuni/Pottery Mound hybrid from the 1957 excavations, found in the northeast corner of Room C-11/12, 2 feet (0.6 m) below Floor 2. The student's illustrations indicate that it was a bowl rim sherd, white on red-brown on the inside and black on red on the outside, with brown paste.

Laboratory Counts

Pottery

Room C-11/12 was one of the largest rooms excavated in 1957 and contained the largest pottery assemblage of any of the excavated rooms in Block C: 1,394 sherds or 7.0 percent of the room block pottery. Utility/culinary ware made up 37.3 percent of the room assemblage; unidentified/undecorated sherds accounted for 17.2 percent. Glazes I–V represented 37.0 percent of this collection, dominated by Glaze I (40 percent of the glaze wares), Glaze II (30 percent) and Glaze III (21 percent). Named polychrome glazes accounted for another 3.5 percent. One of the latter sherds was identified as an Acoma-Zuni/Pottery Mound Polychrome hybrid. The rest of the Room C-11/12 assemblage comprised 44 Acoma-Zuni sherds (3.2 percent), 13 Hopi sherds (0.9 percent), and 5 Biscuit Ware sherds.

Faunal Remains

At 498 specimens, the Room C-11/12 faunal collection was the second largest room assemblage for the year, though just over 30 percent of the largest one (Room C-27). Like most of the room assemblages, it was dominated by jackrabbit and cottontail bones (67.1 percent), but was unusual in having seven bones identified as elk and 10 identified as antelope (along with a single deer bone). This room also contained 90 gopher and mouse bones and 45 turkey bones (9.0 percent); no unidentified remains were listed.

Room C-13 (Notebooks 2003.37.9, 2003.37.18, 2003.37.19, and 2003.37.33)

Room C-13, at the southwest corner of the block of rooms excavated in 1957, was one of three rooms identified as ceremonial based on internal features, wall decorations, or both. East of Room C-13 was Room C-14. An unexcavated room was to the north, and unexcavated (and undescribed) areas were to the west and south. This room was first assigned to a husband-and-wife team, each of whom kept a notebook (2003.37.18 and 37.19). They left after July 22 and the excavation was completed by two other students (Notebooks 2003.37.9 and 37.33) between July 24 and July 31. In Notebooks 2003.37.18 and 37.19, measurements of wall heights and dimensions of features sometimes differ between the notebooks, and from page to page within the same notebook. The four notebooks seem to be different versions of the same information, and none of the excavators was careful about recording vertical provenience. The four sets of notes are combined here as one narrative, but researchers are encouraged to consult the notebooks.

The recorded surface dimensions of Room C-13 were north, 13 feet 2 inches (4.0 m); east, 9 feet (2.75 m) ; south, 14 feet 5 inches (4.4 m); and west, 8 feet 4 inches (2.5 m) (118.4 ft²; 11.0 m²).

Excavation

Materials visible on the surface included pottery, animal bone, charcoal, and lumps of adobe. Most of the bones were from small mammals, and some were burned. The first few inches of excavation revealed sandy fill with charcoal flecks in the southwest corner of the room, and well-plastered, smoke-darkened walls. Three layers of plaster were observed on the north and west walls. Down to 34 inches (86 cm) below the surface, the room fill was the same, with sherds, bones, charcoal, stone artifacts, two small charred corncobs, and chunks of adobe (some with reed impressions). At a depth of 40 inches (102 cm), sherds and bones were sparse. The smoke-stained walls continued downward 4 feet (1.2 m), the depth of the first floor. At 30 inches (76 cm), white smudges that may have been paint were visible on the east wall.

The top of a doorway was exposed in the north wall 8 inches (20 cm) below the surface and 26 inches (66 cm) from the east wall (Figure 2.71). The top of the opening was rounded and 14 inches (36 cm) wide. When completely exposed, the doorway was 29 inches (74 cm) high and the bottom of the opening was 9 inches (23 cm) above Floor 1.

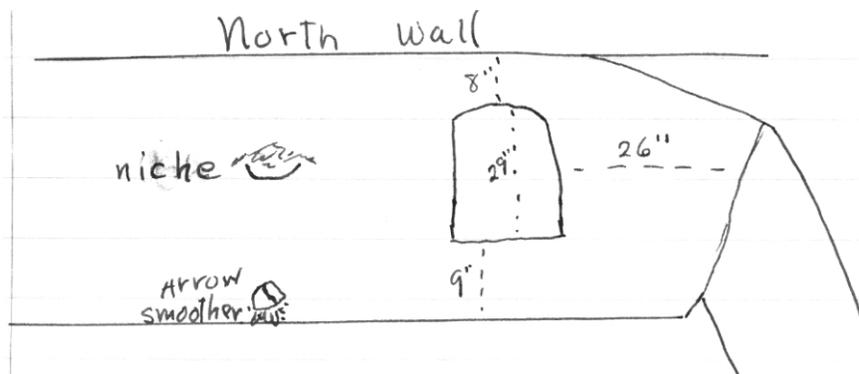


Figure 2.71. Room C-13, doorway and niche in north wall.

In addition to the doorway, the north wall included a 5 inch (13 cm) wide niche made with a large rim sherd. The niche was 20 inches (51 cm) above the floor and 32 inches (81 cm) west of the doorway. When the sherd was removed, three artifacts were found within the niche.

At a depth of 24 inches (61 cm), the top of a complex of benches was exposed in the room's southeast corner, along the south wall (Figures 2.72 and 2.73). The upper bench was 56 inches (142 cm) long. Between 40 and 48 inches (102 to 122 cm) in depth, a second, lower bench was built against the first one, in a step-like arrangement (Figure 2.72). The upper bench was 10 to 15 inches (25 to 38 cm) higher than the lower one. The lower bench was 43 inches (109 cm) long at the front, 47 inches (119 cm) long at the back along the upper bench, 18 inches (46 cm) deep from front to back, and 16 inches (41 cm) high.

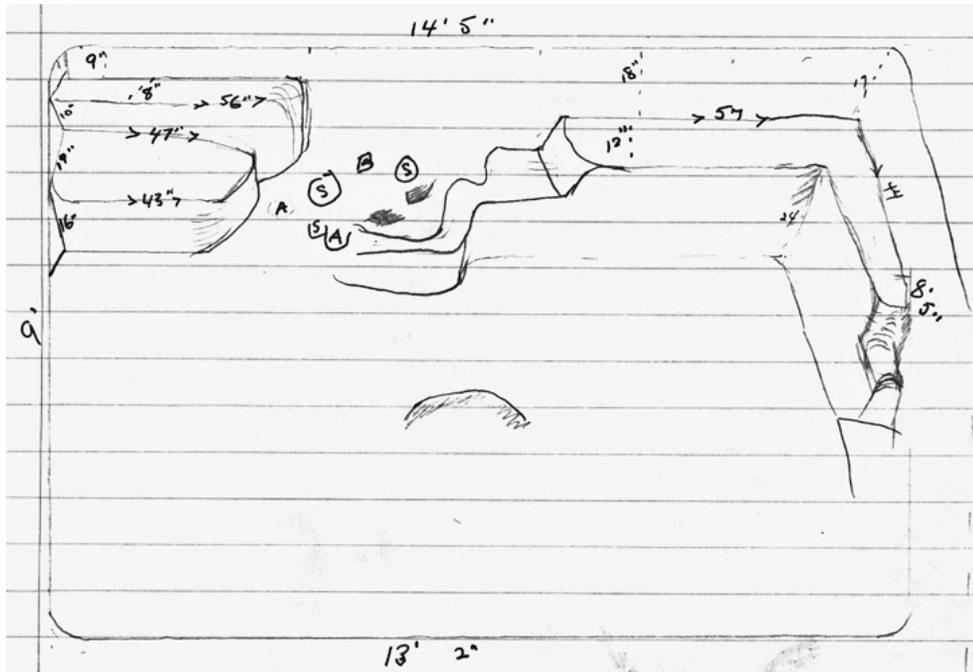


Figure 2.72. Room C-13, showing features including step-like benches. Oblique view to south.

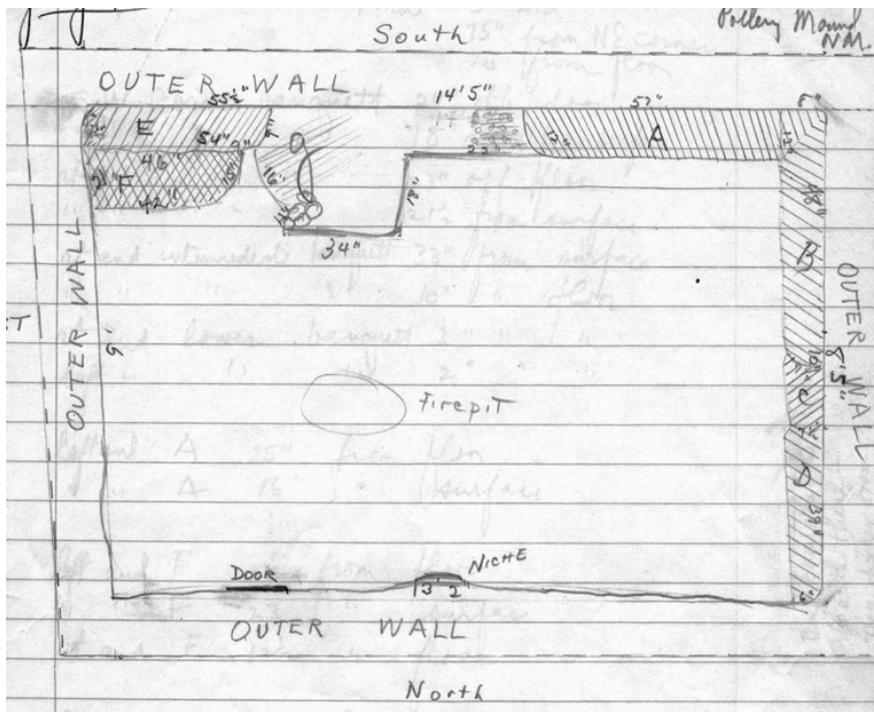


Figure 2.73. Room C-13, Floor 1. This drawing also shows the full extent of the benches along the south and west walls.

Another bench was exposed in the southwest corner of the room, at a depth of 24 inches (61 cm). This bench filled the corner and extended 57 inches (145 cm) along the south wall and 44 (or 48) inches (112 or 122 cm) along the west wall. At the room's southwest corner the bench was 24 inches (61 cm) tall. The width from front to back was 12 inches (30.5 cm) at the south end and 8 1/2 inches (22 cm) at the west end. At the west end of the bench was a short, step-like extension, 12 inches (30.5 cm) lower than the top of the bench. The top of the extension sloped downward toward the center of the south wall. A low bench or platform (1 1/2 inches [4 cm] high) ran from the end of the extension to the northwest corner of the room.

A list of measurements provided in Notebook 2003.37.19, keyed to figure 2.73, does not agree with either the written description or the illustrations for the room (Table 2.2).

Table 2.2. Room C-13, Feature Measurements.

(Source: Notebook 2003.37.19)

Feature	Distance		
	From Floor	From Surface	Other
SW corner banquette right end	24 in (61 cm) 23 in (58 cm)	18 in (46 cm) 21½ in (55 cm)	
Intermediate banquette, right end	10 in (25 cm)	33 in (84 cm)	
Lower banquette right end left end	3 in (7.5 cm) 2 in (5 cm)		
Segment A, left end	25 in (64 cm)	16 in (41 cm)	
Segment F right end left end	12½ in (32 cm) 17 in (43 cm)	23 in (58 cm)	
Segment E right end left end		11½ in (29 cm) 12 in (30.5 cm)	14 in (35.5 cm) from F, 21 in (53 cm) from G 10 in (25 cm) from F
Doorway ("exit")	10 (25 cm)	8 in (20 cm)	25½ in (65 cm) from NE corner; dimensions 29 by 16 by 15 in (74 by 41 by 38 cm)
Niche	20 in (51 cm)		75 in (190.5 cm) from NE corner; 5 in (13 cm) wide

A possible ventilator and the remains of a possible sealed altar or deflector were found along the south wall, between the two corner benches. The possible ventilator was a wall opening measuring 11 inches (28 cm) wide at the base, 14 inches (36 cm) high, and 10 inches (25 cm) deep. A shaft extending from the ventilator was 32 inches (76 cm) long and 3 inches (7.5 cm) in diameter. Given the size of the shaft extension, it might instead have been part of a burrow, in which case the feature was instead a large niche. At some point the bottom of the opening was filled with adobe; the curved top portion continued in use as a 7 inch (18 cm) high cist.

The altar or deflector is not clearly described or illustrated, but it seems to have been an irregular arch-shaped feature in plan. The altar-ventilator area, at a depth of 49 inches (125 cm), yielded a yucca string and part of a stirrup spout. The only other artifacts were a few sherds.

The surface of Floor 1 was exposed 4 feet (1.2 m) below the ground surface. The recorded size of the room at this level was almost the same as that at the surface (the west wall was 1 inch [2.5 cm] longer). Floor 1 consisted of two layers. The upper layer was 1 inch (2.5 cm) of hard, blackened clay, thicker at the edges and in the corners. The second layer was 4 inches (10 cm) of hard “baked” clay over sand. The floor assemblage consisted of a few sherds and bone fragments and a ground stone artifact.

An oval fire pit measuring 25 by 22 inches (63.5 by 56 cm) was near the center of the floor, 22 inches (66 cm) from the north wall and 23 inches (58 cm) from the deflector. The pit was lined with 13 smooth, flat sandstone and basalt stones about 1 inch (2.5 cm) thick and of various sizes. One was a metate. The pit fill was ashes, adobe, sand, and gypsum, along with a two-hand mano and a few sherds.

The low bench at the north end of the west wall extended down at least another 26 inches (66 cm) below Floor 1. The fill immediately beneath Floor 1 was sand with charcoal, sherds, some flaked stone, and nine pieces of burned corn. Closer to 6 feet (1.8 m) below the surface, the only artifacts were a few sherds. At this point the excavation of Room C-13 was taken over by the second pair of students (Notebooks 2003.37.9 and 37.33).

In the level between Floor 1 and Floor 2 (4 to 6 feet [1.2 to 1.8 m] below the surface), the adobe deflector for the fire pit in Floor 1 was fully exposed. It was 16 inches (41 cm) from the top of the south wall and was 12 inches (30.5 cm) long east-west and 6 inches (15 cm) wide. At a depth of 64 inches (162.5 cm) and 2 feet (0.6 m) from the east end of the south wall, the deflector was 3 inches (7.5 cm) thick. A 9 inch (23 cm) square area of ash was present in front of the deflector, and ashes were on top of the feature, “as though used for [a] firepit.” Thin bands of ash and charcoal flecks were found between the deflector and the ventilator opening.

The benches in the southeast and southwest corners did not extend beneath Floor 1, while the bench at the east end of the south wall did continue beneath the floor. The bench fill included black dirt and some sherds. Removal of the bench revealed that the portion of the bench beneath the floor had been built earlier than the section above the floor (Figure 2.74).

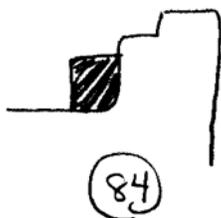


Figure 2.74. Room C-13, profile of bench at east end of south wall. This sketch indicates the two stage construction history of the bench.

Five feet (1.5 m) below the surface, the fill in the northern third of the room appeared to be fallen adobe to 15 inches (38 cm) below Floor 1, underlain by a 3 inch (7.5 cm) thick charcoal layer (possibly the bottom of the adobe) (Figure 2.75). “Below that is darned soft sand!” The adobe layer was 22 inches (56 cm) wide. An ash deposit 24 by 16 inches (61 by 41 cm) in extent was found along the north wall, 3 feet (0.9 m) from the northeast corner. Ground stone was found in this area. Beneath the sand was a layer of broken, partially burned adobe with charcoal, ash, splinters of decayed wood, bones of small animals, and a few sherds. Most of the pottery was either Glaze I red or culinary. Squash seeds were also identified in this deposit.

Impressions were on the surfaces of some chunks of blackened adobe. At 63 inches below the surface, Hibben identified a leather imprint. Another notebook reported the print of a right foot, “about a size 8,” in the northwest section of the room (perhaps Hibben’s leather imprint?). No further information was recorded, as an overnight rain obliterated the print.

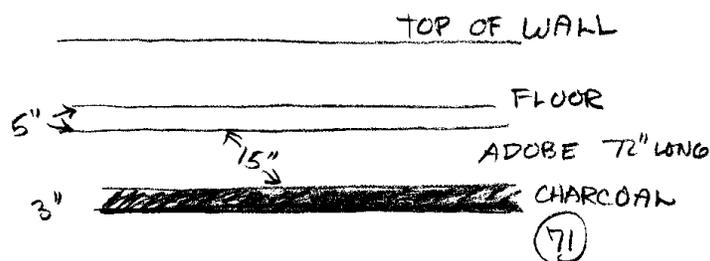


Figure 2.75. Room C-13, profile showing Floor 1 and subfloor fill.

A burned fragment of a 12 row corncob was found in the southwest corner of the room, 68 inches (173 cm) down, and an 8 row cob fragment was found near the north wall 6 feet (1.8 m) down. Most sherds at this depth were utility ware. This level also contained ground stone and bone beads.

Excavation beneath the bench (probably at the west end) on the south wall exposed 3 inches (7.5 cm) of hard adobe, then more sand fill with charcoal flecks. Removal of the bench revealed fine, gray, ashy soil with plant material, bird bone, worked shell, ground stone, and sherds. The wall behind the bench had four layers of plaster; the fourth layer was red. The plaster was recorded at 1 1/2 inches (3.8 cm) above Floor 2 (6 feet; 1.8 m) and 13 1/2 inches (34.3 cm) below Floor 1 (4 feet; 1.2 m), 6 inches (15 cm) north of the bench. Three layers of white plaster were present on the room’s north wall and the northeast section of the east wall.

Floor 2 was exposed at 6 feet (1.8 m) below the surface (2 feet [0.6 m] below Floor 1). A broken metate and a Jeddito handle fragment were found on Floor 2. This was the only Jeddito sherd this far down in the structure.

Excavation of Room C-13 ended at this point. If Floor 2 was completely exposed, it was not described. A grainy newspaper photo shows the first pair of excavators (posed) at work at about the level of Floor 2 (Figure 2.76).



Figure 2.76. Newspaper photograph of Room C-13.
Clipped from an unknown newspaper.

Artifacts

From the Field Notes

The notebooks describing Room C-13 listed 31 artifacts: 16 pieces of ground stone, five bone artifacts, five ceramic items, two pieces of flaked stone (one a projectile point), a fragment of a prayer stick, a worked shell, and a bundle of yucca. One ceramic specimen was a fragment of an Acoma-Zuni stirrup spout, and two were Hopi sherds.

Two artifacts were found 2 inches (5 cm) below the surface. One was a 2 1/2 inch (6.35 cm) long bone awl that was 5/8 inch (1.6 cm) wide at the proximal end. The other artifact was a projectile point tip, 3/4 inch (2 cm) long and 3/8 inch (1 cm) wide, of spotted chert. (This artifact may have been Zuni Mountain chert, which is common on the site surface today.)

A large (6 by 4 inches [15 by 10 cm]) Glaze I sherd and half of a small bowl (2 inches [5 cm] in diameter) were found in the first foot of fill. The bowl was 6 inches (15 cm) down, near the north wall in the east half of the room. The fragment, an olla sherd, formed a small niche in the north wall. Within the niche was an iron concretion, which was not described, and a chip of chalcedony.

A *Conus* shell rattle was also found within the niche. The shell was 1 inch (2.5 cm) long by 3/4 inch (2 cm) across at the broad end.

A chert drill was found between 40 and 48 inches (102 to 122 cm).

An arrow shaft straightener was found just above Floor 1 near the north wall, beneath the niche in the wall. A second shaft straightener was found nearby, on the floor.

A mano fragment of unidentified material was found in the fire pit. It was 6 1/2 inches (16.5 cm) long (incomplete), 3 1/2 inches (8.9 cm) wide, and 2 1/4 inches (5.7 cm) thick.

The first 2 feet (0.6 m) of fill beneath Floor 1 (4 to 6 feet [0.6 to 1.8 m] below the surface) contained ground stone, a sherd of Hopi pottery, and beads. One piece of ground stone was a core of "sand"[stone?] found beneath the plant material underlying the first floor. It was not further described, except for a note that it had been "chipped in the paleolithic manner."

At 49 inches, a sherd described as an Acoma-Zuni canteen spout (stirrup spout?) was found, as well as a chopper or axe. This tool was triangular, 5 inches (12.7 cm) long, 1 7/8 inches (4.8 cm) thick, and 3 inches (7.6 cm) wide at the proximal end. The canteen fragment was neither illustrated nor described, other than to say that it was black-on-white.

An item identified as a fragment of a prayer stick was 3 by 3 inches (7.6 by 7.6 cm).

A bunch of yucca, perhaps a whip, was found partly covered by a rock. The bundle was 34 inches (86 cm) from the north wall and 72 inches (183 cm) from the east wall.

Two manos and two pieces of sandstone were found at unrecorded depths in the northwest quadrant of the room. One mano measured 5 by 2 1/4 by 1 1/8 inches (13 by 6 by 3 cm), and the second was 5 by 4 by 2 inches (13 by 10 by 5 cm). The pieces of sandstone both measured 6 by 5 1/2 by 1 inch (15 by 14 by 2.5 cm).

Beneath the deflector for the fire pit in Floor 1, resting on Floor 2, was a fragment of a metate of vesicular basalt. This artifact was 9 1/2 inches long, 9 inches wide, and 2 to 3 inches thick (24 by 23 by 7.5 cm).

Four polishing stones were also found in this level. One of basalt measured 2 1/2 by 1 1/2 inches (6.4 by 3.8 cm), one was 1 3/4 by 1 1/4 by 1 1/4 inches (4.5 by 3 by 3 cm), and the third was 1 1/2 by 1 1/4 by 1 1/8 inches (3.8 by 3.2 by 3 cm). A second polisher of basalt measured 4 by 1 by 1/2 inch (10 by 2.5 by 1.25 cm).

Three hammerstones were found, one of tan quartz and the others of an unidentified material. The quartz specimen measured 3 by 3 inches (7.5 by 7.5 cm). A second hammerstone measured 5 by 2 1/2 by 2 inches (13 by 6.5 by 5 cm) and showed use wear on one end. The third specimen was 5 by 4 by 2 1/2 inches (13 by 10 by 6 cm).

Three tubular bone beads—a complete short one and halves of two longer beads—were also recovered from this level. All three beads were drawn. One drawing was actual size and depicted a broken bead 3/4 inch (2 cm) long and 3/8 inch (1 cm) in diameter. If the other drawings are also actual size, the other broken bead was 1 5/8 inches (4 cm) long and slightly smaller in diameter than the first specimen, and the complete bead was 3/8 inch (1 cm) long and 1/4 inch (0.6 cm) in diameter.

A broken bone awl, not otherwise described, was 4 inches (10 cm) beneath the floor.

The potsherd was a handle from a Jeddito vessel. This was the only Hopi sherd reported from the Floor 2 level of Room C-13 (though a number were reported from other levels—see below). No description was given.

Laboratory Counts

Pottery

Room C-13 yielded the largest analyzed pottery assemblage from a room that year: 1,526 sherds (7.7 percent of the total). Utility/culinary ware made up a slightly lower than average 26.3 percent of the room assemblage; 12.4 percent of the sherds were unidentified or undecorated (or both). Glazes I–VI made up 44.2 percent of the assemblage, with Glaze I accounting for 29.4 percent. Only one other room had a larger proportion of Glaze I—Room C-6, a possible ceremonial room. Named glaze polychromes constituted another 5.2 percent of the total. Thirty sherds (2.0 percent) were Acoma-Zuni, two were Biscuit Ware, six were Socorro Black-on-white, and 94 were identified as Los Lunas Smudged (another unusually high count). Forty sherds, 2.6 percent of the room assemblage, were identified as Hopi ware, accounting for 21.9 percent of all Hopi pottery found in the room block. Only one other room, C-23, had an assemblage with as much as 2 percent of Hopi pottery. Rooms C-13 and C-23 were in the same north-south row on the east side of Room Block C, with an excavated room between them.

Faunal Remains

The identified assemblage of unworked animal bone from Room C-13 totaled 115 specimens, 2.1 percent of the faunal collection; other bones were noted but were not counted. A full 78 percent of the room assemblage was jackrabbit and cottontail remains. Nine deer bones were identified, a large number for the size of the assemblage. Other remains were from dog or coyote, turkey, and other birds.

Room C-14 (Notebook 2003.37.32)

Room C-14 was at the southwest corner of Block C, with Room C-13 to the west, Room C-26 to the south, and unexcavated areas to the north and east. The student established a scale (2 grid squares = 1 foot) at the start of her notes but seems not to have followed it closely: dimensions in the text and on her plan drawings do not jibe with the scale and on at least one other drawing, the

scale is shown as 3 grid squares = 1 foot. Dimensions of the room near the surface were 8 feet 10 inches (2.7 m) east-west by 6 feet (1.8 m) north-south (53.0 ft²; 4.9 m²).

Excavation

Except for a small area of sand in the southeast corner, the fill at the surface was hard dirt and rubble. The surface fill contained sherds (predominantly utility ware), animal bone, small charcoal deposits, and lumps of adobe that may have been wall fall. The first levels of fill lacked visible layering. Removal of the first few inches revealed fire-blackened walls. The north and west walls were distinct at this depth, but not the east and south walls. A possible opening was present near the east end of the south wall. Two small pieces of yellow ocher were found in the northeast corner of the room, 3 inches (7.5 cm) below the surface.

Down to 8 inches (20 cm) below the surface (Figure 2.77), the walls still showed evidence of burning. Most of the fill was loose sand with rubble, burned adobe, and charcoal. In the southwest corner the fill was all sand. This level contained numerous bones, mostly jackrabbit. The few sherds were mostly utility ware. Charred corn was found near the east wall. Room C-26 had apparently not yet been identified, as the student speculated that there was an adjoining room to the south, and that the south wall was double or unusually wide—as proved to be the case.

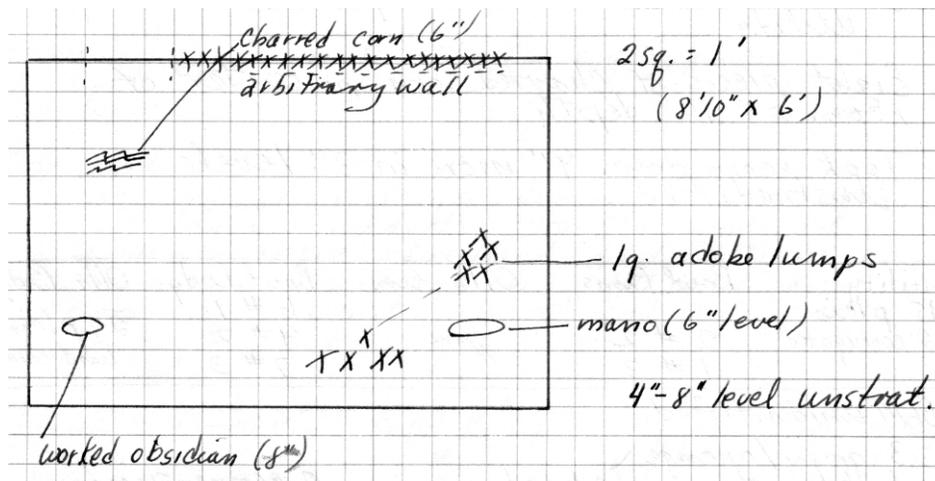


Figure 2.77. Room C-14, just below the surface. North is to the bottom.

The next several inches of fill, down to about 2 feet (0.6 m), were sand and soft dirt on the west side of the room and hard dirt with wall fall on the east side. Some charcoal was seen. Again, rabbit bones were common while sherds were fairly rare. The latter were mostly from black-on-red or utility vessels. No more than one full bag of sherds was collected in these first 2 feet (0.6 m). At 10 inches (25 cm), eight pieces of charred corn were found in the center of the room. At this depth the south wall could be defined. The student noted that because of the slope of the ground surface, the west wall was not the same height along its length.

In the next excavation level the east wall was defined and six circular indentations were found in the wall 9 inches (23 cm) below the surface. These holes were identified as holders for posts to hang corn on for drying, and Room C-14 was defined as a corn-drying room.

At 3 feet (0.9 m) the fill in Room C-14 was essentially the same as in the upper levels, but with very few sherds or bones. No charcoal was mentioned, though the walls were still described as burned.

By this time Room C-26, the adjoining room to the south, was under excavation, and the unusual morphology of the wall between them was confirmed. This wall was 29 inches (74 cm) wide at its east end, narrowing to 24 inches (61 cm) on the west end.

The student reported that sherds collected from the surface above the wall were classified with those from "C-24" (separated from C-14 by several rooms; see Figure 1.3), and that the excavator was the student who worked in Room C-10. She most likely meant Room C-26 (Notebook 2003.37.7), excavated by a student with the same first name as the student who worked in C-24.

In the next level (to a depth of 4 1/2 feet [1.4 m]) in Room C-14, the fill was the same, including in its near lack of sherds. Also as before, a sandy area was present in the southeast corner. Large chunks of unburned adobe were found near the north wall. The east end of the south wall was "minus most of burned adobe," and large chunks of burned adobe were found along the wall. At a depth of 5 feet 3 inches (1.6 m), a band of yellow clay with red clay above it extended along the east wall. Whether the yellow band was painted or simply the color of the clay at that point is not stated.

Down to 5 1/2 feet (1.7 m) there was little change in the fill, the contents of the fill, or the walls of the room. Floor 1 was first exposed at this level, 72 inches (183 cm) below the top of the north wall and 64 inches (163 cm) from the top of the south wall (Figure 2.78). The 6 inches (15 cm) of fill above Floor 1 contained numerous artifacts, including flaked stone, ground stone, and Acoma-Zuni sherds. A dozen pieces of copper ore were in the fill, and another was on the floor. Two ground stone artifacts and an antler tool were also on the floor, and two large glazeware sherds were embedded in the northeast corner of the floor. One sherd was black-on-red and the other was plain red.

Floor 1 was hard, black, burned adobe, in good condition. The fill above the floor contained ash-like material and some small patches of wood, but no charcoal. Out to about 2 feet (0.6 m) from the east wall, the floor was covered with wind-blown sand. Clay-like material covered the east side of the floor, and a deposit of fallen adobe and rocks, 8 inches (20 cm) high and extending 1 foot (0.3 m) into the room, was near the north wall.

The west side of the floor was rougher and less burned than the east side. However, the fill on the west side was harder and contained more clay, including "black" clay for making pottery, as well as charcoal, large chunks of burned adobe, and fewer artifacts. At this level the width of the

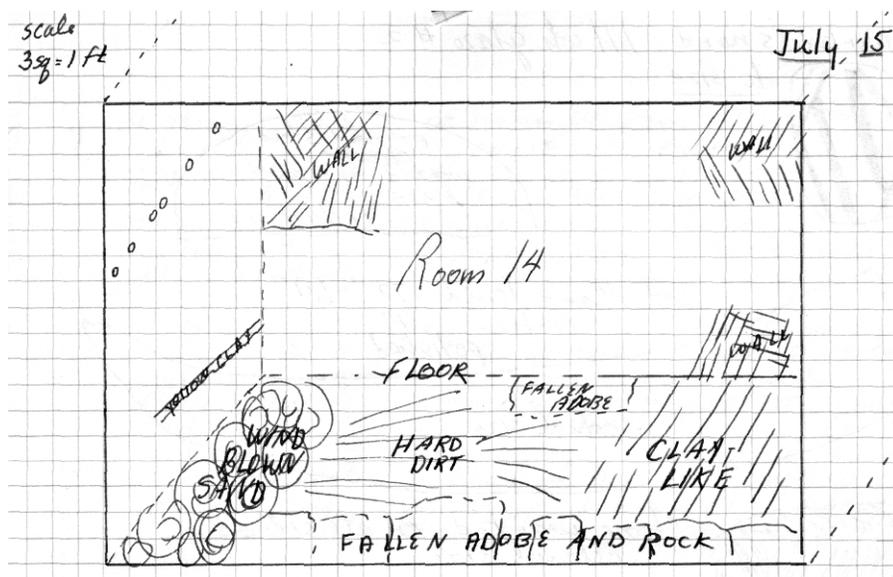


Figure 2.78. Room C-14, Floor 1. In this energetic sketch, north is to the front. The line extending along the east wall to the southeast corner is the yellow area.

south wall varied as noted above, while the north wall was 10 inches (25 cm) wide. The widths of the east and west walls were estimated, at 10 inches (25 cm) and 12 inches (30 cm), as the adjoining rooms were not excavated.

A pair of superimposed fire pits was in the floor, 5 inches (13 cm) from the north wall and 67 inches (170 cm) from the surface. Because of the lack of information in the notebook, the rest of this paragraph involves a series of educated guesses. The dimensions of the feature were recorded as 16 by 16 inches (41 by 41 cm), but the recorded distances from the four walls suggest that the feature was 20 inches (51 cm) long north-south by 17 inches (43 cm) wide. It may be that the smaller pit size refers to the upper, inner of the two fire pits (Fire Pit 1), while the larger dimensions refer to the size of the earlier fire pit (Fire Pit 2). Also, what appeared to be part of a second floor was found 2 inches (5 cm) below Floor 1. Apparently Fire Pit 1, which was 7 inches (18 cm) deep, was associated with Floor 1, and Fire Pit 2, which was 6 inches (15 cm) deeper, was part of Floor 2. The fill from both pits was hard-packed ash. Fire Pit 1 fill contained four sherds, and Fire Pit 2 fill contained two flaked stone artifacts. The fire pits were not illustrated or shown on a floor plan.

