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CONTRIBUTIONS TO MESA VERDE ARCHAEOLOGY: II
SITE 875, MESA VERDE NATIONAL PARK, COLORADO

BY

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BOULDER, COLORADO, NOVEMBER, 1965

PREFACE

This report is the second in a series describing the results of an archaeological program accomplished by the Department of Anthropology of the University of Colorado in Mesa Verde National Park during the summers of 1953, 1954, 1955, and 1956. Three sites—499, 875, and 866—were excavated during the four field seasons. The sites are identified by the numbers assigned them by archaeological surveys conducted by the National Park Service and Gila Pueblo.

The report on Site 499 has been published (Lister, 1964). The preface of that report points out that our archaeological program in Mesa Verde National Park was conducted by students and staffs of four University of Colorado Field Sessions in Archaeological Research.

This report is concerned with Site 875 which was tested in 1954, and excavated in 1955 and 1956. Students, directed by staff members of the field sessions, excavated the site and also participated in the cleaning, preservation, cataloguing, and field analyses of specimens. At the conclusion of the field work, most specimens and all notes and photographs were brought to the archaeological laboratory of the University of Colorado where they have been subjected to additional study necessary to the preparation of this report.

Site 866, the third site cleared in this program will be reported upon shortly. That publication also will contain summary and comparative statements about all three sites investigated by personnel of the field sessions.

Glen Cole, Clifford Merithew, and Earle Meyer assisted the writer in directing the field session in 1955. The following students were enrolled: Tom Bachert, Hurd Baruch, Shirley Gorenstein, John Greenway, Richard Howard, Robert Hunt, Barbara Kerstein, Paul Lundy, Naomi Maximon, Nancy Ogren, Nancy Shaw, and Frank Swancara.

Galen Baker was field assistant in 1956, and the following students participated in the research during that season: Richard Ambler, Gordon Bryan, Wayne Caner, Susan Colby, Nancy Easley, Kay Ettla, John Fiestel, Gillian Forrest, Marilyn Halverson, Edythe Nicoletti, Eva Nobel, and John Schaefer.

George A. King, an architect and former student in the Department of Anthropology, prepared the plates reconstructing the development of the two villages at the site. Galen Baker and Eva Nobel restored most of the pottery vessels. Elaine Anderson of the University of Colorado Museum has identified the animal bones.

Classification and analysis of the potsherds and complete and partial vessels from the site have been accomplished by Florence C. Lister. Thomas P. Harlan of the Laboratory of Tree-Ring Research, University of Arizona, examined the tree-ring specimens and provided the dates.

To the field assistants and students named above I am very appreciative for a most careful and painstaking job of excavation. To the others, whose specialized talents have contributed to this report, I extend my sincere thanks.

We also are grateful for the assistance and many courtesies extended us by Superintendent Oscar W. Carlson and Park Archeologist Don Watson during our work in the Mesa Verde. Archeologist James A. Lancaster assisted us throughout our excavations and was particularly helpful in unravelling the complexities of kiva remodelings and superimposed structures.

Permission to conduct excavations in Mesa Verde National Park was granted by the Department of the Interior through the offices of Jesse L. Nusbaum, Department Consulting Archeologist.

ROBERT H. LISTER
Boulder, Colorado
March, 1965

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I. INTRODUCTION AND SUMMARY

This report will describe the archaeology of Site 875, Mesa Verde National Park, Colorado and like the recent publication concerning Site 499 (Lister, 1964) will not consider environmental, historical, or broad cultural aspects of the Mesa Verde such as have been presented by J. O. Brew (1946: 15-31), Deric O'Bryan (1950: 5-7, 15-18), Don Watson in Lancaster et al (1954: 1-6), Erik Reed (1958: 6-10), Joyce Herold (1961: 5-44) and Arthur Rohn (1963: 441-455).

Site 875 is one of numerous village ruins of Pueblo II and Pueblo III age located at the northern end of Chapin Mesa at an elevation of about 7,700 feet. The site lies just west of, and across the Park Entrance—Park Headquarters highway from, the Mummy Lake or Far View group of ruins. Vegetation in the vicinity of the site is typical of the mesa tops in the area, featuring an association of pinyon pine and juniper. Sagebrush, other smaller bushes and grasses covered the mound marking the ruin prior to excavation.

The site was first tested to determine whether or not it was a Great Kiva, since its circular mound with a deep central depression had caused it to be referred to popularly as the "Great Kiva" site. However, it had been noted by the surveyors that a trash heap was associated with the site which is not characteristic of isolated Great Kivas. A test trench through the depression in the center of the ruin soon revealed that it was not a Great Kiva but an ordinary pueblo containing a normal-sized kiva surrounded by masonry-walled rooms.

The decision to continue the excavation of the site was made when it was revealed that the state of preservation of the architectural features was fairly good and that it promised to provide information not uncovered at either of the nearby sites, 499 or 866. Furthermore the National Park Service was desirous of excavating additional sites in the Far View area so as to present a better picture of the prehistory of that section of the park to visitors.

Throughout the excavations certain procedures were followed to prepare the site for display. Dirt and debris not only were removed from the rooms and kivas but also from a considerable distance around the entire site so that all remaining walls stand well above the surrounding terrain. In only one instance were walls of the second village removed in order to excavate

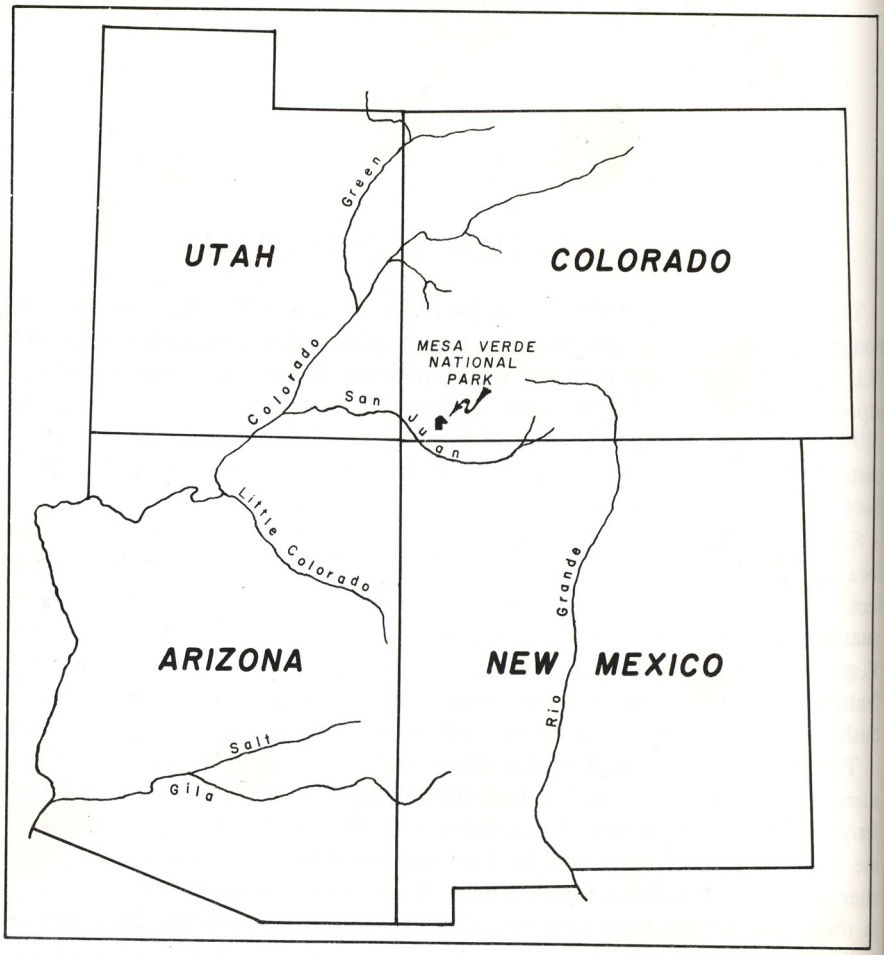


FIGURE 1. Location of Mesa Verde National Park in the Southwestern United States.

features of the first village which lie in part beneath them. This was necessary in order to excavate Kiva B; however, once the kiva was cleared the walls that had been constructed over the kiva were replaced and supported upon steel beams. Thus it is now possible to view Kiva B as well as the rooms built over it. Walls in need of repair were stabilized by Al Lancaster and his crew shortly after they were excavated. Site 875 and Site 499, also cleared by the University of Colorado, have not as yet been incorporated into the interpretative program of the park but sections of the sites subject to destruction by rain and snow have been protected by temporary shed roofs until more permanent forms of protection can be afforded them.

The details of our excavations and the results of the analyses of the materials and data recovered during digging and laboratory study comprise the bulk of this report. These findings may be summarized as follows:

The site consists of two single-storied villages, or pueblos, built in part over one another. The first village, of Pueblo II age, had walls of masonry a single stone in thickness. It originally consisted of ten surface rooms built in a double-rowed unit. South of the rooms, and approximately parallel to them, there was a line of three subterranean kivas. Two of these were excavated, the third—the one on the west—was proven to exist by a test trench which exposed portions of its walls, banquette, and floor. All of these kivas probably were unlined and had shallow southern recesses as was the case in Kiva B which had been fashioned by remodeling an earlier pit structure. Perhaps this was true of the others as well.

Before the village reached its final form seven rooms were added to the original unit bringing its ultimate size to 17 rooms. Five of these rooms were built along the south side of the initial structure making it three rooms wide for most of its length. Additionally, two contiguous rooms were constructed at right angle to the east end of the tri-rowed unit resulting in an L-shaped structure. These rooms extended over the top of Kiva B necessitating its abandonment and filling before the rooms could be built. That action was fortunate for us because the packing of dirt in the kiva pit immediately following, or concurrent with, its abandonment preserved its unlined walls, floor, banquette, and even the designs painted on the walls in a fashion that does not occur when such a structure falls into ruins and is slowly filled with village debris and natural deposits. Before the pueblo ran its course it is not unlikely that Kiva A, the middle of the three, became the sole ceremonial chamber for the site and its walls and southern recess may have been lined at least in part with stone masonry.

Trash from the first village was deposited on the sloping ground to the south of the pueblo and the village dead were interred in the refuse mound.

After a period of occupancy of about 50 years the village was deserted and appears to have fallen into partial ruin rather quickly. This process may have been aided by inhabitants of nearby villages who removed beams and some of the shaped building stones from the walls of the abandoned site and incorporated them into their buildings. A few years later, likely within 10 to 25 years, the site was chosen as the location for another village.

For some reason, perhaps to conserve cleared lands in the vicinity for farming purposes, the second village was built in part over the ruins of the previous unit and extended south over the refuse mound which accumulated during the initial occupation. Before construction of the second pueblo could proceed, the area selected for it had to be levelled by completing the filling of the ruins of the southern-most and eastern extension of rooms of the first pueblo, by smoothing over the trash mound, and by building an artificial

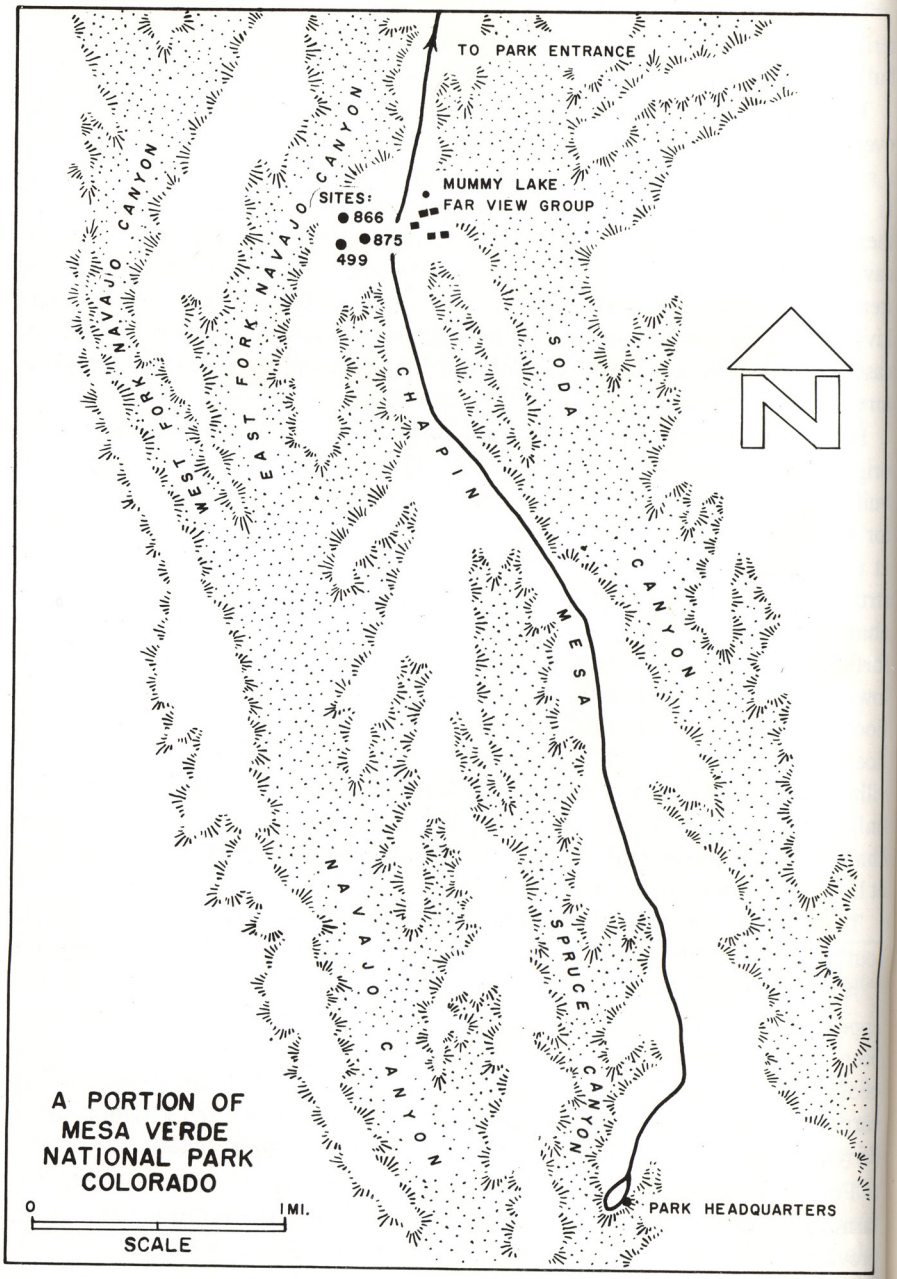

TO PARK ENTRANCE
MUMMY LAKE
FAR VIEW GROUP
SITES:
866
875
499
NAVAJO CANYON
WEST FORK NAVAJO CANYON
EAST FORK NAVAJO CANYON
CHAPIN MESA
SODA CANYON
SPRUCE CANYON
N
A PORTION OF
MESA VERDE
NATIONAL PARK
COLORADO
0
1 MI.
SCALE
PARK HEADQUARTERS

FIGURE 2

earth platform—retained by a stone wall—upon the sloping ground south of the refuse deposit. On the south of the curved retaining wall a set of stone steps leading to the top of the platform was incorporated into it. During these operations a number of burials and accompanying mortuary offerings of the dead of the first village were encountered. These were gathered up and reinterred in some of the partially open room remains of the first village not covered by the second village.

By the time the second village was built construction techniques had advanced to the stage where room walls were fashioned of stones carefully shaped into rectangular blocks by grinding and pecking. They were laid up for the most part in courses two stones in thickness, causing walls of the later village to be double the thickness of those of the earlier pueblo. This architectural technique, plus other factors to be listed, lead us to place the existence of the second village in late Pueblo II and early Pueblo III times.

The first stage of the second village consisted of a square-cornered U-shaped unit of nine rooms. It opened to the south and was built around the central kiva, Kiva A, of the three belonging to the first village. The kiva was remodeled by lining or relining it with stone masonry, enlarging the southern recess, and reroofing it to conform to the fashion of ceremonial structures of the time. The pueblo occupied the dirt platform especially prepared for it over the southern part of the original village and its refuse heap. Northeast of the platform a shallow circular pit was dug and lined with stones. Its purpose has not been determined.

Subsequently the community was enlarged by first increasing the size of the basal platform through the squaring of the corners of its southern curved wall and then adding six more rooms to the original building. The additional rooms, placed across the open end of the original U-shaped structure, resulted in a rectangular pueblo with an enclosed courtyard or plaza access to which was gained through a narrow entrance way on the south. The steps of the first platform were included in the expanded retaining wall. Kiva A may have been remodeled again at this time for evidence of three alterations in its walls and southern recess were apparent during excavation. Refuse from the second village was strewn upon the sloping terrain south of the retaining wall. Near the pueblo it overlapped and became mixed with trash from the first village, farther away the deposit resulted almost entirely from the second occupation. Like the first village, the second community is believed to have been occupied for about 50 years.

Only one complete human burial and several isolated fragments of human skeletons were recovered from the refuse deposit. This is a much smaller number than should be expected from a site the size of 875. Undoubtedly most burials associated with the first village lie beneath the second pueblo. Some were uncovered and reburied when the ground was being levelled for the second village, as has been mentioned above. Disturbed areas in the later

trash mound, which hampered and limited our investigation of it, resulted from early day unauthorized digging for specimens which had been placed with the dead. Presumably those excavations encountered burials.

Estimating the time of occupancy of the two villages at Site 875 is based primarily upon dates assigned the pottery complexes recovered from them; however, architectural features and artifact types substantiate the ceramic dating. Only one dependable tree-ring date, A.D. 1047, was obtained from a charred roof beam from the fill of Kiva A. Presumably it dates the final remodeling of the kiva and neatly fits into our estimated chronology. We would judge the first village to have been in existence from about A.D. 950 to 1000. Following a 10 to 25 year period of abandonment, the second village was built on the site and continued to thrive until about A.D. 1075. The number of inhabitants of each village probably ranged from about 30 to 40 individuals in their initial stages to approximately 60 to 70 at periods of maximum development.

Analysis of the almost 45,000 potsherds and the 39 whole or restorable vessels from Site 875 by Florence C. Lister demonstrates that Mancos Black-on-white and Mancos Corrugated were the most frequent, and apparently the most popular, types of pottery throughout the history of both villages. However, Cortez Black-on-white was a companion ware to Mancos Black-on-white during the initial occupancy, while McElmo Black-on-white served in that capacity during the final occupation. These pottery complexes would place the initial village in Pueblo II times, the later one in a transitional period between Pueblo II and Pueblo III.

Stone and bone artifacts from Site 875 also are characteristic of the Mesa Verde during the periods indicated. The predominance of ground stone artifacts, particularly milling implements, over chipped stone tools and a scarcity of ornaments repeats a frequently observed feature of the Mesa Verde during the time under consideration. Bone piercing and scraping tools as well as scraps of bone from food animals reveal the kinds of game hunted. Deer and turkey were the preferred animals. Farming featured the cultivation of corn, beans, and squash.

II. EXCAVATION OF THE REFUSE DEPOSIT

Excavation of the two villages which comprise Site 875 revealed that refuse from the first village was strewn south of the rooms and kivas of that pueblo, and that the later village was built in part over the first trash deposit and debris from that settlement was placed farther to the south downhill from the second structure.

Trash and occupational debris from the first village was found beneath the walls and floors and below the surface of the plaza of the second village. The refuse from the second pueblo, which contained some debris from the first village particularly at its northern extremity, formed a low mound south of the later habitation. A large portion of this later trash deposit was carefully excavated.

When the area to be excavated was cleared of sage, yucca, other brush, and heavy clumps of grass, it was apparent that the mound had been dug into in several places, especially on the north, by persons seeking pottery and other artifacts associated with burials. Therefore the southern part of the deposit was chosen for extensive excavation and a trench only six feet wide, located to avoid the areas previously disturbed, was dug through the northern part of the mound closest to the walls of the second village.

To establish controls for the excavation of the trash mound, a grid system which divided the area into squares six feet on a side was laid out. A base line was surveyed through the midden from north to south and parallel lines at six foot intervals were located. The base line was designated 0 (zero); those lines to the left of the zero line were identified as L (left) 1, L2, etc., and those to the right, R (right) 1, R2, etc. Another set of lines, at right angles to the first and also at six foot intervals, was surveyed dividing the area into grids six feet square. They were assigned letters, A, B, etc. from south to north. Stakes were placed at the corners of the squares and each square was identified by the lines which intersected at the lower left hand corner as one faced north, AL2, AL1, A0, AR1, etc. (See Figure 3).

Each square was excavated as a unit down to the sterile red clay subsoil. The trash from the three rows of squares farthest from the pueblo, A, B, and C, was removed in a single level since the refuse proved to be less than 12 inches deep. The deposit in rows D, E, and F; however, averaged 24 inches in

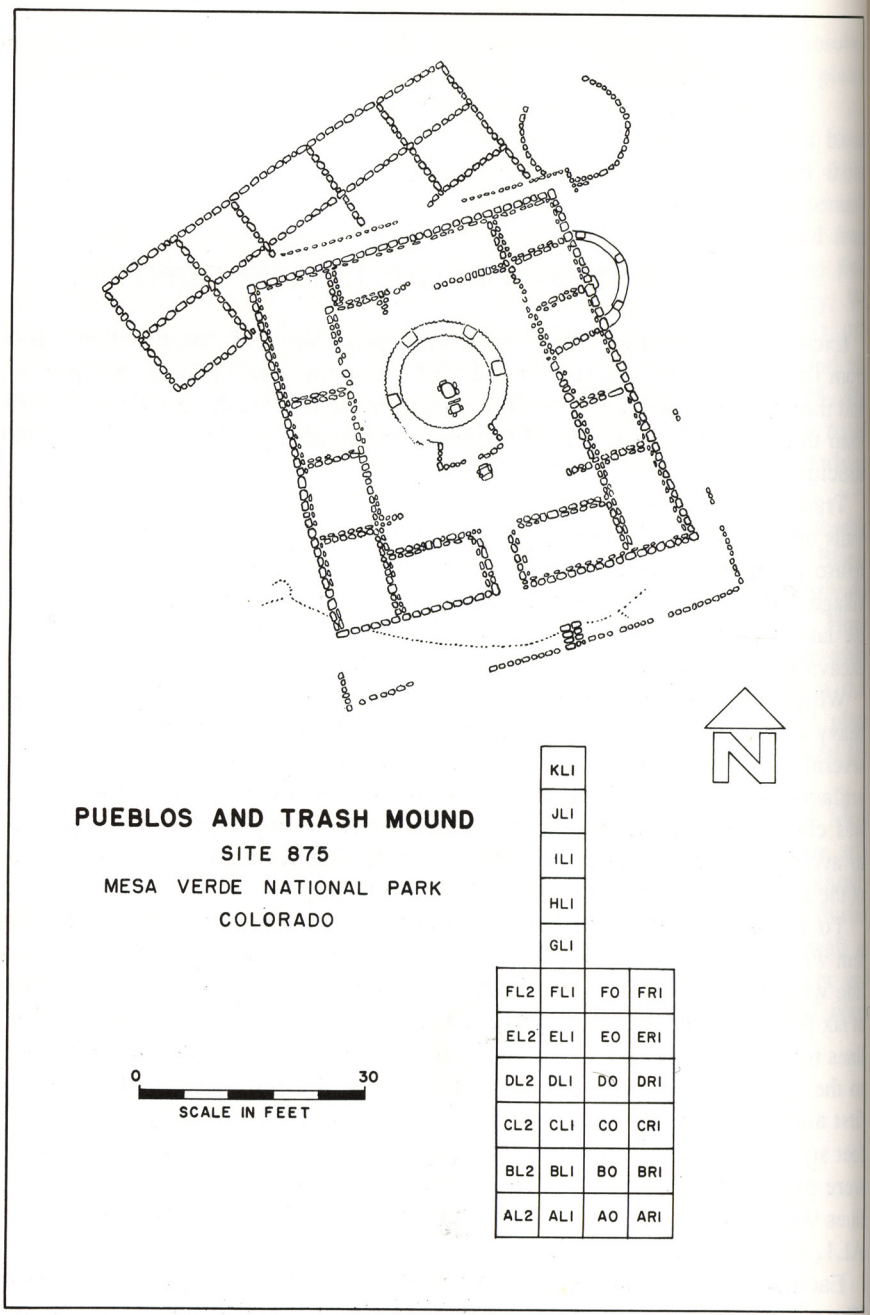

PUEBLOS AND TRASH MOUND
SITE 875
MESA VERDE NATIONAL PARK
COLORADO
0
30
SCALE IN FEET
N
KLI
JLI
ILI
HLI
GLI
FL2 FLI FO FRI
EL2 ELI EO ERI
DL2 DLI DO DRI
CL2 CLI CO CRI
BL2 BLI BO BRI
AL2 ALI AO ARI

FIGURE 3

depth and was taken out in two levels. Level 1 consisted of the upper 12 inches of dirt; Level 2, from 12 inches to the sterile clay. Only a single line of squares, GL1 to KL1, were excavated in the northern part of the midden in order to avoid the areas disturbed by earlier diggers. Two of these five squares, GL1 and IL1, were cleared in two levels, the others were dug as single units. A total of 29 squares of the refuse mound were excavated. Twenty-four of these opened a rectangular area 24 feet by 36 feet at the south end of the deposit; the northern extension of five squares uncovered an area 6 feet by 30 feet.

A large assortment of stone artifacts, the majority of which are grinding implements, and some bone implements were collected from the trash mound. It also yielded almost 22,000 potsherds, about one-half of the total recovered from the site. Only one human burial and fragments of three crania, one femur, one tibia, and two pelves were encountered. The artifacts, sherds, and human remains are described in subsequent sections of the report.

It is quite likely that the rather extensive unauthorized digging in the deeper parts of the refuse deposit exposed a number of burials. One would expect such an extensive midden, and one which was associated with a site as large as 875, to have contained more than the single burial encountered by our investigations.

Conditions for preservation in most sections we excavated were poor as a consequence of the shallowness of the deposits.

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III. EXCAVATION OF THE PUEBLOS

Site 875 was referred to for years by the staff of Mesa Verde National Park and by archaeologists who had conducted investigations in the park as the "Great Kiva" site. Before excavation it did resemble the type of ruin that might result from the destruction of a Great Kiva. It was a circular mound of dark, ash impregnated soil with a deep central depression and was covered by a heavy stand of sagebrush and a few juniper and pinyon pine trees. A profusion of rectangular sandstone blocks and other occupational debris including potsherds, flakes of stone, and fragments of grinding implements were scattered over its surface.

In 1954, while nearby Site 866 was being excavated, a small crew was given the task of extending a test trench across the depression in the center of the mound to determine whether the structure was in fact a Great Kiva. The trench quickly revealed that the sunken area marked the location of a normal sized kiva and it became obvious that the surrounding mound of debris represented the remains of a surface pueblo constructed around the kiva.

The field seasons of 1955 and 1956 were devoted to the excavation of the site. In 1955 part of the trash mound and the village we now know to be the later or second village at the site were excavated. Toward the close of that season, when that area along the north wall was cleared and test pits were dug beneath the floors of rooms, the existence of the first village was discovered. It was cleared in 1956, as was an additional section of the trash mound.

The pueblos were excavated by locating the walls of rooms, by outlining them on the interior, and by removing the fill from them in horizontal layers. Debris from rooms containing shallow deposits was treated as a single unit; that from deeper rooms was removed in two or three levels. Exploratory pits were dug below floors of all rooms. The outer faces of all walls and areas adjacent to those walls were cleared in order to be certain that all structures of the pueblos had been located. The walls of those rooms of the first village which underlie the second village were traced by trenching beneath the floors of the later rooms. Kivas were excavated stratigraphically in three levels.

Nine test trenches, each of which penetrated into the sterile clay subsoil, were dug around the site. These were instrumental in locating Kiva B and the kiva on the west side of the site which was only partially excavated, and the two retaining walls which surround the second village.



PLATE 1. Site 875, refuse area before excavation, looking south.

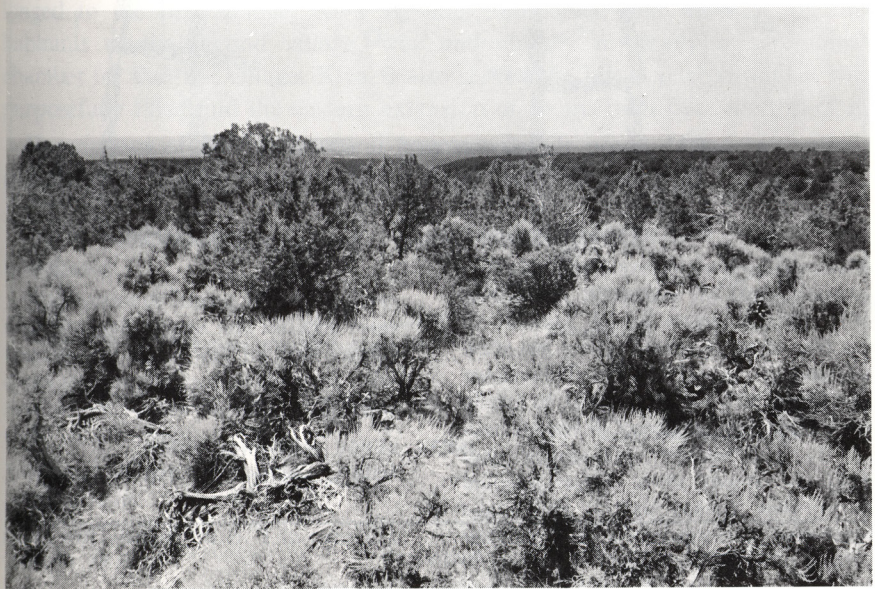


PLATE 2. Site 875 before excavation, looking south.

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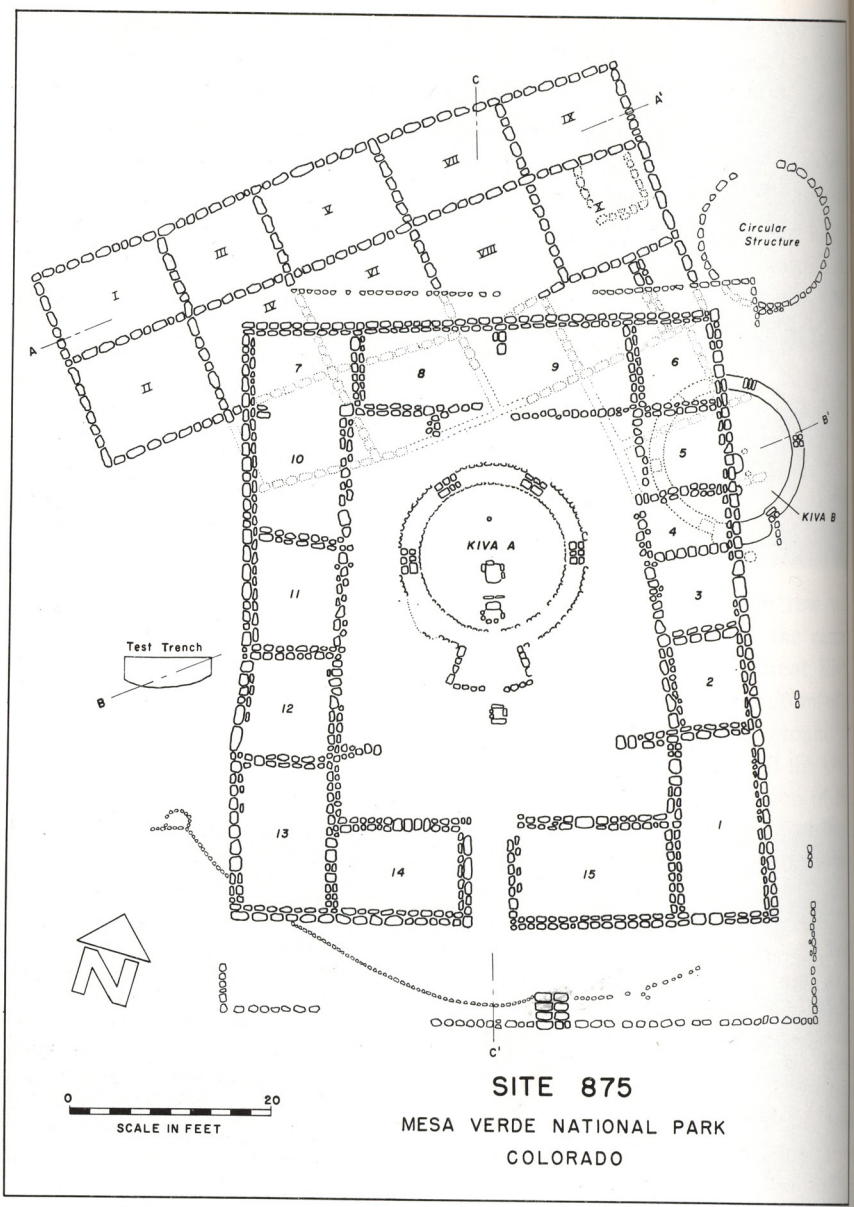

C
A'
A
B'
B
C'
I
II
III
IV
V
VI
VII
VIII
IX
X
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
Circular Structure
KIVA A
KIVA B
Test Trench
0
20
SCALE IN FEET
SITE 875
MESA VERDE NATIONAL PARK
COLORADO

FIGURE 4

Artifacts from the site were catalogued in the field and taken to the archaeological laboratory of the University of Colorado where they have been cleaned, repaired and restored when necessary, and subjected to analysis.

Rooms of the first village are identified by Roman numerals in order to distinguish them from units of the second village, which are assigned Arabic numbers. Kivas are designated by letter.

Descriptions of the architectural remains, and the observations made during their excavation, will follow a chronological order. That is, the first village and its associated features will be discussed initially, then the second village and its related elements will be considered.

THE FIRST PUEBLO

The first pueblo at Site 875 contained 17 rooms at its greatest stage of development. Fifteen of the rooms are arranged in three contiguous rows oriented in northeast-southwest direction. At the east end of the room block, two rooms extend southeast at a right angle to the main part of the structure.

Three kivas, which lie in a line parallel to and south of the rooms, probably were employed by occupants of the village. The westernmost of these has been identified only by a trench—Test Trench F—but it almost certainly belonged to the first village. Kiva A, later remodeled and used by the inhabitants of the second village, was undoubtedly originally a ceremonial chamber for the first village. Kiva B also served the initial pueblo until it was purposefully filled and the eastern extension of rooms built over the top of it.

Descriptions of the architectural features, details noted during excavation, and a record of specimens recovered from each feature follow.

ROOM I

Dimensions

The practice of listing inside measurements for wall lengths and distance from floor level to top of wall for wall heights causes the dimensions of some walls common to two rooms to differ from one room to the other.

North wall—length, 10 ft. 2 in.; greatest height, 10 in.

South wall—length, 10 ft. 1 in.; greatest height, 18 in.

East wall—length, 6 ft. 11 in.; greatest height, 12 in.

West wall—length, 7 ft. 2 in.; greatest height, 5 in.

Average thickness of walls—8 in.

Architectural Details

Walls: The masonry walls of the rooms of the first village are the type commonly referred to as single coursed. The walls are a single stone in width and are constructed of courses of rectangular blocks of sandstone, many of which had been shaped by knocking large chips from their edges. This causes most of the building stones to be thinner on their edges than at their centers, resulting in wide joints between courses on both faces of the walls. Thick layers of mud mortar strengthened by the addition of small stone spalls occur between the courses of rock. The faces of the walls exhibit almost as much mud and stone spalls as they do coursed masonry. In most cases walls were built upon a foundation

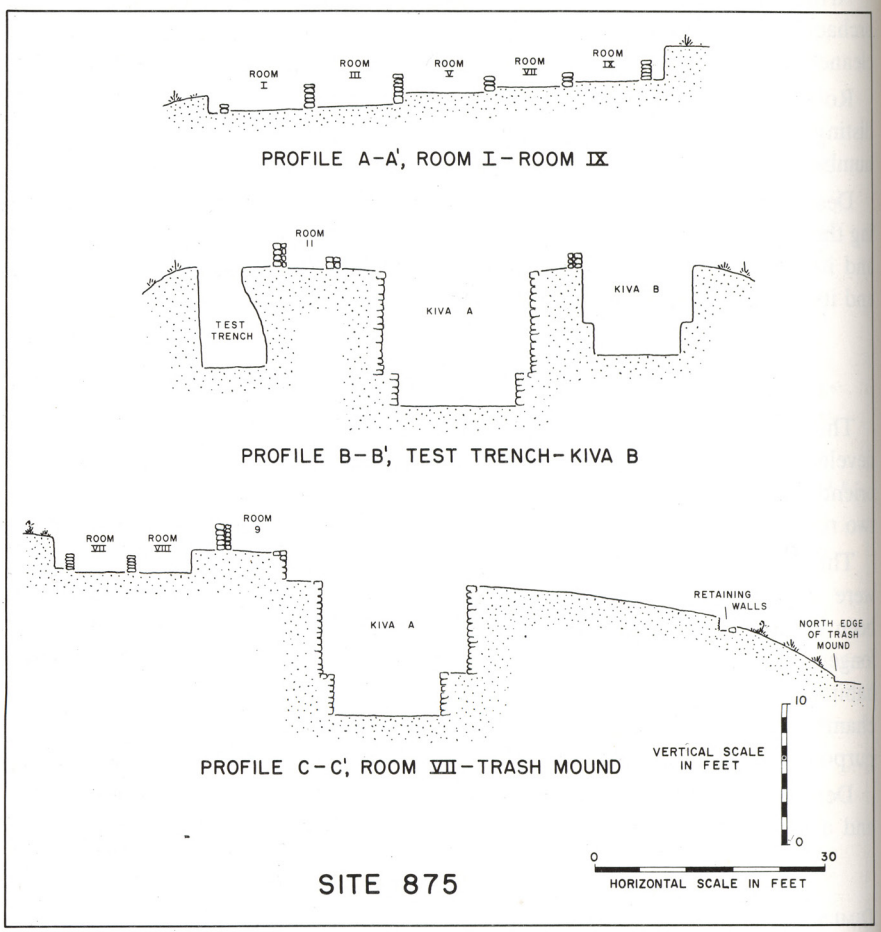


FIGURE 5

of rectangular sandstone slabs slightly wider than the stone employed in the walls, but in a few instances a bed of small stones was used as a foundation.

The south and east walls of Room I are in fair condition, standing three to four courses high. The north and west walls contain only the basal course of masonry for the most part. No wall openings are present.

Floor: A hard-packed dirt floor exists in the northern half of the room but is not present to the south. In the southwest corner of the room, a circular deposit of ash was encountered at floor level. It is not a firepit but seems to have resulted from a fire, or fires, built upon the room floor. The floors of rooms are successively higher from west to east as a consequence of the sloping terrain upon which the village was constructed (Figure 5, profile A-A').

OBSERVATIONS DURING EXCAVATION

The fill of this room and the areas

surrounding the room contained some building stones which had fallen from the walls but not enough to account for the amount of masonry necessary to rebuild the walls. This also was true of the other rooms in the first village. Obviously, following desertion of the village, stones from the upper portions of the walls were carried away and re-employed in other buildings.

The human skeletal remains and artifacts found in this room, which are described below, were recovered from the debris which filled the structure. They were concentrated in a horizontal stratum between 10 and 20 inches below the surface and 5 inches above the floor level of the room, and obviously had been placed there sometime after its abandonment.

The structure was carefully cleared to the level of the specimens, a grid system was established for the room, and drawings were made and photographs taken to show the location of and relationship between all specimens in the room.

There is every reason to believe that the skeletal remains found in Room I represent secondary burials placed there after the structure had been reduced to partial ruin. Their position in the room, between floor level and the surface, demonstrates this fact. The condition and arrangement of the remains, as shown in Figure 6 which illustrates the position of all items found in the room, shows that these are not normal burials. Most bones are disarticulated and randomly scattered. No skeletons are complete or even partially intact. Only pieces of the larger bones, which would have been better preserved in their original graves, were present. Groups of bones sometimes represent more than one individual, and some isolated bones have no relationship to other bones. Much of the pottery is placed in groups which in most instances are not directly related to any of the skeletal remains. All of these factors support the notion that these are secondary burials.

There are two instances of partially articulated bones in the deposit. Specimens shown in Group 22 (see Figure 6) include a partial pelvis with associated fragments of femurs. Pieces of two tibia, shown in Group 23, lie adjacent to the distal ends of the femurs. However, two adjacent tibia are not in proper position. Group 16 also includes a partial pelvis and one articulated piece of femur. These two examples of articulation of pelves and femurs may be due to the fact that the burials were exhumed and reburied before all of the desiccated skin, muscles, and cartilage in the region of the hips were decomposed and that these bones remained articulated during transport to their final resting place in Room I.

The individuals buried in the room were former occupants of the first village as shown by the pottery accompanying them. The burial offerings feature Mancos Corrugated, Mancos Black-on-white, and Cortez Black-on-white, and lack McElmo Black-on-white. This is the pottery complex employed by the first villagers, as will be pointed out in a later section of the report dealing with pottery.

It would appear that these remains were placed in Room I during the construction of the second village when a portion of the refuse deposit of the first village, which lies to the south of the original village, was disturbed by builders of the second village. Considerable earth was moved in the preparation of an artificial platform prior to the building of the second village. When burials were encountered the larger bones and burial offerings were removed from the ground and reburied in Room I of the first village —an area not encroached upon by the second village. It appears that in some instances the bones of the exposed burials were so poorly preserved, which is frequently the case in infant burials, that only the associated artifacts could be removed for reinterment.

Respect for the dead, or a feeling of awe toward the remains, could have accounted for these actions.

It could be suggested that the second-

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PLATE 3. Room I during excavation, looking east. Note secondary burials and burial offerings.

ary burials in the room were placed there during the occupation of the first village when expansion of that village southward might have led to disturbance of the soil which would have exposed the burials. However, it is believed that the trash mound of the first village would have been far enough south of the original row of rooms that it was not disturbed by the growth of that village.

SPECIMENS RECOVERED

Levels 2 and 3 of Room I yielded the most interesting group of specimens found at Site 875. In the stratum described in the previous section, a large number of whole and fragmentary pottery vessels, a few other artifacts, and an assortment of human skeletal remains were encountered.

In the following listing of specimens from the room, numbers have been assigned to individual items or groups of items found adjacent to one another simply as a means of identification. The numbers coincide with the numbers of specimens and groups of specimens depicted in Figure 6.

Artifacts and Skeletal Remains, Room I

1. a. Undecorated base of Mancos Black-on-white jar, fragmentary.
   b. Mancos Black-on-white ladle, complete. Found beneath jar fragments.
   c. Two bone awls. Found beneath sherds.
2. a. Mancos Corrugated jar, fragmentary.
3. a. Mancos Corrugated jar, fragmentary.

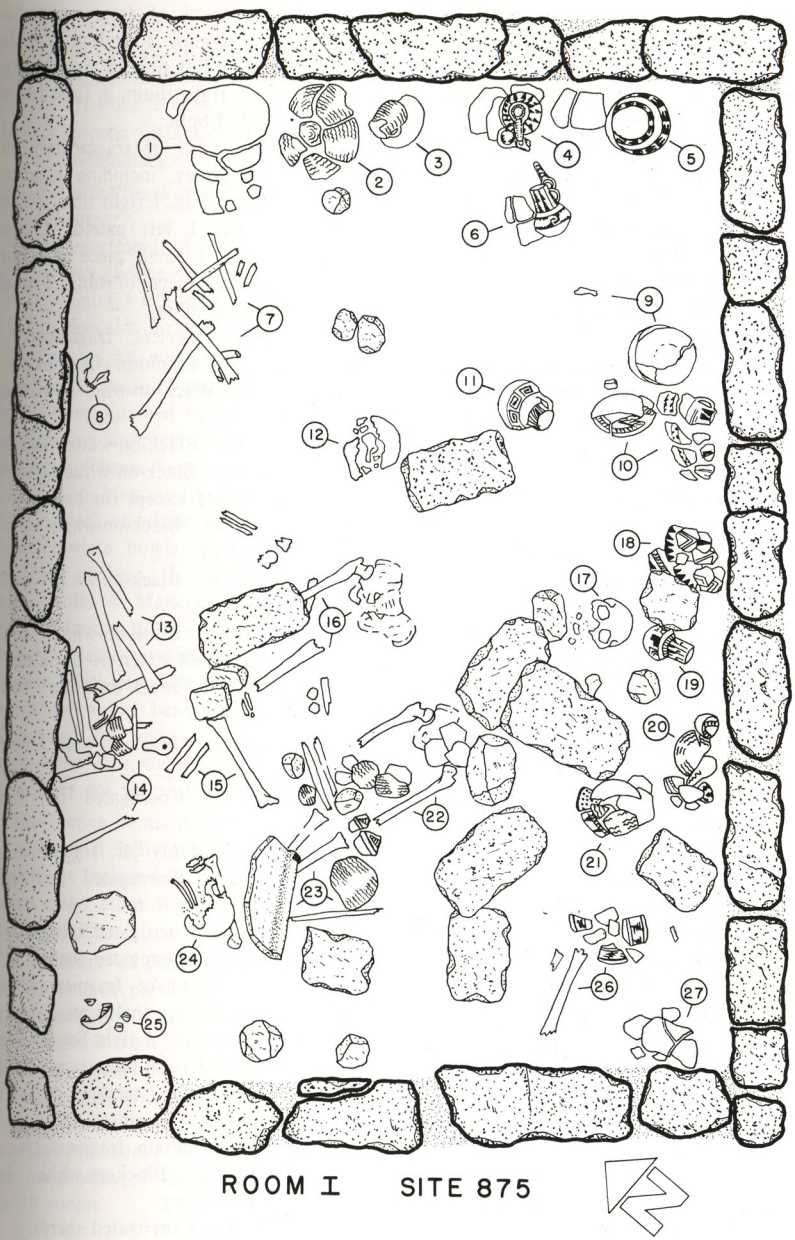

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ROOM I SITE 875
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FIGURE 6

b. Mancos Black-on-white jar, fragmentary. Found beneath corrugated jar.

4. a. Mancos Black-on-white bowl, nearly complete.
   b. Mancos Black-on-white ladle, complete. Found inside bowl.
   c. Cortez Black-on-white ladle, nearly complete.
   d. Mancos Black-on-white jar, fragmentary. Found beneath bowl.
5. a. Mancos Black-on-white bowl, complete.
   b. Undecorated portion of Mancos Black-on-white bowl, fragmentary.
   c. Mancos Corrugated jar, fragmentary.
6. a. Cortez Black-on-white pitcher, complete.
   b. Mancos Black-on-white ladle, almost complete. Found beneath jar.
   c. Neck sherds of Mancos Black-on-white jar, fragmentary.
7. a. Assortment of fragmentary human bones, including 2 right fibulae, 2 left fibulae, 2 right femurs, 1 left tibia, 1 rib, 1 mandible.
8. a. Human mandible, complete.
9. a. Cortez Black-on-white bowl, complete.
   b. Cortez Black-on-white bowl, fragmentary. Found inside bowl listed above.
   c. Animal foot bone.
10. a. Mancos Black-on-white bowl, fragmentary.
    b. Cortez Black-on-white pitcher, fragmentary.
    c. Piece of polished lignite.
11. a. Cortez Black-on-white pitcher, complete.
12. a. Human skull, fragmentary.
13. a. Assortment of fragmentary human bones, including 1 right humerus, 1 right femur, 1 right tibia, 1 left tibia, 1 mandible.
14. a. Mancos Corrugated jar, complete.
    b. Mancos Black-on-white ladle, complete.
    c. Assortment of fragmentary human bones, including 1 right tibia, 1 left tibia, 1 right humerus, 1 right ilium, 1 right fibula, 1 left fibula.
15. a. Assortment of fragmentary human bones, including 1 articulated pelvis, 1 right tibia, 1 right patella, 1 left patella, 1 right femur, 1 small piece of femur, 1 small piece of tibia, 1 small piece of ulna.
    b. Shell bracelets, fragmentary.
16. a. Human cranium, fragmentary.
17. a. Piedra Black-on-white bowl, fragmentary.
    b. Cortez Black-on-white sherds.
18. a. Cortez Black-on-white pitcher, complete except for handle.
19. a. Mancos Black-on-white bowl, complete.
    b. Mancos Black-on-white ladle, complete.
    c. Mancos Black-on-white bowl, corrugated exterior, complete.
    d. Mancos Black-on-white bowl, complete.
20. a. Mancos Black-on-white bowl, fragmentary.
    b. Mancos Corrugated jar, fragmentary.
    c. Chapin Gray jar, fragmentary.
    d. Mancos Corrugated jar, fragmentary.
    e. Mancos Corrugated sherds.
21. a. Mancos Corrugated sherds.
    b. Assortment of fragmentary human bones, including 1 articulated pelvis, 1 right femur, 1 left femur, 1 right metatarsus, 1 right tibia, 1 rib, 2 teeth.
    c. Stone arrowpoint.
22. a. Trough metate, fragmentary.
    b. Mancos Black-on-white jar, fragmentary.
    c. Mancos Corrugated sherds.
    d. Assortment of fragmentary human bones, including 1 right tibia, 1 left tibia, 1 right fibula, 1 right calcaneus, 1 left calcaneus, 1 left navicular, 1 right talus, 5 left metatarsals.