For the first foot (0.3 m) below Floor 1 (6 1/2 feet [2 m] below the surface), the fill was soft dirt, sand, and refuse containing sherds, bone, and flakes. Small patches of “black” pottery clay were also present. The room walls did not extend to this depth. Sterile soil was encountered 24 inches (61 cm) below the floor. The average depth to sterile was 7 feet 6 inches (2.3 m), but the walls did not extend below 72 inches (183 cm). A stratigraphic profile (Figure 2.79) illustrates the types of fill and the thickness of the deposits.

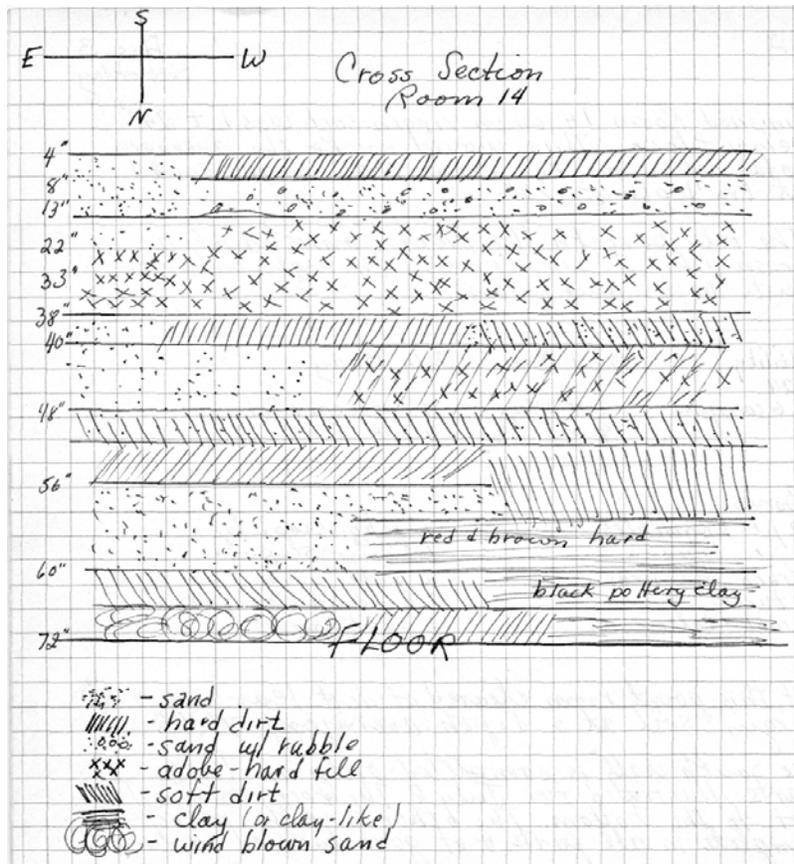


Figure 2.79. Room C-14, profile, facing south.

Artifacts

From the Field Notes

The described assemblage of 17 artifacts from Room C-14 comprised seven items of ground stone, five of flaked stone, two worked sherds, a bone artifact, a concretion, and a “piece of mica.” The latter may have been selenite, which also occurs in thin, clear layers and is common on the site.

A worked Glaze II black-on-red sherd was found 2 inches (5 cm) down, near the east wall. The sherd was 1 1/2 inches (4 cm) long and, according to the student’s drawing, shaped like a small scoop or paddle.

A 6 inch (15 cm) long mano with a small part of one end broken off was found near the south wall, at a depth of 4 inches (10 cm).

Artifacts found 6 inches (15 cm) down included a scraper and a mano fragment. The scraper, of obsidian, was 2 inches (5 cm) long and worked on both sides.

A 6 inch (15 cm) long piece of “mica” (selenite?) was found along the north wall, between 8 and 10 inches (20 to 25 cm) down.

A chip from a ground stone object (possibly argillite) was found at 4 1/2 feet (1.4 m). It measured 1 3/4 by 1 inch (4.5 by 2.5 cm). The chip had a bull’s eye design in the middle.

The fill above the floor contained one flaked stone artifact, three pieces of ground stone, and a worked sherd. The flaked stone artifact was a chopper. One of the ground stone artifacts was a roughly hemispherical “polished chopper” measuring 2 3/4 by 1 inch (7 by 2.5 cm). The other two were mano fragments.

The worked sherd was a Glaze II with a black-on-white design and measured 1 1/4 by 1 inch (3 by 2.5 cm).

Artifacts found on the floor included an antler tool, a concretion, a hammerstone fragment, and a worked stone. The polished antler flaking tool was 6 1/2 inches (16.5 cm) long and 1 inch (2.5 cm) wide at the proximal end. The concretion measured 1 1/2 inch (4 cm) across and was found next to the east wall. The hammerstone fragment was found 8 inches (20 cm) from the north wall. The piece of worked stone was almost square (1 1/4 by 1 1/8 inches [3 by 2.9 cm]) and 1/4 to 1/2 inch (0.6 to 1.25 cm) thick.

The fill from Fire Pit 2 included an obsidian chip and a scraper of unidentified material. The scraper measured 1 1/2 by 1 1/8 inch (4 by 3 cm).

Laboratory Counts

Pottery

While not the smallest of the pottery collections from Room Block C, the 706 sherds from Room C-14 accounted for just 3.6 percent of the analyzed room block assemblage (the largest collection was 7.7 percent). Utility/culinary wares were 23.7 percent of the room assemblage, and 34.6 percent were classified as unidentified and/or undecorated. Glazes I–IV accounted for 39 percent. Glaze II was most common, though Glazes I and III were also well represented. No named glaze polychromes were identified. Seventeen sherds (2.4 percent) were Acoma-Zuni, and Hopi pottery and Biscuit Ware were represented by one sherd each.

Faunal Remains

The 142 faunal specimens identified in the laboratory were 2.6 percent of the room block assemblage. A relatively low 35.9 percent of the bone was identified as jackrabbit or cottontail, though another 18.3 percent was generic rabbit. Eight gopher bones, eight turkey bones, and four deer bones were present; 38 bones were not identified.

Room C-15

Room C-15 was at the southwest corner of the northeast group of rooms in the C room block. A student's name is associated with Room C-15 in other notebooks, but no notebook has been found for that name or room number. Based on the field maps, Room C-15 was about the same size and shape as C-16, the adjacent room to the east (see below). Nothing else is known about this room.

Room C-16 (Notebook 2003.37.23)

Room C-16 was in the northeast group of rooms in the C room block, with Room C-15 to the west, Room C-17 to the east, and Room C-20 to the north. The area south of Room C-16 was not excavated. The walls were barely visible at the surface. At a depth of 1 foot the dimensions of this room were: north, 6 feet 6 inches (2.0 m); east, 10 feet 5 inches (3.2 m); south, 6 feet 3 inches (1.9 m); and west, 11 feet 3 inches (3.4 m) (69.1 ft²; 6.4 m²) (Figure 2.80). Most of the south wall had caved in. Dimensions recorded in the text and on figures sometimes differ. If the drawing seemed to be a final rendering, those dimensions are reported here.

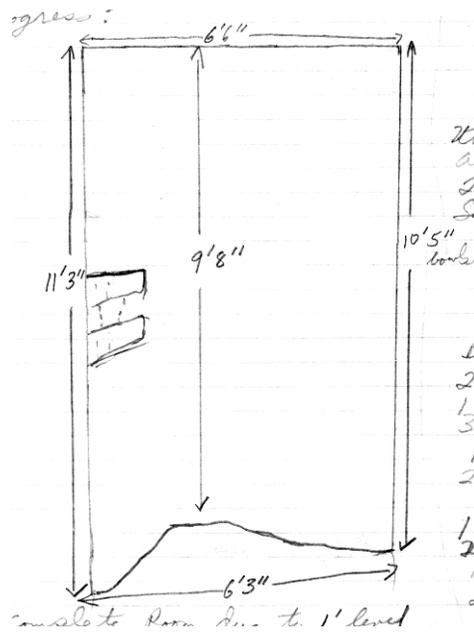


Figure 2.80. Room C-16.

Excavation

Room C-16 was excavated in seven levels. Level 1 was the first 12 inches (30.5 cm) of fill, Level 2 was 1 to 2 feet (0.3 to 0.6 m), Level 3 was 2 to 3 feet (0.6 to 0.9 m), Level 4 was 3 to 5 feet (0.9 to 1.5 m), Level 5 was 5 to 6 feet (1.5 to 1.8 m), Level 6 was 6 feet to 6 feet 10 inches (1.8 to 2.1 m) (the depth of the floor), and Level 7 was 6 feet 10 inches (2.1 m) to 8 feet (2.4 m).

The uppermost fill was sand with numerous sherds and fragments of basalt and sandstone. One flaked stone artifact was noted.

In Level 1, the first few inches of fill contained bits of charcoal, adobe, and unworked basalt. The number of sherds decreased with depth, while the amount of adobe and charcoal increased. The exposed north, east, and west wall surfaces were covered with white plaster. Fragments of the collapsed south wall, also coated with plaster, tilted toward the northeast. Farther down, the amount of plaster on the walls diminished. A deposit of dog and rabbit bone fragments was found 2 1/2 feet (0.75 m) from the northeast corner, between 6 and 12 inches (15 to 30.5 cm) down, and other bones were scattered elsewhere in the fill at the same depth. Charcoal was abundant at the 1 foot level.

At 7 to 12 inches (17.75 to 30.5 cm) down, a length of partly burned wood was found along the west wall, 5 feet 4 inches (1.6 m) from the northwest corner, resting on a layer of adobe. The wood was decayed and crumbled when touched, but an impression in the underlying adobe indicated that the fragment was originally 5 inches (13 cm) in diameter. Fragments of wood were soaked in preservative, wrapped in gauze, and collected. The underlying adobe extended 2 feet 6 inches (0.75 m) long along the west wall line (no wall was discernible at this location) and 2 feet (0.6 m) into the room. A number of sherds and bone fragments were around the edges of the adobe. A second, smaller wood fragment was found in the room's northwest corner, 1 foot 4 inches (0.4 m) below the surface.

(At this point—the second day of the excavations—the student seems to have realized what she had taken on. A note at the bottom of the page says, “Tea, tea! My kingdom for a spot of tea!”)

Further excavation indicated that the adobe deposit was not a solid mass but had a soft center between two short wall segments. The southern wall segment was 7 to 10 1/2 inches wide (18 to 27 cm) (wider at the wall) and the northern segment was 8 1/2 to 8 3/4 inches (21.5 to 22 cm) wide. The segments were 15 inches (38 cm) long and, with the piece of wood, extended 18 inches (46 cm) into the room. The space between the segments was 9 1/2 inches (24 cm) wide near the west wall and 15 inches (38 cm) wide at the end farthest from the west wall. Hard blocks of adobe were found beyond the end of the feature another foot (0.3 m) into the room; these blocks measured 2 feet 4 inches (0.7 m) across. Because the west wall was missing in the space behind the feature, the student suggested that the feature extended into Room C-15. The notebook describing the excavation of that room is missing, but below the 3 foot (0.9 m) level (top of Level 5), the west wall continued behind this mystery feature.

Figures 2.81 and 2.82 show the fully excavated feature, which in the sketches resembles a bin set against the center of the west wall. The “wings” were found to be charred on some surfaces. It was clear that the structure had rested on the roof (and floor?) about 2 feet 6 inches (0.75 m) below the modern ground surface.

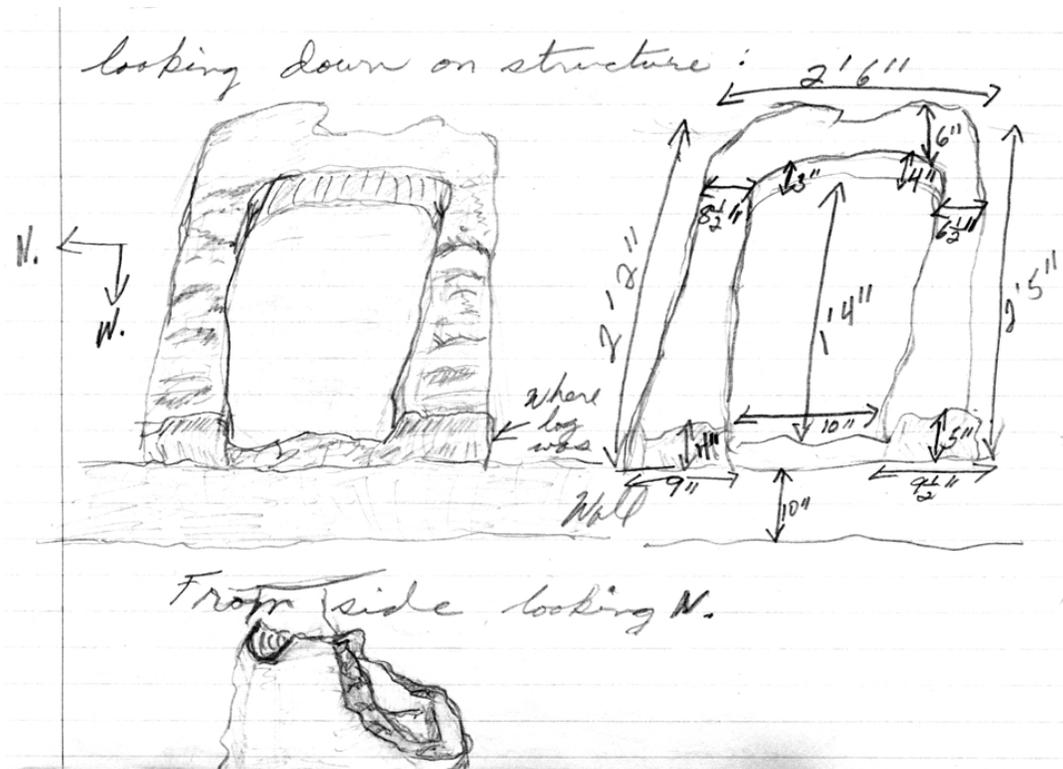


Figure 2.81. Room C-16, bin-like feature.

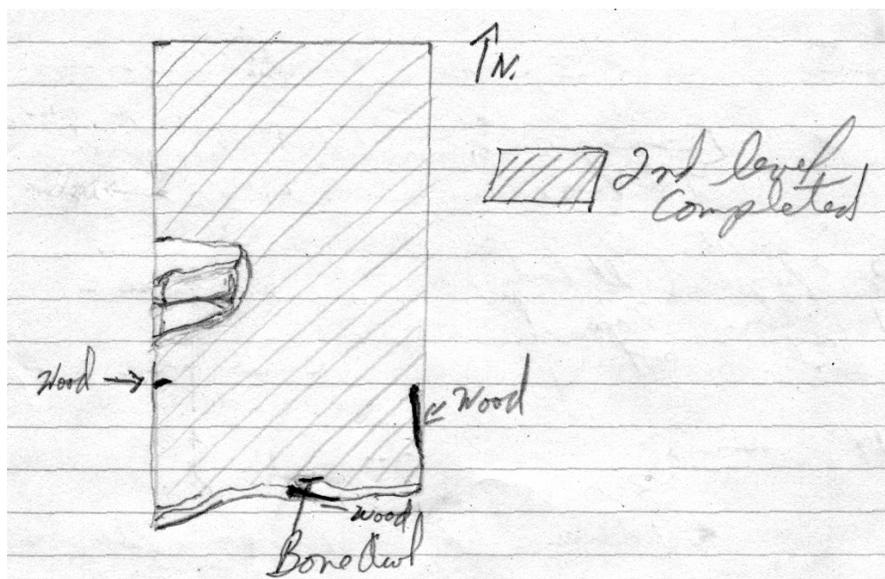


Figure 2.82. Room C-16 at completion of Level 2. The bin-like structure can be seen at the center of the west wall.

In Level 2 the sand fill contained more adobe, especially in the center of the room and along the east wall, but less charcoal and fewer artifacts, most of them sherds and bones. A quantity of charcoal and ash was in the southeast corner. Part of the leaning portion of the south wall was accidentally pushed in (by someone other than the excavator). Level 3 contained loose sand. At the top of Level 4, sherds were more abundant along the north wall than in the upper levels. Only a few small bone fragments were found. The plaster on the walls, which was in better condition than in Levels 2 and 3, was discolored by smoke.

Wood became more abundant as the excavation proceeded through Levels 2 and 3. Small pieces were found protruding from the walls, and longer timbers were lying in the fill, especially along the east wall. Though the student made no mention of a floor above the roof, most likely one had been present. In Level 3, part of an in situ roof was found extending across the south half of the room (Figure 2.83).

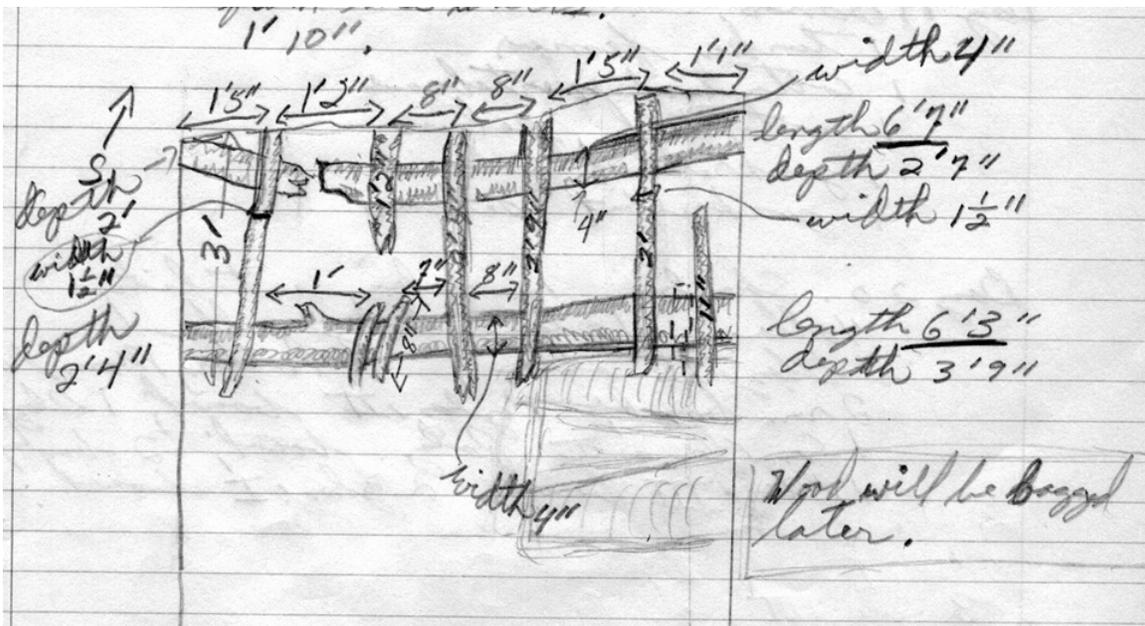


Figure 2.83. Room C-16, roof fall in south half of room.

Two main beams (identified as juniper in Notebook 2003.37.31 for Room C-17, where they continued), six cross-beams, and matting were found in place. Some of the wood was blackened, but most was unburned and in fairly good condition. The main cross beams were 6 feet 3 inches (1.9 m) and 6 feet 7 inches (2.0 m) long, and about 4 inches (10 cm) in diameter. The cross beams were 1 1/2 inches (4 cm) in diameter. The largest was 3 feet (0.9 m) long, and the shortest fragment was 11 inches (28 cm) long. The spaces between the cross beams were 8 to 12 inches (20 to 30.5 cm) wide. When all of this wood had been removed, a layer of very small twigs and bark was visible along the south wall, just below the holes for the cross beams. The loose sand fill beneath the remaining roof structure along the south wall was removed without disturbing the roof, which could then be seen from below. The smaller cross-pieces above the cross-beams

were 1/4 inch (0.6 cm) in diameter and 1/4 to 1/2 inch (0.6 to 1.25 cm) apart. That layer was topped by a layer of matted fiber, perhaps juniper bark, overlaid with 5 3/4 inches (14.5 cm) of “green” clay. (Today, gray-green clay can be found in the floodplain of the Rio Puerco; the clays in the banks of the river are red.) A sample of the upper structure was bagged (No. 32) and taken to the lab to be photographed.

More of the roof was uncovered at the north end of the room and across the middle (Figure 2.84). Again, two large main beams were present, but they had broken away from the west wall and sagged down into the room. The beam nearest the north wall was at 2 feet 2 inches (0.65 m) at the east wall and at 5 feet 6 inches (1.65 m) at the west end. It was 6 feet 8 inches (2.0 m) long and 3 inches (7.5 cm) in diameter. No detailed description was given of the second beam. The first beam was 1 foot (0.3 m) from the north wall, and the distance between the two beams was 1 foot 6 inches (0.45 m). Both extended through the east wall into Room C-17.



Figure 2.84. Room C-16, roof beams.

The east wall included a doorway leading to Room C-17, 4 feet 8 inches (1.4 m) from the north wall (Figure 2.85), directly opposite the mystery adobe structure but lower. The top of the doorway was indistinct but seemed to be 2 feet 3 inches (0.7 m) from the surface.

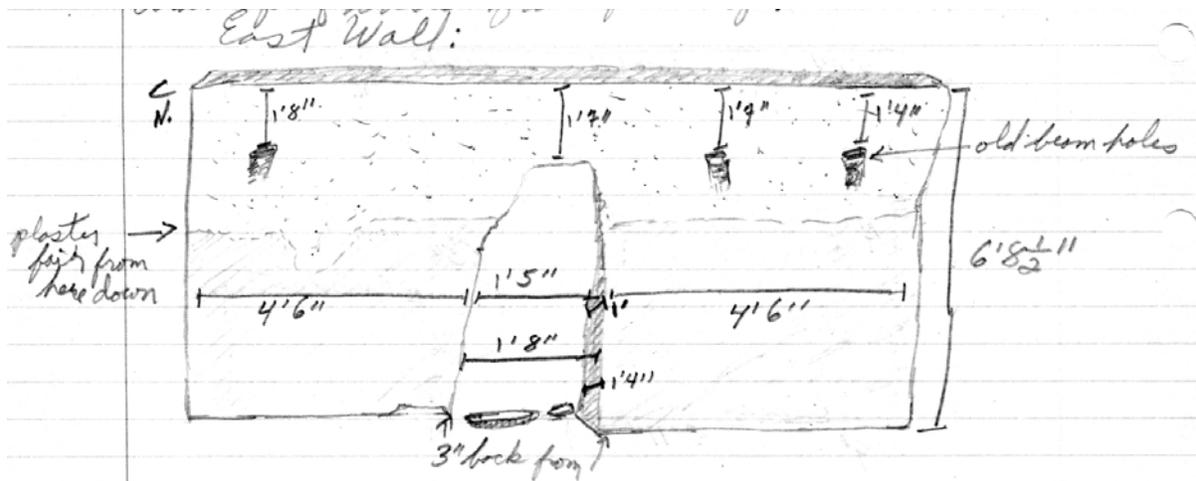


Figure 2.85. Room C-16, east wall.

The opening, which extended to the floor, was 2 feet 5 inches (0.7 m) high, 1 foot 7 inches (0.5 m) wide, and 1 foot 4 inches (0.4 m) deep at the bottom but narrowing toward the top. Two flat stones at the bottom of the doorway, one 10 by 10 inches (25 by 25 cm) and one 5 by 5 inches (13 by 13 cm), may have served as a sill. A large basalt slab was found on its side within the opening, 5 feet 3 inches (1.6 m) from the surface. The slab was 1 foot 3 inches (3.8 m) long and 9 inches (23 cm) wide.

A length of a broken beam, 4 feet 10 1/2 inches (1.5 m) long and 5 1/2 inches (14 cm) in diameter, extended down at an angle into the fill across the center of the room from the west wall, directly beneath the location of the removed bin-like feature. The beam's east end, which forked, was found in the doorway in the east wall. The total length of this beam segment was 5 feet (1.5 m), but half of that length was in Room C-17. The break in the two beams was found 6 feet 1 inch (1.85 m) below the surface. The irregular space identified by the student as the unusually high top of the door in the east wall probably was not part of the door structure but the remains of the hole that held this beam, broken away when the beam fell.

A second doorway was found in the west wall, 2 feet (0.6 m) from the north wall according to the illustration (Figure 2.86) but 2 feet 11 1/2 inches (0.9 m) in the notes. This door was 1 foot 6 inches (0.45 m) wide at the bottom, 1 foot 4 1/2 inches (0.4 m) wide at the top, and 2 feet 5 inches (0.7 m) high. The wall at the doorway was 11 inches (28 cm) thick at the bottom and 10 inches (25 cm) thick at the top. The opening had a stone sill 2 feet (0.6 m) above the floor.

A 9 inch (23 cm) diameter hole in the west wall near the bottom right corner of the door, 8 inches (20 cm) above the floor and 1 foot 2 inches (35.5 cm) from the north wall, may have been a socket for a beam.

Excavation in the southeast corner showed the length of the east wall to be 10 feet 10 inches (3.3 m) long at this level. It was recorded as 10 feet 5 inches (3.2 m) at a depth of 1 foot (0.3 m) and at the floor.

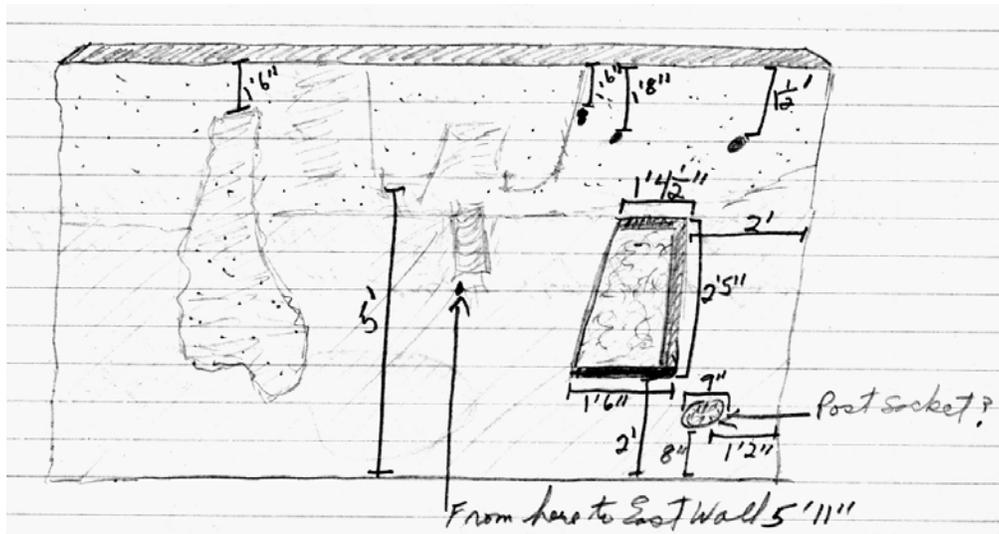


Figure 2.86. Room C-16, west wall.

The fill in Level 5 was sand and lumps of soft “green” adobe, with some charcoal flecks. In Level 6 the fill was sand with lumps of adobe but less charcoal, and just above the floor it was soft sand with little adobe. Sherds and bones were found all the way down, as well as some stone artifacts and worked bone.

A floor was exposed at 6 feet 5 inches (2.0 m) below the surface at the east wall, at the foot of the doorway, and 7 feet (2.1 m) below the surface at the west wall. The higher elevation at the east wall was due to a raised section of the floor (Figure 2.87). Other recorded depths were 6 feet 11 inches (2.1 m) at the northwest corner, 6 feet 8 inches (2.0 m) at the northeast corner, and 6 feet 10 inches (2.1 m) at the southeast corner. At its narrowest point, across the center, the room was 5 feet 11 inches (1.8 m) wide. The size of the room at the floor was north, 6 feet 1 inch (1.85 m); east, 10 feet 5 inches (3.2 m); and south, 5 feet 11 inches (1.8 m). The length of the west wall was not recorded, but it may have been the same as at 1 foot down (11 feet 3 inches [3.4 m]), as the length of the east wall was. In that case, the floor area would have been 64.25 square feet, or 6.0 square meters.

The blackened floor surface was continuous with the plaster on the walls. The wall plaster was also smoke blackened and was in fair condition, except on the south wall and in places where it had been knocked off by falling roof materials. The condition of the walls was especially good from 1 1/2 feet (0.45 m) above the floor to the floor surface.

The fill in Level 7, below the floor, contained more hard adobe, charcoal, and rocks. Many flakes were in this layer. The walls did not continue very far below the floor, ending at about 7 feet 8 inches (2.3 m) below the surface. Rocks were embedded in the east wall near the northeast corner, 6 feet 11 inches (2.1 m) below the surface. The number of rocks is not clear from the student’s drawing, but one was an irregular chunk measuring 6 by 3 inches (15 by 7.5 cm) and another was 3 by 2 1/2 inches (7.5 by 6.4 cm).

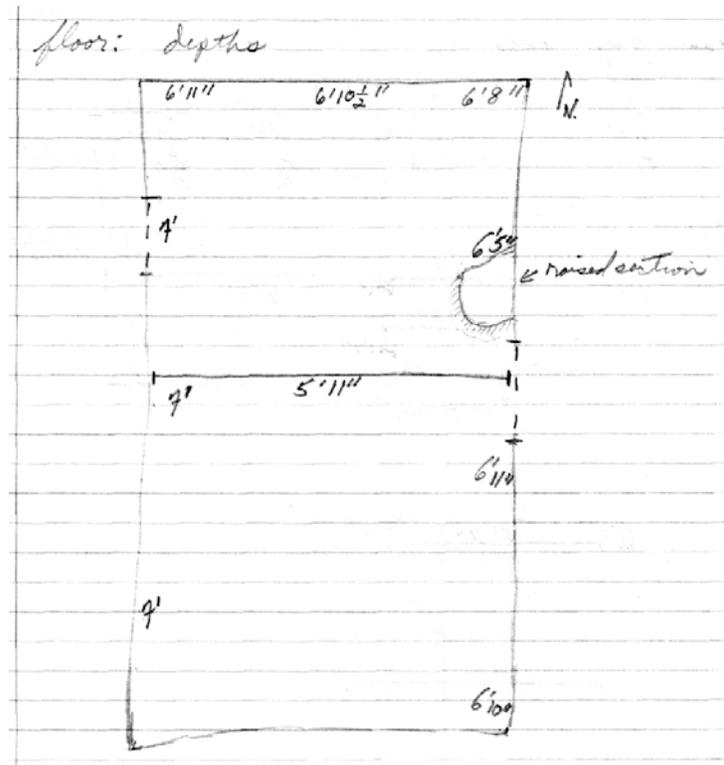


Figure 2.87. Room C-16, floor, showing raised section and wall heights.

An ash layer was found at a depth of 7 feet 5 inches (2.3 m), just below the east wall and just north of the doorway in that wall. This deposit was 1 foot (30.5 cm) long and 5 inches (13 cm) thick. The fill around it appeared to be burned. Beneath this ash deposit, at a depth of 7 feet 7 inches (2.3 m), was a larger ash pit, 2 feet 1 inch (63.5 cm) long and 5 1/2 inches (14 cm) deep. A third ash deposit was found near the west wall. This deposit was 1 foot 4 inches (41 cm) long and 5 inches (13 cm) deep. It contained burned adobe and charcoal as well as ash.

A fourth, shallower deposit was found 7 feet 4 inches (2.2 m) down, east of the center of the room. This deposit was 9 inches (23 cm) across and 1 inch (2.5 cm) deep. Beneath the lower ash deposit on the east side of the room was a deposit of 29 rocks, most of them sandstone, in an ash-and-charcoal matrix. This deposit was 11 inches (28 cm) deep and 6 inches (15 cm) wide and extended beneath the east wall and doorway. The surrounding fill was burned adobe and sand. The excavation ended at this point. The most likely explanation for the various ash pits is that Room C-16 was built over an area used for cooking or firing.

Artifacts

From the Field Notes

The 29 artifacts from Room C-16 described in the notebook were nine pieces of ground stone, eight of flaked stone, six of bone, three pottery specimens, a shell bead, a cloud blower, and a piece of gypsum. Two of the flaked stone artifacts were arrow points. Unidentified worked stone was counted as ground stone or flaked stone based on size or material or both.

A knife or scraper was found on the surface.

A fragment of a two-hand mano, perhaps of conglomerate, was found at a depth of 1 foot (0.3 m) in the northeast quadrant of the room.

A black-smudged cloud blower was found near the west wall, 1 foot (0.3 m) down. Neither the material nor the dimensions were recorded.

In Level 2 (1–2 feet [0.3–0.6 m]) pottery, flaked stone, ground stone, and bone artifacts were collected. Half of a small (1 1/4 inches [3 cm] diameter, 1 1/2 inches [4 cm] high) bowl was found in the northeast corner, 1 foot 5 1/2 inches (4.5 m) from the surface. A worked sherd was collected as well.

A complete white arrow point was found at 1 foot 8 1/2 inches (0.5 m), near the north wall in the northeast quadrant of the room. The point was 7/8 inch (2 cm) long and 5/16 inches (0.8 cm) wide at the base (Figure 2.88).

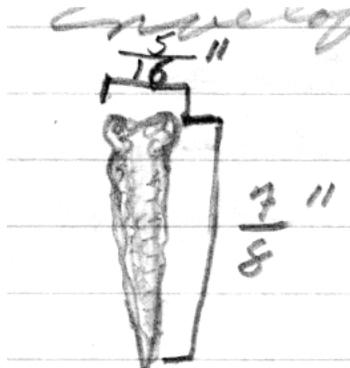


Figure 2.88. Room C-16, arrow point found 0.5 m below surface.

In the southeast quadrant of the room, 6 inches (15 cm) from the south wall, a complete bone awl was found at a depth of 2 feet (0.6 m). The awl was 5 1/2 inches (14 cm) long. A second awl, 3 3/4 inches (9.5 cm) long, was found in the northeast corner at 2 feet 1 inch (0.6 m).

An unidentified worked stone was also found at a depth of 2 feet (0.6 m) near the south wall. The size of this artifact was 1 3/4 by 1/2 by 1/2 inch (4.5 by 1.25 by 1.25 cm). The material was tentatively identified as “flint” (chert).