23. a. Assortment of fragmentary human bones, including 1 cranium, 1 right humerus, 2 vertebrae, 1 left tibia, 2 ribs.
24. a. Mancos Black-on-white bowl, fragmentary.
25. a. Cortez Black-on-white bowl, fragmentary.
    b. Assortment of fragmentary human bones, including 1 right femur, 1 left femur, 1 right ulna.
26. a. Moccasin Gray jar, fragmentary.

A total of 36 whole or fragmentary vessels and sherds of perhaps four more vessels were obtained from Room I. The collection of complete or partial utensils includes 1 Chapin Gray jar, 1 Moccasin Gray jar, 6 Mancos Corrugated jars, 1 Piedra Black-on-white bowl, 3 Cortez Black-on-white bowls, 4 Cortez Black-on-white pitchers, 1 Cortez Black-on-white ladle, 4 Mancos Black-on-white jars, 9 Mancos Black-on-white bowls, 1 Mancos Black-on-white pitcher, and 5 Mancos Black-on-white ladles. Potsherds which appear to belong to 3 Mancos Corrugated jars and 1 Cortez Black-on-white bowl also were recovered. These vessels are not restorable.

The human remains include portions of at least 6 individuals since 6 right femurs are included in the assortment of bones taken from the room. All bones are of adults.

A collection of potsherds—in addition to the whole or partial vessels—1 mano, 6 bone awls, and 1 fragmentary axe also were obtained from the room. Examination of the sherds from Rooms I through X reveals such a uniformity that tabulations of sherds from each room are not considered necessary. Table 2 summarizes the frequencies of sherds by types for all 10 rooms.

ROOM II

Dimensions

North wall—length, 10 ft. 9 in.; greatest height, 23 in.

South wall—length, 10 ft. 11 in.; greatest height, 27 in.

East wall—length, 9 ft. 8 in.; greatest height, 25 in.

West wall—length, 9 ft. 9 in.; greatest height, 16 in.

Average thickness of walls—8 in.

Architectural Details

Walls: The south wall has a maximum of seven courses of masonry; the north and east, six courses; and the west only four courses. No wall openings.

Floor: Sections of an uneven hard dirt floor are present in the southwestern part of the room. Two ill-defined firepits are located in the floor, one in the northwestern area and the other in the southeast. Both were approximately circular in plan, about 15 inches in diameter, and extended to a depth of 4 inches below floor level. One was unlined and the other was partially lined with flat stones. They contained only small quantities of ash and bits of charcoal.

Observations During Excavation

An unusually large quantity of grinding implements came from levels 2 and 3 of this room.

Specimens Recovered

The fill of Room II contained 1 fragmentary Cortez Black-on-white bowl, 9 manos, 3 pecking stones, 1 bone awl, 1 axe, a group of charred corn cobs, and a fragmentary turkey skeleton, together with a number of small highly polished gizzard stones. In a clearing outside the south wall, a trough metate and a pecking stone were recovered.

ROOM III

Dimensions

North wall—length, 9 ft. 6 in.; greatest height, 14 in.

South wall—length, 9 ft. 5 in.; greatest height, 24 in.

East wall—length, 7 ft. 8 in.; greatest height, 23 in.

West wall—length, 7 ft. 5 in.; greatest height, 19 in.

Average thickness of walls—8 in.

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PLATE 4. First pueblo after excavation, looking east. Rooms I and II in foreground.

ARCHITECTURAL DETAILS

Walls: The south wall stands to greatest height and contains six courses of masonry; the east and west walls have four courses; and the north wall only three courses. No apparent wall openings.

Floor: A definite floor was not encountered, so the excavation was levelled off at the bottom of the walls. A group of irregularly shaped stone slabs was encountered in the southwest corner of the room. Their purpose was not apparent. No floor features.

OBSERVATIONS DURING EXCAVATION

Between 12 to 17 inches below the surface, sections of eight charred timbers were found. They were 6 inches to 12 inches long and about 2 inches in diameter. All but one were oriented in a north-south direction. They probably are fragments of beams which originally had spanned the room across its narrow axis. They appeared several inches above the floor, demonstrating that they fell into the structure after it had partially filled with debris.

Five inches above the floor a human skull and a piece of a tibia were exposed. They may represent another case of secondary burial, although no burial furnishings were present.

SPECIMENS RECOVERED

Aside from the sections of roof beams mentioned above, only 1 pecking stone, a collection of potsherds including 2 fragmentary ladles, and some turkey bones were recovered from the room.

ROOM IV

DIMENSIONS

Only the north and west walls and the west section of the floor of Room IV were cleared.

North wall—length, 9 ft. 3 in.; greatest height, 22 in.

South wall—length, 9 ft.; greatest height, not determined. This wall not completely excavated.

East wall—length, 9 ft. 4 in.; greatest height, not determined. This wall not completely excavated.

West wall—length, 9 ft. 8 in.; greatest height, 23 in.

Average thickness of walls—8 in.

ARCHITECTURAL DETAILS

Walls: Both the north and west walls are well preserved and contain six tiers of masonry. No wall openings.

Floor: About one-third of the room was cleared to floor level. No prepared floor was encountered. No floor features.

OBSERVATIONS DURING EXCAVATION

Room 7 and the area between the northern retaining wall and Room 7, both parts of the second village, covered most of Room IV. So as not to undermine the walls of Room 7, the south and east walls of Room IV were not excavated. However, the tops of those walls were traced by digging narrow trenches beneath the floor of Room 7 so that the plan of Room IV could be determined.

SPECIMENS RECOVERED

Only a collection of potsherds and 1 pecking stone were gathered from this room.

ROOM V

DIMENSIONS

North wall—length, 11 ft. 9 in.; greatest height, 18 in.

South wall—length, 12 ft.; greatest height, 15 in.

East wall—length, 7 ft. 8 in.; greatest height, 18 in.

West wall—length, 7 ft. 10 in.; greatest height, 12 in.

Average thickness of walls—8 in.

ARCHITECTURAL DETAILS

Walls: Except at the corners of the walls, the masonry of Room V is only two to three courses high. The best preserved section, which is six stones high, *is at the west end of the south wall. No wall openings.*

Floor: The room contains an uneven but hard-packed floor. A deposit of ash was concentrated on the northeast corner of the floor but there is no firepit.

OBSERVATIONS DURING EXCAVATION

A quantity of fallen building stones was removed from the upper fill of Room V, including 12 stones that had been shaped by grinding and some pecking. The latter would appear to have been used in walls of the second village, suggesting that at least some of the rooms of the first village were not completely filled with debris during the growth of the second village and perhaps even until its abandonment.

A charred timber about 3 feet long and 3 inches in diameter, which appeared to have been part of a roof beam, also was found in the room.

SPECIMENS RECOVERED

In addition to the burned timber, 4 manos, 2 pecking stones, and 1 bone awl were obtained.

ROOM VI

DIMENSIONS

Only the north and about one-half of the east walls and the north portion of the floor of Room VI were excavated.

North wall—length, 11 ft. 11 in.; greatest height, 18 in.

South wall—length, approximately 12 ft. 6 in.; greatest height, not determined. This wall not completely excavated.

East wall—length, approximately 10 ft. 4 in.; greatest height, 23 in. This wall not completely excavated.

West wall—length, 9 ft. 4 in.; greatest height, not determined. This wall not completely excavated.

Average thickness of walls—7 in.

ARCHITECTURAL DETAILS

Walls: The north and excavated part of the east walls contain six to seven courses of masonry except in the north-



PLATE 5. Looking southeast across Rooms V and VI after excavation. Note relationship of walls of first pueblo to those of second village and difference in masonry.

east corner of the room where the walls are much lower. No wall openings.

Floor: A hard earth floor is present in that part of the room which was cleared. No floor features.

OBSERVATIONS DURING EXCAVATIONS

As was the case in Room IV, only one-third of this room was excavated to avoid destruction of room walls and a section of the north retaining wall of the second village. Parts of the walls of rooms 7 and 8 extend over the southern half of Room VI. Trenches beneath the floors of Rooms 7 and 8 revealed the plan and approximate dimensions of Room VI; however, the southeast corner of Room VI was not accurately located because it lies directly below the north wall of Room 8.

A fragment of a charred roof beam, 2 feet long and 2 inches in diameter, rested on the floor.

SPECIMENS RECOVERED

A trough metate was found on the floor, leaning against the north wall. The beam fragment mentioned above and 1 bone awl also were collected.

ROOM VII

DIMENSIONS

North wall—length, 12 ft.; greatest height, 18 in.

South wall—length, 11 ft. 2 in.; greatest height, 16 in.

East wall—length, 7 ft. 1 in.; greatest height, 19 in.

West wall—length, 7 ft. 8 in.; greatest height, 18 in.

Average thickness of walls—8 in.

ARCHITECTURAL DETAILS

Walls: Although the room corners contain four to five courses of masonry, the center sections of the walls are reduced to two to three tiers. No apparent wall openings.

Floor: The western part of the room has a hard mud floor, but it does not extend over the remainder of the room. No floor features. The floor slopes from east to west.

OBSERVATIONS DURING EXCAVATION

None of significance.

SPECIMENS RECOVERED

A piece of grooved sandstone, which may have been used as an arrowshaft smoother, 1 fragmentary trough metate, and an assortment of sherds were taken from the fill of this room.

ROOM VIII

DIMENSIONS

The north and east walls were completely cleared, but the south and west walls were only partially excavated.

North wall—length, 11 ft. 1 in.; greatest height, 15 in.

South wall—length, approximately 10 ft. 6 in.; greatest height, 12 in. This wall not completely excavated.

East wall—length, 9 ft. 8 in.; greatest height, 19 in.

West wall—length, approximately 10 ft. 4 in.; greatest height, 23 in. This wall not completely excavated.

Average thickness of walls—9 in.

ARCHITECTURAL DETAILS

Walls: The east and west walls are best preserved, containing five to six courses of stones; the north and south walls have only three to four courses still in place. No apparent wall openings.

Floor: This room was levelled at the base of the walls. No floor features.

OBSERVATIONS DURING EXCAVATION

The northern retaining wall and the north wall of Rooms 8 and 9 of the second village are superimposed over the southwest corner of Room VIII. Therefore, the room was not completely excavated. Trenches beneath the remains of the second village traced the walls of the first village.

The fill of Room VIII contained a large number of building stones which had fallen from the room walls.

SPECIMENS RECOVERED

One bone awl, 1 abrading stone, 1 mano, and 1 pecking stone came from the room.

ROOM IX

DIMENSIONS

North wall—length, 12 ft. 4 in.; greatest height, 15 in.

South wall—length, 11 ft. 10 in.; greatest height, 16 in.

East wall—length, 7 ft. 2 in.; greatest height, 19 in.

West wall—length, 7 ft. 3 in.; greatest height, 14 in.

Average thickness of walls—8 in.

ARCHITECTURAL DETAILS

Walls: Most of these walls are three to four courses high, except the center section of the west wall which has only one row of stones remaining. No wall openings.

Floor: Areas of a hard-packed uneven mud floor are present in the east and west sections of the room. No floor features.

OBSERVATIONS DURING EXCAVATION

Two portions of a human skeleton—a cranium and a femur—were found near one another 15 inches deep in the fill of the room. Close by a Mancos Black-on-white ladle was encountered. These also may be the result of secondary burials such as were found in Rooms I and III.

Excavation of the room was difficult because of numerous stones and roots in the debris which filled the structure.

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SPECIMENS RECOVERED

In addition to the items described above, 1 bone flesher and 1 pecking stone were collected from the room.

ROOM X

DIMENSIONS

North wall—length, 12 ft. 2 in.; greatest height, 18 in.
South wall—length, 12 ft. 1 in.; greatest height, 16 in.
East wall—length, 9 ft. 7 in.; greatest height, 14 in.
West wall—length, 9 ft. 10 in.; greatest height, 20 in.
Average thickness of walls—8 in.
Subfloor structure:
North wall—length, approximately 4 ft.; greatest height, undetermined. Wall lies beneath north wall of Room X.
South wall—length, 4 ft. 5 in.; greatest height, 3 in.
East wall—length, 4 ft. 2 in.; greatest height, 4 in.
West wall—length, 4 ft. 2 in.; greatest height, 4 in.
Average thickness of walls—8 in.

ARCHITECTURAL DETAILS

Walls: All room walls stand three to four courses high. No wall openings.

Floor: The room was levelled at the base of the walls since no prepared floor was revealed. No floor features.

OBSERVATIONS DURING EXCAVATION

Testing beneath the floor level exposed the basal course of stones of a small rectangular structure. It is beneath the northeastern section of the room, and its north wall lies under the north wall of Room X. In fact, the wall of Room X is built directly upon the earlier wall. Nothing was found in the structure nor were any adjoining walls located. It is constructed of the same type of masonry employed in the rooms of the first village and rests upon the hard red clay. It predates the construction of Rooms IX and X, but its significance could not be determined.

SPECIMENS RECOVERED

Levels 1 and 2 of Room X yielded 1 fragmentary trough metate, 1 bone awl, and 1 piece of mano; Level 3, which extended to the floor, contained 1 fragmentary turquoise pendant, 5 manos, 1 pecking stone, 1 piece of red ochre, one-half of a small Mancos Black-on-white bowl, and numerous large potsherds.

KIVA B

DIMENSIONS

Diameter, floor level—13 ft. 1 in.
Diameter, above banquette—15 ft. 7 in.
Greatest depth of kiva, floor level to present surface—7 ft. 8 in.
Average height of banquette above floor level—3 ft. 4 in.
Average width of banquette—1 ft. 5 in.
Southern recess—height above floor, 3 ft. 3 in.; width at north, 6 ft. 1 in.; greatest width, 6 ft. 11 in.; greatest depth (north to south), 2 ft. 4 in.; height from floor of southern recess to top of ventilator shaft, 4 ft. 4 in.
Ventilator tunnel—height of entrance, 1 ft. 4 in.; average width of entrance, 1 ft. 4 in.; length from kiva entrance to rear of ventilator shaft, 5 ft. 3 in.
Ventilator shaft—height, 6 ft. 10 in.; surface opening, diameter, 1 ft. 5 in.
Pilasters—average width, 1 ft. 2 in.; average height, 1 ft.
Firepit—length, 2 ft. 5 in.; width, 2 ft. 4 in.; depth, 6 in.
Ashpit—diameter, 1 ft. 4 in.; depth, 1 ft. 1 in.
Sipapu—diameter, 4 in.; depth, 4 in.
Niche—height, 4 in.; width, 5 in.; depth, 10 in.
Axis, ventilator tunnel—ashpit—firepit—sipapu, North 26° West.

ARCHITECTURAL DETAILS

Walls and banquette: The walls and banquette of Kiva B are cut into hard clay and are unlined. The lower portions of the walls and the banquette and floor of the southern recess are very well preserved despite the lack of stone masonry. Almost all of the banquette, the pilasters, and the floor of the southern recess are



PLATE 6. Remnants of structure beneath Room X, looking northwest.



PLATE 7. First pueblo after excavation, looking west. Circular structure and Rooms IX and X in foreground.

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BOULDER, COLORADO



PLATE 8. Kiva B after excavation, looking west. Note banquette, pilasters, ashpit, firepit, and sipapu.

covered with a thick layer of mud plaster. A few sections of the kiva wall are smoothed, but for the most part it is quite rough and in many places exhibits vertical grooves made by implements used in digging the pit. The southern recess is shallow and has a curved wall.

A white design is painted on the banquette, pilasters, and in a few places on the kiva wall. The inner face of each pilaster upon which plaster remains is coated with paint, and a vertical band, the width of the pilaster at the top but slightly narrower at the bottom, extends down the face of the banquette below each pilaster. The paint upon Pilasters 2, 3, and 5, and the bands upon the banquette below these pilasters, are in fine condition. Similar designs upon and below Pilasters 1, 4, and 6 are less distinct due to the partial scaling off of the outer surface of the plaster. In two areas, between Pilasters 2 and 3 and 4 and 5, bits of white paint of indeterminate design are present on the kiva wall above the banquette. The painted areas cover sections of the wall several feet wide, but it is impossible to ascertain their patterns. The paint had been applied directly to the unsmoothed wall grooved by digging stick marks. This wall is not nearly as well preserved as those parts of the kiva upon which plaster had been applied. Also on the face of the banquette between Pilasters 1 and 2, 2 and 3, and 4 and 5, there are indistinct designs. Between Pilasters 2 and 3, the paint appears to be a vertical band similar to those below the pilasters, but in the other two areas the shape of the design cannot be determined.

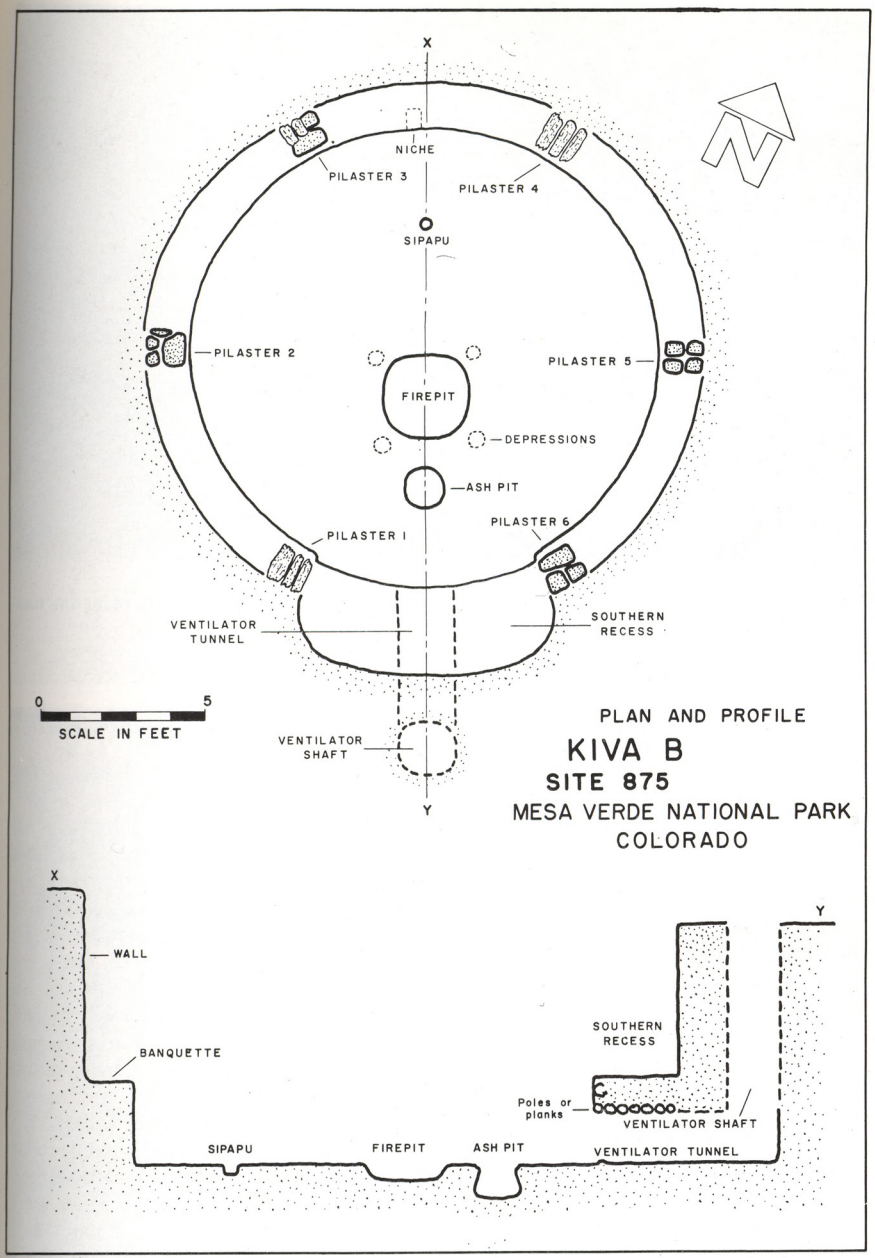

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PILASTER 4
SIPAPU
PILASTER 2
PILASTER 5
FIREPIT
DEPRESSIONS
ASH PIT
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PILASTER 6
VENTILATOR TUNNEL
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KIVA B
SITE 875
MESA VERDE NATIONAL PARK
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VENTILATOR TUNNEL
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FIGURE 7

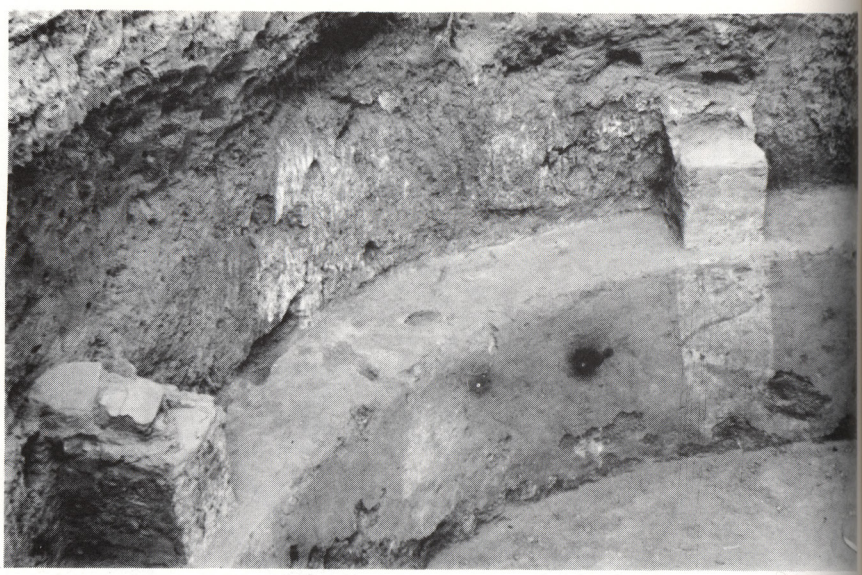


PLATE 9. Banquette and Pilasters 2 and 3 of Kiva B. Note plaster and paint on banquette and wall.



PLATE 10. Wall of Kiva B, between Pilasters 2 and 3, showing digging stick marks and white paint.



PLATE 11. Pilaster 1, Kiva B, showing short logs on top of pilaster.

Six small masonry pilasters are evenly spaced upon the banquette. Each is slightly wider at the rear than at the front. All are set back 3 inches from the edge of the banquette, and most retain their original coatings of plaster. On the upper surfaces of three of the pilasters—1, 3, and 4—there are small sections of logs. These are integral parts of the pilasters, not parts of the fallen kiva roof. In two instances, the wood is sound enough to demonstrate that three sections of logs, each about 3 inches in diameter and the length of the top of the pilaster, had been placed side by side on the pilaster. They are oriented from back to front on the stone column and are in a thick bed of mud. Small stone spalls are placed in the mud around and between the wooden elements, especially along the edges of the pilaster.

A small niche in the upper part of the banquette is located between Pilasters 3 and 4 just west of the kiva axis. This was filled with dirt.

Ventilator: A horizontal ventilator tunnel extends from floor level of the kiva beneath the southern recess to a point 2 feet, 6 inches south of the kiva, where it intersects a vertical shaft which leads to the surface. The entrance to the horizontal tunnel is slightly recessed, and there is a clay ridge across the floor of the tunnel. These allowed a stone slab to be set securely in place, flush with the wall, when it was desired to close the opening. Above the entrance to the tunnel, there is a stone lintel, and originally the tunnel was roofed with small poles and a few stones for a distance of about 3 feet from the entrance.

During excavation, it was apparent that the ventilator system had been remodeled. The nature of the original ventilator is described below.



PLATE 12. Entrance to ventilator tunnel, Kiva B. Note ridge of clay across floor to facilitate blocking opening with stone slab.

Floor: The floor of Kiva B is covered with mud plaster. A fairly deep ashpit, situated in front of the ventilator entrance, has a circular mouth which was covered by two stone slabs upon excavation. The pit, which still shows the marks of the digging stick used to fashion it, contained only a small amount of dirt which had sifted between the slabs covering it. The bottom of the ashpit is of greater diameter than its opening. A square firepit, with rounded corners and a clay rim and lying slightly south of the center of the floor, was filled with gray wood ash. There are four shallow, circular depressions adjacent to the firepit, one near each corner. These may represent spots where the kiva ladder rested upon the floor. If so, a two-poled ladder, which was sometimes placed north of the firepit and on other occasions south of it, had been used, thus accounting for the four depressions.