Multiple stone artifacts were found in Level 4. Three feet 5 1/2 inches (1 m) from the surface, a flat sandstone slab was found against the east wall, 3 feet (0.9 m) from the northeast corner. The slab was 1 foot 4 inches (41 cm) long and 9 inches (23 cm) wide. Four feet 1 inch (1.25 m) down, a worked stone measuring 2 3/4 by 1 3/4 inches (7.0 by 4.5 cm) was found near the center of the east wall. Two basalt mano fragments were found in the northeast quadrant, one near the east wall at 4 feet 8 inches (1.4 m) and one near the north wall at 5 feet (1.5 m). A flint flake was found 5 feet (1.5 m) down, next to the west wall, a little over 3 feet (0.9 m) from the north wall. A second worked stone, with a pointed end, was found near the southeast corner at a depth of 5 feet 1 inch (1.6 m). This specimen measured 1 1/2 by 1 by 1/4 inch (4 by 2.5 by 0.5 cm). A piece of gypsum was found near the center of the north wall at 5 feet 2 inches (1.6 m).

At a depth of 5 feet 4 inches (1.6 m), another sandstone slab was found, in the northeast corner. The dimensions of the slab were 1 foot 2 inches by 9 1/2 inches by 1 inch (36 by 24 by 2.5 cm). At the same depth a shell bead was found at the east wall, 4 feet (1.2 m) from the north wall. Based on the sketch, it is a 1/2 inch (1.25 cm) long *Olivella* shell.

At a depth of 5 feet 7 inches (1.7 m) a piece of worked bone, 2 inches long and 1/4 inch wide (5 by 0.5 cm), was found near the center of the west wall.

Three items were found at a depth of 5 feet 10 inches (1.75 m). An obsidian knife was found in the northeast corner of the room. If the student’s drawing is actual size, as many were, the knife measured 1 1/2 by 1 inch (4 by 2.5 cm). A piece of worked obsidian was found about 4 feet (1.2 m) from the north wall, near the northeast corner of the room. This specimen was more or less triangular, with one curved edge. If the drawing is to scale, the straight sides were 1 1/4 inches and 1 1/2 inches long, and the specimen was 1/8 inch thick (3.8 by 3.2 by 0.3 cm). A mano, possibly of conglomerate, measured 9 3/4 by 4 inches (25 by 10 cm).

A complete bone awl was found 5 feet 11 inches (1.8 m) down, near the northeast corner of the room. This awl was 4 1/2 inches (15 cm) long. At 6 feet (1.8 m) two pieces of a flat bone awl were found. The tip end was 2 3/4 inches (7 cm) long, and what appears in a drawing to be the proximal end was just under 2 inches (5 cm) long. Both fragments were 1/2 inch (1.25 cm) in diameter.

Six feet (1.8 m) down, a basalt mano fragment was found near the center of the east half of the room. At the same depth, a worked black utility ware sherd was found in the northwest quadrant of the room. It was roughly 1 3/4 inch (4.5 cm) square.

A broken corner-notched point, of unknown material, was found at a depth of 6 feet 3 inches (1.9 m). The point was 1 5/8 inches (4 cm) long and very thin (Figure 2.89).

At a depth of 6 feet 6 inches (2 m), a worked bone, possibly an awl, was found near the center of the west wall. The bone was almost 3 inches long and was 1/4 inch wide (7.5 by 0.5 cm).

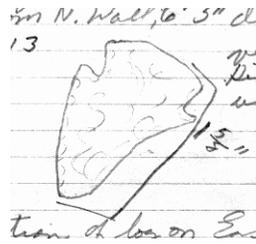


Figure 2.89. Room C-16, arrow point found at a depth of 1.9 m.

At a depth of 6 feet 11 inches (2.1 m), near the center of the north wall, a bright red polishing stone was found. This artifact was just over 1 inch (2.5 cm) long and 3/4 inch (1.9 cm) wide. It was flat on one end.

Laboratory Counts

Pottery

This was the third largest room pottery assemblage from Block C, with 1,373 sherds (6.9 percent), only 21 sherds smaller than the collection from Room C-11/12. Utility/culinary sherds listed were 28.6 percent of the assemblage, and unidentified/undecorated sherds were 41.3 percent. Glaze Wares I–V accounted for just 21.8 percent of this assemblage; it may be that the student was uncertain in her identifications and that many of the unidentified/undecorated sherds were in fact glaze wares. Named glaze polychromes accounted for another 5.8 percent of the assemblage. Thirty-four Acoma-Zuni sherds (2.5 percent) and a single specimen of Los Lunas Smudged were the only non–Pottery Mound ceramics identified.

Faunal Remains

The assemblage of unworked animal bone was a modest one (135; 2.5 percent). Sixty percent of the remains were jackrabbit or cottontail, while other small to medium sized mammals accounted for 13.3 percent. Turkeys were represented by six bones and deer by two. Only the large number of canid bones (identified as dog in the notebook) was unusual, at 27 (20.0 percent). More than half of the canid bones were within 1 foot (0.3 m) of the surface.

Room C-17 (Notebooks 2003.37.31 and 2007.37.23)

Room C-17 was in the northeast cluster of rooms in the C Room Block, with Room C-16 to the west, Room C-19 to the north, and Room C-18 to the east. The area south of these rooms was not investigated. At the surface the size of the room was: north wall, 92 inches (234 cm); east wall, 133 inches (338 cm); south wall, 95 inches (241 cm); and west wall, 143 inches (363 cm) (89.6 ft²; 8.3 m²). The student assigned to Room C-17 (Notebook 2003.37.31) excavated down to Floor 4 and exposed the ceremonial features found in this room, but was unable to finish clearing the floor. The student who finished the work (Notebook 2007.37.23) provided clearer descriptions and illustrations of the doorways in the east and west walls and of the ceremonial

features. (A supervisor's comment in her notebook praises her records as among the best.) For the levels in which she worked we mostly follow her notes and illustrations, adding some measurements from Notebook 2003.37.31.

Excavation

This room was excavated in five levels. Level 1 was from the surface to Floor 1, 3 1/2 inches (9 cm) below the surface. The 4 inches (10 cm) between Floor 1 and Floor 2 constituted Level 2, and Level 3 was the 3 1/2 inches (9 cm) between Floors 2 and 3. Level 4 began just below Floor 3, 11 inches (28 cm) below the surface, but the depth of the Level 4/Level 5 boundary was not recorded. Level 5, and the excavation of this room, ended at Floor 4, at an average depth of 81 1/2 inches (207 cm) below the surface. Floors 1–3 did not extend across the room (Figure 2.90), so the levels do not represent sealed deposits. Figure 2.91 shows the stratigraphy of the room fill.

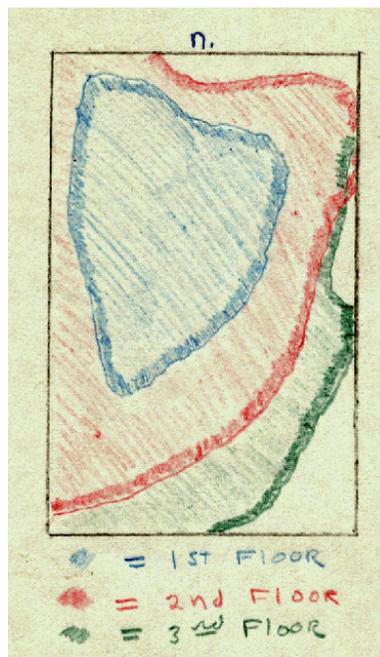


Figure 2.90. Room C-17, Floors 1–3.

The surface of the feature was covered with windblown sand, gravel, flint and obsidian flakes, and numerous sherds, two-thirds of them glaze wares. The fill in the 3 1/2 inches (9 cm) between the surface and Floor 1 contained faunal bone, chunks of adobe, ash, charred wood, and charred fragments of corn. The floor was charred as well, and only a portion remained. Floor 2 was found 4 inches (10 cm) beneath Floor 1. Most of the fill between the floors was adobe, with an uneven layer of sand (averaging 1 inch [2.5 cm] thick) directly on Floor 2. Some sherds were found in the sand.

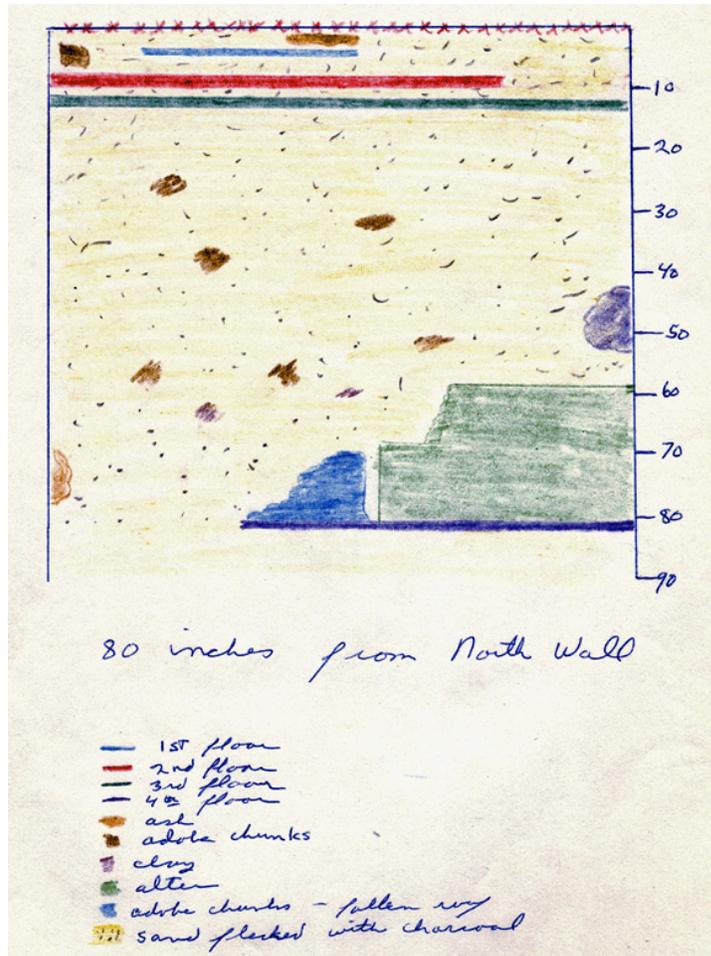


Figure 2.91. Room C-17, profile of fill.

The fill beneath Floor 2 was charcoal-flecked sand containing ash, sherds, bone, bits of adobe, fragments of charred corn, and a 2 inch (5 cm) long piece of uncharred wood. Eight pieces of charred corn, from 1 to 4 inches (2.5 to 10 cm) long, were in the northeast corner. Eleven inches (28 cm) below the surface (3 1/2 inches [9 cm] below Floor 2) a third floor was exposed but not described. Floor 3 extended to the walls except for the southeast corner and a small area along the north half of the east wall. No floor features were reported in Floors 1, 2, or 3.

More charcoal-flecked sand, along with sherds and animal bones, was found beneath Floor 3. Clay was observed in the northeast corner and along the east wall. The first stone artifact recorded in Room C-17 was found in this level. The ends of three of the main roof beams found in Room C-16 (Notebook 2003.37.23) protruded from the west wall of Room C-17 (Figure 2.92). All were juniper.

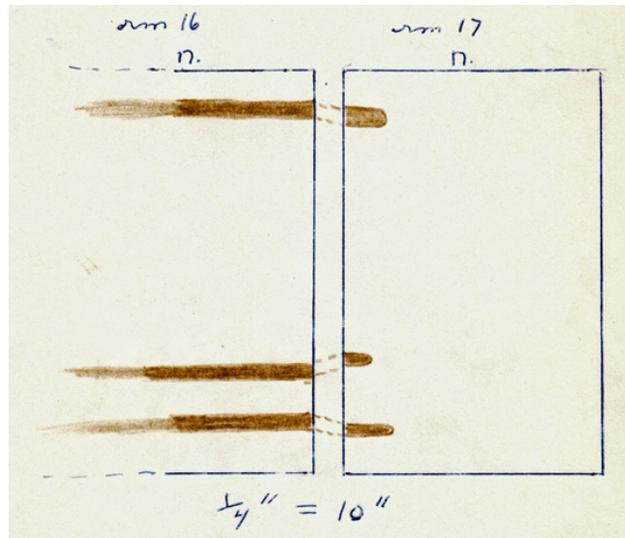


Figure 2.92. Room C-17, roof beams extending from Room C-16. North is to the top.

The beam closest to the north wall (16 inches [41 cm] away) was 17 inches (43 cm) below the surface and 11 1/2 inches (29 cm) long and 3 inches (7.5) in diameter. The beam farthest from the north wall (112 inches [285 cm] away) was 15 1/4 inches (39 cm) below the surface; this beam was 16 inches (41 cm) long and 2 inches (5 cm) in diameter. The third beam, between the other two (88 1/2 inches [225 cm] from the north wall), was the smallest of the three, at 8 inches (20 cm) long and 2 inches (5 cm) in diameter. This beam was also lower in the wall, and it slanted upward (in Room C-16, the other end had fallen to the floor), with the hole 20 1/2 inches (52 cm) below the surface and the end of the beam 3 inches (7.5 cm) higher. In Room C-16, these beams were recorded at 2 to 2 1/2 feet (24 to 30 inches [61 to 76 cm]) below the surface.

A row of six smaller holes was present at the north end of the east wall, between 45 and 48 inches (114 to 122 cm) below the surface. The first hole in the row was 3/4 inch (2 cm) from the northeast corner; the last was 45 inches (115 cm) from the corner. The holes were 2 inches (5 cm) in diameter and 8 to 10 inches (20 to 25 cm) apart. Their function was not discussed. No corresponding holes were reported in the west wall of Room C-17, or in the west wall of the room to the east, C-18 (Notebook 2003.37.10).

At this depth the fill was still sand, with charcoal flecks, sherds, bones, obsidian flakes, and large and small bits of adobe. Larger chunks of adobe along the west wall were probably roof or wall fall. Sherds were sparse, and most were utility ware.

The description of Level 5 begins without any indication of its depth. It is first mentioned more than a week following the description of the holes in the east wall and so was certainly more than 4 feet (1.2 m) below the surface. The fill continued to be sand with charcoal, bits of adobe, sherds, and bones. Stone artifacts, including obsidian flakes, were also present, and two chunks of “volcanic” rock (basalt?) were mentioned. A single piece of charred corn 1/2 inch (1.25 cm) long was found in the southeast corner of the room.

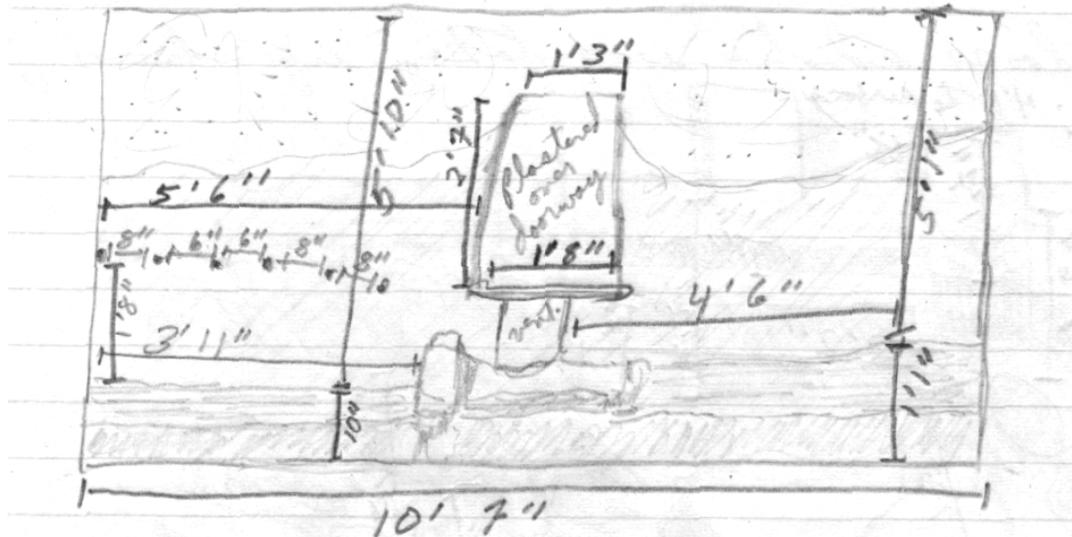


Figure 2.94. Room C-17, east wall.

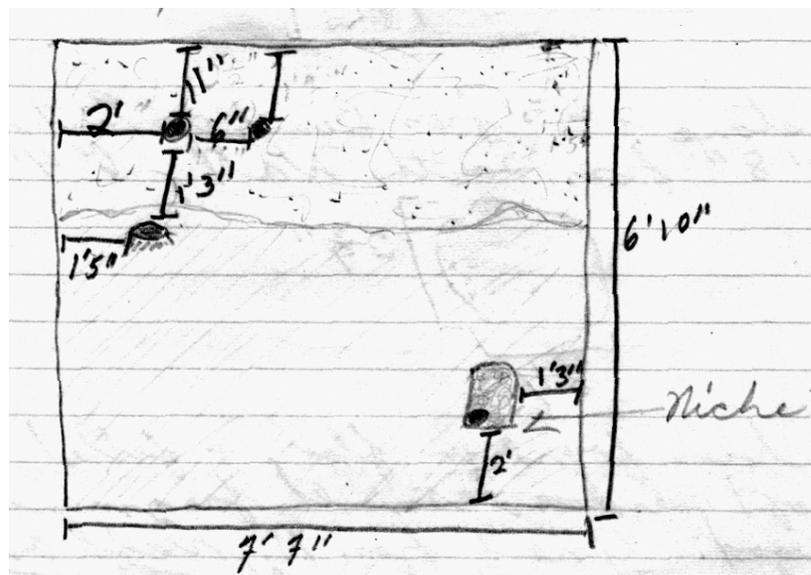


Figure 2.95. Room C-17, north wall.

The fill above Floor 4 was very loose sand with sparse charcoal flecks. Floor 4 was 82 inches (208 cm) from the surface in the northeast corner, 79 inches (201 cm) in the southeast corner, 81 inches (206 cm) in the southwest corner, and 84 inches (213 cm) in the northwest corner (see Figures 2.93–2.95). At Floor 4 the dimensions of the room at this level were: north wall, 91 inches (231 cm) long; east wall, 127 inches (323 cm) long; south wall, 90 inches (229 cm), long; and west wall, 126 inches (320 cm) long (79.5 ft²; 7.4 m²). The various features associated with Floor 4 indicate that it was part of a ceremonial room (Figure 2.96).

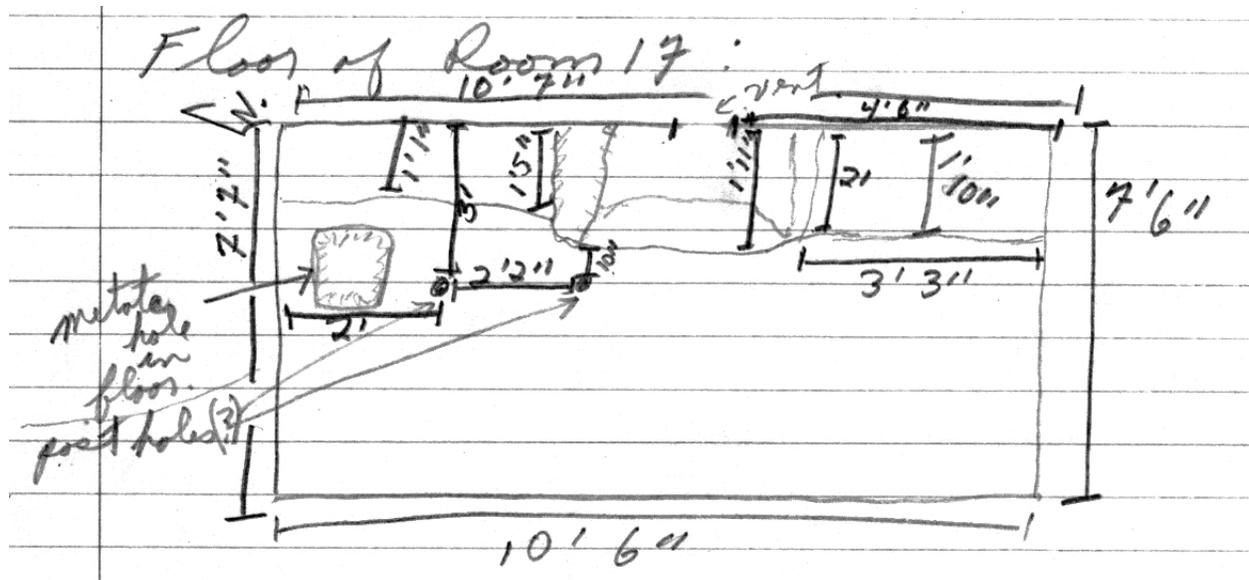


Figure 2.96. Room C-17, Floor 4. North is to the left.

A metate was set into Floor 4 in the corner formed by the north wall and the northern section of a bench on the east wall. Just south of the metate was a pair of small holes containing soft sand and wood fragments. The holes were aligned north-south and were 2 feet 2 inches (0.65 m) apart (loom or ladder holes?). A 2 inch (5 cm) deep deposit of ash, burned adobe, and charcoal was in the southwest corner of the room. A bundle of fragile fiber fragments (possibly grass), 6 inches (15 cm) long and 2 inches (5 cm) across, was found within this deposit.

An altar and a pair of flanking benches extended the full length of the east wall. A number of large chunks of adobe on the floor, extending 2 feet (0.6 m) from the altar and benches, seemed to have fallen from this composite feature.

The central section of the altar was beneath the door in the east wall, with a ventilator shaft extending up from the surface of the altar (Figure 2.97). It appears that the shaft was created after the door in the east wall was closed (Figure 2.98). The shaft, which had been plastered over and thus had also been closed, was 10 inches (25 cm) wide and 10 inches (25 cm) high, and extended 11 inches (28 cm) through the wall to Room C-18 (thus, the east wall was 11 inches [28 cm] thick here). An adobe block was found in the shaft opening; the rest of the fill in the shaft was loose sand and adobe.

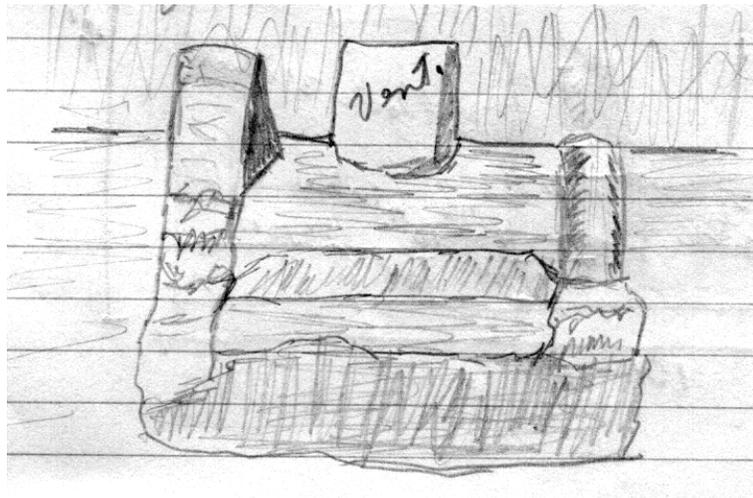
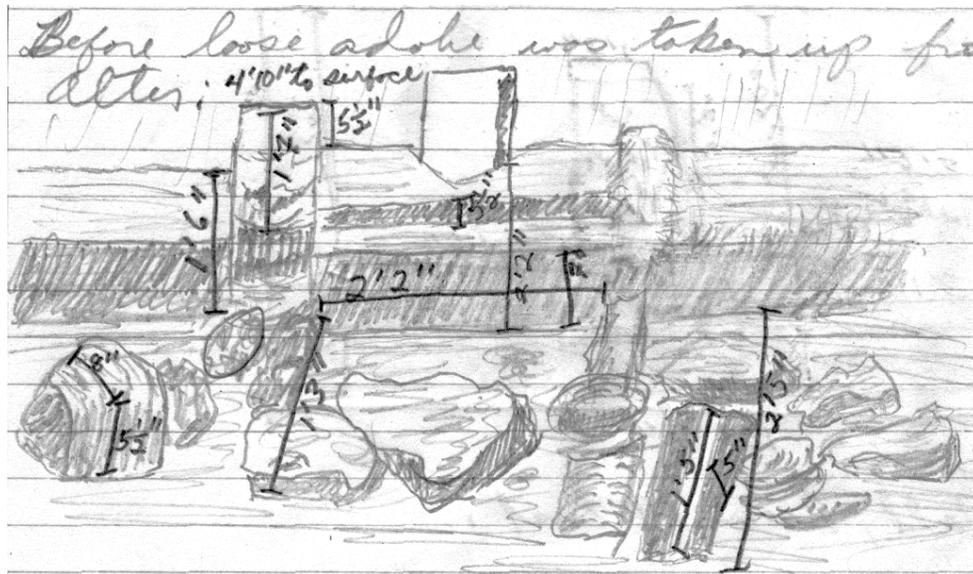


Figure 2.97. Room C-17, Floor 4, bench-altar-vent complex. Top: before removal of loose adobe chunks. Bottom: after removal of those chunks. Views to the east.

The fully exposed altar consisted of a central flat area in two levels, with the remnants of a side wall on the north side and a shallow trench on the south side (Figures 2.98 and 2.99). Given Figure 2.99, the shallow trench may have been the footer trench for a second side wall. The central portion of the altar was 2 feet 2 inches (66 cm) wide. The lower level of the altar, which ran across the front, was 7 inches (18 cm) high, and the top level was 5 1/2 inches (14 cm) higher. The upper drawing in Figure 2.97 shows the height of the altar as 2 feet 2 inches (66 cm), the same as the width. Given the height recorded in Notebook 2003.37.31 and the two height measurements on the figure from Notebook 2003.37.23, the upper surface of the altar was 12 to 12 1/2 inches (30 to 32 cm) above the floor, and the height of 2 feet 2 inches (66 cm) is a mistaken repetition of the width.

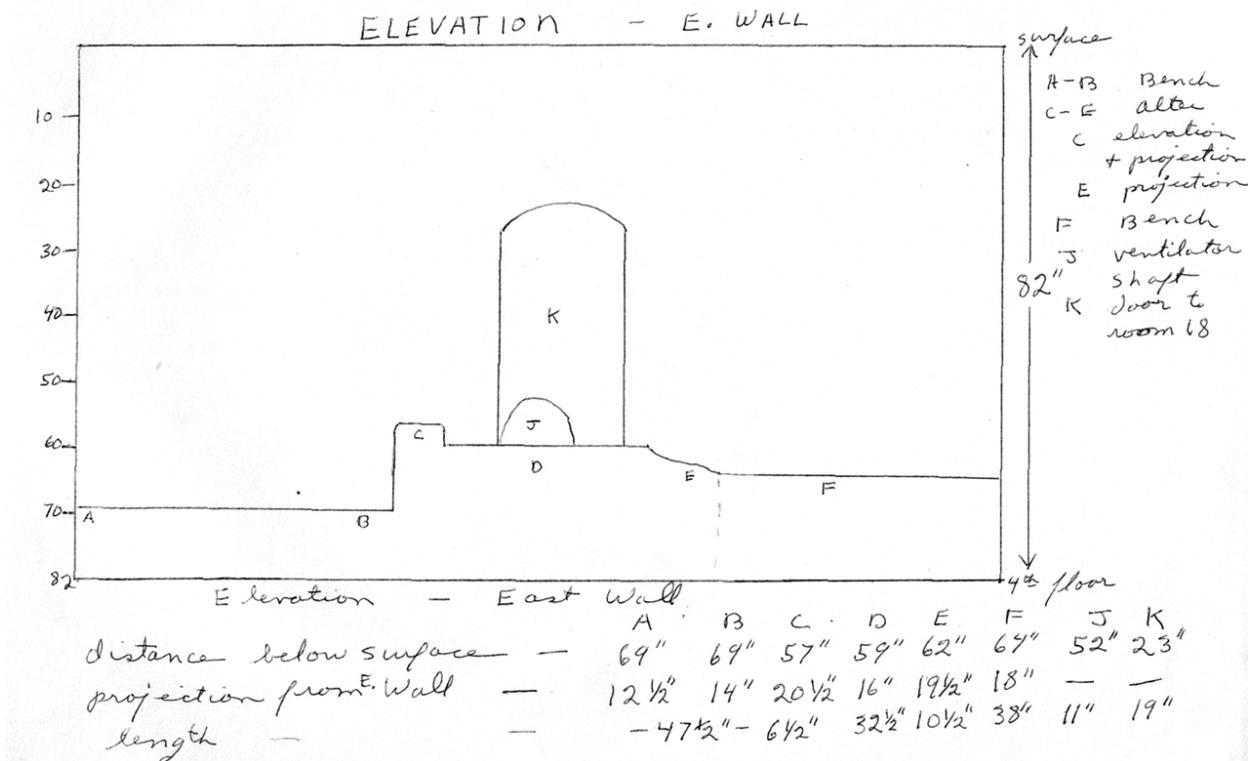


Figure 2.98. Room C-17, elevation, showing altar complex and door in east wall.

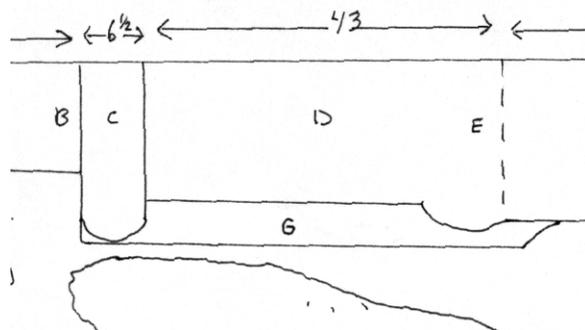


Figure 2.99. Room C-17, profile of altar. Note the semicircular depressions flanking the central part of the altar. Part of a flanking wall remains to the left (c), and a second flanking wall was probably formerly present, though missing at the time of excavation, to the right (e).

The surviving portion of the north side wall was 6 1/2 inches (16.5 cm) wide and rose 5 1/2 inches (14 cm) from the upper altar surface. According to Notebook 2003.37.31, the bottom of the shallow trench, the posited footer trench for a second side wall, was 3 inches (7.5 cm) lower than the upper surface of the altar. The bench south of the altar was recorded as 3 feet 3 inches (1 m) long, 1 foot 10 inches to 2 feet (56 to 61 cm) deep front to back, and 10 inches (25 cm) high. The length of the north bench was not recorded but given other room dimensions it was 4 feet 2 inches to 4 feet 4 inches (1.25 to 1.3 m) long. This bench was recorded as 1 foot 1 inch to 1 foot 5 inches (33 to 43 cm) deep and 12 to 13 inches (30.5 to 33 cm) high.

Artifacts

From the Field Notes

Thirty-one artifacts were described in the field notes. Thirteen were ground stone, 10 were flaked stone (one was a projectile point), four were sherds, and four were bone.

Notebook 2003.37.31

The 14 artifacts from the upper levels were 5 pieces of ground stone, 4 ceramic specimens, 3 flaked stone artifacts, and 2 bone artifacts.

No artifacts from Levels 1 or 2 (to 7 1/2 inches [19 cm]) were recorded in the notebook. Three artifacts from Level 3 (7 1/2 to 11 inches [19 to 28 cm]) were described. One was a bone bead, 1/2 inch (1.25 cm) long and 1 1/4 inches (3.2 cm) in circumference.

The other two artifacts found in Level 3 were worked sherds. One, from a Glaze II or III black-on-red vessel, was found near the northwest corner of the room. The sherd was more or less rectangular, with rounded corners and one end slightly narrower than the other. It was 1 3/4 inches long and 1 1/4 inches across the wider end (4.5 by 3.2 cm).

The second worked sherd, a Glaze III black-on-yellow specimen, was found in the northeast corner of the room, possibly on the floor. It was similar in shape and size to the black-on-red sherd but its form was less regular. It was 1 3/4 inches long and 1 1/2 inches wide across the wider end (4.5 by 3.8 cm).

The depths of artifacts found in Level 4 (Floor 3 to Floor 4; 11 inches [28 cm] to an unrecorded depth) were not recorded. The artifacts are described in the order in which they appear in the notebook.

A mano fragment was found not far beneath Floor 3 (which was 11 inches [28 cm] deep).

A plain body sherd worked on three sides was found in the southwest corner of the room, probably between 30 and 45 inches (76 to 114 cm) below the surface. It was 2 inches long and 1 5/8 inches wide (5 by 4 cm).

A complete awl made from a turkey tibia was also found in this depth range, in the northwest quadrant of the room. It was 6 inches long and 3/4 inch across at the wide end (15 by 2 cm). The proximal half of the awl was charred.

Three stone artifacts were recorded near the top of Level 5. One was a red-brown polishing stone measuring 2 by 1 1/2 by 1 inch (5 by 4 by 2.5 cm). The second artifact was a scraper of "yellowish-brown stone flecked with black" (most likely Zuni Mountain chert). It was 1 1/4 inches long, 1 5/8 inches wide, and 1/4 to 5/8 inch thick (4 by 3 by 0.5–1.5 cm). The third artifact was a spherical black stone 7/8 inch (2 cm) in diameter. The polishing stone was found

next to the east wall in the northeast quadrant of the room, and the scraper and sphere were both in the southeast quadrant.

Farther down in Level 5, two polishing stones, a “projectile point,” a scraper, and a worked sherd were found. The student did not mention whether any of these artifacts were on Floor 4. One of the polishing stones was a smooth, dark gray, egg-shaped stone measuring $2 \frac{1}{8}$ by $1 \frac{5}{8}$ inches (5 by 4 cm). The second specimen was a yellow-brown stone, broken at one end. It was $1 \frac{1}{8}$ inches wide with an extant length of 2 inches (5 by 3 cm).

Based on the sketch, the “projectile point” looks more like a flake. This artifact was $1 \frac{1}{2}$ inches long and $\frac{3}{4}$ inch wide across the base (4 by 2 cm). The scraper, a piece of obsidian flaked on three sides, was $2 \frac{3}{8}$ inches long and $1 \frac{1}{4}$ inches wide (6 by 3 cm).