The sipapu is cut into the floor on the axis of the kiva between the firepit and the north wall.

OBSERVATIONS DURING EXCAVATION

Kiva B was discovered when an exploratory trench was dug to locate the eastern retaining wall of the second village. In order to excavate it, some walls of Rooms 4, 5, and 6 of the second village and sections of the walls of the southern addition to the first village had to be removed. Following clearing of the kiva, the walls of Rooms 4, 5, and 6 were rebuilt on trestles over the kiva pit. Fill was dug from the kiva in three levels. Level 1 included the initial exploratory trench and extended from the surface to a depth of 2 feet, 6 inches; Level 2, from 2 feet, 6 inches to the top of the banquette; and Level 3 from the banquette to the floor.

The condition of the kiva indicates that it probably was purposely filled. In all likelihood, it was used by inhabitants of the first stage of the first village; however, the necessity of expanding the village southward led to the filling of the kiva and the construction of rooms over it. The dirt placed in the kiva contained occupational debris from the first village which must have been very solidly packed into the pit since the bases of the walls of the rooms built upon it appear as stable as those constructed upon undisturbed soil. Had the kiva been allowed to stand in abandoned state for any length of time, the kiva walls, banquette, pilasters, floor, and the painted designs in the kiva would not have been preserved in their present condition.

The center of the southern recess and the center of its rear wall were found to be much less compacted than the surrounding soil. Probing the areas revealed that a large vertical ventilator shaft of an earlier structure had existed there (see Figure 8). When the southern recess of Kiva B was constructed, the earlier shaft was filled, the horizontal tunnel of the first ventilator was extended farther south, and a new ventilator shaft was dug. The original ventilator, which was unlined, had a diameter of at least 2 feet, 8 inches. Its large size implies that it had belonged to a pithouse. Therefore, it is inferred that Kiva B was built by enlarging a previously existing pithouse and remodeling its ventilator system.

It is difficult to explain the purpose of the layer of logs on top of the pilasters. If it formed the top of the pilaster, it does not appear that the pilaster would have been of sufficient height to have served as a roof support. In fact, some of the designs painted on the kiva walls extend 16 inches higher than the tops of the pilasters, suggesting that even the lowest elements of the kiva roof were higher than the existing pilasters. If the log layer does represent the top of the pilaster, perhaps it served as a base for a vertical post which supported the roof. However, it would appear that a stone pedestal would have afforded greater stability than one made of rounded pieces of wood. Had the ends of the logs been embedded in the kiva wall, they would have supplied considerable support to a vertical post—but they were not. Despite our inability to explain the function of the logs, they are present on the tops of three pilasters and probably were employed on all of them.

There was some evidence of burning in the kiva but not enough to imply destruction of the unit by fire. A blaze had burned between Pilasters 1 and 2, as the kiva fill there was very hard, contained some charcoal, and was fire reddened. The edge of the banquette and the plaster on its face also showed the effects of the fire, and the logs on the top of Pilaster 4 had been charred.

Specimens Recovered

From the exploratory trench and Level 1 of the kiva, 3 fragments of slab metates, 5 partial trough metates, 14 mostly fragmentary manos, 1 polishing pebble, 1 rubbing stone, 1 bone awl, and 5 axes were obtained; from Level 2, 16 mostly fragmentary manos and 1 bone awl were recovered; Level 3 yielded 5 mano fragments, 1 rubbing stone, and 1 piece of a shell bracelet.

TEST TRENCH F

One of the exploratory trenches, Test Trench F, dug around the exterior of the second village, revealed a deep deposit of dirt mixed with ash, charcoal, and potsherds west of Rooms 11 and 12. The trench was expanded and deepened enough to prove the existence of a subterranean structure, but time did not permit its excavation. The trench exposed the south wall and banquette of a pit structure which in all likelihood is an early kiva probably belonging to the first village. The small sections of exposed wall and banquette are unlined and are in a poor state of preservation. An uneven but hard-packed floor was encountered 8 feet below the surface.

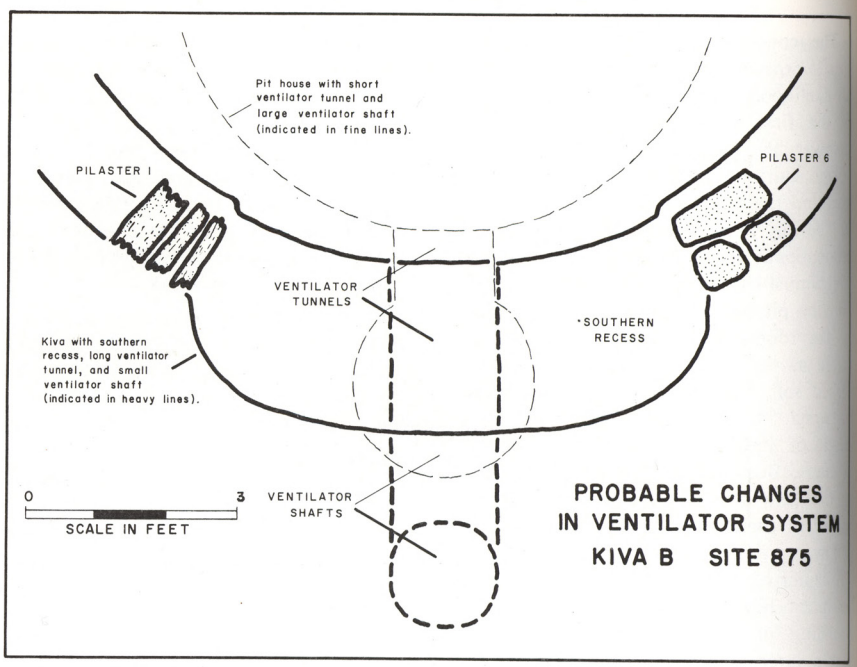


FIGURE 8

The lower part of the structure, as revealed in the test trench, appears to have been filled with dirt containing a few flecks of charcoal but no other cultural detritus. Above the level of the banquette, the remainder of the fill consisted of occupational debris such as charcoal, ash, sherds, and bone scraps in horizontal lenses. In the wall above the banquette, there is a mold of a vertical post which had stood on the banquette and had been partially embedded in the wall of the pit; this probably was a roof support. Potsherds from beneath the surface of the trench are of the complex used by inhabitants of the first village, thus relating the filling of the kiva to that occupation.

SPECIMENS RECOVERED

From the trench 1 trough metate, 9 manos, 11 pecking stones, 6 rubbing stones, 4 awls, 1 axe, 1 small fragment of a stone knife, 1 piece of shell bracelet, 1 yucca pod, and an assortment of charred corn cobs were obtained.

UNEXCAVATED ROOMS OF THE FIRST VILLAGE

In addition to portions of Rooms IV, VI, and VIII, at least seven more rooms of the first village lie wholly or partly beneath the second village. In order to preserve the later structures, these rooms were not excavated; however, their walls were traced and their arrangement is shown in Figure 4. It is believed that these seven rooms were probably an addition to the original 10-roomed village and likely were not added as a single unit. Five rooms were added onto the southern walls of Rooms IV, VI, VIII, and X, and an extension of two rooms was built on the east over the top of the purposely filled Kiva B.

The masonry of these rooms is identical with that employed in the other rooms of the first village aside from one wall which is two stones wide. It is partially exposed south of Room X and runs beneath the northern retaining wall and Room 6 of the first village. Although it is double



PLATE 13. Second pueblo after excavation, looking South.

coursed, the stones in it are shaped by chipping and do not resemble the masonry blocks employed in the walls of the later village. It appears to have been a partition placed in a previously constructed room and may have been built toward the end of the life of the village after the technique of fashioning double-coursed walls had been developed. The small collection of pottery from these structures is similar to that obtained from the excavated rooms of the first village.

During the period of maximum occupation of the first village, all 17 rooms probably were occupied.

THE SECOND PUEBLO

The second village reached a maximum size of 15 rooms, arranged in rectangular form about a central courtyard or plaza in which Kiva A, originally built and used by the occupants of the first village, is situated. A single entrance way between rooms on the south affords entry to the plaza. The northern portion of the village is constructed over the ruins of 11 rooms of the first village. A shallow, circular stone-lined pit of unknown function is associated with the village.

Because of the sloping nature of the ground upon which the village was built, a platform of dirt retained by a stone wall was prepared in order to create a relatively level surface for the structure. As the village grew to the south, it was necessary to lengthen the platform.

Explanation of architectural features, observations made during the digging of the site, and a list of specimens recovered from it follow.

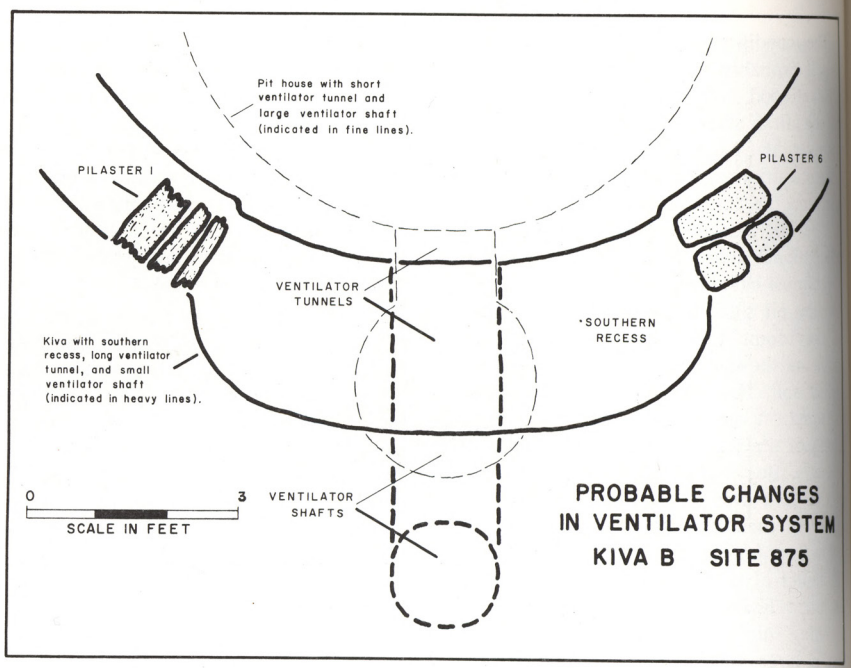


FIGURE 8

The lower part of the structure, as revealed in the test trench, appears to have been filled with dirt containing a few flecks of charcoal but no other cultural detritus. Above the level of the banquette, the remainder of the fill consisted of occupational debris such as charcoal, ash, sherds, and bone scraps in horizontal lenses. In the wall above the banquette, there is a mold of a vertical post which had stood on the banquette and had been partially embedded in the wall of the pit; this probably was a roof support. Potsherds from beneath the surface of the trench are of the complex used by inhabitants of the first village, thus relating the filling of the kiva to that occupation.

SPECIMENS RECOVERED

From the trench 1 trough metate, 9 manos, 11 pecking stones, 6 rubbing stones, 4 awls, 1 axe, 1 small fragment of a stone knife, 1 piece of shell bracelet, 1 yucca pod, and an assortment of charred corn cobs were obtained.

UNEXCAVATED ROOMS OF THE FIRST VILLAGE

In addition to portions of Rooms IV, VI, and VIII, at least seven more rooms of the first village lie wholly or partly beneath the second village. In order to preserve the later structures, these rooms were not excavated; however, their walls were traced and their arrangement is shown in Figure 4. It is believed that these seven rooms were probably an addition to the original 10-roomed village and likely were not added as a single unit. Five rooms were added onto the southern walls of Rooms IV, VI, VIII, and X, and an extension of two rooms was built on the east over the top of the purposely filled Kiva B.

The masonry of these rooms is identical with that employed in the other rooms of the first village aside from one wall which is two stones wide. It is partially exposed south of Room X and runs beneath the northern retaining wall and Room 6 of the first village. Although it is double



PLATE 13. Second pueblo after excavation, looking South.

coursed, the stones in it are shaped by chipping and do not resemble the masonry blocks employed in the walls of the later village. It appears to have been a partition placed in a previously constructed room and may have been built toward the end of the life of the village after the technique of fashioning double-coursed walls had been developed. The small collection of pottery from these structures is similar to that obtained from the excavated rooms of the first village.

During the period of maximum occupation of the first village, all 17 rooms probably were occupied.

THE SECOND PUEBLO

The second village reached a maximum size of 15 rooms, arranged in rectangular form about a central courtyard or plaza in which Kiva A, originally built and used by the occupants of the first village, is situated. A single entrance way between rooms on the south affords entry to the plaza. The northern portion of the village is constructed over the ruins of 11 rooms of the first village. A shallow, circular stone-lined pit of unknown function is associated with the village.

Because of the sloping nature of the ground upon which the village was built, a platform of dirt retained by a stone wall was prepared in order to create a relatively level surface for the structure. As the village grew to the south, it was necessary to lengthen the platform.

Explanation of architectural features, observations made during the digging of the site, and a list of specimens recovered from it follow.

ROOM 1

Dimensions

North wall—length, 6 ft. 1 in.; greatest height, 24 in.

South wall—length, 6 ft. 10 in.; greatest height, 36 in.

East wall—length, 14 ft.; greatest height, 24 in.

West wall—length, 13 ft. 11 in.; greatest height, 16 in.

Average thickness of walls—15 in.

Architectural Details

Walls: The majority of the walls of the later village at Site 875 are of the so-called double-coursed masonry variety; that is, they are two stones in thickness for the most part. The sandstone building blocks vary in size, but they are laid up in fairly regular courses. In a few instances, large stones which extend from one side of the wall to the other were employed. Most of the exposed surfaces of the rectangular blocks were dressed by rubbing them with an abrading stone until the faces were smooth. A few stones exhibit peck marks on their outer faces, but this was not done in sufficient quantity to produce a dimpled effect which is characteristic of later masonry in the Mesa Verde. In some places walls were built upon a foundation formed by digging a shallow trench and filling it with small rocks; in other sections the basal course of the wall was set directly into a shallow trench.

All walls of Room 1 stand at least four courses high, and in places there are still seven courses of masonry in place. The east wall tilted outward precariously upon excavation. No wall openings observed.

Floor: Debris from this room was removed to the base of the walls. No prepared floor was present, and no features were encountered at floor level.

Observations During Excavation

The number of fallen building stones removed from the interiors and areas adjacent to this and other rooms of the village are not sufficient to rebuild the walls. Evidently, following abandonment of the village, the upper portions of the walls were razed for construction materials which were re-employed in nearby villages. It is quite likely that timbers used in the roofs as well as blocks from the walls were removed from the site.

The eastern wall of the room leaned outward so badly that it had to be stabilized by resetting the stones in their original positions shortly after excavation.

Specimens Recovered

Artifacts found in this room include 1 slab metate, 2 manos, 1 mortar, 1 abrading stone, 1 rubbing stone, 2 pecking stones, 1 polishing pebble, 1 sandal last, 2 axes, and 1 hammer.

The types and frequencies of potsherds recovered from the room are listed in Table 4, which presents the distribution of pottery from all 15 rooms as well as several adjacent areas.

Collections of sherds were obtained from each room excavated.

ROOM 2

Dimensions

North wall—length, 5 ft. 7 in.; greatest height, 12 in.

South wall—length, 5 ft. 4 in.; greatest height, 15 in.

East wall—length, 8 ft. 3 in.; greatest height, 19 in.

West wall—length, 8 ft. 3 in.; greatest height, 7 in.

Average thickness of walls—16 in.

Architectural Details

Walls: The west wall is in poorest state of preservation and contains but two courses of masonry. Other walls stand to a maximum of six courses in height. A good example of a rubble foundation exists beneath the east wall; however, despite the foundation the wall had slumped and tilted outward. No wall openings.

Floor: Only small fragments of a mud plastered floor were found. No floor features. The floor of this room is slightly higher than that of Room 1. From south to north, the floor level of each room in the eastern wing of the pueblo is higher than that of the previous room.

OBSERVATIONS DURING EXCAVATION

A fire occurred in the room subsequent to or at the time of its abandonment. Sections of the interior walls are fire reddened, and fragments of charcoal—probably roof remains—were present in the fill.

When the plaza area adjacent to Rooms 1 and 2 was cleared, a short masonry wall was found to extend westward a few feet into the plaza from the junction of the wall between the two rooms. It appears to have been a buttress.

SPECIMENS RECOVERED

One pecking stone was found in Room 2.

ROOM 3

DIMENSIONS

North wall—length, 6 ft. 6 in.; greatest height, 17 in.

South wall—length, 5 ft. 7 in.; greatest height, 19 in.

East wall—length, 7 ft. 7 in.; greatest height, 17 in.

West wall—length, 7 ft. 5 in.; greatest height, 8 in.

Average thickness of walls—the south, east and west walls are of normal thickness—15 in.; but the north wall is only a single stone thick and but 11 in. wide.

ARCHITECTURAL DETAILS

Walls: The north, south, and east walls each stand five or six courses high, but the west wall is represented by only one course of masonry and is in such bad condition that it was difficult to trace. No apparent wall openings.

Floor: The floor is poorly preserved and has no features upon it.

OBSERVATIONS DURING EXCAVATION

Nothing of significance was noted during the excavation of this room.

SPECIMENS RECOVERED

At floor level, 1 mano and 1 McElmo Black-on-white ladle were found.

ROOM 4

DIMENSIONS

North wall—length, 6 ft. 8 in.; greatest height, 11 in.

South wall—length, 6 ft. 4 in.; greatest height, 12 in.

East wall—length, 4 ft. 1 in.; greatest height, 16 in.

West wall—length, approximately 4 ft.; greatest height, 4 in. Wall not complete.

Average thickness of walls—the north and east walls average 15 in., the south wall is 11 in., and the west wall is reduced to rubble.

ARCHITECTURAL DETAILS

Walls: The basal portions of the north, south, and east walls are present and stand to a maximum of four courses. The west wall is practically destroyed and is composed of an irregular line of stones. No wall openings in evidence.

Floor: No prepared floor was found. Next to the north wall there is a shallow, unlined firepit 16 inches in diameter and 4 inches deep.

OBSERVATIONS DURING EXCAVATION

This room is built in part over Kiva B.

SPECIMENS RECOVERED

None aside from potsherds.

ROOM 5

DIMENSIONS

North wall—length, 7 ft. 5 in.; greatest height, 15 in.

South wall—length, 7 ft. 3 in.; greatest height, 9 in.

East wall—length, 6 ft. 1 in.; greatest height, 13 in.

West wall—length, 5 ft. 11 in.; greatest height, 12 in.

Average thickness of walls—15 in.

Architectural Details

Walls: Walls of this room are poorly preserved; however, the lower courses of all are present with the exception of the southern section of the west wall which is fragmentary. Two courses of stones remain in most walls, and in a few places four courses are standing. No wall openings.

Floor: No floor was encountered and no features were revealed at the level of the floor.

Observations During Excavation

This room is built over a part of a room of the first village and the western section of Kiva B.

Specimens Recovered

From Room 5 there were obtained 1 mano, 1 pecking stone, and 1 fragmentary stone knife.

ROOM 6

Dimensions

North wall—length, 7 ft. 4 in.; greatest height, 24 in.

South wall—length, 8 ft.; greatest height, 15 in.

East wall—length, 6 ft. 2 in.; greatest height, 20 in.

West wall—length, 6 ft. 7 in.; greatest height, 24 in.

Average thickness of walls—15 in.

Architectural Details

Walls: The north wall of Room 6 and its westward extension along the north of Rooms 9, 8, and 7 is one of the better made and better preserved walls of the site. The building stones are neatly faced and carefully laid. Six or more courses of masonry remain in place throughout its length. The east and west walls of Room 6 are low at their southern ends, but stand to heights of five or six courses where they join the north wall. The south wall is composed of four courses of stones. No wall openings.

Floor: The floor is not preserved. No floor features.

Observations During Excavation

This unit is constructed over rooms of the first village and over the northern section of Kiva B.

Specimens Recovered

One mano, 1 polishing pebble, and 1 pecking stone came from the fill of this room.

ROOM 7

Dimensions

North wall—length, 8 ft. 3 in.; greatest height, 23 in.

South wall—length, estimated to have been 8 ft.; greatest height, 5 in. Only two stones of basal course remain.

East wall—length, 6 ft.; greatest height, 20 in.

West wall—length, approximately 6 ft.; greatest height, 18 in. The south wall is missing so it was necessary to approximate the length of the west wall by projecting westward the south wall of Room 8 and noting the location of fallen building stones and rubble adjacent to and beneath the floor of the room.

Average thickness of walls—16 in.

Architectural Details

Walls: The north wall in Room 7 is not as high as it is in the rooms to the east, but five or six courses stand. Both the east and west walls are better preserved at their northern ends where they meet the north wall. The south wall is missing; however, the presence of a few fallen building stones and some rubble, which may be fragments of a wall foundation, gives us a fair approximation of its former location. It appears to have been in line with the south wall of Room 8.

Floor: No prepared floor was found. Fill was removed from the room to the level of the bases of the north, east, and west walls. No floor features.

OBSERVATIONS DURING EXCAVATION

Room 7 was built over ruins of parts of two rooms of the first village. In the southwest corner of the room, there was a pocket of charcoal in the fill, and the nearby room walls are fire reddened. It looks as though the fire followed abandonment of the room.

SPECIMENS RECOVERED

Two manos were taken from the room fill.

ROOM 8

DIMENSIONS

North wall—length, approximately 11 ft. 6 in.; greatest height, 29 in.

South wall—length, approximately 11 ft. 6 in.; greatest height, 18 in. Length approximated since east wall of room is fragmentary.

East wall—length, estimated to have been 7 ft.; greatest height, 5 in. Only a few stones of the lower course remain in place at the north.

West wall—length, 5 ft. 5 in.; greatest height, 24 in.

Average thickness of walls—13 in.

ARCHITECTURAL DETAILS

Walls: The north wall is secure and contains nine courses of masonry in one section. The northern end of the west wall is in good condition, but its southern end is poorly preserved. The base of the south wall is almost 2 feet lower than the base of the north wall. All but the lower courses of the south wall appear to have slumped to the south and to have toppled into the plaza, despite the fact that a buttress had been built against it. The east wall is represented by only two stones. No wall openings.

Floor: No floor is present and no floor features were encountered.

OBSERVATIONS DURING EXCAVATION

Room 8 and Room 9 had been built over remains of some of the rooms of the first village, hence their floors are at a higher level than the plaza to the south. The south walls of these rooms are constructed at plaza level; therefore, the bases of the southern walls are about 2 feet lower than the bases of those on the north (see Figure 5, profile C-C'). The lower parts of the southern walls served to retain the fill necessary to level the floors of the rooms. The floor levels of Rooms 8 and 9 coincide with the bases of the north walls but are 2 feet above the bases of the south walls.

Excavations along the plaza side of the south wall exposed remnants of a masonry buttress which had been placed there to strengthen the wall. This apparently was required because of the pressure exerted upon the wall by the large amount of fill behind it.

SPECIMENS RECOVERED

Three manos, 1 hammer, 1 pecking stone, 1 partial stone projectile point, and 2 rubbing stones came from Room 8.

ROOM 9

DIMENSIONS

North wall—length, approximately 11 ft. 11 in.; greatest height, 25 in.

South wall—length, approximately 11 ft. 11 in.; greatest height, 15 in.

East wall—length, 7 ft. 3 in.; greatest height, 23 in.

West wall—length, estimated to have been 7 ft.; greatest height, 5 in. Wall fragmentary.

Average thickness of walls—15 in.

ARCHITECTURAL DETAILS

Walls: The north wall contains eight courses of masonry in some places and is in good condition. The northern part of the east wall where it joins the north wall is well preserved, but the southern end



PLATE 14. Unlined firepit in floor of Room 4.



PLATE 15. Northeast corner of Room 8 after excavation. Note walls of first village beneath floor level of Room 8, and difference between masonry of the two villages.

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is quite low. The south wall resembles the south wall of Room 8, and apparently the upper part of it fell into the plaza. The west wall has only two stones. No wall openings observed.

Floor: Neither a floor nor any floor features were found.

Observations During Excavation

The condition of the north and south walls and the function of the lower part of the south wall to retain fill for levelling the floor of the room have been described in the previous section dealing with Room 8.

A small deposit of ash and charcoal was found in the fill of the room near its center. The fire seems to have burned after the abandonment of the structure.

Specimens Recovered

One fragmentary slab metate and 4 manos were found in Room 9.