The worked sherd was a Glaze IV polychrome (black and white on red, on both sides). It was somewhat ovate and, if drawn actual size, about 3 inches long and 2 inches wide (7.5 by 5 cm).

Notebook 2003.37.23 (depths recorded)

Eight pieces of ground stone, 10 flaked stone artifacts, and 2 bone artifacts are described in this notebook.

Two bone awls were recovered from the larger of the two holes within the niche in the north wall. One appeared to be complete and was $3 \frac{1}{2}$ inches long and not quite $\frac{1}{2}$ inch wide (9 by 1.25 cm). The tip of the second specimen appeared broken off; the remaining part of the awl was $2 \frac{1}{4}$ inches long and $1 \frac{1}{8}$ inches wide at the break (5.7 by 2.9 cm).

Seven artifacts were found in the fill of the linear depression between the altar and the south bench, between 5 feet 6 inches and 5 feet 8 inches (1.65 to 1.7 m) below the surface and $5 \frac{1}{2}$ to 6 inches (14 to 15 cm) from the east wall. Three were scrapers, measuring 2 by 2 inches (5 by 5 cm), $2 \frac{1}{2}$ by $2 \frac{1}{2}$ inches (6.5 by 6.5 cm), and 2 by $1 \frac{1}{4}$ inches (5 by 3 cm). Another specimen, identified as a scraper or “small hatchet head,” was 2 inches long and $1 \frac{5}{8}$ inches wide (5 by 4 cm). A worked obsidian flake that may have been a scraper (based on the student’s drawing) was found as well. This specimen was $1 \frac{1}{2}$ inches long by $1 \frac{1}{8}$ inches wide (4 by 3 cm).

The other two artifacts from the depression were a polishing stone and a second worked obsidian flake. The obsidian flake was $1 \frac{1}{2}$ inches long and $1 \frac{1}{4}$ inches wide (4 by 3 cm). The small polishing stone was cylindrical and $2 \frac{1}{4}$ inches long by $\frac{7}{8}$ inch in diameter (5.7 by 2.2 cm).

A complete mano was found 5 feet (1.5 m) down, in the southeast corner of the room. It measured 9 by 4 by $1 \frac{1}{4}$ inches (23 by 10 by 3 cm).

Several artifacts were found in, on, or just above the floor (the exact relationships are not clear in the notes). A mano fragment was found 6 feet 3 inches (2 m) down, in front of the south bench. Another mano fragment, 6 feet 5 inches (2 m) down in the southwest corner of the room, was $4 \frac{1}{2}$ inches long (incomplete) by $3 \frac{1}{2}$ by 1 inch (11 by 9 by 2.5 cm).

A possible hammerstone was found in front of the bench in the southeast quadrant of the room, at 6 feet 4 inches (2 m). A rough sphere, it measured 3 1/4 by 2 3/4 inches (8.25 by 7 cm). Six feet 6 inches (2 m) down, in the southwest corner, a similar hammerstone (or a pestle?) with traces of red and yellow pigments was found. It measured 2 3/4 by 2 1/4 inches (7 by 5.75 cm).

A scraper was found at 6 feet 7 inches (2 m) down, in the southwest corner of the room. The scraper was 1 1/2 inches long by 1 inch wide (3.8 by 1.25 cm). A basalt arrow shaft straightener, 4 1/2 inches long by 3 1/2 inches wide (11.5 by 9 cm), was found at an unrecorded depth in the southwest corner of the room.

A basalt metate was set into the floor in the northeast corner of the room, 82 inches (208 cm) below the surface. The metate measured 11 by 9 inches overall and was 2 1/4 inches thick (28 by 23 by 5.75 cm).

Laboratory Counts

Pottery

Room C-17 yielded one of the smaller pottery assemblages—359 items (1.8 percent of the total collected from Room Block C). Only three sherds were recorded as utility/culinary, but 21.7 percent were recorded as Los Lunas Smudged. Unidentified/undecorated sherds made up 20.1 percent of the room total. Glazes I–III accounted for more than half (52.6 percent), and more than 45 percent of those were identified as Glaze III. A single Glaze IV sherd was recorded, and eight sherds of named glaze polychromes. Six Acoma-Zuni sherds and three Hopi sherds were also recorded.

Faunal Remains

One of the smaller faunal assemblages (72; 1.3 percent of the room block total) was collected from Room C-17. Cottontail, jackrabbit, and unidentified rabbit accounted for 62.5 percent of the room collection; 18.1 percent of the bones came from other small or medium sized mammals. No deer or dog bones were recorded, but five bones were identified as duck.

Room C-18 (Notebook 2003.37.10)

Room C-18 was at the southeast corner of the northeast group of rooms in the C Room Block. Room C-17 was to the west; the rest of the surrounding area was not excavated. One foot (0.3 m) below the surface, the recorded dimensions of the room were 11 feet 2 inches (3.4 m) north-south by 5 feet 6 inches (1.7 m) east-west (61.4 ft²; 5.8 m²).

Excavation

Room C-18 was excavated in six 1 foot (0.3 m) levels. In Level 1 (surface to 1 foot [0.3 m]) the walls were uneven and in poor condition. The fill contained general refuse: sherds, flakes, bones,

charcoal, and chunks of adobe. The matrix was not described (it was sand in the rest of this group of rooms). The center of the west wall was crumbling, and large chunks of adobe were found across the room.

In Level 2 (1 to 2 feet [0.3 to 0.6 m]) the number of bones increased and the number of sherds decreased. The quantity of adobe in the fill increased at first, then decreased. Sixteen inches (41 cm) down, a 10 inch (25 cm) thick layer of adobe chunks extended across the room. In addition to sherds, bones, and charcoal, the fill yielded a scraper.

In Level 3 (2 to 3 feet [0.6 to 0.9 m]), sherds, flakes, and charcoal were infrequent. Bones dominated the materials in the fill. Worked shell and shell fragments were found in the southwest quadrant of the room.

Level 4 (3 to 4 feet [0.9 to 1.2 m]) yielded ground stone, flaked stone (including obsidian), shell, and bone artifacts. Sherds were less abundant, but a few sherds were large. In general, the refuse (in particular, the bone fragments) was less abundant in this level. A layer of roof fall, averaging 3 inches (7.5 cm) thick, extended across the room at a depth of 38 to 38 1/2 inches (96.5 to 97.8 cm). (The student actually wrote "the length of the floor," but there is no other indication that he found a floor, and he seems to have meant the bottom of the excavation level.) Two fragments bore willow impressions. Another piece had what may have been impressions from closely spaced reeds. A very large piece of fallen wall was found in the southwest corner of the room.

In Level 5 (4 to 5 feet [1.2 to 1.5 m]), a floor was exposed at 54 inches (137 cm) from the surface. The floor was of adobe, 4 3/4 inches thick. Portions of the floor were missing (Figure 2.100). Artifacts were more numerous in this level, some above and some on the floor.

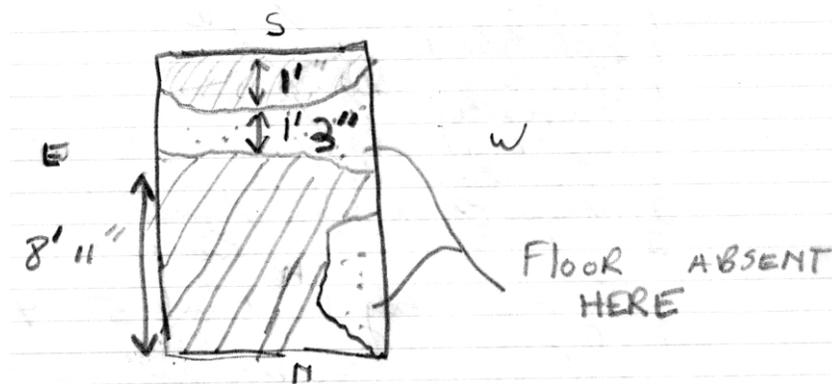


Figure 2.100. Room C-18, Floor 1.

Level 6 (5 to 6 feet [1.5 to 1.8 m]) extended beneath the floor exposed in Level 5. Floor 2 was found at a depth of 6 feet (1.8 m) and included the remnants of a probable bin (Figure 2.101). The only other information recorded about Floor 2 was that it was very smooth. No hearths or fire pits were identified in either floor, and the dimensions of the floors were not recorded. While two floors are indicated within the room, based on the notebook, the student seems to have been somewhat confused on this point.

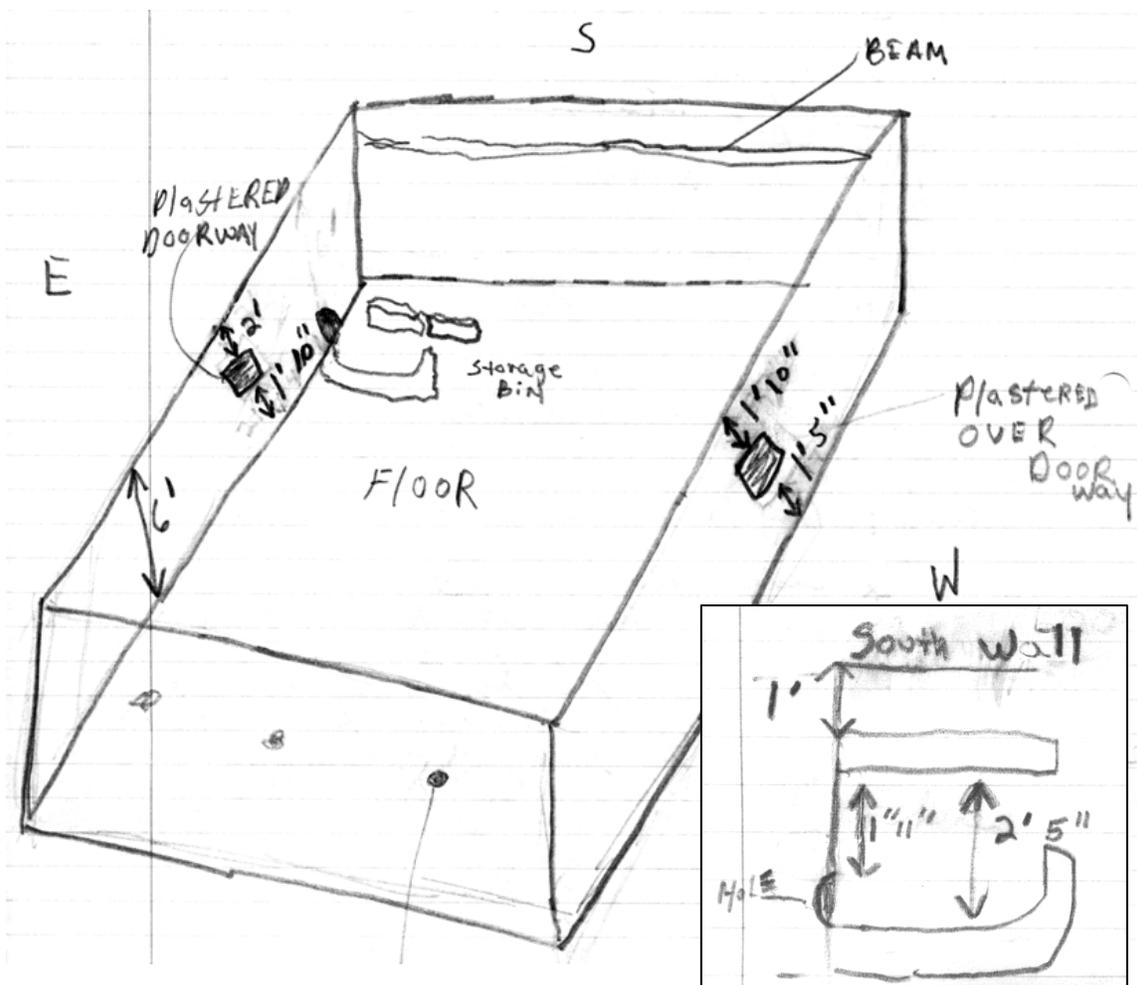


Figure 2.101. Room C-18, Floor 2. The inset shows the remnants of the probable bin near the southeast corner of the room. North is to the bottom.

Very little refuse was reported in the 1 1/2 feet (0.45 m) of fill between Floors 1 and 2. In general, more cultural material was present near the lower floor, and the faunal counts indicated that bones were much more abundant in this area. Two ground stone artifacts, one ceramic artifact, and one bone artifact were recovered from this level.

The walls were blackened; their condition improved with depth. A well-preserved beam extended completely across the room 1 1/2 to 4 inches (4 to 10 cm) from the south wall, at a depth of 10 to 10 1/2 inches (25.5 to 26.5 cm). At 18 1/2 inches (47 cm) down, three 1/2 inch (1.25 cm) diameter holes were found in the north wall. The middle hole was 5 inches (12.5 cm) west of the center of the wall, and the other two holes were 19 inches (48 cm) to the west and east of the first hole. The student reported that the east wall had been damaged by pot hunters.

Plastered-over doorways were found in the west and east walls. The door in the west wall was 42 1/2 inches (108 cm) from the south wall. The top of the door, which had a wooden lintel, was 1

foot 10 inches (0.55 m) below the surface and the bottom was 1 foot 5 inches (0.4 m) above Floor 2. Given the depth of Floor 2, the opening was 2 feet 9 inches (0.8 m) high. The top of the door in the east wall was 2 feet (0.6 m) below the surface, and the bottom was 1 foot 10 inches (0.55 m) above Floor 2, indicating a height of 2 feet 2 inches (0.65 m).

A probable storage bin was found near the southeast corner of the room, 1 foot (0.3 m) from the south wall (Figure 2.101). The east wall of the room served as the back of the bin. The bin's south side was marked by a row of metates set into the floor. This wall foundation included one complete metate and two metate fragments and was 3 feet 4 3/4 inches (1 m) long. At least one metate was sandstone. The complete specimen was 1 foot 6 inches long by 8 inches wide (46 by 20 cm). The broken metates were 1 foot 1 inch by 5 3/4 inches (33 by 14.5 cm) and 9 3/4 by 5 inches (25 by 13 cm). The north and west sides of the bin were formed by a curving low wall of adobe. The adobe wall began 2 feet 5 inches (0.75 m) north of the metate wall and was 1 foot 9 inches (0.5 m) high at the east wall of the room. This wall extended 1 foot 4 inches (0.4 m) west into the room, then turned south and extended 1 foot 6 inches (0.46 m), leaving an opening of 11 inches between the adobe and metate walls. The thickness of the adobe wall was not recorded.

A hole was found in the east wall in the northeast corner of the storage structure. This opening was 8 inches high and 6 inches wide (20 by 15 cm), and extended 4 1/2 inches (11.5 cm) into the east wall. No contents were recorded. It may have been part of a burrow.

Artifacts

From the Field Notes

Twenty-five artifacts were described or mentioned in the notebook. Twelve of them were ground stone, five were shell beads, four were bone or antler, two were flaked stone, and two were ceramic. One of the ceramic artifacts was a complete pot with lugs.

Level 2 contained a scraper and a piece of worked deer antler. The antler fragment was 3 inches long by 3/4 inch across (7.5 by 2 cm).

Two shells, perforated for use as beads, were found in Level 3. They were 3/4 inch long by 3/8 inch wide (2 by 1 cm).

A mano fragment with a very flat surface was found in the northwest quadrant of the room, also in Level 3. A second fragment, in the northeast quadrant, of the room, was triangular in cross section.

Level 4 yielded several artifacts. One, found at a depth of 38 inches (96.5 cm) near the east wall, was a bone bead 1 1/4 inches (3 cm) long. Another was a worked obsidian flake, also 1 1/4 inches (3 cm) long.

An arrow shaft straightener of sandstone was found in the northeast quadrant of the room. It measured 3 3/4 by 3 inches (9.5 by 7.5 cm).

A metate fragment 1 1/2 feet long and 5 inches thick (45.5 by 12.5 cm) was found 46 inches (117 cm) down and 1 foot (0.3 m) from the center of the east wall. At the same depth a mano fragment was found in the northwest quadrant of the room and a second mano fragment was found in the northeast quadrant.

A bone awl and three shell beads, not described or illustrated, were also found in Level 4.

In Level 5, four ground stone artifacts were found. One was a stone axe head found on Floor 1, in the southeast quadrant of the room. This tool had been ground smooth and thin, and had a depression for hafting across the center. It was 4 3/4 inches long and 3 1/4 inches across the wider end (12 by 8 cm). A complete one-hand mano and a mano fragment were also found in Level 5. The complete mano was found in the same area as the axe head. It measured 5 1/4 by 4 inches (13 by 10 cm). The fragment was found in the room's southeast quadrant. The fourth ground stone artifact was a small hammerstone, found in the northeast quadrant of the room.

A complete but damaged pot with suspension lugs (Figure 2.102) was found in the northwest quadrant of the room, at an unrecorded depth. It was 3 3/4 inches (9.5 cm) tall.

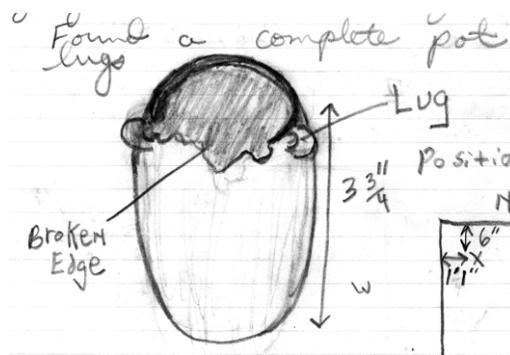


Figure 2.102. Room C-18, small pot with suspension lugs.

A second ceramic artifact, a vessel “spout” (more likely a handle) 2 inches (5 cm) long, came from the northeast quadrant of the room, beneath Floor 1.

Other artifacts from the fill between Floor 1 and Floor 2 were a hammerstone, an arrow shaft straightener, and a bone awl. The hammerstone, found 1 foot (0.3 m) from the south wall near the center of the wall, was broken at one end. The incomplete length was 2 1/4 inches (5.5 cm); the width was 1 1/4 inches (3 cm). The shaft straightener, found in the southeast quadrant of the room, was also broken.

The complete bone awl was 5 1/2 inches (14 cm) long. It was found in the northeast quadrant of the room.

Laboratory Counts

Pottery

The pottery from Room C-18, with 462 items, represented 2.3 percent of the room block total. Utility/culinary wares accounted for 31.6 percent of this assemblage, and unidentified/undecorated sherds were 22.9 percent. Glazes I–IV represented 32.1 percent of the total; the proportion of Glaze I was unusually low, at 7 percent. Named glaze polychromes, however, were 20.7 percent of the assemblage, with 54 identified as Largo Polychrome. Two Acoma-Zuni sherds, one Hopi sherd, and one Los Lunas Smudged sherd were the only nonlocal pottery.

Faunal Remains

The faunal count from Room C-18 was in the midrange for the room block, at 368 specimens (6.8 percent). Nearly three-fourths of the total (73.9 percent) was jackrabbit and cottontail, and small and medium sized mammals accounted for another 7.9 percent. Fifty-eight turkey bones (15.8 percent) were in this assemblage. Six other bird bones, two deer bones, and a single fish bone made up the rest of the assemblage. This was one of only two rooms with fish remains.

Room C-19 (Notebook 2003.37.1)

Room C-19 was at the northeastern corner of the group of rooms excavated in 1957. Room C-20 was to the west and Room C-17 to the south. The areas to the north and east were not excavated. The surface dimensions were not recorded. Eighteen inches (45.5 cm) below the surface, the dimensions were: north wall, 6 feet (1.8 m) long; east wall, 10 feet 6 inches (3.2 m) long; south wall, 6 feet (1.8 m) long; west wall, 10 feet 6 inches (3.2 m) long (63.0 ft²; 5.9 m²) (Figure 2.103). Dimensions recorded in the text and those shown on the (very careful) drawings do not always quite agree; these discrepancies are generally noted in the description below.

Excavation

The fill in the top 18 inches (45.5 cm) of the room (Level 1) consisted of loose sand with scattered charcoal and gray ash. A more concentrated ash and charcoal deposit was found near the east wall, with jackrabbit and dog bones nearby. Ground stone, flaked stone, and utility pottery were also found at this level, as well as charred corncob fragments. One tool was among the numerous bones and bone fragments recorded. Two malachite fragments and a lump of yellow ocher were also found.

The tops of the walls were in poor condition—especially the west wall, where a section 3 feet 6 inches (1 m) long had fallen into the room. The exposed wall cross section at the north end of the break appeared to be the side of a doorway or window. The student speculated that this opening connected Room C-19 with a room “two to three times its size.” (Rooms C-20 and C-21, to the west, were one large room down to 21 inches below the surface.) In addition, material had fallen from the face of the south wall.

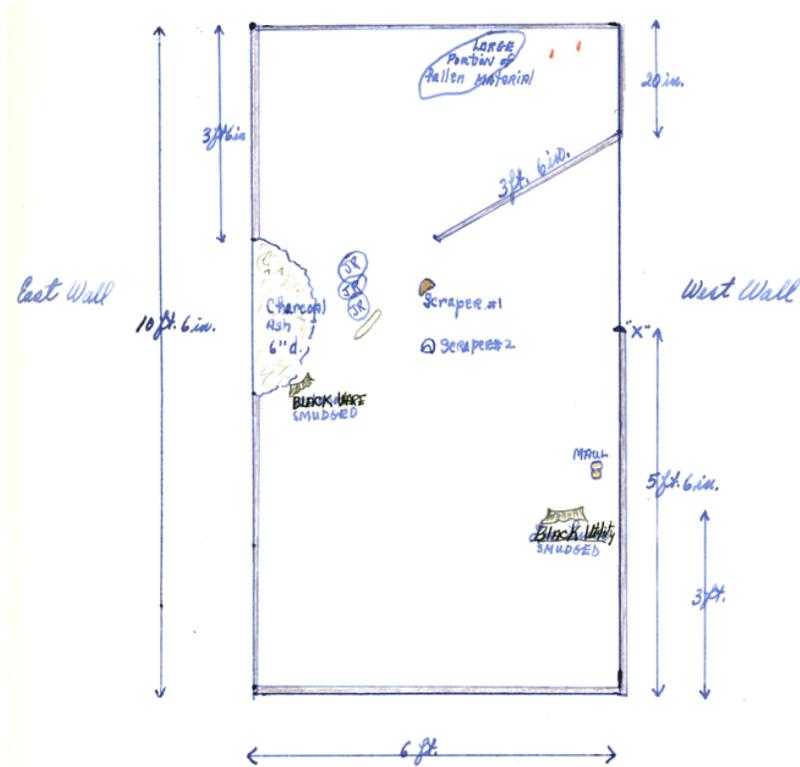


Figure 2.103. Room C-19, near the surface.

Excavation Level 2 was 18 to 22 inches (45.5 to 56 cm), and Level 3 was 22 to 28 inches (56 to 71 cm) (Figure 2.104). Level 2 was only 4 inches (10 cm) thick because of the quantity of sherds found. The fill was again sandy, and included ground stone, flaked stone, and bones in addition to the pottery. No explanation was given for the shallowness of Level 3. It may have related to the viga found at this level, or perhaps it was just to dig a full 10 inches (25.5 cm) below Level 1. At the bottom of Level 3, the room dimensions were north, 6 feet (1.8 m); east, 10 feet 2 inches (3.1 m); south, 6 feet 3 inches (1.9 cm); and west, 10 feet 2 inches (3.1 m) (62.3 ft²; 5.8 m²).

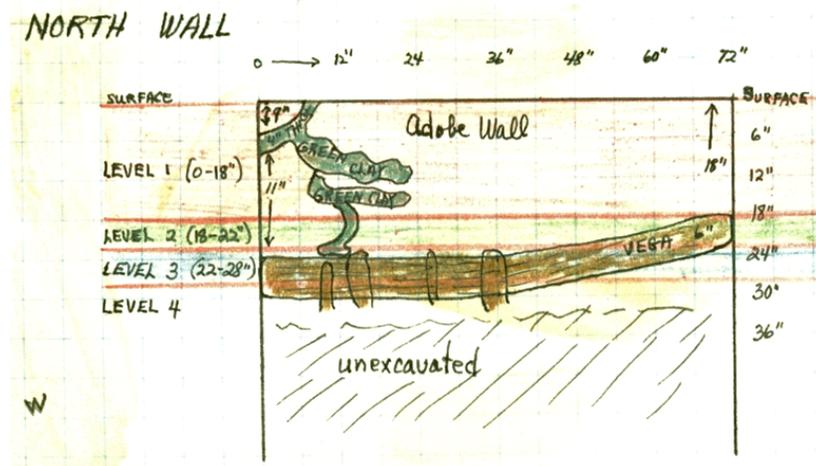


Figure 2.104. Room C-19, profile of upper fill.

The profile at the north wall above (Figure 2.104) indicates irregular deposits of "green clay" (burrows filled with silt?) down through Level 2. The same profile shows a main roof beam and four cross beams. The roof remains were more fully exposed through the excavation of Level 4, which was 20 inches (50 cm) deep, extending from 28 to 48 inches (71 to 122 cm) below the surface. In addition to the usual sand fill, this level contained a quantity of adobe roof fall, large wooden beams, and other roofing material (Figure 2.105).

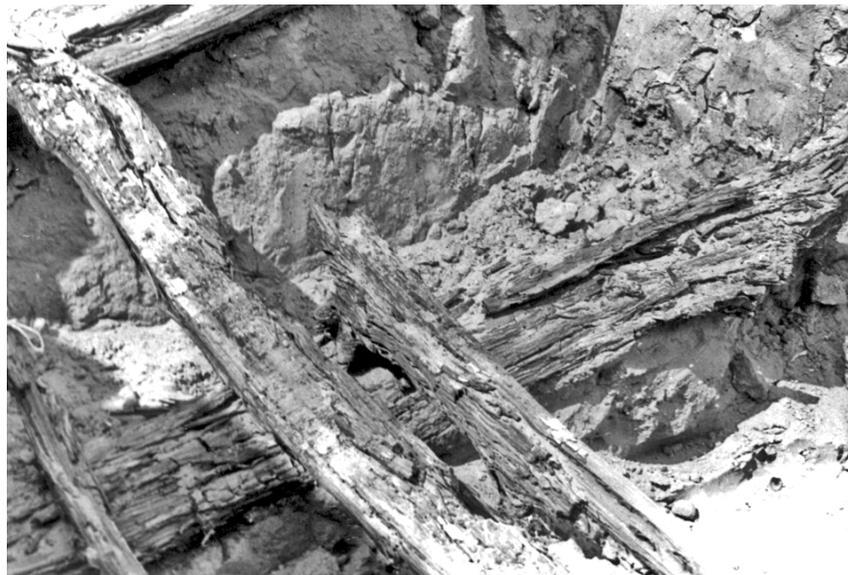
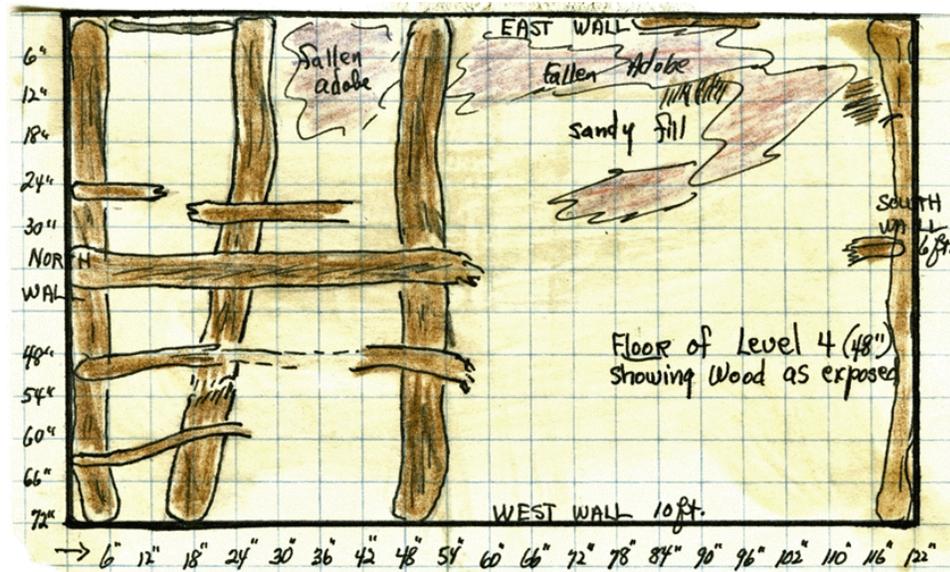


Figure 2.105. Room C-19, roof remains. Top: sketch of the primary and secondary beams. Bottom: photograph showing secondary beams resting on a primary beam.

The four remaining primary beams were 6 inches (15 cm) in diameter, probably juniper (as they were in other rooms), and extended east-west the width of the room. Three of the beams were in sequence at the north end of the room; the fourth was found against the south wall. Given the spacing, the room must have had five or six primary beams to begin with. The vigas were fully exposed at the bottom of Level 4 (48 inches [122 cm] down) and apparently had fallen a foot (30 cm) or so—secondary beams and other roofing materials were still attached to the wall above them. Portions of at least four 1/2 to 1 inch (1.25 to 2.5 cm) or larger willow secondary beams lay across the three primary beams at the north end of the room, a similar fragment lay on top of the primary beam at the south end of the room, and another secondary beam fragment was found against the east wall. Enough of the rest of the roofing material was present to allow the student to reconstruct the roof (Figure 2.106).¹

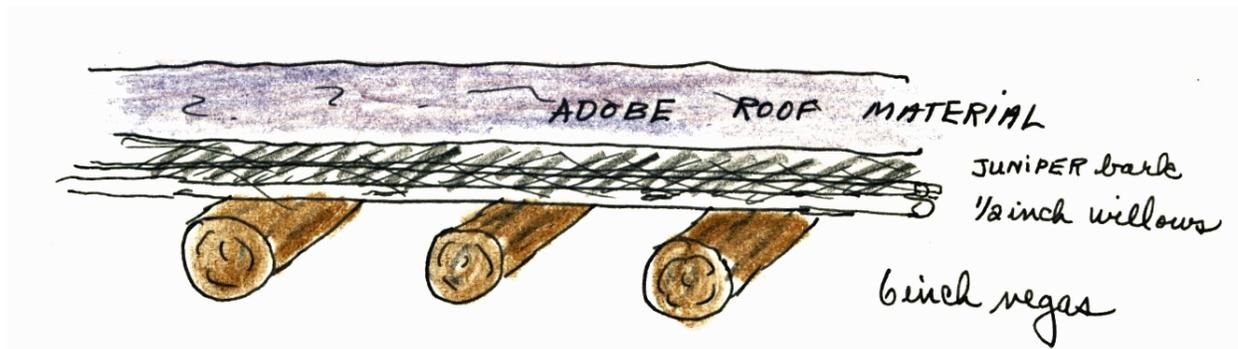


Figure 2.106. Room C-19, student’s reconstruction of fallen roof.

In addition to pottery and bones, the Level 4 fill contained ground stone, flaked stone, and unworked fragments of obsidian and petrified wood. The student notes indicate that the base of Level 4 corresponded to a floor (Floor 1), but provide no details to substantiate the existence of the floor.

Level 5 extended from 48 to 72 inches (122 to 183 cm) below the surface, and Level 6 from 72 to 86 inches (183 to 218 cm), where Floor 2 was found. The student did not describe the fill between the floors. The following information about the condition of the walls is based on photographs taken at the level of the floor, the captions for those photographs, and an elevation sketch of the west wall.

The walls were plastered but in fair to poor condition. They appear to have been smoother and better finished below the roof materials. A photograph of the north wall (Figure 2.107) shows a primary beam against the wall, and stubs of secondary beams extending from the wall above it. The east wall was in the poorest shape; part of the wall’s surface had slid down over the wall surface beneath. The upper portion of the south wall was also in poor condition, but on the lower portion of the wall the plaster was well preserved (Figure 2.108). The corner between the south and west walls was rounded.

¹ Here, “secondary roof beam” is used because it is not clear that the willow beams were placed closely enough to serve as closers (latillas). Instead, the juniper bark was the probable closing material.



Figure 2.107. Room C-19, north wall.



Figure 2.108. Room C-19, south wall.

As is noted above, the top of the west wall was damaged. This wall had two openings, a door and a “window” (vent?), into Room C-20 (Figure 2.109). Both had been filled and covered with 1/4 inch (0.5 cm) of plaster. The portion of the wall north of the “window” bowed out into the room and was charred. An indentation (beam hole?) was found in the wall 1 foot 6 inches (0.45 m) from the southwest corner and 2 feet (0.6 m) below the surface.

The sealed doorway in the west wall was 25 inches (63.5) from the southwest corner and began 42 inches (107 cm) from the ground surface. In the elevation the doorway appears to begin 1 foot (30 cm) above the floor, but once the student removed the fill the doorway appears to have begun at the floor (Figure 2.109). The height of the door (from the floor) was 52 inches (132 cm) and the width was 16 inches (41 cm). Fragments of wood at the top of the opening indicated that a lintel had been present.

The “window” (vent?) was 4 feet (1.2 m) from the north wall, and began 1 foot (30 cm) from the floor. The opening was 18 inches (46 cm) high and 14 inches (36 cm) wide.

Two 18 by 18 by 18 inch (46 by 46 by 46 cm) pits were dug through Floor 2, one in the north half of the room and one in the south half, to determine whether deeper cultural levels were present. The north pit contained only sand. A few sherds were found immediately beneath the floor in the south pit, with nothing but sand beneath.

Numerous sherds and bones were listed for Level 5, but none for Level 6. Perhaps the two assemblages were combined in the counts. The artifacts other than sherds were dominated by ground stone, with a few flaked stone specimens and bone tools. Fragments of charred corncob, one more than 2 inches (5 cm) long, were found as well.

A tooth 1 1/8 inch (2.85 cm) long, found in the east half of Level 5 with a group of artifacts, was identified as a possible human upper “lateral.” The pulp chamber was open at the root tip.