ROOM 10

Dimensions

North wall—length, estimated to have been 6 ft. 5 in.; greatest height, 5 in. Only a small section remains at west end.

South wall—length, 6 ft.; greatest height, 11 in.

East wall—length, approximately 10 ft. 3 in.; greatest height, 9 in.

West wall—length, approximately 10 ft. 3 in.; greatest height, 18 in.

Average thickness of walls—15 in.

Architectural Details

Walls: The north wall had been destroyed. However, a few fallen building stones and some rubble, which probably were part of the wall foundation, mark the former location of the wall. The south wall has several courses of masonry remaining but is slumped badly to the south. The east wall is fragmentary particularly at its southern end. The best preserved wall of this room, which stands five courses high in places, is on the west.

Floor: No plastered floor was found, and no features were observed. The floor level of this room is 7 inches lower than that of Room 7 to the north. In fact, the floor level of each room in the western row of rooms is somewhat lower than the previous one as one goes from north to south.

Observations During Excavation

Room 10 was built over a portion of one of the rooms of the first village. Tops of the remnants of the walls of the earlier room were located just beneath floor level.

Specimens Recovered

Three manos, 1 pecking stone, and 1 rubbing stone were collected in this room.

ROOM 11

Dimensions

North wall—length, 6 ft. 6 in.; greatest height, 18 in.

South wall—length, 7 ft.; greatest height, 7 in.

East wall—length, 7 ft. 7 in.; greatest height, only rubble foundation remains.

West wall—length, 8 ft. 4 in.; greatest height, 25 in.

Average thickness of walls—15 in.

Architectural Details

Walls: The west wall of the room is composed of five or six courses of masonry, but the other three walls are in poor condition. The north wall is slumped to the south, the south wall is quite low, and the east wall consists only of scattered stones and part of the rubble foundation. No wall openings.

Floor: Since no floor was found, the interior of the room was excavated to the level of the base of the walls. No floor features.

Observations During Excavation

None of significance.



PLATE 16. North wall of second pueblo after excavation, looking east. Room 7 in right foreground. Note north retaining wall and exploratory trenches revealing walls of first village.

SPECIMENS RECOVERED

One mano and 1 bone tube were obtained from the floor level of the room.

ROOM 12

DIMENSIONS

North wall—length, 5 ft. 7 in.; greatest height, 15 in.

South wall—length, 5 ft. 11 in.; greatest height, 14 in.

East wall—length, 9 ft. 10 in. (only 6 ft. 8 in. standing); greatest height, 14 in.

West wall—length, 9 ft. 8 in.; greatest height, 15 in.

Average thickness of walls—13 in.

ARCHITECTURAL DETAILS

Walls: With the exception of the northern part of the east wall, which is reduced to its rubble foundation, the walls are fairly well preserved although standing no more than four courses high.

Floor: Neither a prepared floor nor any floor features were revealed.

OBSERVATIONS DURING EXCAVATION

A short stub of a masonry wall was exposed on the plaza side of the east wall at its southern end. It appears to have served as a buttress.

SPECIMENS RECOVERED

Four manos and 1 pecking stone were collected.

ROOM 13

Dimensions

North wall—length, 5 ft. 8 in.; greatest height, 22 in.

South wall—length, 5 ft. 11 in.; greatest height, 19 in.

East wall—length, 13 ft. 3 in.; greatest height, 29 in.

West wall—length, 13 ft. 1 in.; greatest height, 13 in.

Average thickness of walls—15 in.

Architectural Details

Walls: All walls of Room 13 are well preserved and stand at least four courses high in all sections. In a few places six courses remain.

Floor: A few areas of the floor are covered with mud plaster. No floor features.

Observations During Excavation

The curved retaining wall associated with the first construction stage of the village was found to extend beneath the southwest corner of the room.

Specimens Recovered

Only 1 pecking stone was found in Room 13.

ROOM 14

Dimensions

North wall—length, 14 ft.; greatest height, 18 in. Doorway, 26 in. wide.

South wall—length, 13 ft. 8 in.; greatest height, 12 in.

East wall—length, 7 ft. 8 in.; greatest height, 12 in.

West wall—length, 7 ft. 5 in.; greatest height, 18 in.

Average thickness of walls—13 in.

Architectural Details

Walls: Condition of the walls of this room is fair. The south wall leans to the south and is better preserved on its outer face. Many of the stones which formed the inner face are missing. The northeast corner of the room also is in bad repair. In other places the walls stand two to five courses high.

In about the center of the north wall, the lower section of a doorway which opens into the plaza remains. The threshold is 8 inches above floor level and is made of several wide stones which extend from one side of the wall to the other.

Floor: Fragments of a plastered floor are present. A flat approximately circular sandstone slab is set into and is level with the floor just inside the doorway. It undoubtedly served as a stepping stone to reduce wear of the floor in that area adjacent to the doorway.

Observations During Excavation

To the east of this room there is the entrance way into the plaza.

Specimens Recovered

No specimens other than potsherds were found in this room.

ROOM 15

Dimensions

North wall—length, 13 ft. 7 in.; greatest height, 17 in. Doorway, 24 in. wide.

South wall—length, 13 ft. 11 in.; greatest height, 5 in.

East wall—length, 6 ft. 8 in.; greatest height, 18 in.

West wall—length, 7 ft. 1 in.; greatest height, only rubble foundation remains.

Average thickness of walls—15 in.

Architectural Details

Walls: The lower portions of the north, south, and east walls are in fair shape, standing to a maximum of five courses. The west wall is reduced to its rubble foundation and a few scattered building stones.

The lower section of a doorway, opening into the plaza, is located in the center

of the north wall. Its threshold, made of a single slab of sandstone, is 8 inches above the floor of the room.

Floor: Bits of floor plaster were encountered. No floor features.

Observations During Excavation

The entrance way into the plaza is west of this room.

Specimens Recovered

From this room 1 mano and 1 pecking stone were obtained.

ENTRANCE WAY TO PLAZA

Dimensions

Length, 9 ft. 8 in.; width, 3 ft. 5 in.

Architectural Details

This passage, which served as the only entrance to the village plaza during its final stage of occupation, is in the southern row of rooms, between Rooms 14 and 15, and probably was an open corridor. No evidence for its having been roofed was found.

Specimens Recovered

Five manos were recovered from the debris removed from the entrance way.

KIVA A

Dimensions

Diameter, floor level—13 ft. 5 in.

Diameter, above banquette—17 ft. 5 in.

Greatest depth of kiva, floor level to present surface—9 ft. 10 in.

Average height of banquette above floor level—3 ft. 1 in.

Average width of banquette—1 ft. 8 in.

Southern recess (third stage)—height above floor level, 3 ft.; width at north, 5 ft. 7 in.; width at south, 7 ft. 6 in.; average depth of recess (north to south), 4 ft. 10 in.; height from floor of southern recess to top of ventilator shaft, 4 ft. 11 in.

Ventilator tunnel—height of entrance, 1 ft. 8 in.; width of entrance, 8 in.; length from kiva entrance to rear of ventilator shaft, 8 ft. 2 in.

Ventilator shaft—height, 8 ft. 3 in.; surface opening, 10 in. by 12 in.

Pilasters—average width, 2 ft. 6 in.; average height, 2 ft. 10 in.

Firepit—length, 2 ft. 5 in.; width, 1 ft. 8 in.; depth, 6 in.

Ashpit—length, 1 ft. 3 in.; width, 1 ft. 2 in.; depth, 1 ft. 1 in.

Sipapu—diameter, 4 in.; depth, 3 in.

Niche—height, 4 in.; width, 3 in.; depth, 7 in.

Axis, ventilator tunnel—ashpit—firepit—sipapu, North 19° West.

Architectural Details

Walls and banquette: During the excavation and stabilization of Kiva A, it was apparent that the structure had been remodeled several times, especially in the southern recess, but the poor state of preservation of the southern portion of the kiva made it extremely difficult to establish the sequence of architectural changes. However, careful excavation led by Al Lancaster uncovered bits of evidence from which we believe a fairly accurate reconstruction of the growth of the kiva can be made. Three steps in its development can be postulated as outlined in the section below describing observations during excavation.

Upon excavation, the walls and banquette of the kiva were found to be in very good condition in the northern half of the structure, but Pilasters 1 and 6 had collapsed, and a large section of wall between the southern recess and Pilaster 2 was missing as was a smaller part to the east of the southern recess. The recess was a jumble of stones as a consequence of its several remodelings. Fortunately some fragments of masonry from the various building periods remained in their original positions.

Where the walls and banquette are intact, they display a lining of very good roughly coursed sandstone masonry. The top of the banquette is dirt; only its face



PLATE 17. Room 14 during excavation, looking east. Portions of Rooms 12 and 13 in foreground.

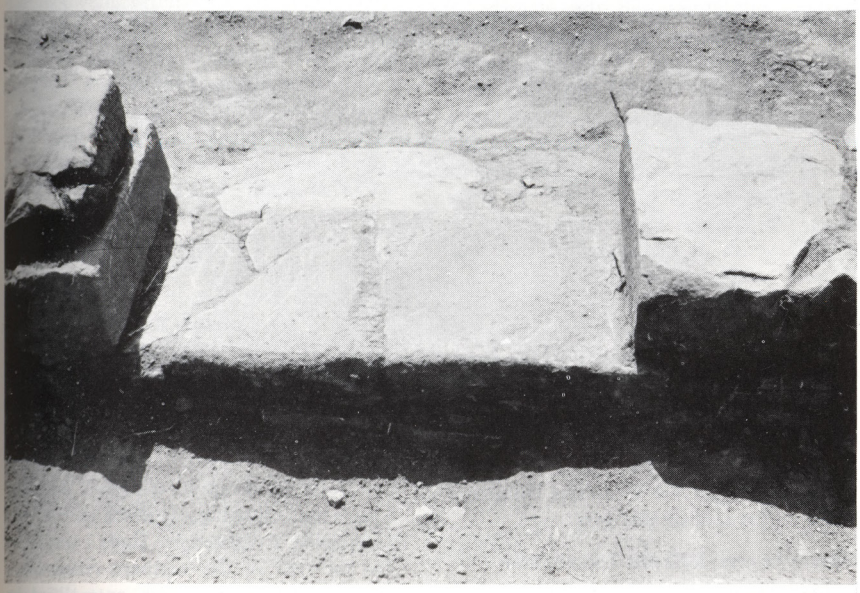


PLATE 18. Threshold of doorway in Room 14. Note stepping stone embedded in floor just inside doorway.

is veneered with stones. The floor of the southern recess is level with the top of the banquette and is made of hard dirt.

Four of the six pilasters which supported the roof of the kiva in its final form are present; the other two had fallen. They are solidly built of well-shaped tabular blocks of sandstone, are slightly wider at the rear than at the front, and are set back 5 inches from the edge of the banquette. The best preserved example contains nine courses of masonry. The tops of all appear incomplete making it impossible to ascertain their original height.

One small niche which contained nothing but dirt, is located near the top of the banquette west of Pilaster 4.

Ventilator: The ventilator system consists of a horizontal tunnel extending from floor level of the kiva beneath the southern recess and beyond it to meet a vertical shaft which reaches the ground surface south of the southern recess. Additional details concerning this and the earlier ventilators, and the changes in the southern recess, are presented below.

Floor: The bottom of the kiva is covered with a layer of hard clay. Just north of the southern recess is a rectangular ashpit. The opening is surrounded by flat stones set flush with the floor, and its north side, below floor level, is stone lined. A shallow rectangular firepit is slightly south of the center of the kiva. Several stones of an encircling rim are present. Between the ashpit and the firepit, remnants of a thin slab deflector of sandstone are still embedded in the floor. Midway between the firepit and the north kiva wall the sipapu is located. The centers of the ventilator tunnel, the ashpit, deflector, firepit, and sipapu are oriented along the axis of the kiva. The banquette niche is just east of this axis.

Observations During Excavation

This feature was excavated by first digging a narrow north-south exploratory trench in the well-defined depression in the center of the site. When the kiva walls were reached on the north and south, the trench was deepened to the floor of the structure. The kiva then was divided into quadrants, and each section was excavated stratigraphically in three levels. Level 1 extended from the surface to a depth of 6 feet; Level 2, from 6 feet to 4 inches above the floor; and Level 3, the last 4 inches of the deposit.

The kiva and the adjacent areas of the plaza contained large numbers of building stones which had fallen there when the walls of surrounding rooms collapsed. Many of the stones in the kiva also came from the lining of the upper parts of the kiva walls and the fallen pilasters. There was no evidence that the kiva, in its final form, had been destroyed by fire; however, several fragments of charred roof beams were found in the fill of the feature at a depth of 7 feet 2 inches. They must have burned after the kiva had been abandoned and was in a partially destroyed condition.

During the stabilization of Kiva A, it was necessary to remove and re-lay sections of the masonry of the kiva lining and the southern recess in order to strengthen them. This process exposed a masonry-lined wall of an earlier stage of the kiva behind most of the present wall. Additional evidence for this stage, as well as a still earlier period in the kiva's development, was uncovered in the southern recess. The very confused nature of the remnants of walls of the several building stages in the southern recess made interpretation difficult. Nevertheless, with the exception of two short alignments of stones, the fragments of masonry in the recess can be fitted into the three-stage developmental sequence here postulated.

Stage 1: (Figure 10 depicts schematically the following suggested architectural changes.) Evidence for Stage 1 was found in the rear of the southern recess where the earliest recess was exemplified by portions of an extension from the kiva proper which was unlined on its east face, lined with small stones on the west, and partially lined with slabs on the south.

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PLATE 19. Test trench in Kiva A depression, looking north.



PLATE 20. Kiva A, during excavation, looking northwest. Note niche in north wall of banquette. Floor features have not been cleared.

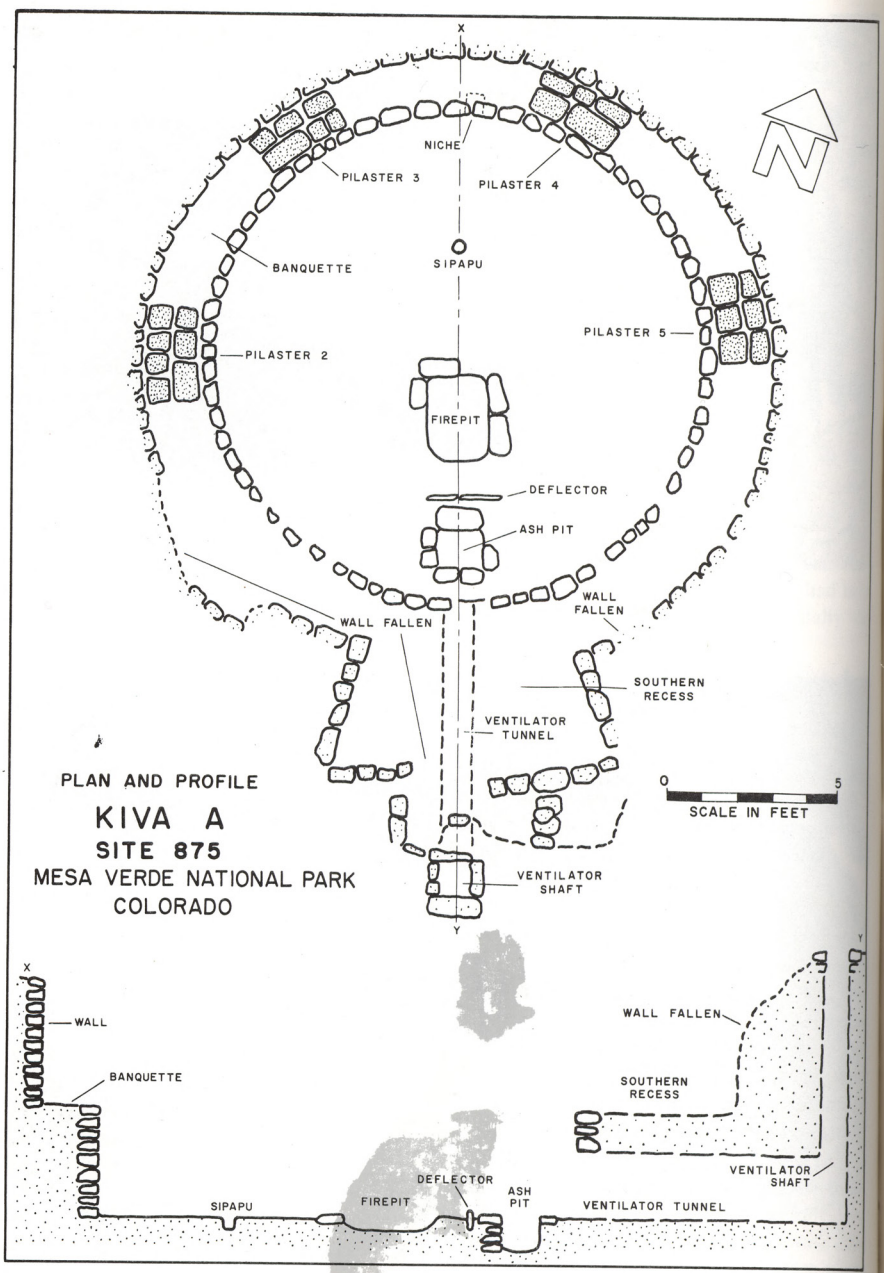

X
NICHE
PILASTER 3
PILASTER 4
BANQUETTE
SIPAPU
PILASTER 5
PILASTER 2
FIREPIT
DEFLECTOR
ASH PIT
WALL FALLEN
WALL FALLEN
SOUTHERN RECESS
VENTILATOR TUNNEL
PLAN AND PROFILE
KIVA A
SITE 875
MESA VERDE NATIONAL PARK
COLORADO
0
5
SCALE IN FEET
VENTILATOR SHAFT
Y
X
WALL
BANQUETTE
SIPAPU
FIREPIT
DEFLECTOR
ASH PIT
VENTILATOR TUNNEL
WALL FALLEN
SOUTHERN RECESS
VENTILATOR SHAFT
Y

FIGURE 9

Its depth could not be ascertained. The stones and the earth bank are all fire reddened. The ventilator of this kiva was not positively located. Had the present ventilator shaft been used, it would have been directly adjacent to the south wall of the recess, a situation usually associated with later kivas. Neither was evidence exposed in the kiva proper for a stone lining of the walls of the structure, making it appear as though the walls were unlined or perhaps partially lined in sections where strengthening was necessary. Whether it had a banquette and pilasters was not determined. The floor features of this stage and Stage 2, had they differed from the final stage, are unknown since the plastered floor was not disturbed.

Meager as the evidence is, it definitely indicates a stage prior to the following well-substantiated Stage 2. In all likelihood, this earliest kiva was used by occupants of the first village at Site 875. It may have been a pithouse before being converted to a kiva.

Stage 2: Remnants of this stage were found both in the kiva and in the southern recess. Behind the present kiva wall, there is an earlier stone lining, except on the north where the second stage wall was incorporated into the third stage remodeling. This kiva had a wide banquette and an unknown number of roof supporting pilasters. A bit of Pilaster 1 was found in place. The southern recess was small and did not extend south of the kiva wall; it actually was only a break in the banquette. All of the stones revealed of this stage are fire reddened. The ventilator system probably consisted of a horizontal tunnel extending from the rear of the recess, at the level of the kiva floor, to a point 5 feet south of the kiva where it intersected a vertical shaft. Before this ventilator was constructed, the southern recess of Stage 1 had to be filled. The fill was packed very firmly because the horizontal tunnel does not appear to have been lined.

The well-shaped nature of the stones in the lining of this kiva indicates that it probably was associated with the second village.

Stage 3: The remodeling of Stage 2 in order to achieve the present form of the kiva necessitated relining the kiva proper —except on the north where the wall of the second stage was retained—and altering the southern recess. Whether the banquette was modified is not known.

Changes in the southern recess were made by enlarging it in width and depth, by filling the recess of Stage 2 with dirt and facing that fill with masonry so that the banquette was continuous, and by cutting a horizontal tunnel through the fill of the previous recess to connect it with the tunnel of Stage 2. Both the tunnel and vertical shaft of Stage 2 appear to have been incorporated into the ventilator of Stage 3.

Obviously the kiva in its ultimate form was an element of the second village.

Specimens Recovered

Recovered from the kiva were 3 manos, 1 hammer, and 1 lapstone.

CIRCULAR STRUCTURE

Dimensions

Greatest diameter—12 ft. 4 in.

Greatest depth—17 in.

Average thickness of walls—8 in.

Diameter of firepit—16 in.

Depth of firepit—4 in.

Architectural Details

Walls: Walls of this circular structure, located just east of the first village, consists of a single row of irregular sandstone blocks the inner faces of which have been smoothed by rubbing and pecking. The other edges of the stones are unaltered. The circle of stones is complete except on the north where a gap of 3 feet, 6 inches exists. In a few sections, three courses of stones remain, but elsewhere only a single course is in place. The stones served as a lining for a shal-



PLATE 21. Charred roof beam in fill of Kiva A.



PLATE 22. West wall and Pilasters 2 and 3 of Kiva A after stabilization. Stage 3 wall built above and to right of pilaster on right; upper portion of Stage 2 wall shown to left of pilaster.

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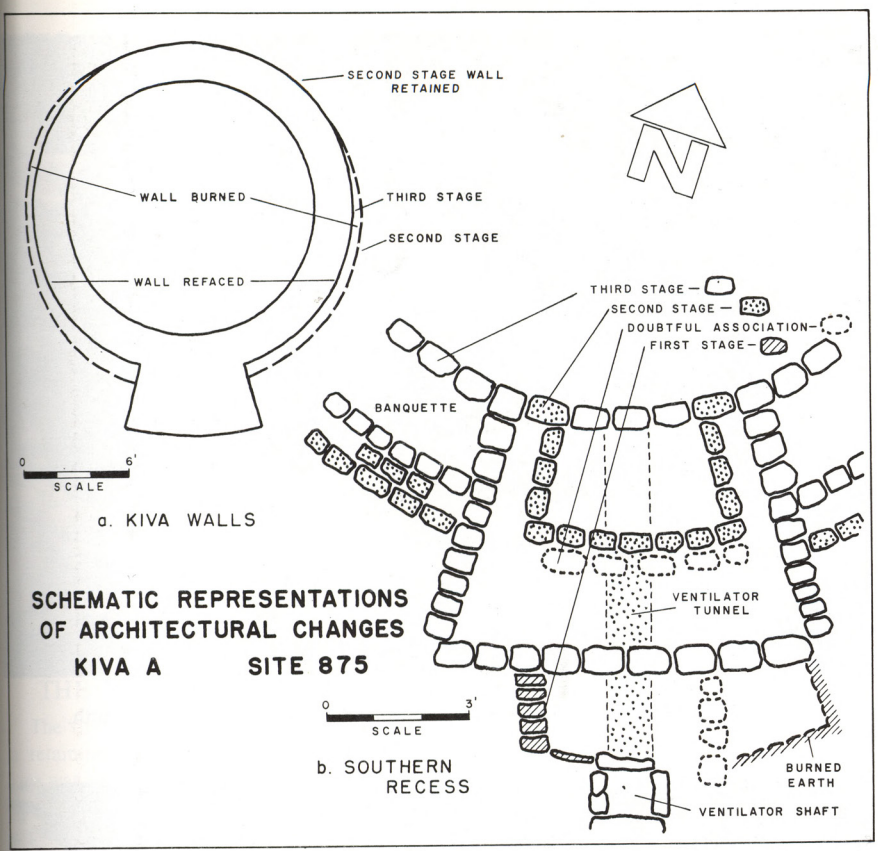


FIGURE 10

low pit structure. There was no evidence that the walls ever stood above ground level.

Floor: The wall rests on top of the red clay deposit which also forms the floor of the structure. In the southeastern quadrant of the pit, a shallow, circular, stone-rimmed firepit was found, containing ash, charcoal, and a few fire reddened stones. The clay encircling the pit is baked to a hard consistency. No other floor features are present.

OBSERVATIONS DURING EXCAVATION

After the interior of the pit was cleared, a wide trench was dug around the exterior of it. It revealed that the deposit surrounding the unit consists primarily of occupational debris from the first village with relatively thin surface veneer of trash from the second village. It further became apparent that the structure was fashioned by digging a circular pit through the debris to the top of the subsurface deposit of hard clay and lining the pit with stones. Whether the gap in the wall represents an entryway could not be determined, but it does not seem that one would have been necessary in such a shallow pit.

The northeastern corner of the retaining wall which encircles the second village extends over the southwestern portion of the circular structure.



PLATE 23. Southern recess, Kiva A, during excavation, looking south.