Artifacts

From the Field Notes

Sixty-four artifacts were described in the field notes: 29 pieces of ground stone, 21 pieces of flaked stone, nine ceramic items, four pieces of bone, and one piece of antler. The ground stone assemblage included part of a *comal*. Fourteen of the flaked stone specimens were flakes or raw material.

Three artifacts of ground stone, five of flaked stone, and one of bone were found in the first 18 inches (46 cm) of fill.

The ground stone artifacts were an arrow shaft straightener, two axes or mauls, and a mano. The shaft straightener was brown limestone and measured 2 1/2 by 2 inches (6.5 by 5 cm). One axe or maul made of red-brown quartzite had a broken end. It was 3 inches long and 2 5/8 inches wide (7.5 by 6.5 cm). The second specimen was a fragment with a polished surface.

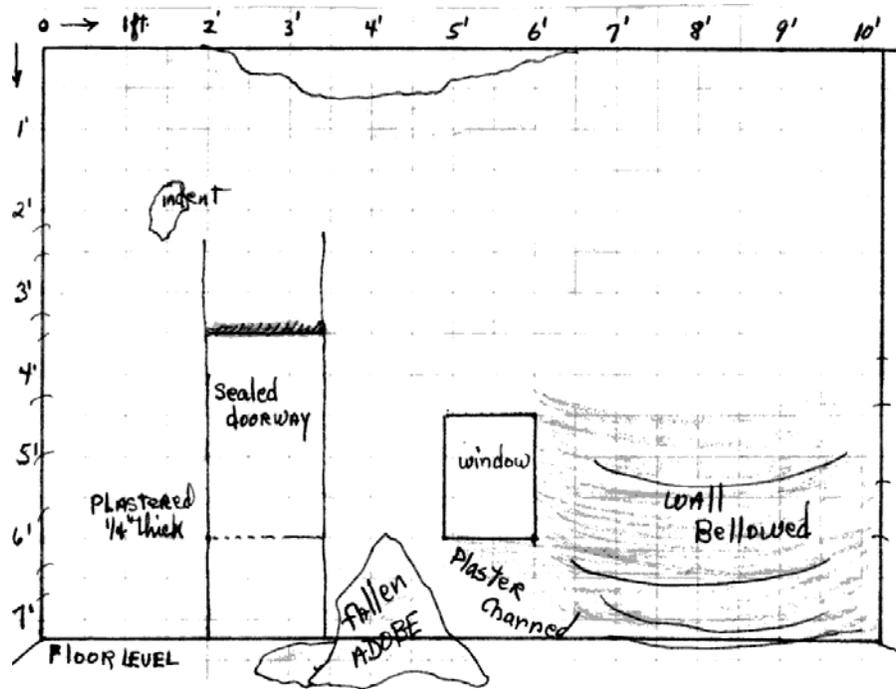


Figure 2.109. Room C-19, west wall and Floor 2. The photograph was taken “after the sealed doorway ... had been removed” and “as the floor was swept clear for photographing.”

The five flaked stone artifacts were scrapers. One scraper was a brownish “flint” with black speckles (Zuni Mountain chert?) and measured 2 1/4 by 1 1/4 inches (5.7 by 3.2 cm). A second specimen, measuring 1 3/8 by 1 3/8 inches (3.5 by 3.5 cm), was chert with red flecks. The other three scrapers were obsidian. They measured 1 1/4 by 1 inch (3.2 by 2.5 cm), 1 1/2 by 1 1/4 inches (3.8 by 3.2 cm), and 1 1/2 by 7/8 inch (3.8 by 2.2 cm).

The bone tool was a complete awl. It was 4 3/4 inches long and 1/2 inch across at the widest point (12 by 1.25 cm).

The pottery from Level 2 included three large sherds from a Jeddito Black-on-yellow bowl, two of which refit, and several large Rio Grande Glaze Ware sherds.

Ground stone artifacts found in Level 2 included part of a *comal*, broken into three fragments, and an unidentified worked stone. The partial *comal* (it appears to be a corner) was made from a black stone; the surviving portion measured 4 by 3 1/2 by 1/2 inch (10 by 9 by 1.25 cm). The unidentified stone, which was also black, had a groove 1/4 inch (0.6 cm) deep extending two-thirds of the way across one side. This stone measured 2 1/2 by 2 1/4 inches (6.5 by 5.5 cm).

Four flaked stone artifacts were found in Level 2. The only tool was a chert scraper measuring 1 5/8 by 1 3/8 inches (4 by 3.5 cm). The others were a piece of chalcedony with crystals forming a band across one face, a piece of petrified wood, and a small obsidian flake.

The items reported for Level 3 included nine ground stone artifacts, 11 flaked stone specimens, three ceramic artifacts, and two bone artifacts. An “unusual” (unworked?) stone was also found. Two of the ground stone artifacts were worked slabs of red sandstone. The larger of the two measured 4 1/4 by 2 3/4 by 5/8 inch (10.75 by 7 by 1.5 cm). The smaller measured 3 3/4 by 3 by 5/8 inch (9.5 by 7.5 by 1.5 cm).

Five of the ground stone specimens were mano fragments. Two, of unidentified material, were described as found in the northeast corner in Level 3, but are shown in the first and second levels on the east wall profile. One was 6 1/4 inches long (incomplete) by 4 1/4 inches wide and 3/4 inch thick (16 by 11 by 2 cm). The other was 5 1/4 inches long (incomplete) by 4 1/4 inches wide and 1 1/4 inches thick (13 by 11 by 3 cm). A third mano was represented by a basalt fragment. The other two mano fragments were found in the southeast corner of the room. One, of a black stone, was 4 inches long (incomplete) by 4 inches wide and 1 inch thick (10 by 10 by 2.5 cm). The other was 4 1/8 inches long (incomplete) by 4 1/8 inches wide and 1 inch thick (4 by 4 by 1.25 cm). No other information was recorded about this specimen.

A broken axe and a polishing stone were also found in Level 3. The axe, of gray stone, showed use wear. It was 2 3/8 inches long (incomplete) by 2 1/8 inches wide and 3/4 inch thick (2.5 by 2.5 by 2 cm). The polishing stone was yellow and measured 2 1/2 by 1 3/8 by 1/2 inch (6.5 by 1.5 by 1.25 cm).

All 11 flaked stone specimens were flakes or raw material. Five were chalcedony, five were petrified wood, and one was obsidian.

The ceramic artifacts from Level 3 were a small bowl for paint, a sherd with a lug handle, and a worked sherd. The bowl was 1 inch (2.5 cm) in diameter and 3/4 inch (2 cm) high and had a trace of yellow ochre in the bottom. The sherd with a lug handle was black (dark gray?) utility ware; the lug was 3/4 inch (2 cm) long. The worked sherd, a polychrome, measured 1 by 3/8 by 1/4 inch (2.5 by 1 by 0.5 cm).

One bone artifact was a complete awl, perhaps found in the northeast corner. This tool was 2 1/4 inches long and 1/2 inch wide at the proximal end (5.5 by 1.25 cm). The second artifact was a fragment of deer antler that might have been a tool. It was 4 1/4 inches long by 1 1/4 inches wide (10.75 by 3 cm).

In addition to pottery, Level 4 yielded a mano, a scraper, and a stone showing use wear, found near each other in the northeast corner of the room, 48 inches (122 cm) below the surface. The mano, of buff sandstone, measured 5 1/2 by 2 7/8 by 1/2 inch (14 by 7 by 1.25 cm). The stone with use wear was red-brown and had a smooth surface. It was ovate, and the indications of use were at the thicker end. The dimensions of this artifact were 5 3/4 by 4 by 3 1/2 inches (15 by 10 by 9 cm). The scraper was obsidian and measured 1 3/4 by 1 inch (4.5 by 2.5 cm).

For Levels 5 and 6 (a total of 38 inches [96.5 cm] of fill), the student recorded three ceramic artifacts of special interest, 13 ground stone artifacts, two bone artifacts, and flaked stone.

One of the ceramic artifacts was a sherd of black utility ware with a lug handle. The lug was 1 1/4 inches (3 cm) long. The second specimen was a worked sherd that was 1 3/4 inches (4.5 cm) long and 1 3/8 inches (3.5 cm) wide. The third specimen, from Level 6, was a polychrome bowl rim sherd with an unusual design. The sherd measured 3 1/2 inches (9 cm) wide from the rim downward and 4 1/2 inches (11 cm) across (Figure 2.110).



Figure 2.110. Room C-19, Level 6, Glaze C polychrome bowl sherd.

Three of the ground stone artifacts were mano fragments. One, of a black rock, was found in the east half of the room, near a polishing stone, two bone specimens, and a 1 inch (2.5 cm) thick deposit of ash. Two other mano fragments were among the only three ground stone artifacts found in Level 6.

Two specimens were broken axes. One was nearly complete, with part of one end broken off. It was 2 3/4 inches long, 2 3/8 inches wide, and 3/4 inch thick (7 by 6 by 2 cm). Percussion marks were visible along one side of the unbroken end. The second specimen appeared to represent about half of the original implement. It measured 1 1/2 inches (4 cm) on what appeared to have been the long axis, 2 inches (5 cm) wide, and 1/4 to 5/8 inch (0.5 to 1.5 cm) thick. The materials were not identified.

Four of the ground stone artifacts were polishing stones. Three, of yellow stone, were 1 3/8, 1 5/8, and 2 inches long (3.5, 4, and 5 cm). The fourth was a black specimen 1 inch (2.5 cm) long.

Four artifacts were worked or possibly worked stones of unknown function. One was a flat sandstone slab that had been sanded smooth. It measured 4 1/4 by 2 1/4 by 5/8 inch (10.75 by 5.75 by 1.5 cm). Two were chunks of black "lava" (basalt), one measuring 2 1/4 by 1 3/4 by 1 1/2 inches (5.75 by 4.5 by 4 cm) and the other 3 1/2 by 2 1/2 by 1 1/8 inches (9 by 6.5 by 3 cm). The fourth was a small, smooth yellow stone with a circular groove on one surface. It was 2 1/2 inches long, 1 1/2 inches wide, and 1/8 inch thick (6.5 by 4 by 0.3 cm). This artifact was the third piece of ground stone from Level 6.

No formal flaked stone tools were recovered from these levels, only "worked and unworked fragments" of obsidian and petrified wood. All were found in Level 5.

The bone artifacts were a complete bone awl and a polished deer bone. The awl, which was 2 3/4 inches (7 cm) long, was one of the group of artifacts found in the east half of the room in Level 5. No function was identified for the deer bone, which was found in Level 6. It was 7 1/4 inches (18.5 cm) long by 1 3/4 inches (4.5 cm) in maximum width.

Laboratory Counts

Pottery

Room C-19 contained one of the larger pottery assemblages in Room Block C, with 1,014 specimens (5.1 percent of the block total).² Utility/culinary sherds were 39.2 percent of this assemblage; 14.2 percent were unidentified/undecorated. Glazes I–IV accounted for 39.4 percent, and 56 percent of these glaze wares were identified as Glaze II. Another 4.5 percent of the room assemblage consisted of named glaze polychromes; half (22) of them were Pottery Mound Polychrome. Nonlocal sherds totaled 29: 15 Acoma-Zuni, 10 Hopi, three Biscuit Ware, and one Socorro Black-on-white. No Los Lunas Smudged sherds were identified, though some may have been mixed in with the utility/culinary count.

² A few of the ceramic artifacts in the section above are likely included in the laboratory count, but not enough to affect the overall proportions.

Faunal Remains

The C-19 faunal assemblage was in the midrange for the Block C rooms, at 419 specimens (7.7 percent). The 60.4 percent of the bone that was from leporids was over 90 percent jackrabbit. Another 15 were from small to medium sized mammals, and 10 were from a “large cat.” Like C-18, this room had a faunal assemblage with over 15 percent turkey remains. Four deer bones were collected. The Room C-19 assemblage included 72 unidentified bones, many of which may have been from jackrabbits or cottontails.

Rooms C-20 and C-21 (Notebooks 2003.37.14, 2003.37.21, and 2003.37.27)

Rooms C-20 and C-21 were in the top row of a block of seven rooms in the northeast section of the features excavated in 1957. Room C-21 was at the northwest corner of this excavation block, and Room C-20 was between C-21 (to the west) and C-19 (to the east). Room C-15 was south of C-21, and C-16 was south of C-20. The areas north of the two rooms and west of Room C-21 were not excavated. One student was assigned to the excavation of Room C-20 and a second student to Room C-21, but on the first day of excavation, the two rooms were redefined as one large room. The north-south dividing wall between the two rooms was then found 21 to 24 inches (53 to 61 cm) from the surface, in the second excavation level (below 18 inches [46 cm]). There is no explanation for the original assumption that two rooms were present; perhaps that idea was based on the configuration of the rest of this block of rooms (see Figure 1.3). Once it became clear that C-20 and C-21 were in fact two rooms, the combined unit that extended down 21 to 24 inches (53 to 61 cm) below the surface was referred to as Room C-20/21.

Neither the measurements for Room C-21 nor those for the combined Room C-20/21 were recorded carefully. A rough sketch of the combined room, with no depth or compass directions indicated, shows overall dimensions of 185 by 97 inches (470 by 246 cm) (124.6 ft²; 11.6 m²). (The rendered field map [Figure 1.3] and the dimensions of Room C-20 suggest that the longer dimension was north-south.) Combining the dimensions given for the individual rooms (with the addition of an estimated 10 inches [25 cm] for the thickness of the dividing wall) yields average measurements of 185 1/2 by 100 1/2 inches (471 by 255 cm) (129.5 ft²; 12.0 m²), a fairly close match. Measurements recorded on profiles of the four walls of Room C-20 indicate that at the tops of the walls the room dimensions were: north wall, 86 inches (218 cm) long; east wall, 104 inches (264 cm) long; south wall, 92 inches (234 cm) long; west wall, 104 inches (264 cm) long (64.3 ft²; 6.0 m²). For Room C-21, measurements on two figures indicate the following dimensions: north wall, 92 inches (234 cm); east wall, 104 inches (264 cm); south wall, 81 inches (206 cm); west, 97 inches (246 cm) (60.4 ft²; 5.6 m²).

Excavation

Room C-20/C-21

The student excavator assigned to Room C-20 worked in the east half of the combined unit, and the student assigned to C-21 worked in the west half. The excavator originally assigned to Room

C-21 carried out all of the work in that feature. The student who had been assigned to Room C-20 was reassigned when she had reached a depth of 17 inches (43 cm), when she was replaced by a third student who completed the excavation of the east side of "Room C-20/21" and excavated the rest of Room C-20. Most of the information recorded for the combined unit is from its west half.

The first level for the combined unit, designated Excavation Level 1, extended from the tops of the walls to 18 inches (46 cm) below the surface. Sherds and ground stone were found on the unit surface. Three inches (7.5 cm) down in the southwest corner of the unit, multiple sherds from a Glaze II vessel were found. Eleven inches (28 cm) down, 47 inches (119 cm) from the south wall, two large sherds were found embedded in the west wall. One was a bowl body sherd of unknown type, and the second was the rim of a Glaze II bowl. At this depth the fill contained sherds, scattered flaked stone chips, unworked stone, and bone, but no charcoal. Obsidian was rare. A small amount of ash was found near the center of the north wall, and 15 inches (38 cm) down an L-shaped deposit of fallen adobe extended from the southwest corner about two-thirds the length of the west wall and one-third the length of the south wall. At the southwest corner the west wall showed clear evidence of burning, which had been plastered over. Two possible plastered-over viga holes were found in the south wall, just east of the center of the room. Down to the bottom of Level 1, the north wall was indicated only by stubs at either end.

At a depth of 16 inches (41 cm), the ends of two vigas, both 2 inches (5 cm) in diameter, were found in the northwest corner against the west wall, at or near their mounting holes (Figure 2.111). One was 17 inches (43 cm) from the north wall and slanted down into the fill. The second viga was 9 inches (23 cm) south of the first one and stood against the wall. The rest of the vigas, as well as additional roofing materials, were exposed in Excavation Level 2 (18 to 24 inches [46 to 61 cm] in the combined room; down to 30 inches [76 cm] in Room C-21). At 24 inches [61 cm] down, a broken-off length of viga was found lying horizontally between the first two. A layer of secondary beams, matting, and adobe constituting the upper portion of the fallen roof (and probably part of the floor of the room above) had slid off the vigas into the room. The first student who worked in the east half of the room reported excavating through adobe roof and wall fall, and finding a small ash deposit in the center of the room, but no hearth. Given that the walls extended above the fallen roof, an upper story room is a plausible possibility.

At a depth of 21 to 24 inches (53 to 61 cm), the north-south dividing wall across the center of the combined unit was exposed. Although the designated Excavation Level 1 nominally extended from the ground surface to a depth of 18 inches (46 cm), for practical purposes it extended down 24 inches (61 cm), the depth of the unit termed "Room C-20/21." From that point, the two students worked independently, and the depths of their excavation levels differed.

Room C-20 (Notebook 2003.37.14)

Level 2 in Room C-20 extended from 17 to 36 inches (43 to 91 cm) below the surface. In this level the sandy fill contained sherds and fragments of "flat rocks." In Level 3 (36 to 48 inches [91 to 122 cm]), the fill contained only four sherds. In Level 4 (48 to 56 inches [122 to 142 cm]) the fill was still sand, containing a few sherds, a round rock and other stones, bones, and scattered charcoal flecks. A quantity of adobe was present as well. The fill in Level 5 (56 to 72

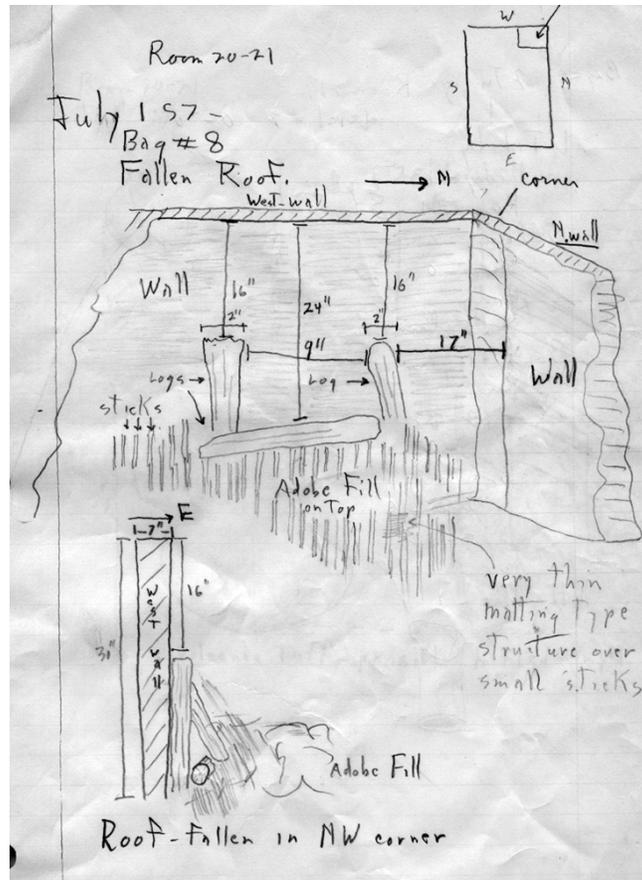


Figure 2.111. Room C-20/21, roof fall.

inches [142 to 183 cm]) was mixed sand and adobe. The number of sherds increased with depth, and a deposit of small charred seeds was found. In Level 6 (72 to 90 inches [183 to 229 cm]) the fill was similar to that of Level 5. Most sherds were culinary, with a few glazeware examples. Level 7 extended from 90 to 97 inches (229 to 246 cm) down, where a floor was exposed. The fill here contained more charcoal and ash and less adobe. Level 8, from the floor to 104 inches (264 cm) below the surface, contained Glaze III sherds, two stone artifacts, squash seeds, and two or three charred corncobs.

All of the walls were coated with as many as five layers of plaster, up to the level of the roof (24 inches [61 cm] below the surface). The top layer of plaster was brown, over a white layer. Three of the four wall elevations in the notebook (Figures 2.112–2.115) have areas labeled “white” (where the brown plaster was missing?) and “black” (smoke or fire blackening?). The brown layer on the fourth wall appears to have been complete.

The incomplete north wall extended to the surface at the east wall and about halfway to the surface at the west wall. At the low point in the center the top of the wall was 40 inches (102 cm) above the floor. The adobe near the east wall was crumbly. All of the plaster on this wall is labeled “black” (Figure 2.112).

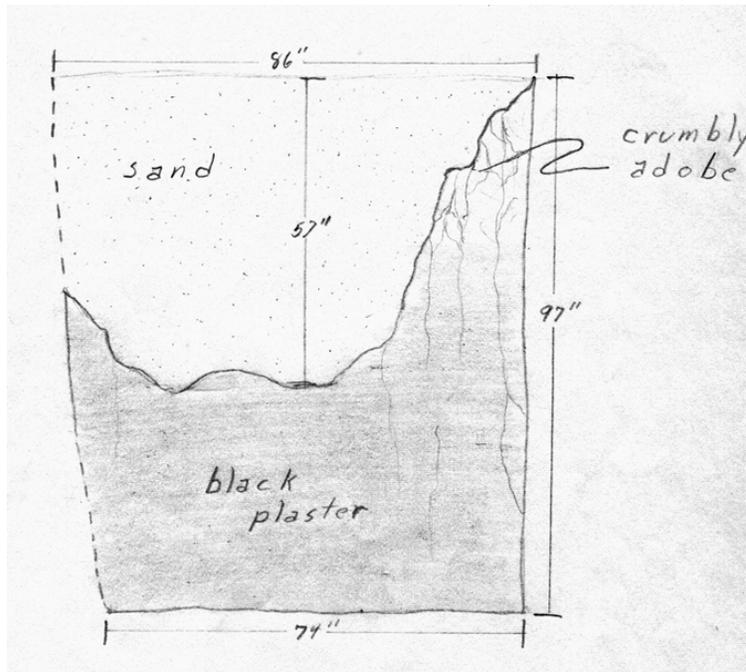


Figure 2.112. Room C-20, north wall.

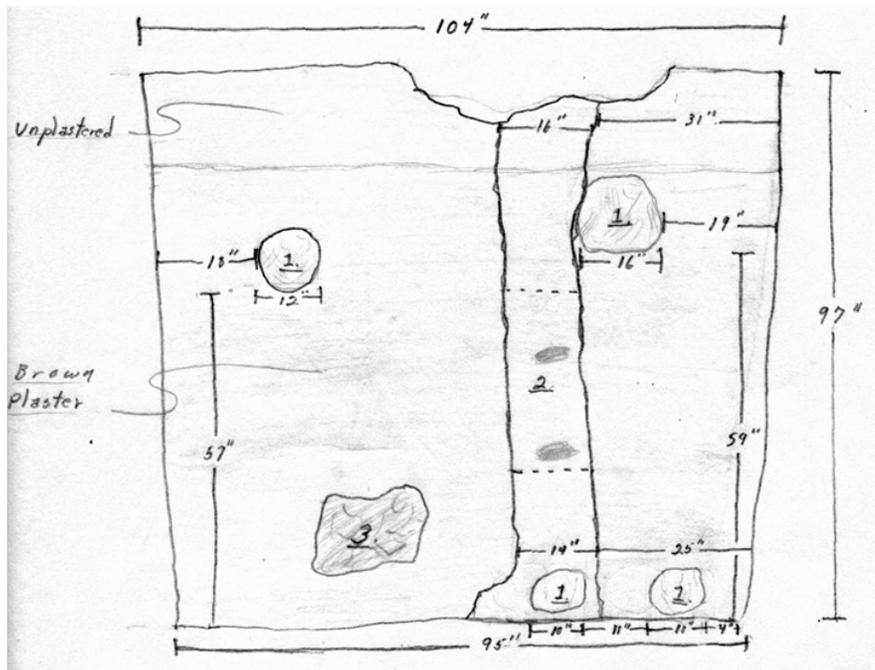


Figure 2.113. Room C-20, east wall.

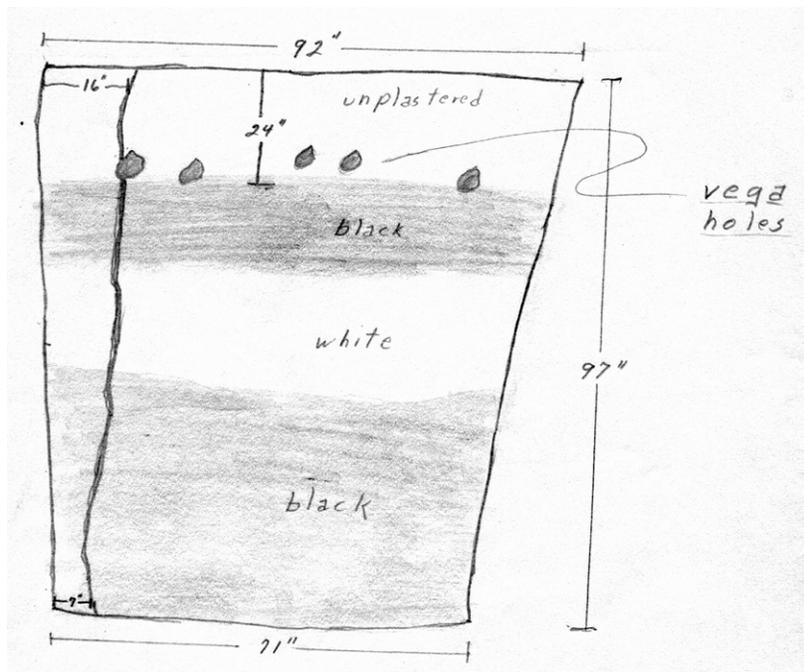


Figure 2.114. Room C-20, south wall.

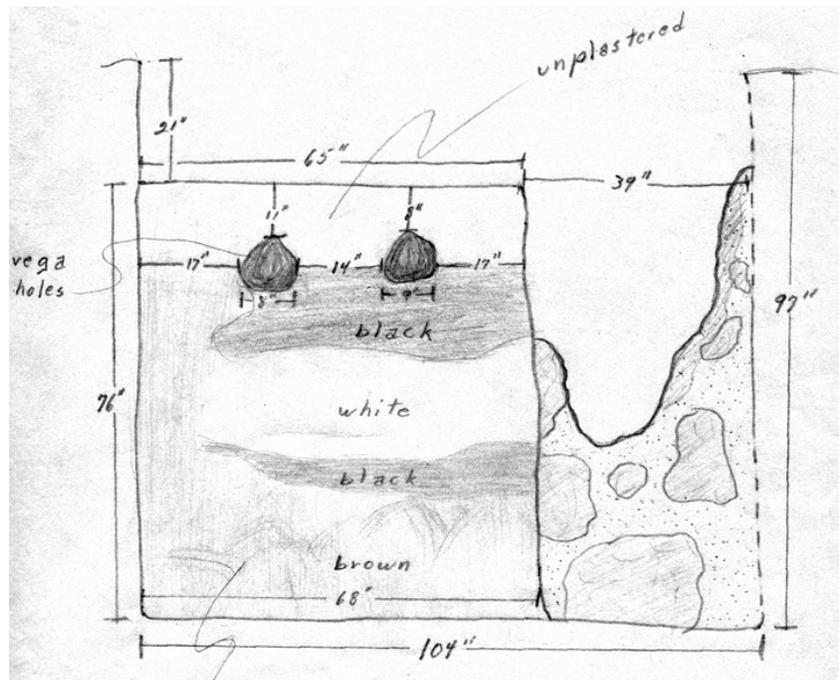


Figure 2.115. Room C-20, west wall.

A small area of the top of the east wall, near the center of the wall, was missing (Figure 2.113). The sketch shows an anomalous section of wall, perhaps 14 to 20 inches (36 to 51 cm) wide, extending from the broken wall top to the floor, 25 to 31 inches (63.5 to 79 cm) north of the south wall. A filled and plastered over doorway was found in the central portion of this anomaly (Figure 2.116). The doorway began 42 inches (107 cm) below the surface and 25 inches (63.5 cm) above the floor. It was 30 inches (76 cm) high and 15 to 16 inches (38 to 41 cm) wide; the wall was 12 inches (30.5 cm) thick in this area. Fragments of wood in the top of the doorway indicated that it had a wooden lintel.

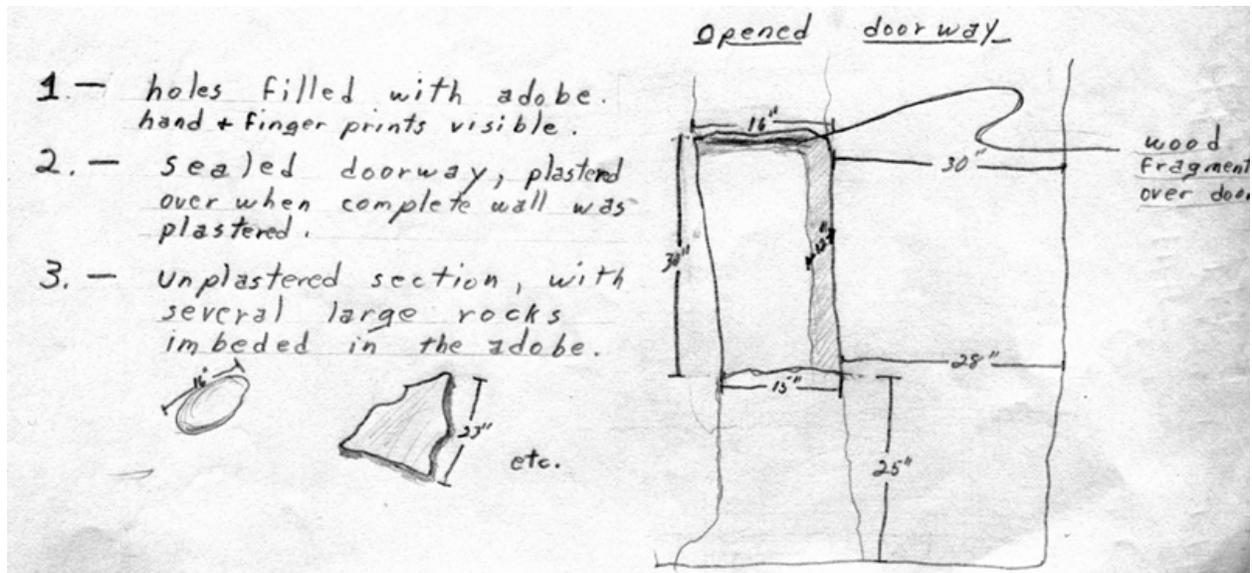


Figure 2.116. Room C-20, doorway in east wall. Numbers on left are keys to numbered areas in Figure 2.113.

Four adobe-filled holes were in the east wall, two just above the floor near the south end of the wall, and two in the upper portion of the wall. All four had visible hand and finger prints in the adobe fill, indicating that the holes had been closed with adobe mortar. One of the upper holes was 12 inches (30.5 cm) in diameter and was 18 inches (46 cm) from the north wall and 57 inches (145 cm) above the floor. The other was 16 inches (41 cm) in diameter, 19 inches (48 cm) from the south wall, and 59 inches (150 cm) above the floor. The holes near the floor were smaller, at 10 inches (25 cm) and 11 inches (28 cm) in diameter. A small area in the bottom north quadrant of the wall was surfaced with several flat rocks, up to 23 inches (58 cm) across.

The illustration of the south wall (Figure 2.114) shows three areas of plaster, a white band between two black bands. The accompanying text states, "The entire wall is covered with a thin layer of brown plaster," so again, the colors may indicate areas of blackened or added white plaster or an area where the brown plaster was missing. Five viga holes were spaced across the wall, 24 inches (61 cm) below the surface. The only other "feature" on this wall was a crack that ran from the surface to the floor, 5 to 16 inches (13 to 41 cm) from the east wall. The entire crack had been chinked with sherds.

The top of the west wall of Room C-20, the divider between C-20 and C-21, was 21 to 24 inches (53 to 61 cm) below the surface. It extended only 65 to 68 inches (165 to 173 cm) from the south wall, about two-thirds of the distance between the south and north walls (Figure 2.115). The missing portion of the wall was partially filled with a mixture of sandy material and large chunks of plastered adobe. The text with the figure suggests that this area may have represented a fallen doorway. The plaster on the original portion of the wall was in four uneven, indistinct bands, labeled (from top to bottom) “black,” “white,” “black,” and “brown.” Brush marks were visible in the brown plaster.

At the dividing line between the uppermost “black” band and the unplastered top portion of the wall were two viga holes, 17 inches (43 cm) and 39 inches (99 cm) from the south wall. The hole nearest the south wall was 8 inches (20 cm) in diameter and 11 inches (28 cm) from the wall top (32 inches [81 cm] from the surface). The second hole was 9 inches (23 cm) in diameter and 8 inches (20 cm) from the wall top (29 inches [74 cm] from the surface).

The north, south, and east walls of Room C-20 sloped inward with depth, and the area of the room was smaller by 14 to 18 square feet (1.3 to 1.7 m²) at floor level (97 inches [246 cm] down) than at the surface. According to the wall elevations (Figures 2.112–2.115), the dimensions at the floor were: north wall, 74 inches (188 cm) long; east wall, 95 inches (241 cm) long; south wall, 71 inches (180 cm) long; and west wall, 104 inches (264 cm) long (50.1 ft²; 4.7 m²). According to the floor plan (Figure 2.117), those measurements differed for the east wall (88 inches or 224 cm) and west wall (96 inches or 244 cm) (46.3 ft²; 4.3 m²).

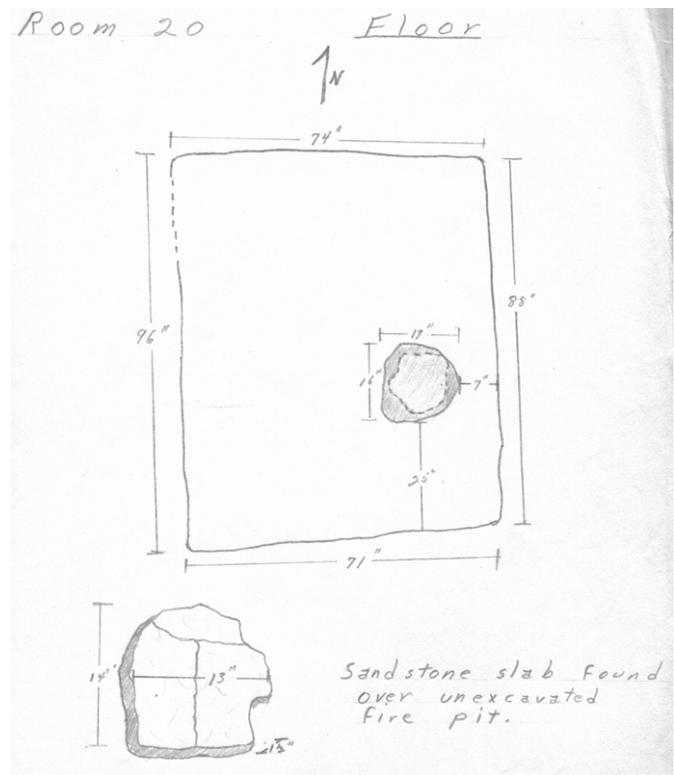


Figure 2.117. Room C-20, floor.

The floor was hard-packed and had a black or blackened surface. One feature was found in the floor: a fire pit with a sandstone cover, in the southeast quadrant of the room. The fire pit was 7 inches (18 cm) from the east wall and 25 inches (63.5 cm) from the south wall. It was roughly circular in plan and measured 17 inches (43 cm) north-south by 16 inches (41 cm) east-west. The cover slab was 14 inches (36 cm) long, 13 inches (33 cm) wide, and 1 1/2 inches (4 cm) thick. The fire pit was not excavated, and no other details were recorded.

The color of the floor, the black areas on the walls, and the charcoal in the fill (though it was not abundant) suggest fire damage to (or at least heavy smoke within) Room C-20.

The excavation of Room C-20 continued 1 foot (0.3 m) below the floor of the room through fill that consisted mostly of hard packed sand with a quantity of charcoal and ash, numerous sherds, and faunal bone. Most of the sherds were utility ware. The glazeware sherds were predominantly Glaze III. Acoma-Zuni sherds were present as well. Two lithic artifacts, some squash seeds, and two or three charred corncobs were also found.

A profile of the room shows the fill deposits by excavation level (Figure 2.118). It is unlabeled but in shape most closely resembles the south wall elevation—reversed.

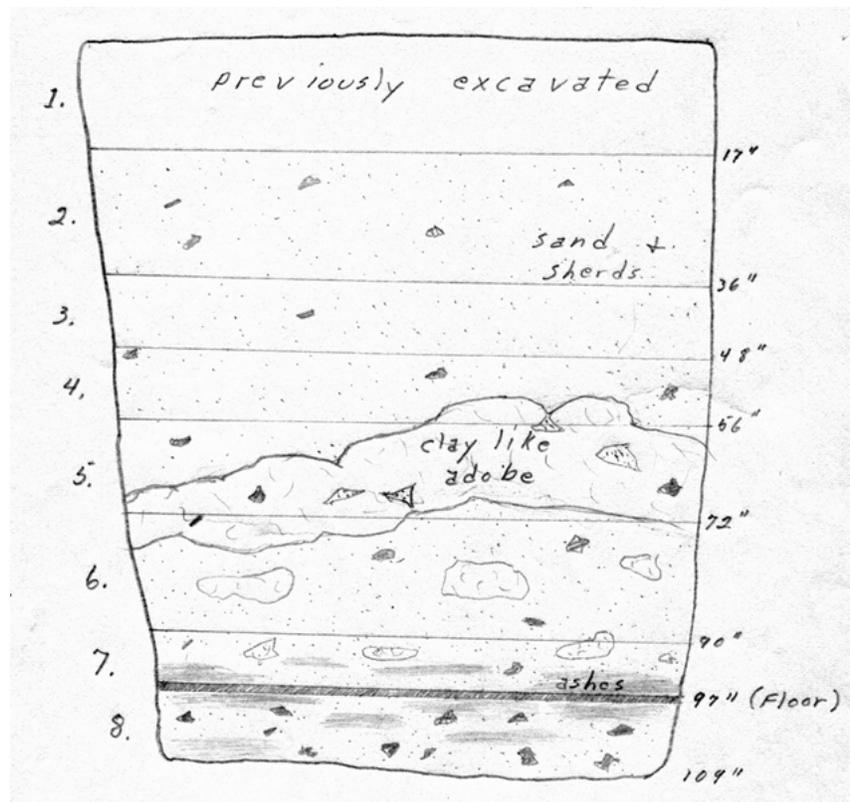


Figure 2.118. Room C-20, profile of fill.

Room C-21 (Notebook 2003.37.27)

Level 2 in Room C-21 began 18 inches (46 cm) down (in the unit termed Room C-20/21) and extended to 30 inches below the surface. The sandy fill, with pieces of adobe, continued down into Room C-21. The walls of that room were plastered and burned. The fallen roof materials described in Level 1 of Room C-20/21 (in the northwest corner) extended down through Level 2 of Room C-21.

Level 3 (30 to 42 inches [76 to 107 cm]) exposed more of the fallen roof materials in the northwest corner of the room and along the north wall (which still was not clearly defined). A large block of fallen adobe, 46 inches (117 cm) long and 30 inches (76 cm) wide, lay in the fill near the center of the north wall. An 85 inch long beam, partly covered by the block of adobe, extended from the east wall to the west wall (based on the length of the north wall at this point, the width spanned by the original beam was 92 inches [234 cm]). A layer of ash was found next to the east end of the beam.

Level 4 (42 to 54 inches) was sand with a few sherds. The north wall was still represented only by the corners. The west, east, and south walls were covered with “excellent” plaster, applied over burned adobe.

In Level 5 (54 to 66 inches [137 to 168 cm]), an area of charcoal and a few bones were found in the northeast corner of the room. The middle portion of the north wall was finally exposed 56 inches [142 cm] below the surface.

The fill in Level 6 (66 to 78 inches [168 to 198 cm]) was sandy. The upper portion of the level contained large sherds and numerous rabbit and turkey bones, some of them burned. A little charcoal was found lower down. The student spent most of the rest of the field session working on drawings in a kiva (or kivas). He did not complete Level 6 and did no further work in Room C-21. The floor in this room was not identified.

Artifacts

From the Field Notes

In all, 24 artifacts were described in the student notebooks, for the combined unit (to 24 inches below ground surface) and for Rooms C-20 and C-21. The artifacts included 14 pieces of ground stone, four pieces of flaked stone, four ceramic items, one bone item, and one shell item. One ceramic specimen was a Los Lunas Smudged pot and its contents. A single arrow point was found but subsequently lost.

Room C-20/21

Artifacts recovered from the surface included what appears to be a broken one-hand mano of granite (based on the notebook sketch) and a sherd with a complete handle.

A maul was found 2 inches (5 cm) down, in the southwest corner of the combined unit. The maul was 6 inches (15 cm) long.

A side-notched arrow point found 7 inches (18 cm) down, in the southeast corner of the unit, was drawn (Figure 2.119) but not further described, as it blew away.³ If the student's drawing is actual size, the point was 3/4 inch (2 cm) long and just under 3/8 inch (1 cm) across the base.



Figure 2.119. Room C-20/21, arrow point.

A worked shale object that may have been a fragment of a hoe or an axe was found 10 inches (25 cm) down, in the southeast corner of the unit.

Two pieces of worked tuff were found in the unit fill, one 4 inches (10 cm) down and one 15 inches (38 cm) down, both in the southeast corner of the unit. The first specimen measured 4 by 4 by 3 inches (10 by 10 by 7.5 cm) and may have been a mano fragment.

At a depth of 13 inches (33 cm), a worked sherd from a Glaze II vessel was found. The sherd measured 1 1/4 by 1 inch (3 by 2.5 cm) and appears in the student's drawing to be a polychrome, but the sketch is done in pencil and the colors are not labeled.

Near the bottom of Level 1, a number of pieces of a Los Lunas Smudged pot with a Glaze B style rim were found, in association with a 3 inch (7.5 cm) square stone and rabbit bones. Portions of the pot were in the wall, and the whole pot appeared to have been encased in adobe. The student believed that the stone and the bones had been within the pot.

A one-hand mano was found in the northeast corner at 22 inches (56 cm). It measured 5 by 3 by 2/3 inch (13 by 7.5 by 1.7 cm).

Room C-20

A hammerstone 2 1/2 inches (6.5 cm) in diameter was found in Level 2, in the east half of the room.

³ This is not as far-fetched as it sounds. If left on top of a sheet of paper, paper bag, or other light item, small artifacts can be flipped off into the dirt, and thus lost, when a breeze comes up.

In Level 5, a shell bead, the point of a bone awl, and an obsidian core were found. The core, shaped like a frustum, was 1 inch long, 3/4 inch across the base, and 5/8 inch high (2.5 by 2 by 1.5 cm).

The only artifact described for Level 6 was a complete two-hand mano of basalt, measuring 10 by 4 by 1 inch (25 by 10 by 2.5 cm). It was found in the fill near the floor, in front of the rebuilt portion of the west wall.

No formal artifacts were recorded from the floor fill or floor contact (Level 7). A chert scraper and a complete two-hand sandstone mano were found in Level 8. The scraper measured 1 1/2 by 1 1/4 by 3/8 inch (4 by 3 by 1 cm). The mano was 9 1/2 inches (24 cm) long and 2 1/2 to 3 inches (6.5 to 7.5 cm) wide.

Room C-21

The first artifact recorded in Level 2 of Room C-21 was a one-hand mano found 22 inches (56 cm) down, in the northeast corner of the room. The mano was almost complete (in a drawing, one corner seems to be missing) and measured 5 by 3 by 2/3 [2/5?] inch (13 by 7.5 by 1.7 [1?] cm).

An unidentified ground stone artifact—perhaps part of a metate—was found at 26 inches (66 cm), just west of the center of the south wall. It measured 4 1/2 by 3 1/2 by 1 1/2 inches (11.5 by 9 by 4 cm).

A possible hafted tool of volcanic tuff was found at 30 inches (76 cm), just west of the center of the north wall. This specimen was 7 1/2 inches long by 4 1/2 inches wide by 2 inches thick (19 by 11.5 by 5 cm). It was grooved in the center. A small piece was missing from one end.

At a depth of 30 inches (76 cm), a worked sherd was found near the center of the south wall.

Two fragments of an obsidian core were found in Level 4.

In Level 6, 72 inches (183 cm) below the surface, a fragment of an arrow shaft straightener was found in the northeast corner of the room. Based on a sketch, this item was half of a rectangular artifact, with the groove running diagonally from corner to corner. The fragment was 1 3/4 inches (4.5 cm) long by 1 inch (2.5 cm) wide, and the surviving portion of the groove was 3/4 inch (2 cm) long.

Laboratory Counts

Pottery

The pottery from Rooms C-20 and C-21 was recorded separately for each room. Each assemblage was at the lower end of the medium size range, at 688 and 603 sherds, 3.5 percent and 3.0 percent of the room block assemblage.

Thirty-two percent of the Room C-20 pottery was utility/culinary; 11.3 percent was unidentified/undecorated. Another 3.5 percent was Los Lunas Smudged. All six Rio Grande Glaze Wares were represented, accounting for 30.5 percent of the room assemblage, and named glaze polychromes accounted for another 18.3 percent. Nonlocal wares were represented by 11 Acoma-Zuni sherds, 12 Hopi sherds, 1 Biscuit Ware sherd, and 7 Socorro Black-on-white sherds.

Thirty percent of the sherds from Room C-21 were utility/culinary ware; no sherds were identified as Los Lunas Smudged. Unidentified/undecorated sherds accounted for 23.7 percent. Glazes I-IV were 44 percent of the assemblage, dominated by Glaze II. Another 1.2 percent were named glaze polychromes; none of these were Pottery Mound Polychrome. Three Acoma-Zuni sherds and four Socorro Black-on-white sherds were the only nonlocal wares identified.

Faunal Remains

The faunal remains from C-20 and C-21 were recorded as a single assemblage. One hundred elements or fragments (1.8 percent of the room block assemblage) were recorded. Seventy-seven percent of these remains were evenly divided among jackrabbit, cottontail, and unidentified rabbit. Two bones may have been mink, and three were dog or coyote. No bones of deer or other large mammals were recorded. Fifteen bones (15 percent of the room assemblage) were turkey; two other bird bones were collected as well. The assemblage also contained the remains of two fish, whose bones were not counted. Only one other room contained any fish remains, and in that case a single bone was found.

Room C-22 (Notebook 2003.37.15)

Room C-22 was part of the southeastern group of rooms in Block C. This room was east of ceremonial Room C-3 and north of Room C-4. The areas to the north, east, and southwest were not excavated. At the ground surface the lengths of the walls of Room C-22 were: north, 78 inches (198 cm); east, 114 inches (290 cm); south, 83 inches (211 cm); west, 111 inches (282 cm) (62.9 ft²; 5.8 m²).

Excavation

Twenty-six flakes and other fragments of quartz, chert, obsidian, and other “flint like rock” were found on the surface of the room.

The first excavation level extended 10 to 12 inches (25 to 30 cm) below the surface, where a floor was exposed. The fill matrix was not described, but it was sandy in the surrounding rooms. Items in the fill included sherds, stone artifacts, bones, pieces of basalt and “flagstones,” fragments of bark and rotten wood, pieces of yellow ocher, charcoal, and a quantity of adobe. Four inches (10 cm) down, a deposit of ash and charcoal was found in the north central part of the room. Near the floor some of the adobe bore impressions of roofing material. Bones and

charcoal were the most abundant materials recorded at floor contact; a few sherds were present. No plaster was seen on the walls, either at this level or at any other level of the room.

The floor consisted of hard gray adobe, 1 to 3 inches (2.5 to 7.5 cm) thick (Figure 2.120). At the corners, the depth of the floor below the surface varied from 8 inches (20 cm) in the northwest corner to 11 1/2 inches (29 cm) in the southwest corner. The greatest depth (or the greatest extant wall height) was 13 1/2 inches (34 cm), at the center of the west wall. Five features—or perhaps simply areas where the floor surface was missing—were shown on the floor plan. Four of these areas were not described, but some dimensions were recorded. The area in the southeast corner of the room was described as a hole that contained two pieces of 1 inch (2.5 cm) thick “flagstone,” one measuring 4 by 2 inches (10 by 5 cm) and one 4 by 4 inches (10 by 10 cm).

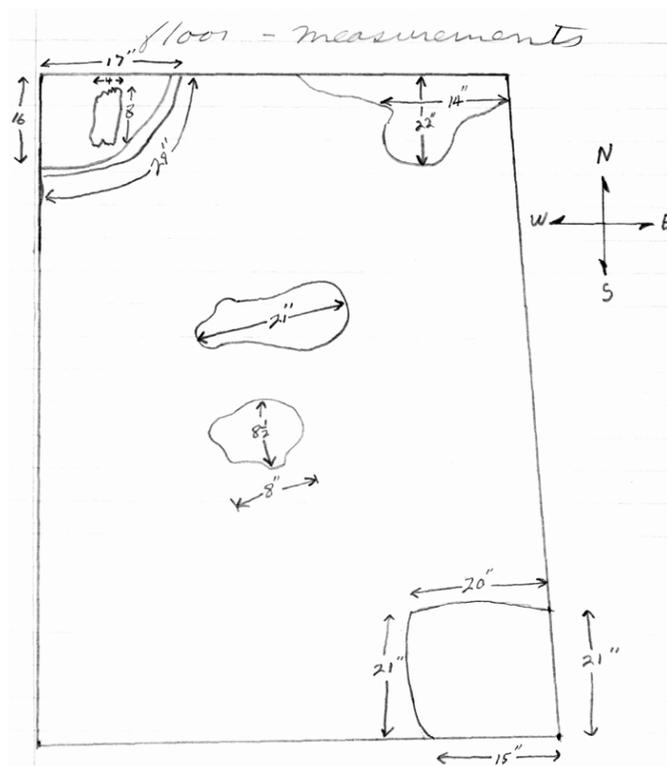


Figure 2.120. Room C-22, floor.

Level 2 extended from the floor to 42 inches (107 cm) below the surface. The fill beneath the floor was primarily sand and contained sherds and bones. In the northeast corner of the room a quantity of ash and some large pieces of partly burned wood (probably remains of the roof of the room beneath Level 1) were just below the floor. As in Level 1, pieces of yellow ocher were found here and there throughout the fill.

Just below the floor, the walls were the same adobe as the floor and “slope[d] from where floor began.” This gray adobe was most evident on the west and south walls but was visible all the

way around the room. The rest of the wall surfaces were lighter in color, with “white gype [sic; gypsum?] running thru it.”

Between 17 and 26 inches (43 to 66 cm) down, deposits of hard adobe were found in the room’s northwest corner and along the southern half of the west wall. A similar deposit was in the southwest corner of the room, from 25 to 32 inches (63.5 to 81 cm) below the surface. A large concentration of charcoal was found in this area as well. More hard adobe, brown rather than gray, was found along the north wall between 36 and 40 inches (91 to 102 cm) down.

Evidence of fire was found in the room’s northwest corner, including a thick deposit of ash between 38 and 42 inches (96.5 to 107 cm) below the surface. A quantity of culinary ware sherds and fragments of rotten bark and wood were also in this area.

Level 3 began 42 inches (107 cm) below the surface in the southeast corner, 43 inches (109 cm) in the southwest and northeast corners, and 46 inches (117 cm) in the northwest corner, and extended down to 60 inches (152 cm). As in the levels above, the fill in Level 3 was mostly sand, with scattered bits of charcoal. There was less adobe, except on the south side of the room, and fewer sherds and stones.

At a depth of 48 inches (122 cm), more ashes were exposed, along with adobe and culinary ware. This deposit was near the center of the south wall.

At a depth of 51 inches (130 cm), a maize cob was found in the northeast corner of the room.

An additional deposit of hard adobe was found in the southwest corner of the room, 53 inches (135 cm) down. The adobe was mixed with sand and pieces of “flagstone.”

Level 4 began at a depth of 60 inches (152 cm) in the southeast corner, 61 inches (155 cm) in the northeast corner, 62 inches (157.5 cm) in the southwest corner, and 67 inches (170 cm) in the northwest corner. The level extended to 80 inches (203 cm) down.

At depths of 68 to 70 inches (173 to 178 cm), finds included five flakes; a long, thin piece of petrified wood; several pieces of charcoal; and two maize cobs. The fill in the last 10 inches (25 cm) of this level was quite hard.

The walls ended in Level 4, at depths of 69 to 77 inches (175 to 196 cm). The student reported finding bones in a hole in a wall (which one, he did not say) at a depth of 78 inches (198 cm). Given the reported depths at which the walls ended, perhaps this “hole in a wall” was a burrow extending just under one of the walls. From this point downward the student was digging in pre-room deposits, though the area is still referred to as “the room.”

Below the walls was a layer of refuse 1 to 7 inches (2.5 to 18 cm) thick. In some places, only a thin line of ash separated the bottom of the walls from the sterile material beneath. An area in the northeast corner of the unit contained a layer of hard adobe with “much gype” in it. The student suggested that this material may have been from a floor (or roof, or wall). [The depth of Floor 2 in ceremonial room C-3, to the west, varied from 72 to 80 inches (183 to 203 cm.)] The fill above

this layer was sand. The 4 to 5 inches (10 to 13 cm) of fill below the layer included small rocks, pieces of “flagstone,” and fragments of wood and bark. A blackened area and a few unfired sherds were present at a depth of 72 inches (183 cm).

Level 5, at the bottom of the excavation, extended to a depth of at least 80 inches (203 cm), and to a maximum of 101 inches (256.5 cm) in the southeast corner of the room. The final depth was 98 inches (249 cm) in the northwest corner, 94 inches (239 cm) in the southwest corner, and 92 inches (234 cm) in the northeast corner. At the top of Level 5, the fill matrix became a hard clay containing a few artifacts, many “flint type rocks,” some charcoal, and burned maize cobs. No walls or sand were observed. A few sherds were found in the southeast corner at a depth of 85 inches (216 cm), and along the north wall at a depth of 86 inches (218 cm).

The burial of an infant (Burial 106) was exposed about 95 inches (241 cm) below the surface, in the northwest corner of the room. The burial was 20 inches (50 cm) below the bottom of the west and north walls.

At about the time the student reached Level 5 he had also been assigned to a kiva, and the notes on Room C-22 became rather terse. He did, however, note again that no plaster was observed on any of the walls, and he provided a stratigraphic profile of the room fill (Figure 2.121).

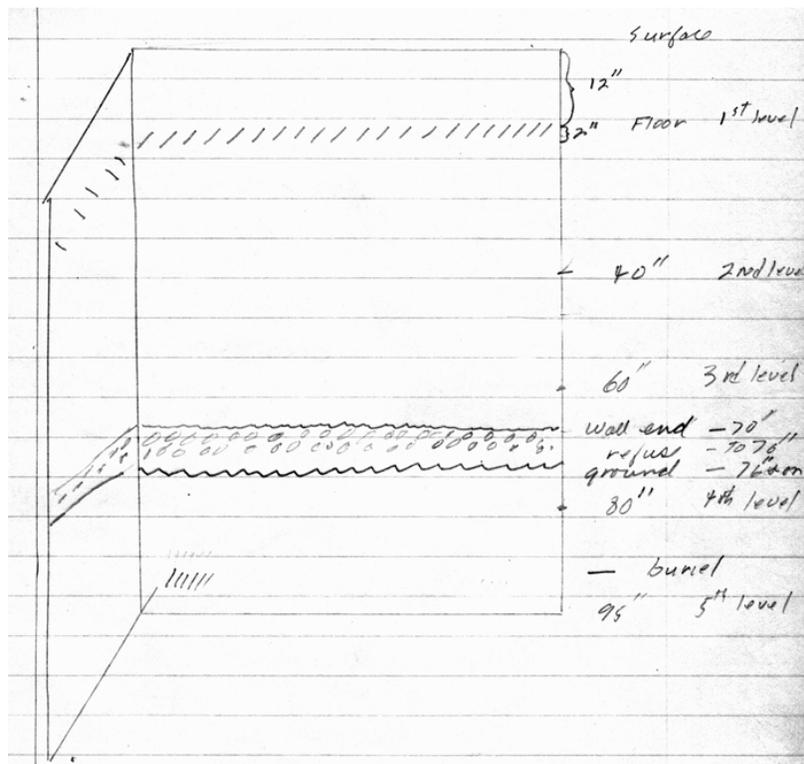


Figure 2.121. Room C-22, profile of fill.

Artifacts

From the Field Notes

Thirty-two artifacts from Room C-22 were described in the notes: 11 bone, eight ground stone, five ceramic, one each of flaked stone, shell, and antler, and five unusual or unidentified items. Two of these were mineral specimens: a small piece of turquoise (rare on the site) and a worked piece of selenite (fairly common), perhaps a crystal. The other three were a claw from a golden eagle, a bead for which no description was provided, and a “tooth like” object that was not further identified. One of the bone artifacts was a gaming piece. In some cases material and dimensions were not recorded.

What appeared to be a fragment of a one-hand mano was found 7 inches (18 cm) below the surface, in the center of the room. The fragment was rounded on the end and sides.

A broken bone awl was found 10 inches (25 cm) down, 2 to 3 inches (5 to 7.5 cm) above the floor.

What may have been a fragment of an arrow point was found 1 inch (2.5 cm) above the floor, not far from the center of the north wall.

In Level 2, a mano fragment was found 13 inches (33 cm) down, near the center of the south wall.

What appears from the student’s illustration to have been a one-hand mano of vesicular basalt was found 14 inches (36 cm) down, in the north central portion of the room. At the same depth, a fragment of a bone awl was found, also in the north central portion of the room. This specimen was 1 1/2 inches long by 3/8 inch wide (4 by 1 cm).

At a depth of 17 inches (43 cm), a rectangular stone that appeared to have been worked was found near the center of the west wall. This stone measured 2 1/2 by 1 1/2 by 1 1/3 inches (6.5 by 4 by 3.5 cm).

Two tubular bone beads were found, one 18 inches (46 cm) down in the room’s southwest corner, the other 18 1/2 inches (47 cm) down in the northeast corner. The first specimen was 3/4 inch long and less than 3/8 inch wide (2 by 1 cm). The second specimen was about half that size.

Twenty-two inches (56 cm) below the surface, a miniature pot of gray clay was found north of the southeast corner at the west wall. The pot was 1 1/4 inches in diameter at the bottom, 1 inch in diameter at the top, and 3/4 inch deep (3 by 2.5 by 2 cm) (Figure 2.122).

A worked black-on-white Glaze I sherd was found in the northwest corner of the room, at a depth of 23 inches (58 cm). The sherd was 1 1/2 inches long by 1 1/4 inches wide (4 by 3 cm).

At a depth of 26 inches (66 cm), in the room’s northwest quadrant, the student found a flaking tool made from an antler tine. The crumbly antler was more than 14 inches (36 cm) long.

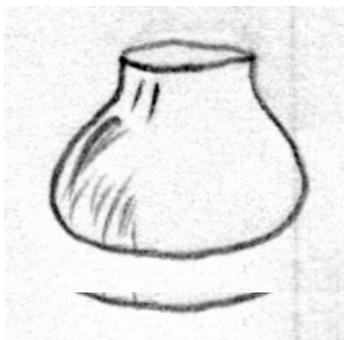


Figure 2.122. Room C-22, miniature pot.
From a marginal sketch in the notes.

A thin, rhomboidal piece of selenite that appeared to have been worked was found 28 inches (71 cm) down, in the southwest quadrant of the room. The piece of selenite was 1 inch long by $\frac{3}{4}$ inch wide (2.5 by 2 cm). At the same depth, two worked sherds were found together in the south central portion of the room. One was identified as a glaze olla body sherd, the other as a Glaze A bowl body sherd. Also at the same depth the student found “a tooth like object, shiny on one side, like unbaked clay on the other with a curve down the center.” This item was found in the north central portion of the room.

A bone awl measuring $2\frac{1}{2}$ by $\frac{1}{2}$ inch (6.25 by 1.25 cm) was found at a depth of 36 inches (91 cm). It was in the north central portion of the room.

At a depth of 41 inches (104 cm), a small piece of turquoise was found at the east wall, near the southeast corner of the room.

In Level 3, a worked black-on-white Glaze III olla sherd was found in the room’s southeast corner, 52 inches (132 cm) below the surface. The sherd measured $1\frac{7}{8}$ by $1\frac{3}{8}$ inches (4.75 by 3.5 cm).

A broken mano (all parts were present) was found at a depth of 55 inches (140 cm), at the south wall near the southwest corner.

A 5 by $4\frac{1}{2}$ inch (13 by 11 cm) sherd from the bottom of a “Jeddito” pot was found in the room’s northeast corner, 60 inches (152 cm) down. No paint was visible, or any other markings.

In Level 4, five beads were found between 66 and 70 inches (168 to 178 cm) below the surface. One was found near the center of the east wall and the other four were found in the northeast quadrant of the room. Three were tubular bone beads. One was $\frac{3}{4}$ inch long by $\frac{1}{4}$ inch wide (2 by 0.5 cm); the specimen found near the east wall was described as being similar to this one but not quite as long. The third tubular bead was a fragment, $\frac{5}{8}$ inch long by $\frac{1}{4}$ inch in diameter (1.5 by 0.5 cm). The fourth bone bead was more rectangular than tubular and was smaller, at $\frac{5}{8}$ inch long by $\frac{1}{8}$ inch across (1.5 by 0.3 cm). The fifth bead was an *Olivella* shell, $\frac{5}{8}$ inch long by $\frac{3}{8}$ inch wide (1.5 by 1 cm).

Two “pounding stones” were found 69 to 70 inches (175 to 178 cm) down. One, made from a black stone, was broken at one end; it measured 3 3/4 by 2 inches (9.5 by 5 cm). This tool was found near the center of the east wall. The second specimen was found in the north central part of the room. It was triangular in outline and measured 5 inches long and 2 inches wide at the base (13 by 5 cm).

A gaming piece—a thin, slightly curved, rectangular bone object—was found 70 inches (178 cm) down, in the south central part of the room. It was 1 inch long by 3/4 inch wide (2.5 by 2 cm).

A tool with a rectangular cross section was described as an arrow shaft “shaver.” No groove was described, nor is one shown on the student’s illustration. This tool measured 1 1/4 by 1 by 1/2 inch (3 by 2.5 by 1.25 cm). Its location within the room was not described.

At a depth of 77 inches (196 cm), the claw of a golden eagle was found in the northeast corner of the room. This specimen was 1 3/4 inches long by 3/4 inch at the widest point (the proximal end) (4.5 by 2 cm).

In Level 5 a bead (not described) was found in an unspecified provenience, at slightly more than 80 inches (203 cm) down.

Laboratory Counts

Pottery

Room C-22 had a mid-sized pottery assemblage of 694 sherds, 3.5 percent of the room block total. Utility/culinary pottery was 24.5 percent of the room total, and unidentified/undecorated sherds were 19.9 percent. Only Glazes I (17.3 percent), II (23.3 percent), and III (6.3 percent) were identified, and three Pottery Mound Polychrome sherds were the only named glaze polychromes from this room. An unusually large number of sherds, 42, were identified as Acoma-Zuni, accounting for 6.1 percent of the room assemblage. Nine sherds were Hopi, four were Socorro Black-on-white, and one was Biscuit Ware.

Faunal Remains

The 41 bones (0.8 percent of the room block assemblage) recorded for Room C-22 include a quail wing, counted as one element. As in most rooms, jackrabbit and cottontail (48.8 percent) and other small and medium sized mammals (31.7 percent) dominated this assemblage. Five bones were deer, two were turkey, and one was from a hawk.

Room C-23 (Notebook 2003.37.27)

Room C-23 was near the bottom of the north-south-oriented row of rooms on the west side of Room Block C. The written description is minimal, but the student took some care to record measurements and other data on her illustrations. Most of the information reported here is taken from her figures. The size of the room at the surface was not recorded. At Floor 1 (1/2 foot to 1 foot [0.15 to 0.3 m] beneath the surface) the dimensions were: north wall, 10 feet 2 inches (3.1 m) long; east wall, 5 feet 6 inches (1.7 m) long; south wall, 10 feet 5 inches (3.2 m) long; west wall, 5 feet 9 inches (1.75 m) long (57.9 ft²; 5.4 m²) (Figure 2.123).

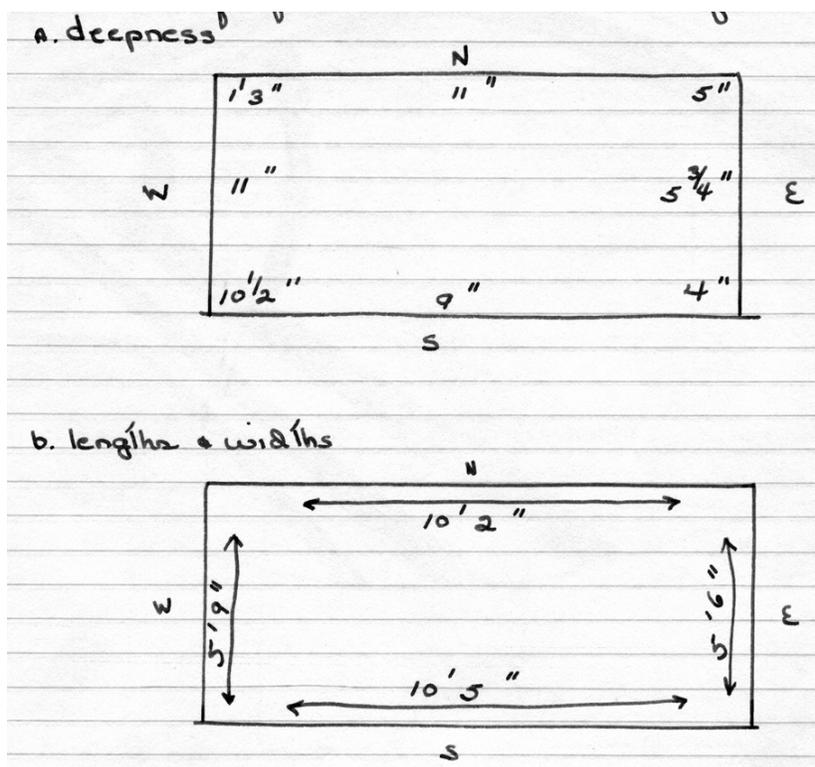


Figure 2.123. Room C-23, Level 1.

Excavation

The room was excavated in five levels, four of which ended at a floor. Figure 2.124 shows the student's somewhat problematic room profile. Some of the depths given on the figure are inconsistent with the depths recorded in the text, and the depths in the text are inconsistent from level to level. The sketch indicates that all of the floors sloped down from east to west, with the difference in depth for Floor 1 being as much as 11 inches (28 cm). The student's measurements suggest that for Floor 1 at least, the differences in depth were in fact due to a sloping floor, rather than to lost wall height on the east side of the room.