PLATE 24. Entrance to ventilator tunnel, Kiva A.

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Evidence indicates that this feature was built after a considerable amount of village refuse had accumulated adjacent to the walls of the first village, either during the life of that village or following its desertion. The shaping of the inner faces of the stones lining the pit—by rubbing and pecking—is a technique associated with the second village rather than with the first. Therefore, it appears as though the construction should be related to an early stage in the growth of the second village but before the pueblo reached its ultimate form and was surrounded by its final retaining wall.

The function of this shallow pit is problematic; the presence of a firepit in the floor suggests that it may have been an outdoor cooking area.

Specimens Recovered

Only a collection of potsherds was obtained from the structure.

THE RETAINING WALLS

The first indication of the existence of a retaining wall around the second village was encountered when the north wall of the village was cleared. Subsequently, exploratory trenches along the east side of the pueblo revealed additional sections of the wall, and clearing of the area south of the village located two retaining walls and a set of steps leading to the platform faced by the wall. No evidence was found for a retaining wall west of the village.

Walls of two periods and two distinct types can be differentiated. The earlier type is made of small approximately rectangular sandstone rocks. The faces of the stones, which average about 2 inches by 4 inches by 5 inches in size, are not dressed. Remnants of walls of this type are located to the north of the village, along its east side, and a lengthy well-preserved section—which includes the steps—is present south of the village. The later retaining wall is fashioned of larger rectangular blocks of sandstone, most of which are not dressed, which average 3 inches by 7 inches by 8 inches in dimensions. The majority of the north and east retaining walls are constructed of the larger stones, and south of the village there is an extensive section of wall of this style which also ties into the steps. Both types of walls are dry laid; the stones simply were set into the face of the bank of earth to be held in place.

The north retaining wall, which is 2 feet 6 inches from the north wall of the village and parallel to it, is actually more of a curb than a wall, only one or two courses high, and had held a very low dirt platform in position. It is constructed over the top of the ruins of the first village and over a small portion of the circular structure. The east retaining wall is 2 feet, 6 inches from the east wall of the village. This is not well preserved and varies from a single course to six layers of stones. The maximum height is 2 feet. Wherever its basal courses are intact, it is apparent that the wall rests upon occupational debris from the first village. Because the north wall, or curb, and the northern two-thirds of the east wall exhibit a combination of the two types of masonry, it is felt that they originally were constructed of small stones early in the history of the second village, but during the habitation and growth of the village they were repaired in many places with masonry of the later style. The southern one-third of the east wall is a late extension associated with the village after it had reached its final size and is made only of the larger stones.

South of the village, the two retaining walls are independent of each other and clearly demonstrate their relative ages. The earlier wall is curved and was built to retain a platform of earth south of the village before the pueblo reached its maximum size. A set of stone steps was built against the platform, slightly east of the north-south axis of the village. The portion of the wall west of the steps is in very good condition. It is over 2 feet high throughout most of its length and contains five or six courses of small stones. The section east of the steps is



PLATE 25. Circular structure after excavation, looking west. Note corner of retaining wall built over section of structure, and shallow firepit in floor.

not as well preserved. When the pueblo expanded southward, the earth platform was lengthened and secured by a new retaining wall built of large stone blocks and Rooms 1 and 13 were built over the top of the first retaining wall. The later wall was constructed parallel to the south wall of the final stage of the village at an average distance of 8 feet, 6 inches from it. The second retaining wall was tied into the bottom of the steps originally built in conjunction with the earlier wall. This is not nearly as well preserved as the earlier wall which was protected by the dirt fill of the platform extension.

Dirt removed from areas adjacent to the two walls contained mixed trash from both the first and second villages.

The steps are fashioned of large rectangular sandstone blocks set in mud mortar. There are small stone spalls in the joints between the blocks. Each of the four steps is made of two blocks of stone placed end to end, is 3 feet wide, and rises about 5 inches.



PLATE 26. Curved retaining wall south of second pueblo, looking north. Note wall of Room 13 built over top of retaining wall.



PLATE 27. The two retaining walls and steps south of the second pueblo, looking east. Earlier retaining wall on left, later on right.

IV. ARCHITECTURAL DEVELOPMENT

Prior to the building of the first pueblo at Site 875, a pithouse village may have existed at the location. It is clear that Kiva B was prepared by remodeling an earlier pit structure, and it is not unlikely that the other two kivas at the site resulted from similar actions. No trash from the pithouse village was encountered; however, if it exists, it is probably beneath both the second village and the trash from the first village upon which the second pueblo is situated. Included among the sherd collection from the refuse of the first community are a few Pueblo I pottery types which may be products of the pithouse villagers.

The First Pueblo

The first stage of the initial masonry-walled structure at Site 875 consisted of a double-rowed unit of 10 rooms built along a southwest-northeast axis (Figure 11). This dwelling appears to have been constructed as a unit.

Walls were fashioned of sandstone blocks whose edges were dressed by removal of large chips, probably by blows from heavy mauls. The blocks were laid in mud mortar in irregular courses a single stone in width. Roofs were flat and must have contained hatchways for access to the rooms.

Three kivas, probably fashioned by clearing and remodeling former pithouses, existed to the south of and parallel to the habitations. Only two—Kiva A and Kiva B—were completely excavated. Whether all three were used simultaneously cannot be stated. Kiva B demonstrates characteristics of kivas at that time: is unlined, has a banquette of dirt, six masonry pilasters, a shallow southern recess, a ventilator, ashpit, firepit, and sipapu.

Additions to the village, probably built over a period of time, resulted finally in a one-storied L-shaped structure as is illustrated in Figure 12. Using masonry similar to that in the initial dwelling, four rooms were added along the south of the original unit, and two rooms were extended farther south from its eastern corner. The latter were built over the top of Kiva B, which had to be packed with dirt before the rooms could be constructed. Before the village ran its course, one of the four rooms attached to the initial unit was partitioned by a wall of stones each course of which is two stones wide. The double coursed masonry is a later style than used elsewhere in the first village and suggests that the wall was built toward the end of its history. Kiva A

located within the angle formed by the village, was retained as a ceremonial chamber. Whether the kiva to the west of Kiva A, revealed only by a test trench, was employed at this time is not known.

The availability of previously constructed pithouses for remodeling into kivas by occupants of this village might explain why three such features—an unusually large number for such a small community—apparently were associated with the pueblo. The presence of such a quantity of kivas also may account for the fact that when it was necessary to enlarge the village, one kiva was closed and rooms built over the top of it. Perhaps there was no real need to maintain three kivas at the site.

Abandonment of the pueblo cannot be explained by any event which left archaeological evidence. Only one room—Room III, which contained eight charred roof beams—showed evidence of extensive burning. Small bits of burned wood were found in two other rooms, and Kiva B showed evidence of a small localized fire. There were no suggestions of a general conflagration.

The period of time between the desertion of the first pueblo and the beginning of construction of the second must have been short. During that time, roofs of the rooms and the upper sections of the walls of the village were destroyed. Much of this may have been caused by occupants of neighboring settlements who salvaged items from the vacated dwellings for use in their own structures. However, there was not sufficient time for the rooms to become filled with debris and their walls obliterated. In fact, despite the destruction of the upper parts of the village walls, only a small amount of debris had accumulated upon the room floors when it was decided to build the second village.

The Second Pueblo

A thorough examination of the details of wall construction makes it clear that in its first stage this village consisted of nine single-storied rooms built like a square-cornered inverted U (Figure 13). The plaza, which was open to the south, contained the subterranean kiva—Kiva A. This ceremonial chamber had been used by the occupants of the first village; however, it was lined or relined with masonry, and its southern recess was altered by members of this village. Rooms 3 through 11 were included in this building complex.

Walls of the second village were constructed of rectangular sandstone blocks set in mud mortar. Exposed faces of most of the stones had been carefully shaped by grinding and pecking. The majority of the walls were two stones wide; however, in a few sections wide blocks which extend from one side of the wall to the other were employed. Rooms were entered through openings in their roofs.

The northern rooms of this unit were built on top of the ruins of the southern and eastern rooms of the first village. Before construction began on the second village, the remains of the original village were only in a partial state of ruin necessitating the filling and smoothing over of those rooms upon which

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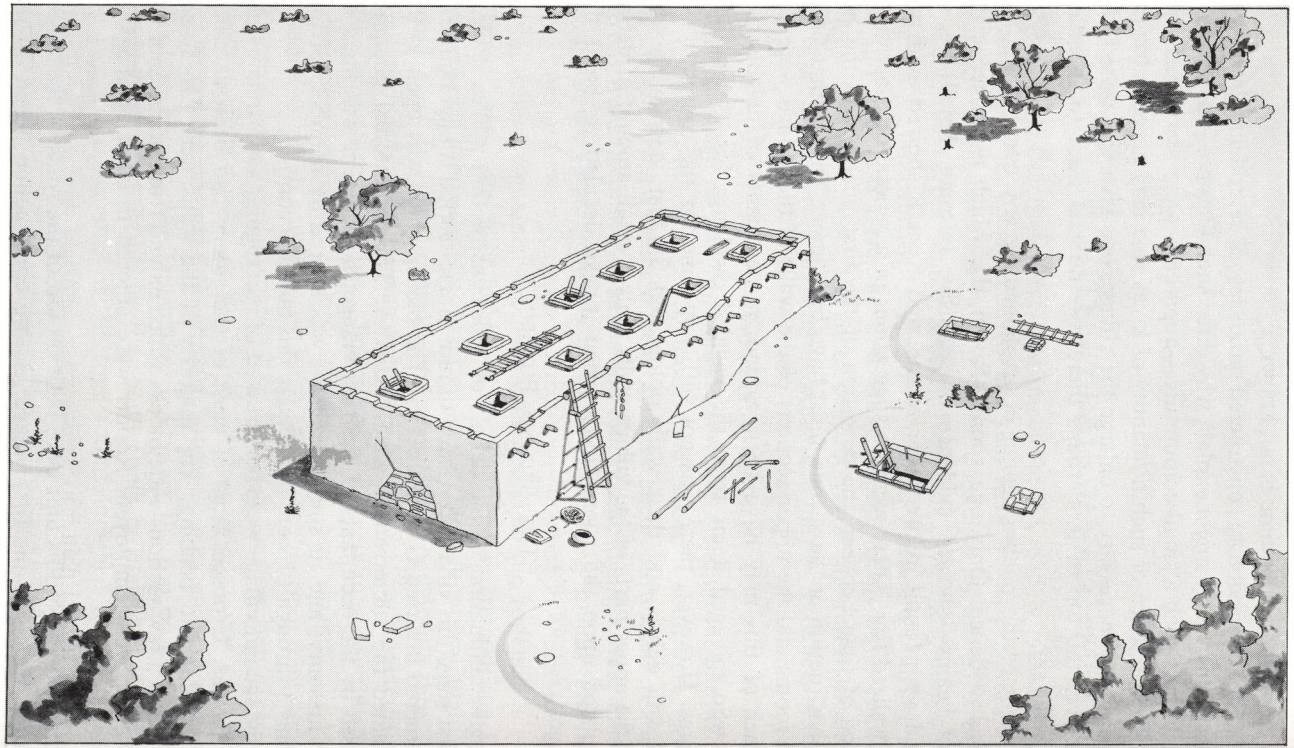


FIGURE 11. First Stage of First Pueblo.

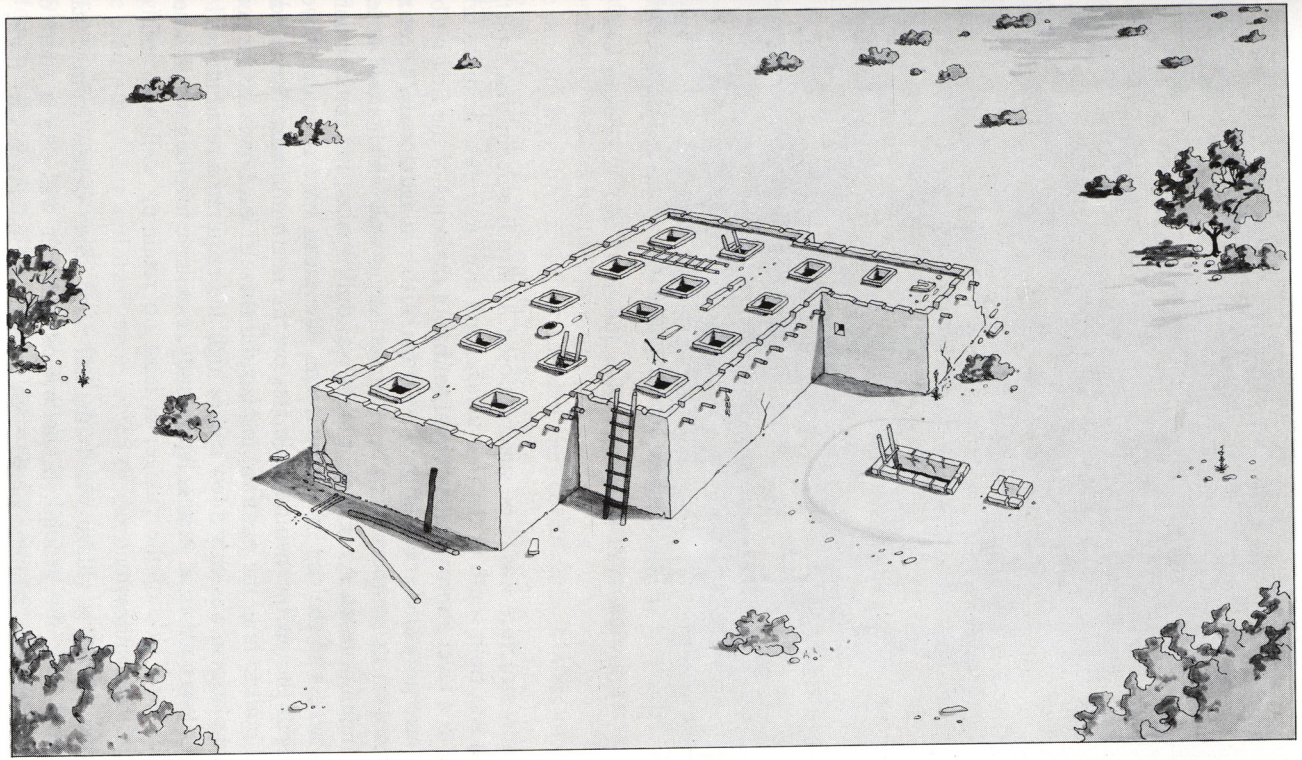


FIGURE 12. Second Stage of First Pueblo.

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PLATE 28. Wall junction between Rooms 11 and 12, looking east.

the new structure was to be superimposed. It also is evident that a platform of earth was built south of the first village, and over its refuse heap, to bring that area to a level approximately equal to that of the ruins of the first pueblo. The platform projected south of the first stage of the village about 24 feet and was retained on its southern edge by a curved stone wall which stood at least two feet high in places. A set of four steps was built against the embankment to afford access to the top of the platform. The earth base extended beyond the limits of the pueblo two to three feet on the north and east. Stone walls also were built to hold the platform in place on those sides; however, the north side of the platform was only a few inches high and required a retaining wall of only one or two courses of stones. Apparently, extensive levelling was not necessary on the west side of the village; at least no retaining wall was built on that side of the community.

Soon after this village was built, but after some debris from it had been scattered over the ground, a shallow circular pit was dug a short distance northeast of the pueblo. Lined with stones and having a dirt floor, it does not appear to have had any above-ground features. The presence of a fire-pit in its floor suggests that it may have served as an outdoor cooking area.

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Later, the northeast corner of the village retaining wall was built over a section of the pit. Apparently it had been filled before this was done.

Sometime later an addition of six rooms—Rooms 1, 2, 12, 13, 14, and 15, was made to the southern end of the pueblo resulting in its final rectangular form (Figure 14). The wall junctions between Rooms 2 and 3 on the east and 11 and 12 on the west clearly show the joining of the second stage onto the original unit. Masonry of the second stage was similar to that of the first.

Rooms 14 and 15 had doorways opening into the plaza, but other rooms must have been entered through roof hatches. Kiva A likely was remodeled again after the village reached its ultimate shape.

The plaza which contained the kiva was enclosed, and entry to it was gained through a narrow passageway in the southern row of rooms. A lengthening of the platform base was prerequisite to the enlargement of the village, because the rooms on the southeastern and southwestern corners of the unit extended over the top of the earlier curved retaining wall. The new retaining wall was built about eight feet south of the southern wall of the village and parallel to it. It joined the lower step of the set built to ascend the original platform.

Three rooms of this pueblo showed evidence of burning, but indications are that the fires occurred after abandonment. The final stage of Kiva A does not appear to have been consumed by fire, but a single charred roof timber recovered from its fill provides us with the only valid tree-ring date from the site. The position in which the specimen was found suggests it burned sometime after the structure was vacated. The two earlier stages in the kiva's history probably were consumed by fire.

The amount of debris from the walls of the second village infers that, following its desertion, it was partially razed for building materials which were re-employed in other buildings.

General Observations

Floors of the rooms in both villages were generally devoid of features. Only two rooms had simple firepits, and two others had concentrations of ash upon their floors where fires had been built. No milling bins could be found.

No wall openings were present in rooms of the original pueblo. Had doorways been built, their lower sections certainly would have been preserved in the higher standing walls. Presumably, the dwellings were entered through hatchways in their roofs. In the later village, only two doorways were encountered; access to other rooms of that complex also must have been gained through the roofs.

The platform of dirt and trash upon which the second pueblo was built did not provide a completely satisfactory foundation for walls of the structure. In numerous places, the tilted nature of wall remnants attest to weak and uneven foundations. In the plaza, three buttresses had been placed against walls to provide them additional support. No wall stood higher than one story in either village.

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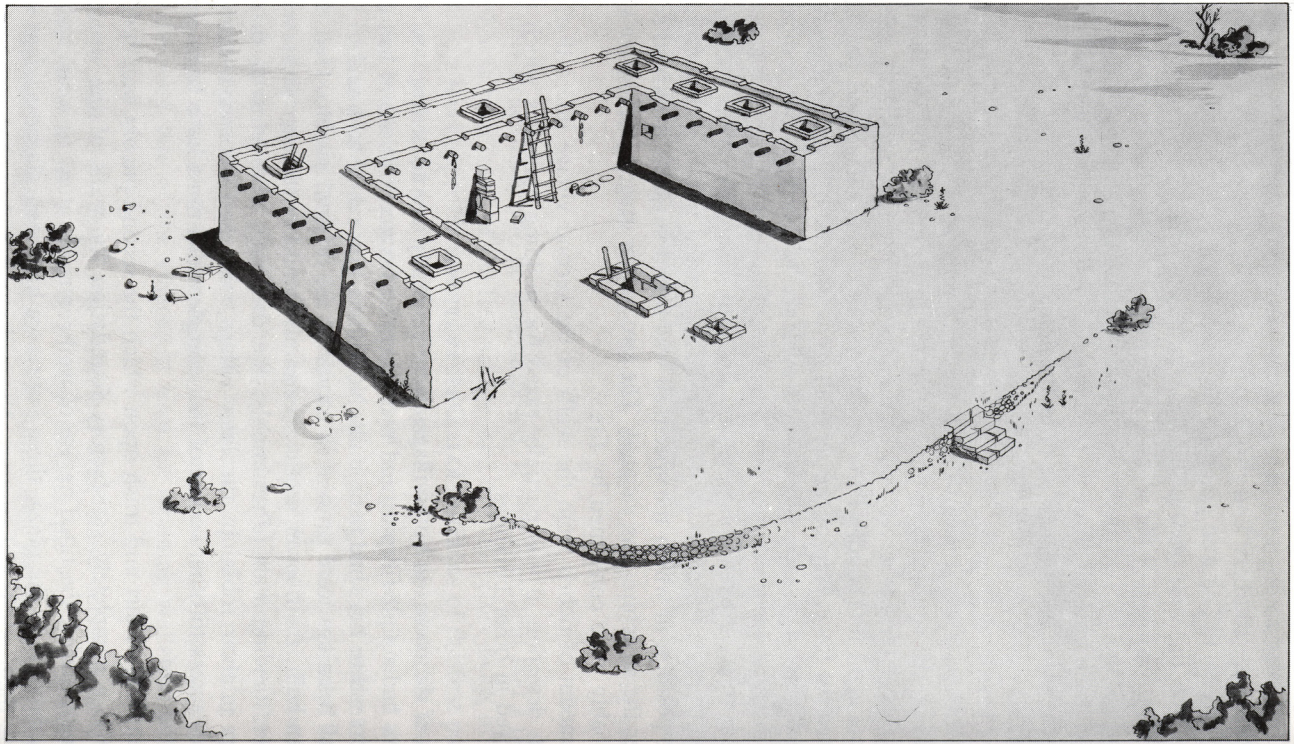


FIGURE 13. First Stage of Second Pueblo.

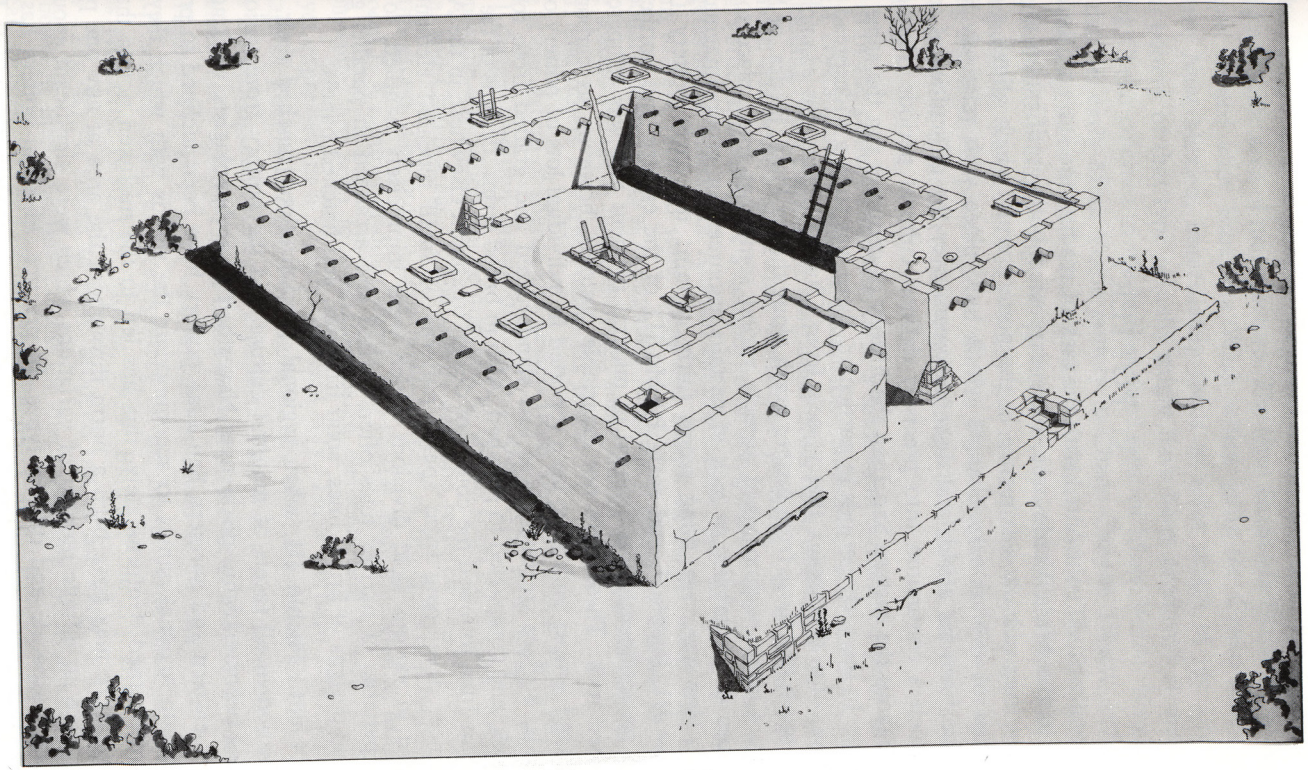


FIGURE 14. Second Stage of Second Pueblo.