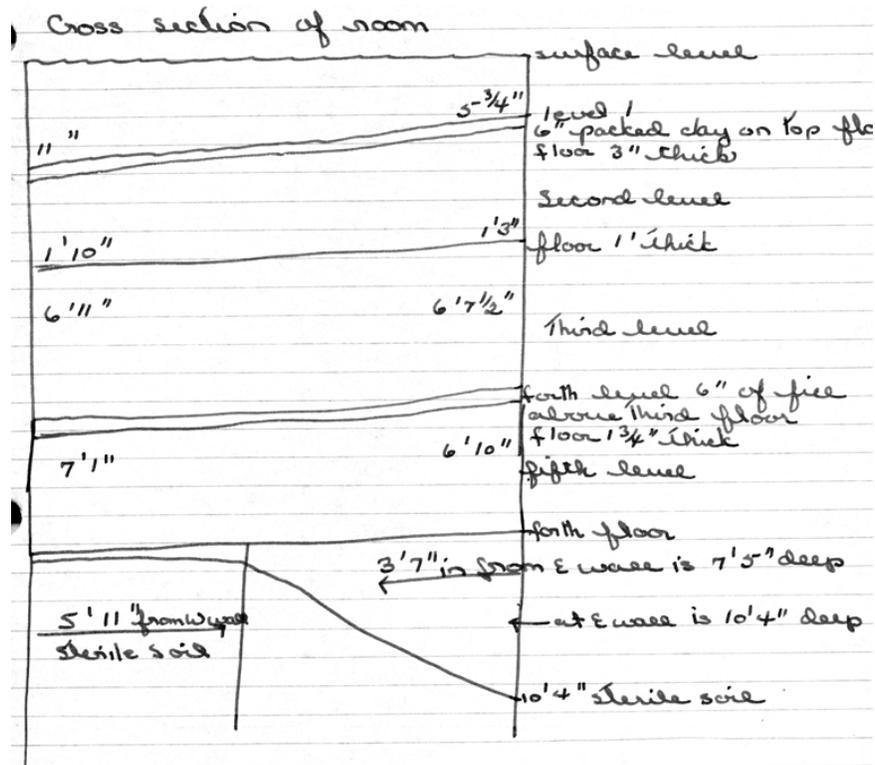


Figure 2.124. Room C-23, profile of room fill and floors. The depths shown for Floor 1 in this drawing were taken at the centers of the west and east walls; for Floors 2–4 they were taken at the southwest and southeast corners of the room.

The fill from the surface down to Floor 1 was sand, loose on the surface and packed beneath, with “washed” adobe directly above the floor. Artifacts observed included a large quantity of sherds, some animal bone, and flaked stone. A large sherd was embedded in the north wall, near the center of that wall, 2 inches (5 cm) above Floor 1.

Floor 1 was 3 inches (7.5 cm) thick. Two hearths or fire pits and three cottonwood “stakes” or posts were found with this floor. No floor features were recorded for the other three floors in Room C-23.

The larger, more formal of the two hearths (Fire Pit 1) was found against the center of the north wall. The top of the fire pit was flush with the floor surface. The portion of the fire pit not against the wall was rounded; it measured 2 feet 7 inches north-south, 1 foot 7 inches east-west, and 8 1/2 inches deep (0.8 m by 0.5 m by 22 cm) (Figure 2.125). The upper portions of the pit walls were lined with flat stones ranging in size from 7 1/2 inches to 1 foot 3 inches (19 to 38 cm) long, 3 to 8 inches (7.5 to 20 cm) wide, and 1 to 3 inches (2.5 to 7.5 cm) thick. The bottom 5 inches (13 cm) of the walls were lined with smaller stones, averaging 6 by 4 by 1/2 inch (15 by 10 by 1.25 cm) in size. The student’s drawing suggests that three stones were plastered into the floor of the fire pit, but they were not described. The pit was full of ash.

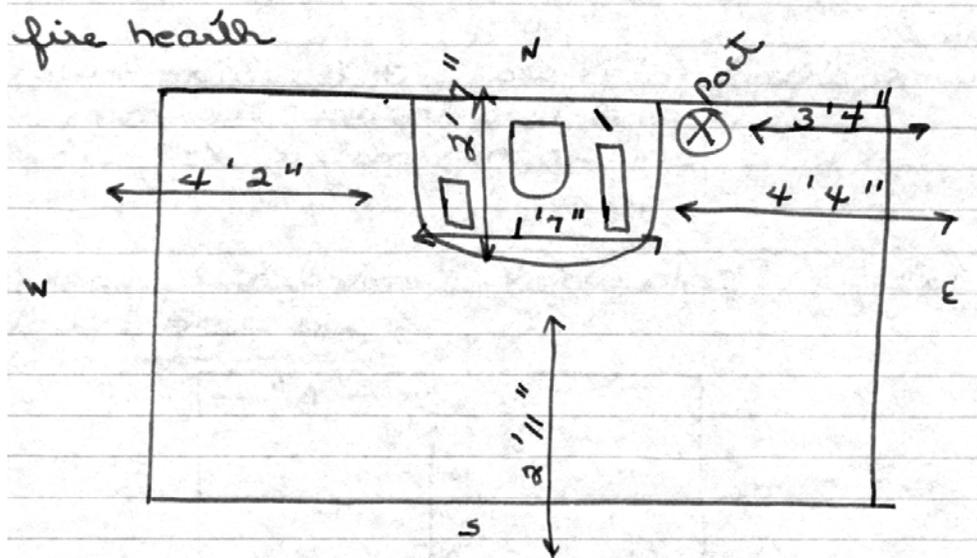


Figure 2.125. Room C-23, Floor 1, showing Fire Pit 1.

Fire Pit 2, found just west of the southwest corner of Fire Pit 1, was circular, with a diameter of 1 foot 1 inch (0.33 m). Most of the fill was ash.

One of the three cottonwood posts found in the room was set in the floor just east of Fire Pit 1. The other two posts were supposedly set “on top of” the floor, 1 foot 6 inches apart (0.45 m) and 1 foot 6 inches (0.45 m) from the south wall (Figures 2.25 and 2.26). These two post segments were 6 inches (15 cm) in diameter and 4 inches (10 cm) high. A “log” of cottonwood 33 1/2 inches (85 cm) long and 3 1/2 inches (9 cm) in diameter was lying on the floor, with its east end 10 inches (25 cm) from one of the post segments.

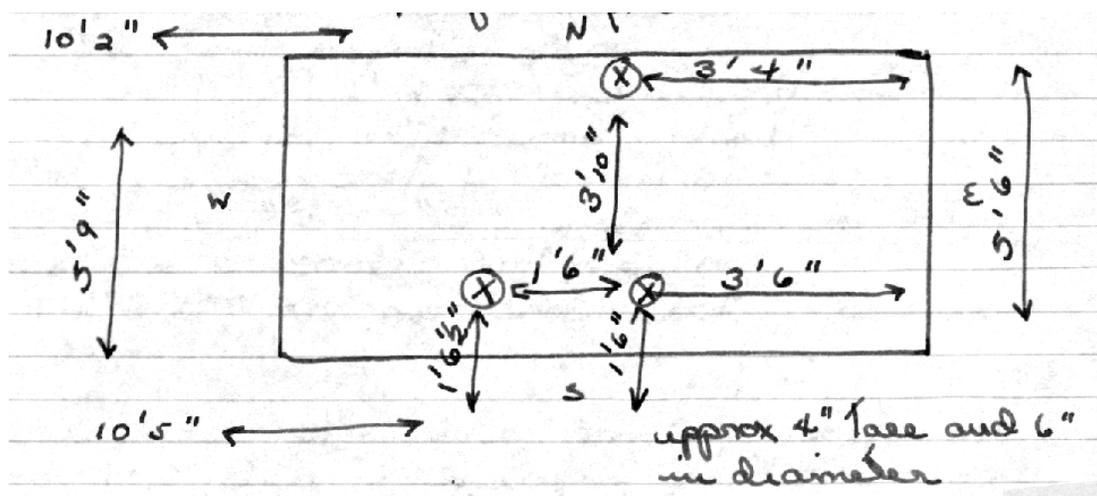


Figure 2.126. Room C-23, showing the three posts.

At Floor 2 (the bottom of Level 2), the difference in depth between the west and east sides was much less marked than for Floor 1. Floor 2 was 2 feet 5 inches (0.75 m) below the surface at the northwest corner, 1 foot 9 inches (0.5 m) at the northeast corner, 1 foot 3 inches (0.4 m) at the southeast corner, and 1 foot 10 inches (0.5 m) at the southwest corner. The average depth below Floor 1 was 9 1/2 inches (24 cm).

The east wall of Room C-23 was 2 feet (0.6 m) farther east than it was at Floor 1. Though the student recorded this discrepancy, her cross section of the room (Figure 2.124) does not show it, and she did not suggest an explanation. The room dimensions at Floor 2 were: north wall, 12 feet 6 inches (3.8 m) long; east wall, 5 feet 7 1/2 inches (1.7 m) long; south wall, 12 feet 3 inches (3.7 m) long; west wall, 5 feet 7 inches (1.7 m) long (69.4 ft²; 6.4 m²).

The fill in Level 2 was not described. Artifacts were, again, mostly pottery, with some animal bone. Floor 2 was 1 inch (2.5 cm) thick.

Level 3 extended from Floor 2 to 6 inches (15 cm) above Floor 3, 6 feet 1 1/2 inches to 6 feet 7 inches (1.9 to 2 m) below the surface. The compacted sandy fill in Level 3 contained areas of hard clay and ash, with some charcoal. Artifacts were both more abundant and more varied in Level 3 than above, and included ground stone and bone tools.

The 6 inches (15 cm) of fill above Floor 3 constituted Level 4. A number of sherds, a few animal bones, and one ground stone artifact were found in Level 4.

The room dimensions at Floor 3 were: north wall, 12 feet 10 inches (3.9 m) long; east wall, 5 feet 8 inches (1.7 m) long; south wall, 12 feet 6 inches (3.8 m) long; west wall, 5 feet 7 1/2 inches (1.7 m) long (71.25 ft²; 6.6 m²). Floor 3 was 1 3/4 inches (4.5 cm) thick.

Level 5, between Floor 3 and Floor 4, was 2 1/2 to 4 1/2 inches (6.5 to 11.5 cm) thick. Floor 4 was 6 feet 10 inches to 7 feet 4 inches (or according to the room profile, 7 feet 1 inch) below the surface (2.1 to 2.2 m) below. The only artifacts noted from this level were three sherds, one Acoma-Zuni and two Glaze II. Floor 4 was not described.

A *sondage* was dug to 3 feet 2 inches (1 m) beneath Floor 4 (Figure 2.124). The *sondage* revealed that the walls ended 7 feet 1 inch to 7 feet 4 inches (2.2 m) below the surface. Six additional layers were observed: 3 1/2 inches (9 cm) of hard clay, 1/4 inch (0.6 cm) of charcoal, 1/8 inch (0.3 cm) of hard clay, 1/4 inch (0.6 cm) of ash, 1 1/2 inches (3.8 cm) of hard clay, and 1 inch (2.5 cm) of charcoal. On the west side of the room, in contrast, to a horizontal distance of 5 feet 1 inch (1.5 m) from the west wall, “sterile” soil appeared immediately beneath Floor 4. There the soil was quite hard, albeit with ash and charcoal flecks. An “ash line” 5 feet 11 inches (1.8 m) from the west wall marked the separation between the western (shallower) and eastern (deeper) sterile deposits.

Artifacts

From the Field Notes

Of the 21 artifacts described in the notes from this room, seven were ground stone, seven were ceramic, five were bone, one was flaked stone, and one was antler. This count included a Los Lunas Smudged vessel, a bone flageolet, and a nearly complete arrow point. Most of the artifacts were drawn actual size, though not with great care. The dimensions reported here are taken from the drawings and are therefore approximate.

One third of a Los Lunas Smudged vessel was found 2 inches (5 cm) below the surface, near the center of the west wall.

An egg-shaped stone was embedded in the north wall 6 inches (15 cm) below the surface (3 inches [7.5 cm] above Floor 1), 2 feet 10 inches (0.9 cm) from the west wall. The stone measured 4 3/4 by 3 3/4 inches (12 by 9.5 cm).

A large black-on-red bowl rim sherd was embedded in the north wall, near the center of the wall, 2 inches (5 cm) above Floor 1. The sherd measured 7 3/4 by 5 1/2 inches (20 by 14 cm). The student referred to it as a Glaze "c3" sherd but the profile sketch suggests an A rim.

An "arrow point" (small biface without notches) was found on or near the floor. The point was 1 1/4 inches long and 3/4 inch wide (3 by 2 cm).

A curved spout fragment from a glazeware stirrup spout vessel was found in Level 2. This fragment was "underfired" and showed fire smudging. The fragment was 2 1/2 inches (6.5 cm) long and 1/2 inch (1.25 cm) in diameter.

Five ground stone artifacts were found in Level 3. Three were manos, one was a polishing stone, and one was an axe head. All three manos were found near the center of the south wall, 2 feet 2 inches (0.7 m) below the surface. Two were complete or nearly complete. One of these measured 7 1/2 by 3 1/2 by 1 3/4 inches (19 by 9 by 4.5 cm), the other 7 1/2 by 4 by 1 inch (19 by 10 by 2.5 cm). The third specimen was a fragment with an incomplete length of 6 1/2 inches (16.5 cm). It was 4 1/2 inches (11.5 cm) wide and 1 1/4 inches (3 cm) thick.

The polishing stone was 3/4 inch (2 cm) in diameter and was found 5 feet 3 inches (1.6 m) below the surface.

The axe head was found near the middle of the north wall, 6 feet 3 inches (1.9 m) below the surface. It was 3 inches long, 2 inches across at the widest point, and 1 inch across at the central groove (7.5 by 5 by 2.5 cm).

Six bone artifacts were found in Level 3. One was a fragment of worked antler found in the center of the room, 2 inches (5 cm) below Floor 2. The antler fragment was 2 inches long, 3/8 inch wide on the flat side, and 1/4 inch wide on the edge (5 by 1 by 0.5 cm).

Four of the bone artifacts were awls. A long, slender specimen was found in the northeast quadrant of the room at a depth of 3 feet (0.9 m). This awl was 7 1/2 inches long and 1/4 inch wide (19 by 0.5 cm). The tip of another awl, 2 1/4 inches long and 1/2 inch wide (5.7 by 1.25 cm), was found in the same area. The third awl was also found in the northeast quadrant, at a depth of 5 feet 2 inches (1.6 m). It was complete except for the very tip, and was just under 6 1/2 inches long and 3/8 inch wide (16.5 by 1 cm). A fourth, shorter awl was found (by Hibben) in the backdirt from about the 4 foot (1.2 m) level.

The sixth bone artifact was a flute (flageolet), complete except for a small piece taken out of the mouth end by the trowel (Figure 2.127). The flute was 7 3/4 inches (20 cm) long and 1/2 inch (1.25 cm) wide at the proximal end, tapering to 1/4 inch (0.5 cm) near the distal end. It had two holes in the upper portion and a third hole 1 1/2 inches (3.75 cm) from the end.

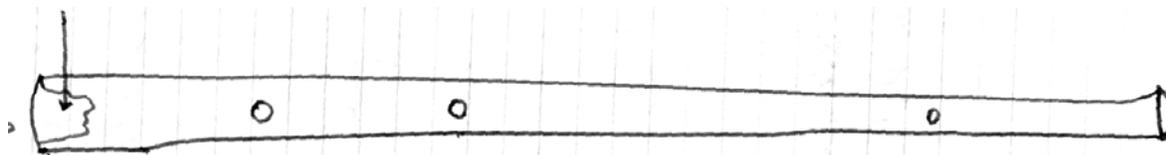


Figure 2.127. Room C-23, bone flute. The arrow indicates the piece removed by the trowel.

Four pottery items were recorded in Level 3, between 5 1/2 and 6 feet (1.7 to 1.8 m) below the surface. Two were worked sherds found 5 1/2 feet (1.7 m) down. Both were Glaze I, one black-on-red and the other black-on-tan. The third item was a spout fragment found near the east wall, at a depth of 5 feet 9 inches (1.75 m). The fourth item was a handle of “poor quality Jeddito black-on-white.” It was 1 3/4 inches (4.5 cm) across, and the inner hole was 1 inch (2.5 cm) in diameter. It was found at a depth of 6 feet (1.8 m).

The single artifact recorded for Level 4 was an axe head of basalt found on the east side of the room, at a depth of 6 feet 9 inches (2 m). This specimen was 3 1/4 inches long, not quite 2 inches across at the widest point, and 1 1/2 inches across at the hafting groove (9.5 by 5 by 3.75 cm).

Laboratory Counts

Pottery

At 1,141 specimens, the pottery assemblage from Room C-23 was among the largest from Room Block C and was 5.7 percent of the room block assemblage. Forty-six percent of the assemblage was almost equally divided between utility/culinary ware and unidentified/undecorated sherds. Another 14.7 percent was identified as Los Lunas Smudged (some of these sherds may have belonged in the utility/culinary category). An unusually small proportion of this assemblage was identified as Glaze I–VI. Glazes I, II, and IV each accounted for just over 24 percent of the glaze wares, and Glaze III for another 18 percent. The recorded numbers of named polychrome glaze wares (San Clemente, Largo, and Pottery Mound) were 10.6 percent of the assemblage. Eighteen sherds (1.6 percent) were identified as Acoma-Zuni, 23 (2.0 percent) as Hopi, and 11 (1.0 percent) as Biscuit Ware.

Faunal Remains

The unworked bone assemblage from C-23 was small (148, 2.7 percent of the total) but not one of the smallest (<100). The dominant taxa were jackrabbit and cottontail (53.4 percent of the room assemblage), with other small and medium-sized mammals accounting for another 12.2 percent, including dog bones (10.1 percent). Two turkey bones and five bones from other birds were identified. A large part of this room assemblage (29.7 percent) was unidentified.

Room C-24

According to the location maps drawn by other students, Room C-24 was assigned to a student whose notebook has not been found. This room was in the center of the western row of rooms in Block C, with Room C-28 to the north and Room C-23 to the south. The areas to the east and west were not excavated. The rendered field map indicates that Room C-24 was about the same shape as, and slightly smaller than, Room C-23, which had an area of 57.9 square feet (5.4 m²) at 1 foot below the ground surface. No other information is available on Room C-24.

Room C-25 (Notebook 2003.37.24)

Though the student who kept Notebook 2003.37.24 refers to his room first as C-29 and later as C-28, maps drawn by other students and the final field map indicate that the room he worked in was ultimately designated C-25. Furthermore, Room C-28 (also known as C-12A) was excavated by another student (Notebook 2003.37.17), and no Room C-29 was indicated on the field map or in the other notebooks.

Room C-25 was the farthest west of the southeastern group of rooms in Block C, with Room C-3 (a ceremonial room) to the east. The areas north, south, and west of C-25 were not excavated. The dimensions recorded for the exterior of Room C-25 at 12 inches (30 cm) below the surface were 9 1/2 feet (2.9 m) north-south by 9 feet (2.7 m) east-west (Figure 2.128). The walls were 12 inches (30 cm) thick; allowing for that difference, the interior area would have been 52.5 square feet (4.9m²).

Excavation

Room C-25 was excavated in 2 foot (0.6 m) levels. The first level consisted of loose sand (perhaps from previous digging in this area) with some charcoal and bits of adobe. Few sherds or bones were present. At this level the walls were well preserved and fire blackened. The first layer of plaster was fragile and fell away easily. The underlying layer was uncharred adobe. The south wall bowed in slightly, perhaps from intense heat. A viga hole 45 inches (114 cm) in diameter was found near the center of the south wall, 1 to 2 feet (0.3 to 0.6 m) below the surface.

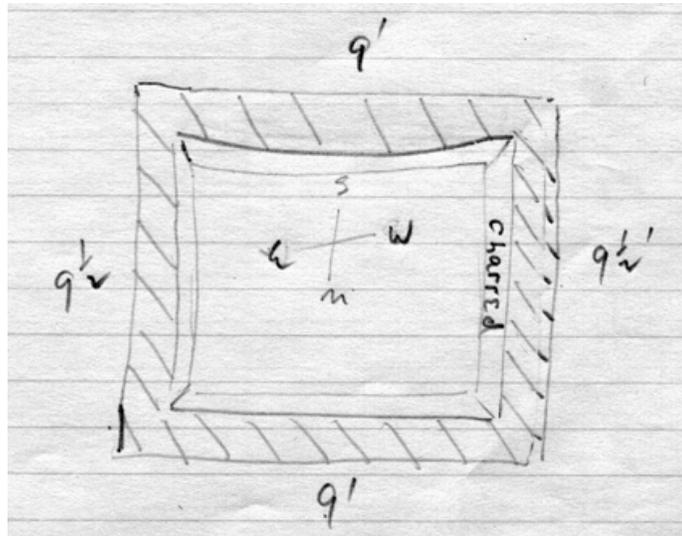


Figure 2.128. Room C-25.

In Level 2 (24 to 48 inches [61 to 122 cm]) the fill continued to be loose sand, with some adobe, pieces of sandstone, and few artifacts. A noticeable amount of moist “green clay” was present in the fill (in a different room, the student’s sketch suggests that such material was silt-filled burrows). The student noted that there was very little charcoal in the fill, despite the heavy charring of the walls. At 30 to 36 inches (76 to 91 cm) below the surface, a segment of adobe wall extended from the south wall, a short distance west of the viga hole. At about 40 inches (102 cm) below the surface, a second viga hole about the same diameter as the first one was exposed in the south wall, a few inches lower. At the bottom of this level (48 inches [122 cm]), it became clear that the adobe protrusion was part of a storage bin built against the south wall.

The fill in Level 3 (48 to 72 inches [122 to 183 cm]) was a mixture of soft sand, adobe, and clay. Artifacts continued to be sparse, but included one piece of ground stone. At 50 to 52 inches (127 to 132 cm) below the surface, a 1/2 inch (1.25 cm) thick floor surface was exposed, and the bin on the south wall was fully uncovered (Figure 2.129).

The floor sloped up toward the southeast corner. A portion of the floor was missing along the north wall, and the student inadvertently dug through the floor at the base of the west wall. The student did not find any artifacts on the floor. At the floor the exterior dimensions of the room are shown as 104 inches (264 cm) east-west by 107 inches (272 cm) north-south. Again allowing for the thickness of the walls, the room area would have been 46.2 square feet (4.3m²).

The storage bin consisted of a rounded adobe wall built against the south wall. It was 45 inches (114 cm) wide, measured from the outer edges of the wall ends. No other dimensions were recorded, but based on the depth of first exposure of the bin and the depth of the floor, it was 25 to 30 inches (63.5 to 76 cm) high on the east end and somewhat lower on the west end. As the surviving bin wall curved toward the front it also decreased in height, to a few inches above the floor in the front. The lower of the two large viga holes in the south wall was actually within the bin area.

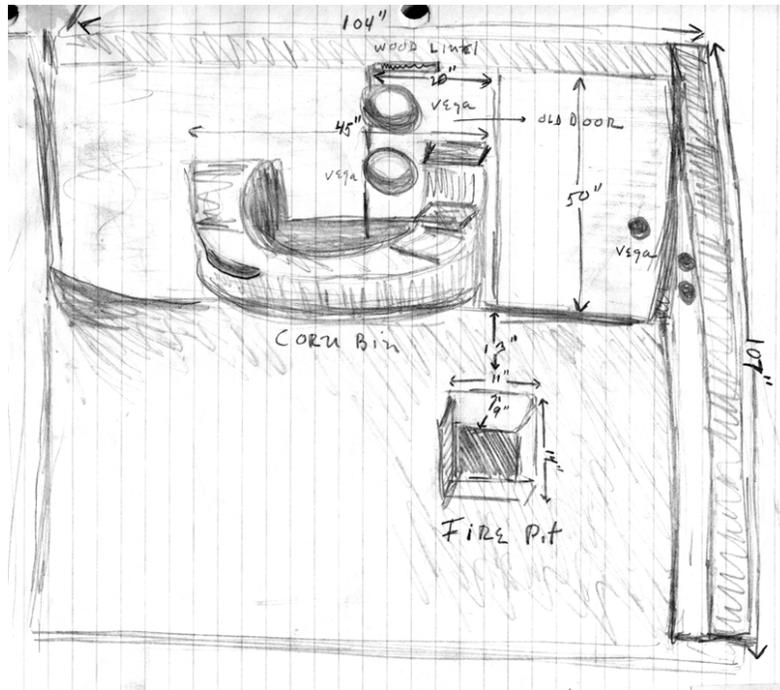


Figure 2.129. Room C-25, Floor 1.

A sealed doorway was present in the south wall, directly behind the west half of the bin. This opening was 50 inches (127 cm) high and 20 inches (51 cm) wide, and was topped with a wooden lintel. The two large viga holes penetrated the doorway. A corresponding sealed doorway was found in the west wall of Room C-3, but no viga holes were mentioned.

Three smaller viga holes were also present in the southwest corner of the room, all at about one-third the height of the wall. One was in the south wall and the other two were in the west wall.

A fire pit was found in the floor in the west half of the room, 13 inches (33 cm) from the south wall. The pit measured 14 by 11 inches and was 9 inches deep (36 by 28 by 23 cm). The straightness of the walls in the student's drawing suggests that the bin may have been lined.

A mixture of sand and clay with "feldspar" was found beneath the floor. The walls did not continue below floor level. Eight inches (20 cm) below the floor (58 to 60 inches [147 to 152 cm] below the surface), "a few odd sherds" were found "that are supposed to be very old." The student's laboratory identifications fail to indicate what these sherds might have been. Twelve inches (30 cm) below the floor a thin layer of charcoal was in the southeast corner, and some charcoal and white ash were in the fill. On the last day of work in room C-25, 72 inches (183 cm) below the surface, the student again noted "a few interesting, unusual sherds"—and "human remains apparently scattered all over the room." There was no description or further mention of these remains, they were not given a burial number, and Schorsch (1962) did not include them in his analysis of the Pottery Mound burial population.

Artifacts

Either this room was exceptionally lacking in artifacts, or the student did not note all of them.

From the Field Notes

Level 1 contained two broken jar lugs and a tubular bone bead.

In Level 3 a complete one-hand mano was found.

Laboratory Counts

Pottery

The 78 sherds recorded from this room constituted one of the smallest assemblages from Room Block C: 0.4 percent of the total. Only three sherds were identified as utility/culinary; another 6.4 percent were Los Lunas Smudged. Unidentified/undecorated sherds accounted for 17.9 percent. All but one of the remaining sherds (70.5 percent) were Glazes I, II, and III. A single Acoma-Zuni sherd was the only other sherd identified.

Faunal Remains

One antelope ulna and four bones identified by taxon—a skull, an upper jaw, a radius, and a femur—were found in Room C-25.

Room C-26 (Notebook 2003.37.7)

Room C-26 was at the south end of the western group of rooms in Block C. Room C-14 was to the north of C-26, and ceremonial room C-13 abutted the room's northwest corner. The only room dimensions recorded, at all depths, were 9 feet (2.7 m) by 5 feet (1.5 m) (45 ft²; 4.1 m²). The room is something of a trapezoid on the field map (Figure 1.3).

Excavation

The first excavation level extended 2 feet (0.6 m) below the surface. The fill was hard sand containing small sherds and a few bones but no stone artifacts. Within the first foot (0.3 m), the student reported what seemed to be two small doors, but not which walls they were in. These features were not mentioned again. (The excavator of Room C-14 to the north thought at one point that these two rooms had a connecting opening, but did not find one [Notebook 2003.37.32].) The quantity of sherds increased in the second foot (0.3 m) of fill, and stone and bone artifacts were found.

The fill was softer in the upper 6 inches (15 cm) of the second level (2 to 3 feet) (0.6 to 0.9 m), but hard again in the lower half. Sherds were present, but no bones. One wall (not identified) did

not continue below this level. The student also reported the double wall between Rooms C-26 and C-14 (mistakenly identified as the east wall; recorded in more detail in Notebook 2003.37.32). The student recorded the thickness of the double wall as 2 feet 2 inches (66 cm) on one plan of the room (Figure 2.130) and 2 feet 6 inches (76 cm) on another. On the field map the wall is shown widening from west to east, and the excavator of Room C-14 recorded its width as 24 inches (61 cm) at the west end and 29 inches (74 cm) at the east end.

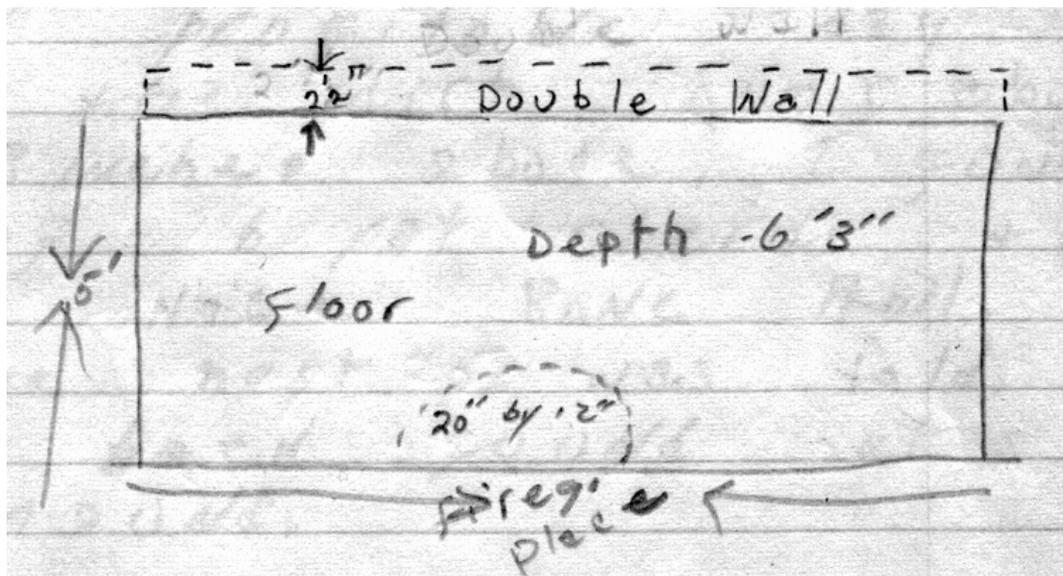


Figure 2.130. Room C-26. North is to the top.

The next 10 inches (25 cm) of fill (to 3 feet 4 inches [(1.0 m] below the surface) was softer again (due to rain) and contained five ground stone artifacts. The presence of the ground stone and the continued lack of bones led the student to speculate that C-26 was a corn grinding room.

After the next day's excavation of another 13 inches (33 cm), to 53 inches (135 cm) below the surface, the student had second thoughts: "This was a very poor day for sherds or anything else [and] I am beginning to think the Indians used my room for nothing." One more ground stone artifact was found in this level. The fill was still loose and damp.

At 5 feet 5 inches (1.7 m) down the student "drilled" a test hole in the northeast corner of the room and found a floor surface at 6 feet 3 inches (1.9 m) below ground level. Sherds of culinary ware were found at the opposite end of the room. Ground stone was found in the floor fill or at floor contact.

The floor surface was hard "black" sand. A fire pit had been cut into the floor near the center of the south wall (the student wrote "west wall" in the text, but seems to have had trouble keeping his directions straight). This feature was 20 inches long east-west by 12 inches wide north-south

(51 by 30 cm). The student's drawing suggests that the rim of this feature was curved, except against the wall.

A layer of sterile red clay was exposed 1 inch (2.5 cm) beneath the floor. The thin layer of fill between the floor and the clay substrate contained a quantity of burned sherds and a great deal of ash.

Artifacts

From the Field Notes

The assemblage recorded in the notes consisted of six ground stone artifacts and two items of bone. A student comment (see above) suggests that this small collection reflects the amount of cultural material in the room rather than lack of diligence on the student's part.

A 3 inch (7.5 cm) long bone awl was found 1 foot (0.3 m) below the surface.

Four manos and one grinding stone (metate? The student seems to have used the term "grinding stone" in a very general way) were found between 2 feet 6 inches and 3 feet 4 inches (0.75 to 1.0 m) down.

Between 40 and 53 inches (100 to 135 cm) another "grinding stone" was found. According to the student, this artifact had a "notch cut in the top for a handle." This may have been the maul the student listed in his laboratory counts.]

A second bone awl, 5 inches (13 cm) long, was found at a depth of 60 inches (152 cm), in the floor fill.

Laboratory Counts

Pottery

Of the 332 sherds from this room that were analyzed in the laboratory, 53.3 percent were utility/culinary and 18.1 percent were unidentified/undecorated. The only other identified sherds were glaze wares: 22.3 percent Glaze I, and 6.3 percent Glazes II and III.

Faunal Remains

Of the bones observed in Room C-26, the only one identified was a jackrabbit tibia.

Room C-27 (Notebook 2003.37.25)

Room C-27 was at the top (north) of the excavated portion of Room Block C, at the south end of Trench I. It did not adjoin any other excavated rooms. Near the surface, the north and east walls

were 11 feet 9 inches (3.6 m) and 10 feet 5 inches (3.2 m) long. The plane table map suggests that the east and west walls were about equal in length, and that the south wall was about 9 feet 10 inches (3.0 m) long (Figure 1.3). Those measurements yield an area of 112.8 square feet (10.6 m²). The walls were 11 inches (28 cm) thick. Only one of the student's architectural sketches is helpful enough to be included here.

Excavation

The surface of Room C-27 was sandy, with many sherds. Before excavation, only the north wall was (faintly) visible. Like the other rooms, Room C-27 was excavated in levels. Both the excavation and the recording were somewhat haphazard, so it is difficult to follow what the student was doing.

The fill in Level 1, from the surface to 1 foot (0.3 m) down, was loose sand containing numerous sherds, most of them glaze wares. Ground stone artifacts and other cultural materials were also found. An ash deposit was found 3 inches (7.5 cm) below the surface, and a stick 18 inches (46 cm) long and 1/2 inch (1.25 cm) in diameter was found 1/2 inch (1.25 cm) from the east wall, which was first exposed in this level.

In Levels 2 and 3 (1 foot to 2 feet [0.3 to 0.6 m]; 2 feet to 3 feet 2 inches [0.6 to 1.0 m]), the fill was also loose sand, with many sherds, many bones, and obsidian flakes. Between 2 feet 6 inches and 3 feet 2 inches (0.75 to 1.0 m), the number of artifacts and bones decreased. Most of the bones were from rabbits, and one fairly complete rabbit skeleton was found in the southwest quadrant of the room, in a deposit of adobe, charcoal, and ash. The student described these rabbit remains as a burial. The bones of at least five rabbits were found in a 1 foot (0.6 m) square area in the southwest corner of the room, 10 inches (25 cm) down. A turkey humerus that appeared to have been deliberately broken was found in Level 2, near the southeast corner of the room. Three feet (0.9 m) down, numerous bones, most of them jackrabbit and cottontail, were found in the same corner, and more were in the southeast corner. This deposit also contained several turkey bones and a deer skull.