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V. POTTERY

Many writers, confronted with the task of reading the story of sherds from sites in the Mesa Verde area, have expressed both gratification at the apparent long unbroken sequence in the pottery craft, which allows a detailed analysis of evolutionary changes which took place with relatively little influence from far afield, and discouragement over the difficulties of segmenting such a continuum into precisely defined cultural periods. Furthermore, throughout the eastern San Juan the history of ceramics ran the same general course. In the early periods in particular, there was such a widespread sharing of this cultural complex that vessels from Chaco Canyon, for example, look very much like those from farther north along the La Plata, Piedra, or Mancos rivers. Certain technological aspects varied somewhat from place to place, because of availability or lack of certain resources, or group imagination or need. However, one thing seems fairly certain: the early pottery (Basket Maker III, Pueblo I, and early Pueblo II) of the eastern and northern San Juan predominantly was painted in mineral pigment and was tempered with crushed rock. These were not invariable customs, however, as carbon paint and sand temper both have been reported in individual lots of pottery of these periods. Surface treatment was less standardized and graded from rough to smooth, and compacted to polished. Also in broad terms, designs of the northern San Juan followed the course of design treatment elsewhere in the Anasazi province, developing from sparse patterns of small repeated elements, arranged in various field divisions which were imprecisely handled, to fuller unit patterns of narrow lines often barbed and arranged in parallel groups, to bold designs of broad lines, solid triangles, and hatched panels.

Not until Pueblo III, when regional specializations reached their fullest realization in all facets of material culture, did the pottery from various localities become highly distinctive. Nevertheless, archaeologists working with earlier eastern and northern San Juan pottery have been inclined to propose types with regional names to accommodate the sherds with which they have been concerned. Unfortunately, this has led to the mistaken notion that, although there may have been a norm throughout the area at any one period, there were an infinite number of variations which were significant enough to be called separate and distinct types. In practice, identical pottery has been called by several names, depending upon who was reporting. La Plata Black-

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on-white and Chapin Black-on-white are examples of two names for what appears to be a single kind of pottery. Regional names also have the drawback of implying a specific area of manufacture. The term Escavada Black-on-white, for example, named after Escavada Wash which joins the Chaco River in northwestern New Mexico, immediately tends to infer origin in the Chaco area when pottery of that type actually might have been produced at one of the farflung Chaco colonies in the broken land west of Mesa Verde. Unquestionably, there is early Mesa Verde pottery in Chaco Canyon (Reed, 1958:-95), and possibly there is also Chaco pottery at Mesa Verde. The similarities are so pronounced that proving the point to everyone's satisfaction has remained impossible. Morris (1939) neatly got around this troublesome point by terming much of his pottery from the La Plata district as "Chacoesque." "Mesa Verdeish" is a more cumbersome coinage but implies another source of inspiration.

Thus, to fit the pottery from Site 875, a settlement established prior to the Pueblo III crystallization, into an acceptable chronological framework, with such positioning being compatible with other observable aspects of the cultural development, has been a somewhat worrisome problem. As is often true on the Mesa Verde, this village is a composite of occupational levels representing several generalized periods of Anasazi culture history, and in its earliest horizon seems to have retained some ideas and objects of earlier days. The bulk of the pottery from the first occupation suggests a phase of Pueblo II; that from the second village is later, although some sherds typically belong to late Pueblo II and others to early Pueblo III times.

There is one group of sherds and vessels from Site 875 which illustrates the Pueblo I design tradition manifested in a pottery type now termed Piedra Black-on-white and which can be matched by sherds from the Piedra, Animas, La Plata, and Chaco areas. A few sherds and one restored vessel are classified in this group. The pot—a deep bowl—is part of the collection recovered from Room I. A number of other sherds and vessels, here classified as Mancos Black-on-white, are seen to continue design elements and layout common earlier yet expressed in a slightly different way. These perhaps represent an early stage of Pueblo II craft. For example, one bowl illustrated in Plate 32g displays a whirligig central negative pattern. This was a treatment often used by the makers of Pueblo I Piedra Black-on-white (Roberts, 1930:133; Morris, 1939: Figures 47j, k, l, e, f) and which continued to be employed by the Pueblo II women who produced pottery on the Mesa Verde itself and in its environs (Roberts, 1930:133; Morris, 1939: Plates 265h, i, j; Brew, 1946: Figures 113g, h). It seems to have dropped out of use early in the period. Other bowls in this collection exhibit the black rim line, occasionally with a life-break (Plates 30, 32), a frequent Pueblo I idea (Roberts, 1930:134). The use of the dot in design is another carryover from Basket Maker III and Pueblo I pottery which, in this instance, is used in an allover treatment, rather

than being confined by band lines, as they would would have been at an earlier time. Dots in Pueblo II generally are larger than those of previous periods, a fact well illustrated by the bowl in Plate 32d, and in addition to use as fillers, line ticks, or pendants, dots began to march around rims to replace the earlier solid rim line. Checkerboards, illustrated in the bowl in Plate 32h, had a beginning in popularity in Pueblo I (Roberts, 1930:118, Figure 24). This motif increased in use throughout Pueblo II. In the Piedra district, Roberts (1930) found several variations of large triangles touching points at the center of bowls such as those of this specimen. The balanced arrangement and the careful workmanship suggest a Mancos rather than Piedra affiliation, however. The quadrant division of the field, as in Plate 32e, was typical of Pueblo I layout of pattern, and the squiggled hatching of this specimen likewise can be duplicated in the early period.

Another group of sherds and vessels from Site 875 pertain to a classificatory unit Abel (1955) calls Cortez Black-on-white. Abel checked our classification in the field and was satisfied that this is an early, easily recognized type which now can be sorted out of collections of Mesa Verde pottery gathered earlier (for example, some sherds illustrated in Lancaster *et al.,* 1954: Plates 49, 50; bowls illustrated in Morris, 1939: Figures 37, 38; Reed, 1958: Figure 36). Thus far it never has represented a high proportion of sherds taken from any one site.

The pitcher form was commonly represented in the Cortez Black-on-white type from Site 875. It is a typical Pueblo II sort—globular-bodied, straight-necked, with handle extending from rim to slightly above the midbody bulge.

Of all the long sequence of pottery styles recovered in the northern San Juan, Cortez Black-on-white presents the sharpest discontinuity. It may or may not be a coincidence that a parallel stylistic break occurred in the Chaco Canyon and the Kayenta regions at what appears to have been a somewhat earlier period. The individual elements—narrow lines used in parallel formation, half terraces, and hooked triangles—the way in which they are combined, and general surface treatment which employs a thin chalky white slip suggest southern affiliations. Types such as Kiatuthlana Black-on-white and Red Mesa Black-on-white, both Pueblo I and common at Chaco and Rio Puerco of the East sites, probably supplied inspiration which slowly filtered north to be expressed locally in early phases of Pueblo II.

A sparseness of line and decoration such as that seen in Cortez Black-on-white is in contrast to the free-wheeling Mancos style which followed. Actually, Mancos Black-on-white seems to have evolved directly from Piedra Black-on white, and Cortez Black-on-white appears to have been off on a tangent to the main stream of development. Again, the vogue of bolder pottery design, of eye-catching play of areas of dark and light, of diverse, splashy, and carelessly applied motifs seems to have swept the Anasazi province at the same general period. Insofar as design alone is concerned, Escavada Black-on-white

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of the Chaco and Sosi-Dogoszhi Black-on-white of the Kayenta have their counterparts in Mancos Black-on-white.

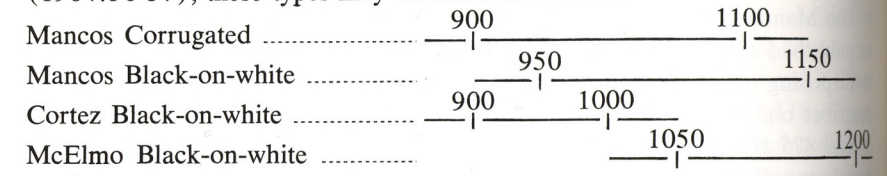
The Mancos Black-on-white pottery from Site 875 is typical in every way to published descriptions. It is of interest to note one form which was found in surprising quantity—the scoop or half-gourd ladle. Although Abel (1955) describes only the bowl-and-handle type of ladle for Mancos Black-on-white, at Site 875 five nearly complete and 10 fragments are of the scoop or half-gourd type. This is in contrast to the one partial specimen and one fragment of bowl-and-handle dippers done in Mancos Black-on-white; however, it should be noted that, additionally, nine solid flat handles, characteristic of the bowl-and-handle type, were recovered. The scoop-type ladle also is represented by one nearly complete specimen and two fragments of Cortez Black-on-white and one fragment of La Plata Black-on-red. Morris describes and illustrates scoop ladles being made into Pueblo III times on the La Plata (Morris, 1939: Plates 293 p, q; Plates 302a, a′, q, q′, s, s′) as well as in Pueblo II (Morris, 1939: Plates 263a, a′, b, c, e) when he says the proportion of scoops to bowl-and-handle dippers was fifty-fifty (Morris, 1939:188). Our findings would take exception to his statement that tubular handles did not occur prior to Pueblo III (Morris, 1939:189); two recovered from Site 875 are Mancos Black-on-white.

Temporal Significance of the Pottery

To summarize the temporal situation of Site 875 as indicated by the pottery recovered, it may be noted that this was predominately a Mancos Black-on-white site, with that pottery being present in about the same amounts in both the earlier and later villages. Mancos Black-on-white is considered a standard Pueblo II ware for the Mesa Verde area. Its period of use centered about A.D. 1050. But Site 875 is not a pure Mancos Black-on-white village. There is an earlier complex of ceramic types associated with the first village which featured Cortez Black-on-white and included Piedra Black-on-white, La Plata and Bluff Black-on-red, Mancos Corrugated, and possibly some plain grays such as Chapin, Moccasin, and Mancos Gray. However, the grays are not reliable time markers as is indicated elsewhere (Lister, 1964:49-50). At the later village of the site are such types as McElmo Black-on-white and Mancos Corrugated, the latter no doubt including some examples of what might now be sorted out as the finer made Mesa Verde Corrugated, generally regarded as the common utility ware to McElmo Black-on-white. In essence, Cortez Black-on-white and McElmo Black-on-white mark the total span of site utilization, and around them clusters an assortment of contemporary types, always dominated by Mancos Black-on-white and Mancos Corrugated.

To estimate the age and length of the total occupation of Site 875 from the pottery, the four types—Mancos Black-on-white, Mancos Corrugated, Cortez Black-on-white, and McElmo Black-on-white—which comprise two-thirds of the 44,839 potsherds recovered may be considered.

According to Abel (1955), and with modifications explained in Lister (1964:56-57), these types may be dated as follows:



Mancos Black-on-white was in common usage in both villages of Site 875, suggesting a maximum period of occupancy of 200 years between A.D. 950 and 1150. The occurrence of Cortez Black-on-white in the first village, together with traces of gray and red wares— thought by some to predate A.D. 950—would place the initial settlement toward the early part of the Mancos Black-on-white span of manufacture. The presence of some sherds, supposedly of early date, may be explained as heirloom pieces, drift from earlier villages in the vicinity, or by the fact that such types actually continued in use longer than is generally realized. This situation was observed at nearby Site 499 (Lister, 1964) and at other sites in the Mesa Verde area (Reed, 1958; Lancaster *et al.,* 1954).

It is presumed that the first village at Site 875 came into existence about A.D. 950 and continued to exist until about A.D. 1000. The terminal date is based upon the presence of Cortez Black-on-white throughout the pueblo and the absence of McElmo Black-on-white in deposits identifiable with trash and debris from the first village. Manufacture of Cortez Black-on-white is thought to have ceased about A.D. 1000. Therefore, this village can be assigned to the Pueblo II stage according to the Pecos classification or to the Mancos Mesa phase of the Gila Pueblo system of classification.

During the time between the abandonment and partial destruction of the first village and the beginning of the building of the second village, Cortez Black-on-white went out of fashion and was replaced almost entirely by McElmo Black-on-white. In unmixed deposits of second village trash and debris, McElmo Black-on-white is present and Cortez Black-on-white is absent. If we follow the generalized dates designated for the manufacture of McElmo Black-on-white, the second village could not have been started until A.D. 1050 —the date assigned the earliest McElmo Black-on-white. The 50-year period of time between the alleged end of the use of Cortez Black-on-white and the beginning of McElmo Black-on-white, as shown in the chart above, seems too lengthy, for this coincides with the period between the end of the first village and the start of the second village at Site 875. In consideration of the degree of destruction and obliteration of the earlier village when work was commenced on the later village, a relatively short period of nonoccupation is suggested—perhaps only 10 to 25 years. Consequently, it may be well to compress the time between the use of the two types of pottery from 50 years to a much shorter period; in reality, there may have been no temporal gap between

TABLE 1. *Pottery distribution, selected types.*

Excavation units / Percentages of pottery types	Rooms I-X	Kiva B	Rooms 1-15, Plaza, Entranceway, Circular Structure	Kiva A	Test Trenches	Refuse Mound
Chapin Gray	T	.01	T	O	T	T
Mancos Gray	.01	.01	T	T	.01	T
Mancos Corrugated	.45	.43	.42	.38	.40	.46
Piedra Black-on-white	.01	T	T	T	T	T
Cortez Black-on-white	.07	.04	.01	T	.04	.01
Mancos Black-on-white	.12	.19	.16	.17	.12	.15
McElmo Black-on-white	T	.01	.06	.08	.07	.07
La Plata Black-on-red	.01	.01	.01	T	T	T
Gray Wares	.16	.10	.08	.05	.10	.07
Undecorated white wares	.16	.18	.23	.29	.25	.22

The table includes types which occur in frequency of .01 or greater in at least one excavation unit. T refers to trace—less than 1 percent.

their employment. McElmo Black-on-white may have been developed or introduced and grew in popularity until it completely replaced the earlier type.

It is assumed that construction of the second village was initiated sometime between A.D. 1000 and 1050. Several additions were made to the pueblo before it reached its final form, but throughout its life the two major decorated pottery types were Mancos Black-on-white and McElmo Black-on-white. However, the former outnumbered the latter better than two to one. This implies that we are considering a time shortly after McElmo Black-on-white had been introduced and that its use had not become as widespread as it became later on. At Site 499, a few hundred yards to the southwest of Site 875, McElmo Black-on-white occurred in equal frequency to Mancos Black-on-white by about A.D. 1100 and outnumbered Mancos Black-on-white three to one by about A.D. 1150 (Lister, 1964:58). If an observation may be made upon the ratio of McElmo Black-on-white to Mancos Black-on-white at both sites 875 and 499, it seems that Site 875 must have been abandoned before A.D. 1100.

Considering the above factors, it is judged that the second village was commenced a few years after the first village was vacated—about A.D. 1025—and was a flourishing community until about A.D. 1075. From a purely temporal evaluation, the presumed span of occupation would place the site in late Pueblo II times; however, the pottery as well as architectural and other features are more characteristic of those associated with early Pueblo III

times. Therefore, it is suggested that the second village existed in a transitional period between Pueblo II and Pueblo III and that culturally its contents are similiar to those which were developing at the beginning of the McElmo Phase, according to the Gila Pueblo classification system. The history of the entire site, considering both villages, covers a span of time between A.D. 950 and 1075 with a brief period of nonoccupation about A.D. 1000.

For the purpose of discussing the relative ages and sequential development of the two pueblos in more detail than has been presented above, it is convenient to speak of two pottery complexes at the site. As just described, Mancos Black-on-white and Mancos Corrugated were the principal pottery types used throughout the history of the two villages. However, the assortment of sherds associated with the earlier structure, referred to hereafter as Complex A, contains a significant number of Cortez Black-on-white and larger quantities of Piedra Black-on-white, La Plata and Bluff Black-on-red, and gray sherds than were recovered from the later village. Sherds related to the second village, which have been designated Complex B, include a quantity of McElmo Black-on-white, only a trace of Cortez Black-on-white, and smaller numbers of the earlier black-on-white, red, and gray types which characterize Complex A.

An examination of each excavation unit, or groups of related units, in respect to their associated pottery complexes follows:

Rooms I-X

These rooms comprise the excavated portion of the first pueblo at Site 875. Additional rooms of this village lie beneath the northern portion of the second village and were not completely excavated. Due to the similarity of pottery frequencies in all 10 rooms excavated, the sherds from these rooms are grouped, and in the tabulation in Table 2 only a stratigraphic distinction is made between the sherds from the three levels maintained during the excavation of each room.

Levels 1 and 2, from the surface down to within one foot of the floor, produced sherds of Complex A and Complex B, representing refuse from both villages. Level 3, which included materials from the room floors, is predominately Complex A, but it does contain a trace of McElmo Black-on-white which is typical of Complex B.

This distribution of sherds is interpreted to indicate that the rooms of the first pueblo were not completely obliterated when construction of the second village was started. Probably the walls had been reduced to their lower courses, but they had not been completely filled with refuse and dirt. Into these partially open rooms, some refuse from the second village was placed. Furthermore, it is likely that it was at this time, when the construction of the second community was getting under way, that a number of burials of former

TABLE 2. *Pottery distribution, Rooms 1-X.*

POTTERY TYPES / PROVENIENCE	MESA VERDE GRAY WARE: Chapin Gray	Moccasin Gray	Mancos Gray	Mancos Corrugated	GRAY WARES	SAN JUAN WHITE WARE: Piedra Black-on-white	Cortez Black-on-white	Mancos Black-on-white	MESA VERDE WHITE WARE: McElmo Black-on-white	UNDECORATED WHITE WARES	SAN JUAN RED WARE: Bluff Black-on-red	La Plata Black-on-red	TSEGI ORANGE WARE: Tusayan Black-on-red	TOTALS
Level 1	4		5	487	154	13	25	98	95	218		1		1100
Level 2			7	491	161	4	18	162	34	250	4	3		1134
Level 3	7/*1*	1/*1*	14	735/*4*	252	17/*1*	109/*11*	190/*15*	5	252		23	2	1607/*33*
TOTALS	11/*1*	1/*1*	26	1713/*4*	567	34/*1*	152/*11*	450/*15*	134	720	4	27	2	3,841/*33*

TABLE 3. *Pottery distribution, Kiva B.*

POTTERY TYPES / PROVENIENCE	MESA VERDE GRAY WARE: Chapin Gray	Mancos Gray	Mancos Corrugated	GRAY WARES	SAN JUAN WHITE WARE: Piedra Black-on-white	Cortez Black-on-white	Mancos Black-on-white	MESA VERDE WHITE WARE: McElmo Black-on-white	UNDECORATED WHITE WARES	SAN JUAN RED WARE: Abajo Red-on-orange	Bluff Black-on-red	La Plata Black-on-red	TOTALS
Level 1	3	5	270	76	3	41	114	15	127	2	1	2	659
Level 2	4	4	224	35		16	117/*1*		92	1		12	505/*1*
Level 3	7	1	279	68	2	15	123		118			3	616
TOTALS	14	10	773	179	5	72	354/*1*	15	337	3	1	17	1,780/*1*

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occupants of the first village were encountered and were reburied together with their funerary furnishings in the partially filled Rooms I, III, and IX of the original village.

Rooms I-X probably were not completely filled with refuse until the first stage of the second village was being occupied, and the inhabitants took advantage of the nearby, somewhat open, rooms for deposition of their trash. On the other hand, the unnumbered rooms of the original pueblo, which are situated below the first stage of the second village, were purposely filled, smoothed over, and the dirt retained by a stone wall on the north to provide a level foundation for some rooms of the second structure.

Kiva B

Potsherds from Kiva B, which had been filled during the life of the first village in order to construct a row of rooms over the top of it, are of Complex A except for the upper few inches of the deposit which contained a few sherds of McElmo Black-on-white. Obviously some refuse from the second village, containing Complex B sherds, was deposited over the top of the kiva. Sherds recovered from beneath the surface of Kiva B, which were included in the fill purposely packed in the kiva during the occupation of the first village, should be a good example of Complex A. This is true as demonstrated in Table 3. Levels 2 and 3 of Kiva B contained a good representation of Cortez Black-on-white, significant assortments of gray and red wares, and an absence of McElmo Black-on-white.

Rooms 1-15, Plaza, Entrance Way, and Circular Structure

Potsherds obtained from the fill of Rooms 1-15, which belong to the second structure, comprise an excellent example of Complex B and apparently were included in the debris which filled these rooms during the occupation and after abandonment of the later pueblo (see Table 4). Some trash may have been placed in unoccupied rooms while other sections of the site were still being used; other refuse accumulated in these units following their abandonment and partial destruction from surface deposits of second village refuse immediately adjacent to the rooms.

Beneath Rooms 5, 6, 8, 9, and 10 of the later pueblo, there were sherds of both Complexes A and B. The pottery assemblage there was much like that found in Levels 1 and 2 of Rooms 1-X and probably was mixed as a result of the levelling of some of the rooms of the first village so that the later structure could be built over them.

Sherds recovered from the plaza and entrance way of the second village belong predominately to Complex B and were part of the debris which accumulated there during and following occupation of the pueblo. Some sherds

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TABLE 4. *Pottery distribution, Rooms 1-15, southern part of plaza, entranceway, and circular structure.*

POTTERY TYPES / PROVENIENCE (Whole or restorable vessels shown in *italics*)	MESA VERDE GRAY WARE: Chapin Gray	Moccasin Gray	Mancos Gray	Mancos Corrugated	GRAY WARES	SAN JUAN WHITE WARE: Piedra Black-on-white	Cortez Black-on-white	Mancos Black-on-white	MESA VERDE WHITE WARE: McElmo Black-on-white	Mesa Verde Black-on-white	UNDECORATED WHITE WARES	SAN JUAN RED WARE: Abajo Red-on-orange	La Plata Black-on-red	TSEGI ORANGE WARE: Tusayan Polychrome	MOGOLLON BROWN WARE: Upper Gila Corrugated	TOTALS
Room 1, fill		4	2	350	61			121	54	1	186		7			786
Room 2, fill				126	21			47	18		79		1			292
Room 3, fill				47	3			24	2/*1*		37					113/*1*
Room 4, fill				51	5			16	10		36		2			120
Room 5, fill				36	5			10	9		17		3			80
Room 5, beneath floor				174	28	2	7	45	2		30		2			290
Room 6, fill				101	25			37	23		72		4			262
Room 6, beneath floor				9	4			1	1/*1*		1					16/*1*
Room 7, fill				92	11			24	25		38		1			191
Rooms 8 and 9, fill		1	1	83	15			50	15		54		1			220
Rooms 8 and 9, beneath floor				30	8			10	3		22					73
Room 10, fill			1	110	21			40	12		51		2			237
Room 10, beneath floor				22	4		1	3			5					35
Room 11, fill		1		42	10			12	5		30					100
Room 12, fill				55	11			34	8		42		3			153
Room 13, fill			1	115	28			38	15		76	1	5			279
Room 14, fill				40	4			11	11		47		2			115
Room 15, fill				86	9			22	42		47					206
Southern part of plaza, fill		2		212	31		1	112	45		171	1	3		1	579
Entranceway, fill		1		163	25		3	68	34	1	126		3	2		426
Circular Structure, fill	2		9	201	97	2	28	90	8		138		3			578
Circular Structure, exterior trench		1	3	97	27	1	11	40	4		50		5			239
TOTALS	2	10	17	2242	453	5	51	855	346/*2*	2	1355	2	47	2	1	5,390/*2*

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of Complex A occurred in the lower levels of these areas where trash from the first village was encountered.

The northeast corner of the retaining wall which encircles the second village was built over a section of the circular structure indicating that the structure predates at least the last stage of the later pueblo. As previously indicated in discussing the excavation of the circular structure, it seems to have been prepared by digging a pit through a deposit of dirt and trash and facing it with stones. Sherds from the structure and from a trench dug around it included types from both Complexes A and B, with Complex A being best represented in the lower level of the encircling trench. Thus, it seems, from evidence provided by potsherds, that the feature was built early in the history of the second village after trash from both occupations had accumulated in the area.

Kiva A

The pottery from Kiva A, which apparently was in use throughout occupation of the second village, is typical of Complex B except for the uppermost level—Level 1—where some Cortez Black-on-white and other early types were found (see Table 5). This may be explained by the fact that, following disuse of the kiva and collapse of its roof, it filled with material from the surrounding plaza. Most of the deposit to find its way into the pit was debris from the second village which covered the surface of the plaza. However, since the plaza was built over the trash deposit of the first pueblo, some of the last fill in the kiva came from lower levels of the plaza and included some sherds from trash of the first village.

Test Trenches

The series of test trenches dug around the two villages yielded potsherds which, when analyzed, have proven of value in reconstructing the history of the site (see Table 6).

The test trenches dug north and east of the first village were sunk into debris which had resulted from that village and contained pottery belonging mainly to Complex A. Traces of McElmo Black-on-white in the upper levels of the trenches were associated with a veneer of debris from the later occupation.

Trenches dug along or at right angles to the west, north, and south walls of the second pueblo produced sherds of both Complexes A and B and resulted from mixtures of trash and debris from the two pueblos. Bear in mind that the second village was built in large part over the trash deposit of the first village.