Meanwhile, by 2 feet (0.6 m) down, all four walls had been exposed. As many as 10 layers of poorly preserved, crumbling plaster were observed on the east, south, and west walls. The surface layer was burned. "Many thicknesses" of plaster were found fallen inward at the south wall, near the southwest corner of the room, and the plaster on this wall was generally in the poorest condition. The deposit of fallen plaster was 1/2 inch (1.25 cm) thick and 4 inches (10 cm) wide. What would have been the inner wall surface was burned. Another, larger section of fallen plaster was found 15 inches (38 cm) down, 3 feet (0.9 m) from the southwest corner of the room.

What appeared to be a separate small room was uncovered on the outside of the west wall, at the northwest corner of the room. On the field map, this appears to have been a storage structure within an adjacent, unexcavated room.

Within Room C-27, a 5 inch (13 cm) thick interior wall, the same height as the east and west walls, was exposed parallel to and 3 feet 4 inches (1.0 m) from the north wall. On the easternmost 12 inches (30 cm) and the western 3 feet (0.9 m) of this wall, the top 6 inches (15 cm) were broken down. A thick layer of plaster was found on the south side of this wall, within the room proper, but the walls of the divided-off space were not plastered.

Large deposits of fallen adobe were found in the southwest corner of the room and at the north wall. A deposit of hardened ash was found in the same area. A deposit of hardened ash, charcoal, burned bones, and unburned hard red adobe was present in the southeast corner of the room, 3 feet 4 inches (1.0 m) down. About 4 feet (1.2 m) down the fill became more firm but not hard enough to require use of a pick. A quantity of burned bones was found within the room, 3 feet 4 inches (1.0 m) from the top of the east wall, in the corner formed by the east wall and the interior wall. Artifacts were less frequent with depth.

A row of six viga holes was found in the south wall, 1 to 10 inches (2.5 to 25 cm) from the top of the wall. The holes were mostly 8 to 9 inches (20 to 23 cm) in diameter and were 1 1/2 feet (0.5 m) apart, forming a continuous row of holes across the south wall. One hole was 1 foot 4 inches (0.4 m) wide, perhaps because part of the wall broke away when the timber fell.

Only one possibly corresponding hole was reported for the north side of the room, in the interior wall. Three feet (0.9 m) from the top of the interior wall and 3 feet 2 inches (97 cm) from the east wall, an unburned wooden pole or beam end 1/2 inch (1.25 cm) in diameter extended 1 foot 10 inches (0.6 m) from the south side of the interior wall into the room.

An unburned wood beam, not aligned with the walls, was found in the fill beginning 6 inches (15 cm) south of the interior wall. The beam was 4 feet 2 inches long (1.3 m) and 1/2 to 3 1/2 inches (1.25 to 9 cm) in diameter. The higher end of the beam was 3 feet 5 inches (1.0 m) from the top of the interior wall, and the lower end was nearly 6 feet (1.8 m) below the top of the wall.

Two sealed doorways were found, one in the outer north wall and one in the interior wall. The doorway in the outer north wall was 1 foot 2 inches (0.35 m) (or 1 foot 3 inches [0.4 m]) from the northeast corner and 2 feet 2 inches (0.7 m) from the top of the wall. It was 1 foot 8 inches (0.5 m) (or 2 feet 3 inches [0.7 m]) wide and 2 feet 7 inches (0.8 m) high. The bottom of the doorway was perhaps 1 foot (0.3 m) above the floor, ending at a 3 inch (7.5 cm) wide adobe shelf. The doorway had a wooden lintel, variously described as a single piece of wood 1 foot 3 inches (0.4 m) long and 2 inches (5 cm) wide, or three separate sticks averaging 1 1/2 inches (4 cm) wide.

The opening in the interior wall was visible only on the north, unplastered side of the wall, 3 feet 8 inches (1.1 m) from the east wall. It was 1 foot 8 inches (0.5 m) wide and extended to the top of the wall.

A niche was present in the east wall, 1 foot 3 inches (0.4 m) from the top of the wall and 4 inches (5 cm) north of the interior wall. The niche had a flat floor 8 inches (20 cm) deep and 8 1/2 inches (22 cm) wide at the front. The opening was triangular with a rounded apex.

Three feet 2 inches (1.0 m) from the top of the east wall, a double storage bin was exposed in the corner formed by the east wall and the south side of the interior wall (Figure 2.131). This structure was 7 feet 2 1/2 inches (2.2 m) long (east-west) overall, with a dividing wall 3 feet 4 1/2 inches (1.0 m) from the east wall. The east half of the bin was 2 feet 6 inches (0.8 m) wide, and the west half was 2 feet 11 inches (0.9 m) wide. The interior of the bin was covered with plaster, which was in such good condition that finger impressions were visible. A few small pieces of wood were found 4 feet (1.2 m) down in the northeast corner of the bin. This structure was identified as a storage bin for maize, but no maize remains were recorded either in the bin or elsewhere in the room.

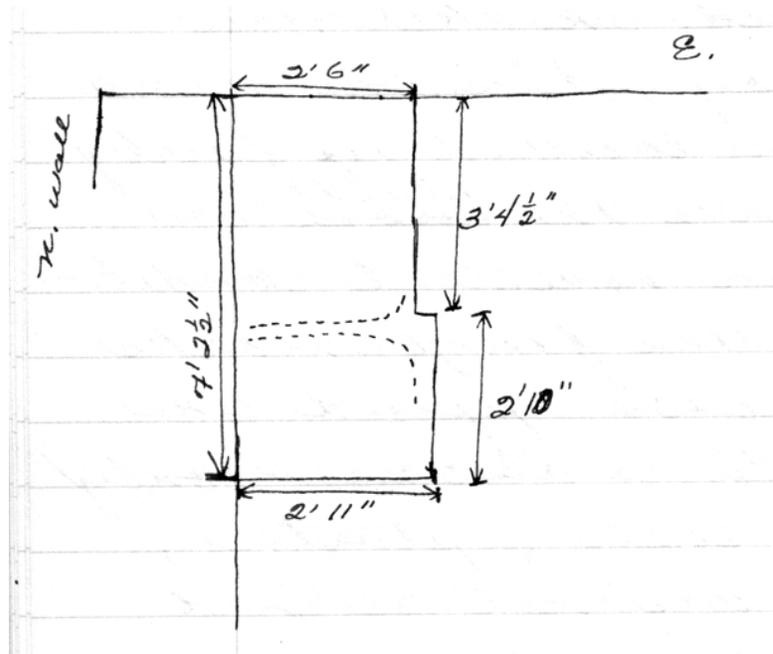


Figure 2.131. Room C-27, bin. North is to the left.

The floor of Room C-27 was exposed between 5 feet 9 inches and 6 feet (1.75 to 1.8 m) below the wall tops. Charcoal was abundant on the floor surface.

Pieces of shell from most of two turkey eggs were found along the south wall, in the fill just above the floor. Shell from one egg was 4 feet 3 inches (1.3 m) from the east wall; shell from the other egg was 3 feet 5 inches (1.0 m) from the west wall. The first eggshell was completely in fragments. About three-fourths of the other eggshell was intact. A small turkey egg fragment was also found near the southwest corner of the room. Numerous sherds, including a reconstructible pot, and jackrabbit, cottontail, and deer bones were in the floor fill or at floor contact.

A fire pit was found in the floor against the center of the south wall. The fire pit was 1 foot 8 inches long east-west by 1 foot 6 inches wide and 4 inches deep (0.5 by 0.45 by 0.1 m). The pit contained ashes and burned jackrabbit bones.

The fill in the northwest corner of the “north room” was very hard and difficult to excavate. This area contained sherds, bones, ground stone, and a single obsidian chip. No ashes or charcoal were observed, and there was no plaster on the walls. No features other than the doorway and the niche were identified in this area, and no function was suggested for it.

Artifacts

From the Field Notes

Twenty-six artifacts were described in the notes for Room C-27: 15 ground stone, five bone, three flaked stone, two ceramic, and one shell.

In Level 1, a pendant of white and orange gypsum [travertine?] was found near the west wall at a depth of 2 inches (5 cm). The pendant had a drill hole at one end; the other end was broken. This ornament was 7/8 inch long and 3/8 inch wide (2 by 1 cm). Two basalt arrow shaft straighteners were found at the same depth, near the south wall.

A hafted stone axe, flat on one side, and a basalt mano with a triangular cross section were found near the east wall. The axe was found at 5 inches (13 cm) and the mano at 6 inches (15 cm).

A fossil shell, 1/2 inch (1.25 cm) across, was also found in Level 1.

In Level 3 a pot handle fragment was found near the north wall. This cylindrical specimen was hollow and appeared to be burned on the inside. It was 1 3/4 inches (4.5 cm) long, with an outer diameter of 3/4 inch (2 cm) and an inner diameter of 1/4 inch (0.6 cm).

A shaft straightener was found near the southwest corner of the room. This specimen was 3 inches (7.5 cm) square and 1 3/4 inches (4.5 cm) wide.

At a depth of 2 feet 8 inches (0.8 m), a second pot handle fragment was found near the east wall.

At a depth of 4 feet 2 inches (1.3 m), two 2 inch (5 cm) square pieces of worked obsidian were found in the center of the room.

Two bone artifacts and an arrow point were found at a depth of 5 feet 6 inches (1.7 m), in the floor fill in the east half of the room, just south of the storage bin. One bone artifact was a complete awl, 3 inches (7.5 cm) long. The other was a scraper, 5 1/4 inches (13 cm) long, made from an animal long bone. The side-notched arrow point was 1 3/4 inches (4.5 cm) long. Multiple deer bones were found in the same deposit.

A shaft straightener was found at roughly the same depth, near the southwest corner of the room. The artifact was a 3 inch square, 1 inch thick (7.5 by 7.5 by 2.5 cm) piece of “visidious porus lava” (vesicular basalt).

A bone awl was found in the fill of the east half of the storage bin. If the student's illustration is actual size, the awl was 2 1/2 inches (6.5 cm) long and very slender.

Two tubular bone beads were found in the "upper room," 5 feet 1 inch (1.5 m) below the wall tops. One was 1/2 inch long and 1/4 inch wide (1.25 by 0.6 cm), and the other was 3/4 inch long and 3/8 inch wide (2 by 1 cm).

A stone axe was also found in this area, near the east end of the "upper room" against the north side of the interior wall, at a depth of 4 feet 5 inches (1.3 m). The "business end" of the axe was missing. This axe was made from a black, white, gray, and green "serpentine." The axe was 2 1/2 inches (6.5 cm) wide, with an incomplete length of 5 inches (13 cm).

A yellow quartz polishing stone was found near the center of the same side of the wall, 4 feet 6 inches (1.4 m) down. It was 1 3/4 inches long and 1 inch wide (4.5 by 2.5 cm).

Six large "polished" stones were also found near the north side of the interior wall, between 5 feet 2 inches and 5 feet 6 inches (1.6 to 1.7 m) below the top of the wall. Two were a red quartz. One of these stones was flat on the bottom and chipped at one end, and measured 4 1/2 by 3 1/2 by 1 1/2 inches (11 by 9 by 4 cm). The second was similar, with both ends chipped, and measured 4 1/4 by 1 3/4 by 1 1/2 inches (11 by 4.5 by 4 cm). Two others were dark red quartz. One was chipped at both ends and measured 4 1/4 by 2 1/2 by 1 1/2 inches (11 by 6.5 by 4 cm). The other, which had no chipping, measured 5 1/4 by 3 3/4 by 2 1/2 inches (13 by 9.5 by 6.5 cm). A fifth specimen was a red-black "impure conglomerate quartz" with both ends chipped and measuring 3 by 2 by 1 1/2 inches (7.5 by 5 by 4 cm). The sixth stone was described as half of a flat grinding stone of basalt.

Laboratory Counts

Pottery

Even though this was the largest single excavated room in Block C, the pottery assemblage was of moderate size (879 sherds, 4.4 percent of the room block total), with 19.7 percent classified as utility/culinary and 20.0 percent as unidentified/undecorated. All six glazeware types were represented, a total of 45.8 percent. Glaze I was most common, at 35.3 percent of the glaze wares, followed by Glaze II at 26.4 percent, and the other glazes in descending order. The named glaze polychromes made up the rest of the room assemblage, at 14.6 percent. An unusually large number of those sherds—55—were identified as Pottery Mound Polychrome.

Faunal Remains

Room C-27 had by far the largest assemblage of unworked bone in Room Block C, with more than 1,575 bones and bone fragments (more than 29 percent of the room block total). This assemblage was twice the size of the next largest, from Room C-10. Three-fourths were identified as jackrabbit, and 16 percent as cottontail. The skeletons of at least five other rabbits (genus not identified) were also present, but the bones were not counted. Forty-one bones were

from deer, 52 were from dogs or other canids, 13 were from other mammals, and 48 were turkey remains, including eggshells.

Room C-28 (Notebook 2003.37.17)

Room C-28 was near the center of the north-south “ladder” of rooms referred to here as the west section, south of Room C-11/12 and north of Room C-24. Notes in red pencil in the notebook indicate that at some point it was to be called Room C-12 (with C-11/12 renumbered as C-11?), and it is designated C-12A on the field map. However, since the student used C-28 throughout the notebook, that numbering is used here.

At the surface, the dimensions of Room C-28 were north, 129 inches (328 cm); east, 74 inches (188 cm); south, 133 1/2 inches (339 cm); and west, 82 inches (208 cm) (Figure 2.132). The thickness of the walls ranged from 11 inches (28 cm) on the north side to 14 inches (36 cm) on the south side.

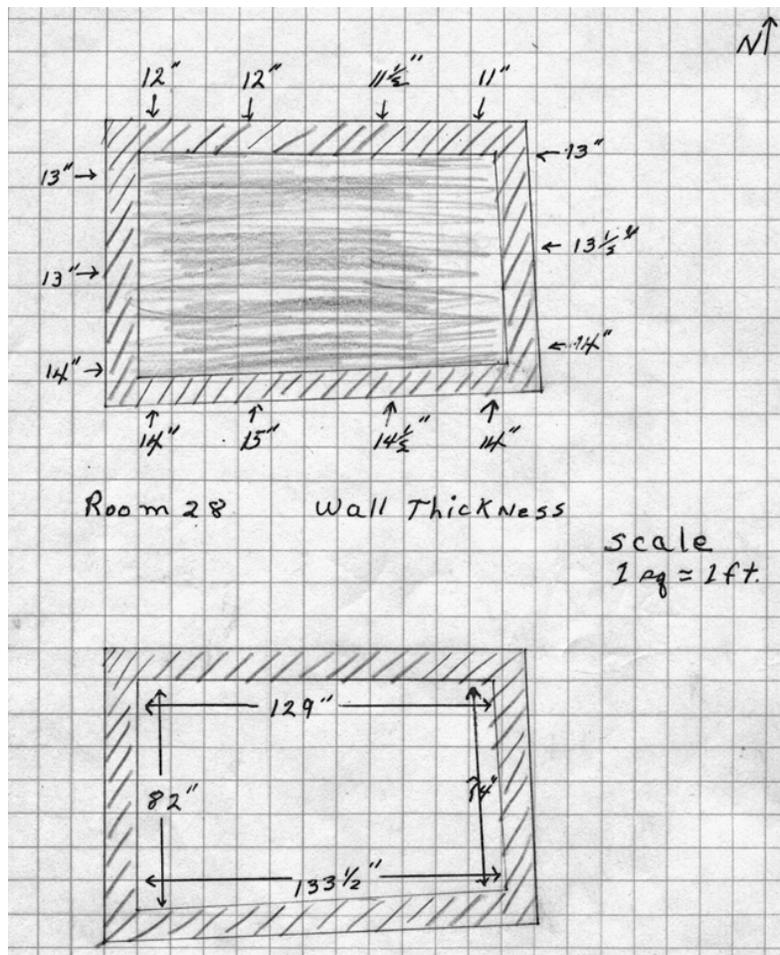


Figure 2.132. Room C-28, wall dimensions.

Excavation

From the surface down to 4 inches (10 cm) the fill was sandy, with sherds but no bones or other artifacts. Between 4 and 16 inches (10 to 40 cm), bones, ground stone, and a projectile point were present. Some of these artifacts were on the floor, which was exposed at a depth of 16 inches (40 cm) (Figure 2.133). The room dimensions recorded at this depth were north, 123 3/4 inches (314 cm); east, 74 inches (188 cm); south, 133 1/2 inches (339 cm); and west, 81 inches (206 cm) (69.6 ft²; 6.3 m²). The depth of the floor was irregular, ranging from 7 to 16 inches (18 to 40 cm) deep, with no consistent slope in any direction. The fill immediately above the floor surface was a packed, somewhat soft adobe. The floor surface was not described.

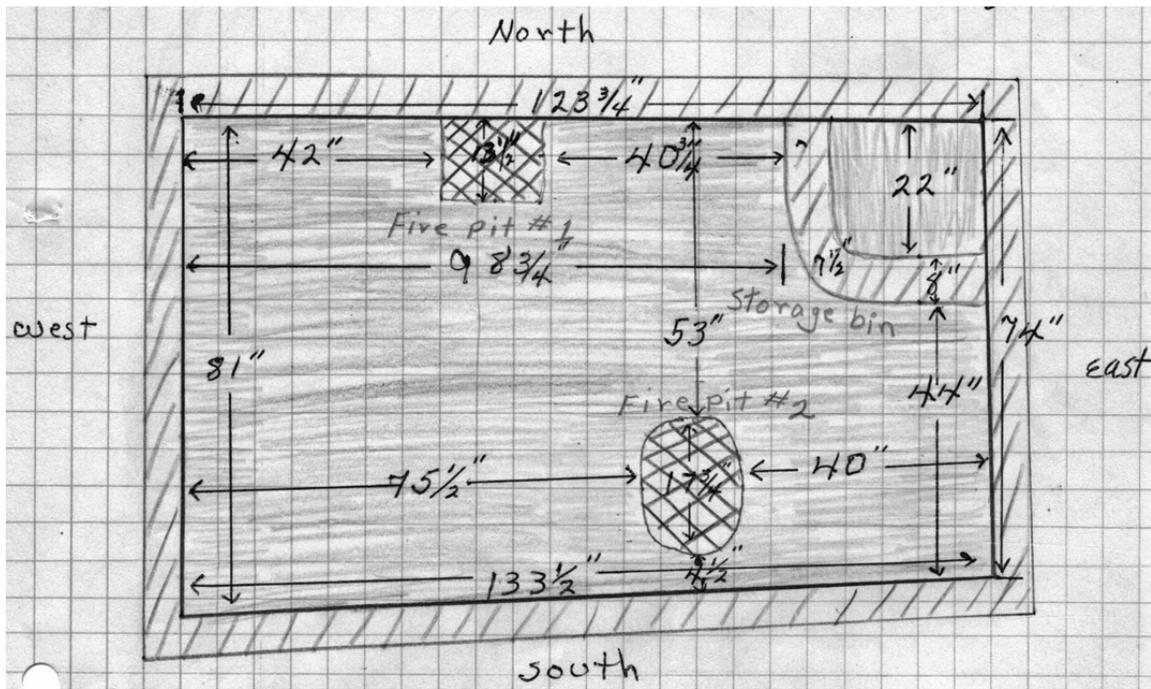


Figure 2.133. Room C-28, floor and floor features.

Three features were associated with this floor: a storage bin in the northeast corner; a fire pit (Fire Pit 1) against the north wall halfway between the storage bin and the northwest corner; and a second fire pit (Fire Pit 2) next to the south wall in the southeast quadrant of the room.

The storage bin was formed by a 7 1/2 to 8 inch (19 to 20 cm) thick adobe wall that enclosed a 22 inch (north-south) by 18 inch (east-west) (56 by 46 cm) space in the northeast corner of the room. The bin floor was 6 inches (15 cm) higher than the room floor. The student did not mention finding artifacts within the bin.

Fire Pit 1 had been sealed when the floor surface was created. It was built against the north wall, 42 inches (107 cm) from the west wall of the room and 40 3/4 inches (104 cm) from the west side of the storage pit. The fire pit was rectangular and was 16 inches long at the north wall, 13

1/2 inches wide, and 3 3/4 inches deep (40 by 34 by 9.5 cm). No other details of its construction were recorded. The pit fill included a number of bones.

Fire Pit 2 was 4 1/2 inches (11 cm) from the south wall, 75 1/2 inches (192 cm) from the west wall, and 40 inches (102 cm) from the east wall. It was elliptical, with the long axis north-south, and measured 17 3/4 by 15 1/2 inches (45 by 39 cm). The pit was 5 1/2 inches (14 cm) deep, with a floor consisting of two manos and a number of pieces of sandstone. The manos measured 7 1/4 by 4 3/4 by 1 inch (18 by 12 by 2.5 cm) and 9 3/4 by 4 3/4 by 1 1/2 inches (25 by 12 by 4 cm). Removal of the manos revealed a second pit floor, 6 inches (15 cm) below the first.

Excavation beneath the floor revealed a second room. The sandy fill contained burned adobe and charcoal “scattered through the room like chocolate drops in a cookie.” Immediately below the floor, ashes and charcoal were plentiful near the storage bin. At 2 to 4 feet (0.6 to 1.2 m) below the floor, the fill contained large chunks of adobe, especially in the southwest and southeast corners. Artifacts were sparse, consisting mostly of sherds (smudged, Glazes I through IV) and bones. One ornament and one piece of ground stone were found.

On the east wall, removal of a 3 to 4 inch (7.5 to 10 cm) layer of adobe exposed an earlier wall with a row of five viga holes centered just beneath the floor (Figure 2.134). All five were 3 inches (7.5 cm) in diameter. Three holes were in a group that began 6 inches (15 cm) from the south wall and were spaced 6 inches (15 cm) apart. The fourth hole was 22 inches (56 cm) farther to the north and 6 inches (15 cm) south of the fifth hole. All five holes were 8 inches (20 cm) from the top of the east wall.

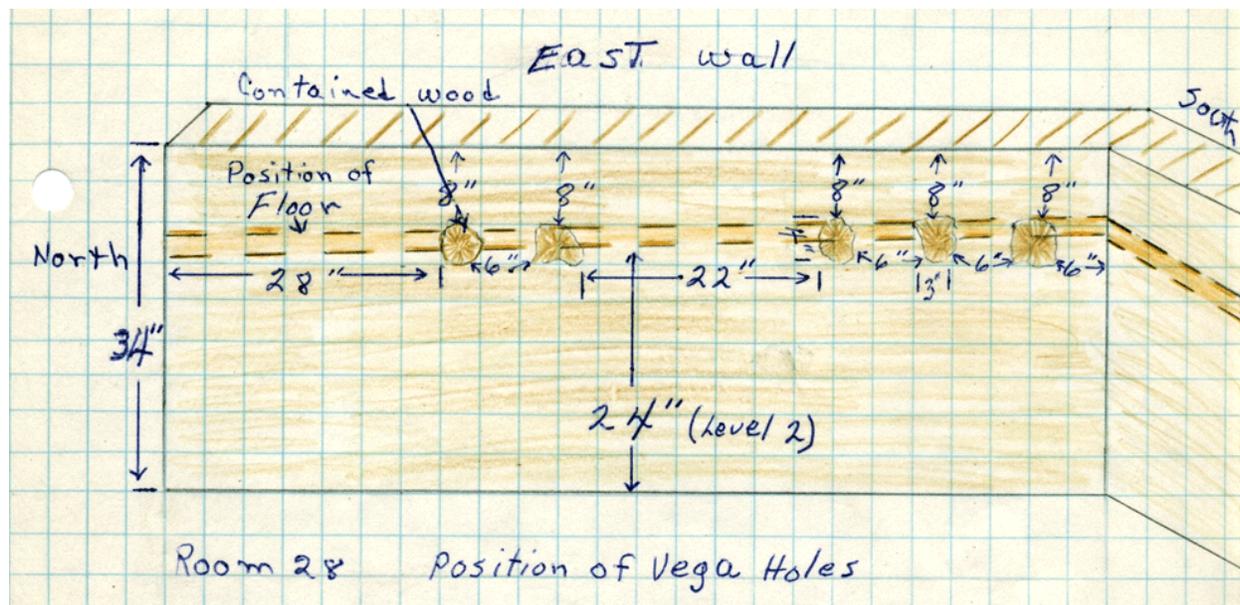


Figure 2.134. Room C-28, viga holes in east wall.

With the removal of the top layer of the east wall, the room was longer from east to west at this level than in the upper levels. Wall measurements at this depth were: north, 132 inches (335 cm); east, 74 inches (188 cm); south, 138 inches (351 cm); and west, 82 inches (208 cm) (73.1 ft²; 7.0 m²).

The storage bin associated with the floor appeared to continue down to at least 2 feet (0.6 m) below the floor, though the walls were indefinite. It was not mentioned again, or shown on the illustrations of this portion of the room.

Doorways were exposed in the north and south walls at 38 inches (97 cm) and 32 inches (81 cm) below the wall tops (Figure 2.135). The doorway in the north wall opened into Room C-11/12 to the north, and was 31 inches high, 20 inches wide, and 14 inches deep (79 by 51 by 36 cm). It was near the center of the wall, 61 inches (155 cm) from the west wall and 47 inches (119 cm) from the east wall. The doorway in the south wall opened into an unexcavated room to the south. This opening was 34 inches high, 17 inches wide, and 14 inches deep (86 by 43 by 36 cm). It was also 61 inches (155 cm) from the west wall, and was 56 inches (142 cm) from the east wall.

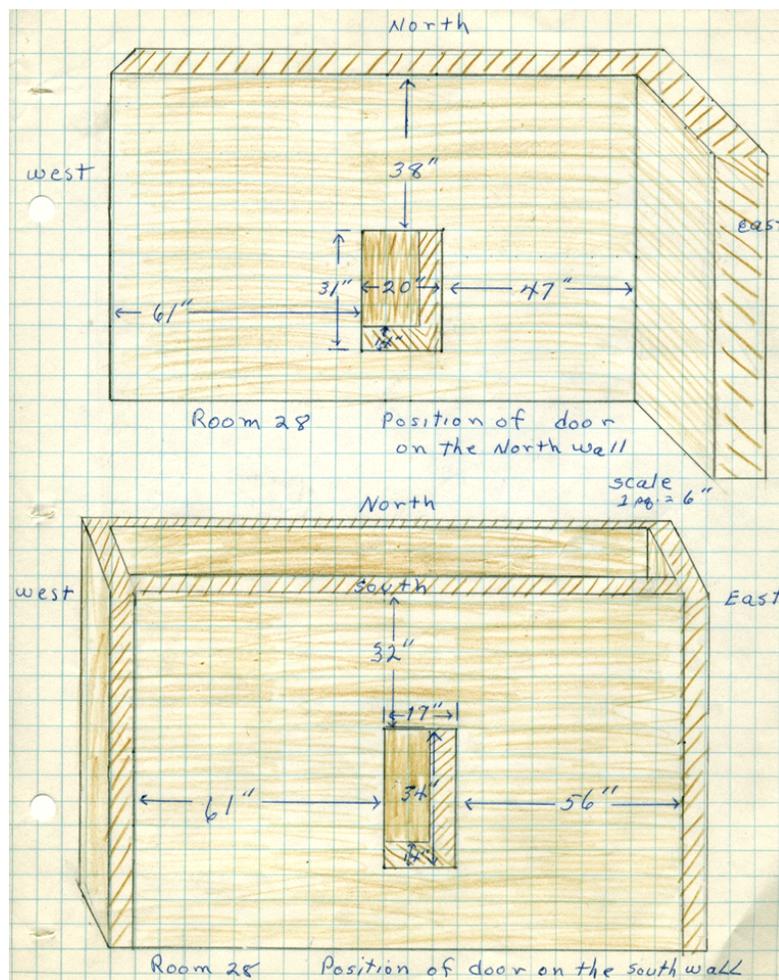


Figure 2.135. Room C-28, doorways.

In Room C-11/12 to the north, a second floor was found 5 feet (1.5 m) below the first (7 feet [2.1 m] below the surface). Excavation of Room C-28 ended 6 feet (1.8 m) below the surface, and the student apparently just missed the floor associated with the lower room. He does not mention a second floor in the text, or show one in Figure 2.135 or on an east-west profile of the room and its fill (Figure 2.136).

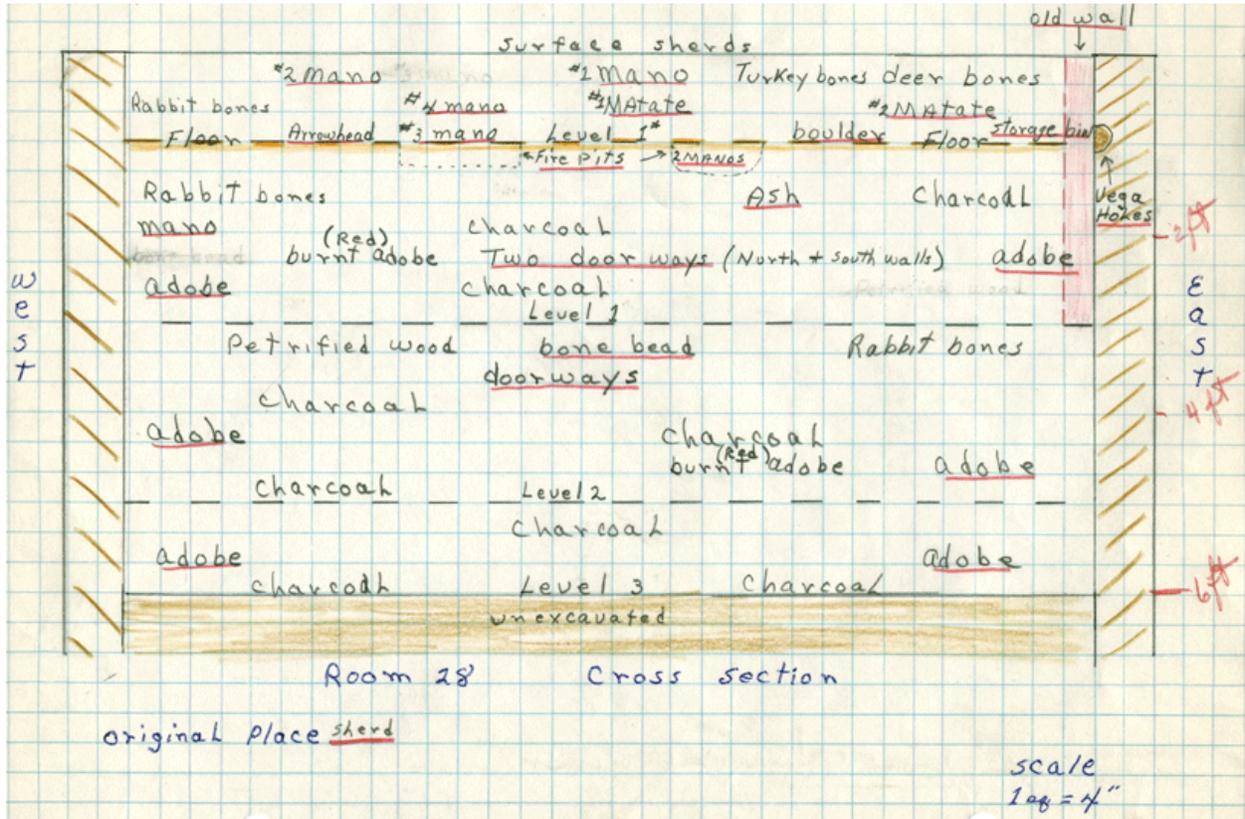


Figure 2.136. Room C-28, profile.

Artifacts

From the Field Notes

Eight of the 10 artifacts described were ground stone, one was bone, and one was a chalcedony arrow point.

Four inches (10 cm) below the surface, a two-hand mano of “lava” was found against the north wall, a metate fragment was found in the southwest quadrant of the room, and a complete metate was found in the southeast quadrant of the room. The mano measured 10 by 4 by 1 1/2 inches (25 by 10 by 4 cm), the metate fragment 10 1/2 by 8 1/2 by 2 inches (27 by 22 by 5 cm), and the complete metate 13 1/4 by 9 by 4 inches (34 by 23 by 10 cm).

Four additional ground stone implements and an arrow point were found on or just above the floor. Two of the ground stone items were mano fragments, one found near the center of the north half of the room and the other found in the south half of the room. A complete unused mano, 10 1/2 by 5 1/2 by 3/4 inch (27 by 14 by 2 cm), was found near the center of the north wall. Near the center of the south wall a possible hammerstone or axe was found, measuring 5 1/2 by 3 1/2 by 2 1/2 inches (14 by 9 by 6.5 cm).

The side-notched chalcedony arrow point was found near the north wall. It was 1 inch (2.5 cm) long and 1/2 inch (1.25 cm) wide.

Other than sherds, only two artifacts were found in the lower room. One was a tubular bone bead, found between 1 and 2 feet (0.3 to 0.6 m) below the floor. It was 5/8 inch (1.5 cm) long, 1/2 inch (1.25 cm) in outer diameter, and 3/8 inch (1 cm) in inner diameter.

The second artifact recorded at this depth was a complete two-hand mano found in the southwest corner of the room about 4 feet (1.2 m) below the floor (63 inches [160 cm] below the surface). This grinding tool was 11 1/2 inches long, 6 inches wide, and 3 1/2 inches thick (29 by 15 by 9 cm).

Laboratory Counts

Pottery

The assemblage of 373 sherds (1.9 percent of the room block total) from Room C-28 was one of the smaller room collections. Utility/culinary ware (27.9 percent) and unidentified/undecorated sherds (45.8 percent) dominated the assemblage. Only 24.6 percent were glaze wares (I–IV), none of them named polychromes. The only other sherds collected were Acoma-Zuni and Socorro Black-on-white, three of each.

Faunal Remains

The faunal assemblage was one of the smallest, at 39 elements (0.7 percent of the room block total). Thirty-one specimens were unidentified rabbit. Four were deer, two were turkey, and two were from other birds.