Trenches A-D were located at intervals and at right angles to the east wall of the second village. They were excavated after the dirt adjacent to the

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TABLE 5. *Pottery distribution, Kiva A.*

POTTERY TYPES / PROVENIENCE	MESA VERDE GRAY WARE: Moccasin Gray	Mancos Gray	Mancos Corrugated	Unidentified Gray, basket impressed	GRAY WARES	SAN JUAN WHITE WARE: Piedra Black-on-white	Cortez Black-on-white	Mancos Black-on-white	MESA VERDE WHITE WARE: McElmo Black-on-white	Mesa Verde Black-on-white	UNDECORATED WHITE WARES	SAN JUAN RED WARE: Abajo Red-on-orange	Bluff Black-on-red	La Plata Black-on-red	UNIDENTIFIED POLYCHROME	TOTALS
Test Trench, levels mixed	7	2	1095	1	130		4	387	139	1	747	4		12		2529
Level 1	3		595		96	1	3	249	49	1	382		2	8	5	1394
Level 2			198		21			88	56	•	151			3		517
Level 3			40		5			18	21		22	1				107
Niche			11		2			7	1		14					35
Totals	10	2	1939	1	254	1	7	749	266	2	1316	5	2	23	5	4,582

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village had been removed to the bases of the walls. Therefore, sherds from the trenches, with the exception of their upper few inches, came from trash deposited by occupants of the first village and are mainly assignable to Complex A. Only in the upper levels of the trenches were sherds from Complex B found. These undoubtedly represent debris from the second community.

Test Trench F, dug across and to the floor of a kiva lying outside the west wall of the second pueblo, was a feature of the first village. Whether it was used throughout the history of that village cannot be stated. It may have been built when Kiva B was abandoned and an extension of the village constructed over it. The kiva revealed by Test Trench F obviously fell into ruin and was filled before the construction of the second village since it contains pottery of Complex A, aside from a few sherds of Complex B found in the top level and which resulted from surface debris of the later pueblo.

Trash Mound

Sherds from the trash mound located south of the second village have been tabulated by rows of squares—A-F—and individual squares—GL1-KL1—in a south to north arrangement in order to demonstrate the relationship between Complex A and Complex B in the refuse (see Figure 3 and Table 7).

In Rows A-D the trash is principally from the second village, hence the sherds are primarily of Complex B. Rows E and F and Squares GL1-KL1 contained a mixture of Complexes A and B. One may infer from this distribution that the trash from the first village not only was strewn beneath the second village but extended beyond it to the south where it later became mixed with the trash from the second village. This is shown by the sherds recovered from Rows E and F and Squares GL1-KL1. The section of the trash mound farthest removed from the second village—Rows A-D—was deposited by inhabitants of the second village for the most part. A few sherds from the earlier complex found there probably represent drift from the northern part of the midden.

Complete or Partial Vessels

The whole or fragmentary vessels from Site 875 are representative of Complex A for the most part since 28 of the 39 vessels which are complete or intact enough to be described and classified were recovered from Room I of the first village. As described elsewhere, they were mortuary offerings which accompanied burials of occupants of the first pueblo and which had been reinterred in Room I, together with the skeletal remains with which they were associated, by builders of the second village. A single secondary burial found in Room III was accompanied by a Mancos Black-on-white ladle. The only complete McElmo Black-on-white vessels recovered—two ladles—came from Rooms 3 and 6 of the second village. An itemized list of the complete or partial vessels from the site follows.

TABLE 6. *Pottery distribution, test trenches.*

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TABLE 6. *Pottery distribution, test trenches.*

POTTERY TYPES / PROVENIENCE (Whole or restorable vessels shown in *italics*)	MESA VERDE GRAY WARE: Chapin Gray	Moccasin Gray	Mancos Gray	Mancos Corrugated	GRAY WARES	SAN JUAN WHITE WARE: Piedra Black-on-white	Cortez Black-on-white	Mancos Black-on-white	MESA VERDE WHITE WARE: McElmo Black-on-white	UNDECORATED WHITE WARES	SAN JUAN RED WARE: Bluff Black-on-red	La Plata Black-on-red	TSEGI ORANGE WARE: Tusayan Black-on-red	Tusayan Polychrome	SHIWANNA RED WARE, RED SERIES: Wingate Black-on-red	MOGOLLON BROWN WARE: Upper Gila Corrugated	TOTALS
North of Rooms I, III, V, VII, IX; east of Room IX	2	1	15	282	140	1	26	157	6	279		2					911
Outside east wall, second village:																	
Test Trench along wall	2			45	21		5	34	2	59		1					169
Test Trenches A — D, level 1	16		1	259	77	7	80	86	7	112	1	12		2			660
Test Trenches A — D, level 2	2		1	46	11		18	12		39		2					131
Outside west wall, second village			4	183	60	2	19	78	26	140		4					516
Outside north wall, second village	10	4	4	820	192	3	44	297	136	557	4	9		1	1		2082
Outside south wall, second village:																	
Stairway	2	2	1	177	38	2	22	36	26	84		1					391
Retaining wall	1	1	3	152	37		14	36	31	84	1	2	2				364
Test Trench F:																	
Level 1	9	2	45	538	368	6	146	284	28	326		8				7	1767
Level 2	2	1	10	162	82		67	55/*1*		82		2/*1*					463/*2*
TOTALS	46	11	84	2664	1026	21	441	1075/*1*	262	1762	6	43/*1*	2	3	1	7	7,454/*2*

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MESA VERDE GRAY WARE

Chapin Gray

Handled jar: Fragmentary. Wide mouthed, bottom missing. Exterior smooth for about 1 inch below rim, narrow smooth coils extend from there to shoulder. Below shoulder vessel is smooth. Coils average 4 per inch. Broad handle made of two parallel rounded strips of clay extends from below rim to shoulder. Height, approximately 7¾ inches; greatest diameter, 6½ inches; diameter of orifice, 5¼ inches. Provenience: Room I, Level 3. (Plate 29, a)

Moccasin Gray

Jar: Fragmentary. Wide mouthed, bottom missing. Smooth band of clay encircles rim; otherwise vessel is smooth except for application of series (probably four) of narrow curved ridges of clay which run from rim band to shoulder. Height, approximately 8½ inches; greatest diameter, approximately 7¾ inches; diameter of orifice, 6⅜ inches. Provenience: Room I, Level 3. (Plate 29, b)

Mancos Corrugated

Small handled jar: Nearly complete. Wide mouthed, flattened bottom. Allover indented corrugations. Coils average 6-7 per inch. Rounded handle extends from below rim to above shoulder. Height, 4⅜ inches; greatest diameter, 3¼ inches; diameter of orifice, 3 inches. Provenience: Room I, Level 3. (Plate 29, c)

Small jar: Nearly complete. Wide mouthed, tapered bottom. Allover indented corrugations. Coils average 6 per inch. Height, 5½ inches; greatest diameter, 4⅜ inches; diameter of orifice, 4¼ inches. Provenience: Room I, Level 3. (Plate 29, d)

Small jar: Wide mouthed, squat, rounded bottom. Allover wide indented corrugations. Coils average 3 per inch. Height, 4¾ inches; greatest diameter, 5⅜ inches; diameter of orifice, 4⅜ inches. Provenience: Room I, Level 3. (Plate 29, e)

Large jar: Nearly complete. Wide mouthed, low shoulder, tapered bottom. Mouth warped. Allover indented corrugations. Coils average 5-6 per inch. Height, 12¾ inches; greatest diameter, 10⅝ inches; greatest diameter of orifice, 8⅞ inches. Provenience: Room I, Level 3. (Plate 29, f)

SAN JUAN WHITE WARE

Piedra Black-on-White

Deep bowl: Tapered rim, uneven. Rim line with solid pendant triangles of unequal size. Interior design of crudely drawn parallel zigzag lines with angles filled in to form solid triangles. Bottom of bowl left undecorated except for "bow tie-like" design in center. Slipped and polished on both surfaces. Iron paint, brownish and watery. Vessel warped, will not stand erect. Placed in this category because of large size, deepness of bowl, pattern layout with central negative design containing isolated filler motif in a symmetrically defined area, and general careless workmanship indicative of Pueblo I affiliation. Greatest height, 7¼ inches; greatest diameter, 10⅛ inches; rim thickness, ⅛ inch. Provenience: Room I, Level 3. (Plate 30, a)

Cortez Black-on-White

Bowl: Tapered rim, uneven. Rim line with break. Interior design made up of band of 6 connecting groups of stepped elements beginning ⅜ of an inch below rim. Curved hook extends off bottom of each stepped figure and interlocks with duplicate element from opposite direction. Ticked lines extend from the stepped figures. Center of bowl undecorated. Both surfaces slipped, well smoothed, and show polishing striations. Iron paint. Bottom of vessel flattened. Greatest height, 3⅝ inches; greatest diameter,

TABLE 7. *Pottery distribution, Trash Mound.*

POTTERY TYPES / Whole or restorable vessels shown in *italics* / PROVENIENCE	MESA VERDE GRAY WARE: Chapin Gray	Moccasin Gray	Mancos Gray	Mancos Corrugated	Unidentified Gray, basket impressed	GRAY WARES	SAN JUAN WHITE WARE: Piedra Black-on-white	Cortez Black-on-white	Mancos Black-on-white	MESA VERDE WHITE WARE: McElmo Black-on-white	Mesa Verde Black-on-white	UNDECORATED WHITE WARES	SAN JUAN RED WARE: Abajo Red-on-orange	Bluff Black-on-red	La Plata Black-on-red	TSEGI ORANGE WARE: Tusayan Polychrome	SHIWANNA RED WARE, RED SERIES: Wingate Black-on-red	MOGOLLON BROWN WARE: Upper Gila Corrugated	TOTALS
Row A		2		1085		126		2	384	71	1	591	1		12				2276
Row B		1	2	1642	3	218		6	569	164		800			20	1			3426
Row C			6	1719	1	228	1	5	657	248	1	931			27		1	1	3826
Row D, level 1	2	5	4	1704		219		9	606	277	1	715	1		27				3570
Row D, level 2		2	3	384	1	58		1	162	51		201	1		2		1	2	869
Row E, level 1	19	10	17	1119		169	7	63	284	268	3	390	3		15		3		2370
Row E, level 2	18	5	10	722		143	7	68	246	102	1	302	2	2	13				1641
Row F, level 1	16	4	2	955		111	9	56	216/*1*	269		466		2	13				2119/*1*
Row F, level 2	6	4	1	302		60	4	42	77	47		123			3				669
GL1, level 1			1	219		60	3	13	47	47		89	6		2				487
GL 1, level 2		3		27		14		4	12	2		11			1				74
HL1	2	2		109		30	1	6	23	10		59		1	1				244
IL1, level 1				33		10	1	1	6	10		16			2				79
IL1, level 2		1		12		10		1	7	1		5							37
JL1				25		5		2	5	9		16							62
KL1				15		5		5		3		15							43
TOTALS	63	39	46	10073	5	1466	33	284	3301/*1*	1579	7	4730	14	5	138	1	5	3	21,792/*1*

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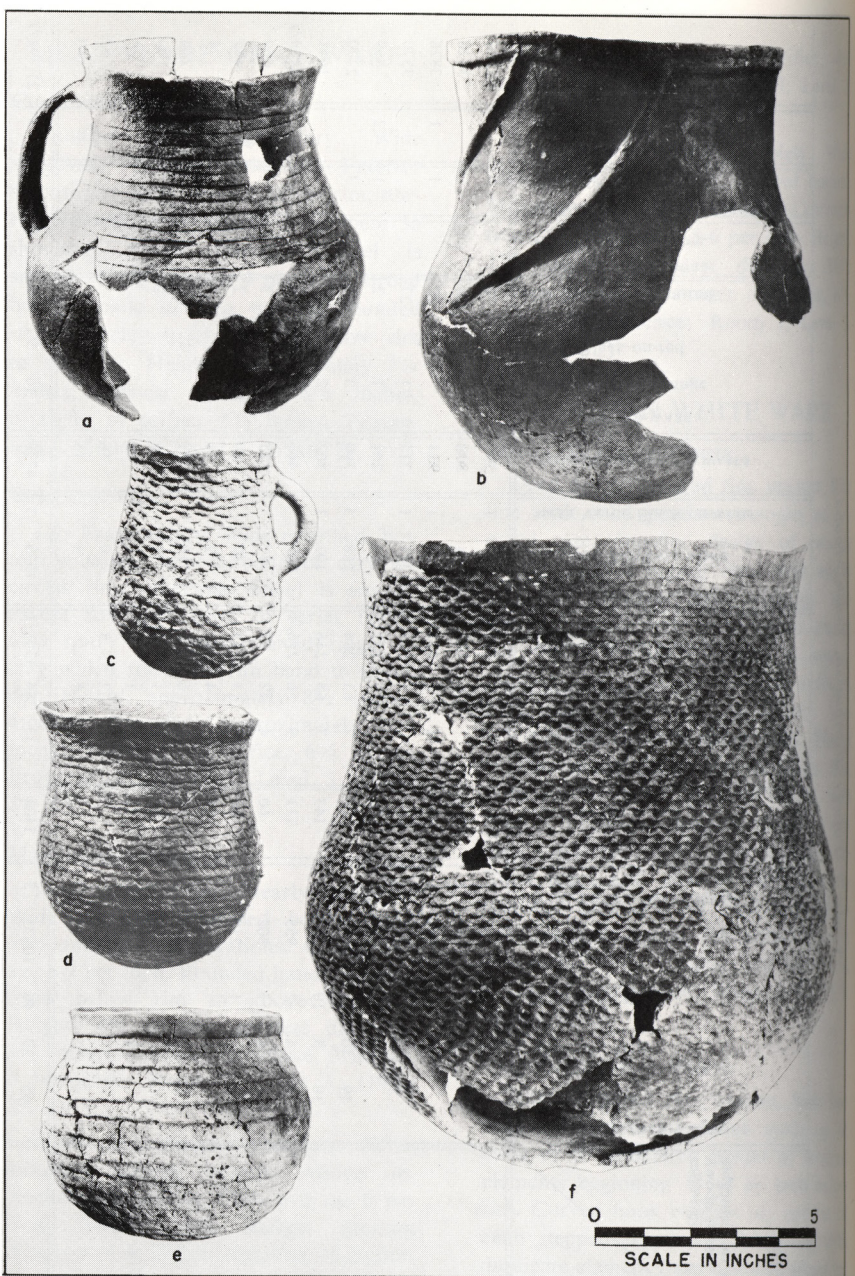


PLATE 29. Mesa Verde Gray Ware, complete or partial vessels. *(a)* Chapin Gray handled jar, Room I. *(b)* Moccasin Gray jar, Room I. *(c)* Mancos Corrugated small handled jar, Room I. *(d)* Mancos Corrugated small jar, Room I. *(e)* Mancos Corrugated small jar, Room I. *(f)* Mancos Corrugated large jar, Room I.

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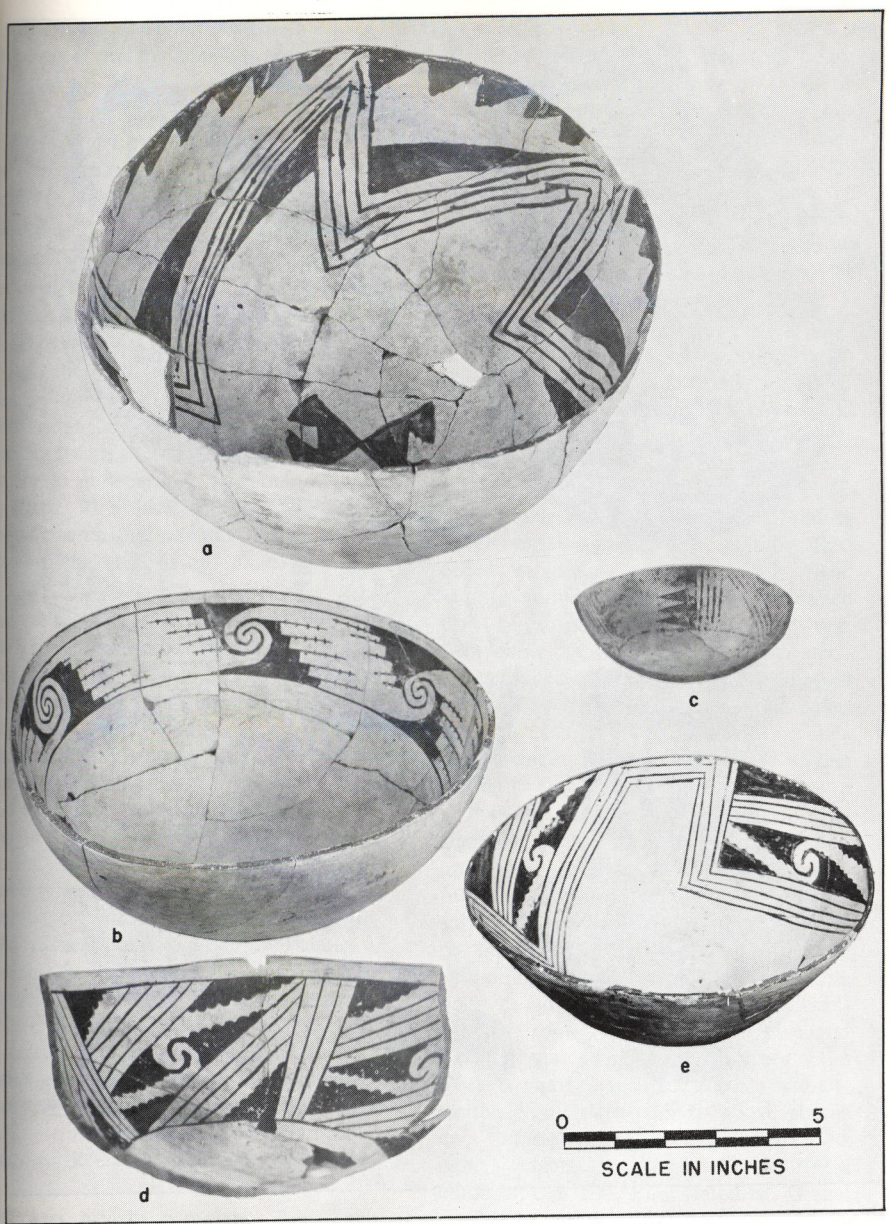


PLATE 30. San Juan White Ware, complete or partial vessels. *(a)* Piedra Black-on-white deep bowl, Room I. *(b)* Cortez Black-on-white bowl, Room I. *(c)* Cortez Black-on-white fragmentary bowl, Room I. *(d)* Cortez Black-on-white fragmentary bowl, Room II. *(e)* Cortez Black-on-white bowl, Room I.



PLATE 31. San Juan White Ware, complete or partial vessels. All specimens are Corte
Black-on-white: *(a, b, c, d)* pitchers, Room I; *(e, g)* scoop ladle fragments, Room III; (
scoop ladle fragment, Room I.

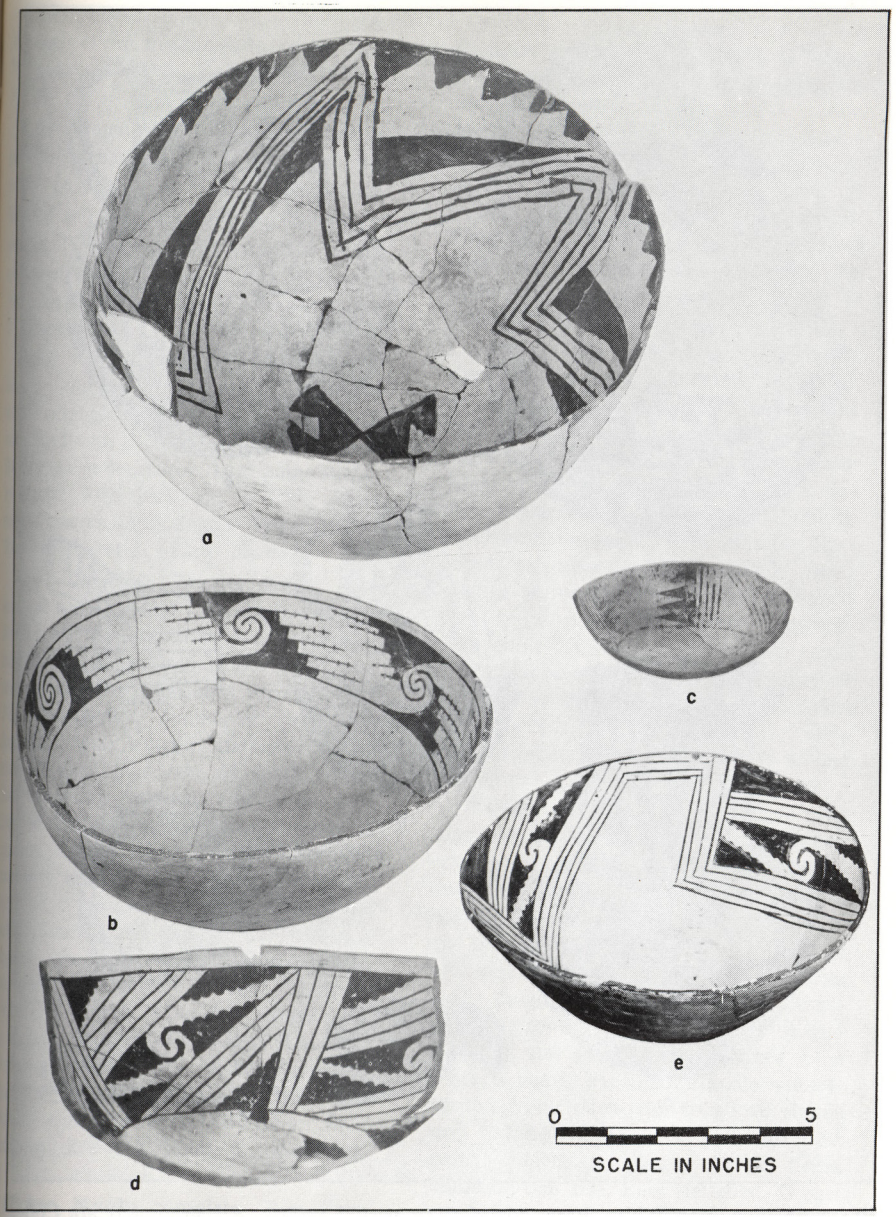


PLATE 30. San Juan White Ware, complete or partial vessels. *(a)* Piedra Black-on-white deep bowl, Room I. *(b)* Cortez Black-on-white bowl, Room I. *(c)* Cortez Black-on-white fragmentary bowl, Room I. *(d)* Cortez Black-on-white fragmentary bowl, Room II. *(e)* Cortez Black-on-white bowl, Room I.



PLATE 31. San Juan White Ware, complete or partial vessels. All specimens are Cortez Black-on-white: *(a, b, c, d)* pitchers, Room I; *(e, g)* scoop ladle fragments, Room III; *(f)* scoop ladle fragment, Room I.

8½ inches; rim thickness, ⅛ of an inch. Provenience: Room I, Level 3. (Plate 30, b)

Bowl: Fragmentary. Interior design of parallel vertical and oblique lines and solid triangles. Bottom undecorated. Slipped and polished. Iron paint, surface eroded. Greatest height, 2 inches; greatest diameter, 4⅜ inches; rim thickness, ⅛ inch. Provenience: Room I, Level 3. (Plate 30, c)

Bowl: Fragmentary. Rim line. Interior design composed of band of solid ticked triangles with interlocking hooks combined with slanting and vertical lines. Basal area undecorated. Iron paint slightly glazed. Rim thickness, ⅛ inch; other measurements unobtainable. Provenience: Room II, Level 3. (Plate 30, d)

Bowl: Rim line. Interior design consists of three panels pendant from rim. Each panel contains solid plain or ticked triangles, some with interlocking hooks, and parallel horizontal and vertical lines. The undecorated center of the bowl forms a tripart whirling pattern. On the exterior there is a row of seven round dots extending from the rim to the bottom of the vessel. Design execution is careless, lines vary in thickness and are unevenly spaced. Dense iron paint. Layout and combination of thin lines with solid elements are typical of Pueblo I styling (compare with LaPlata Black-on-white, a Pueblo I type; Roberts, 1930:134, Figures 35 a, b). Vessel badly warped. Bottom of vessel is flattened. Greatest height, 3½ inches; greatest diameter, 8⅛ inches; least diameter, 7¼ inches; rim thickness, ⅛ inch. Provenience: Room I, Level 3. (Plate 30, e)

Pitcher: Nearly complete. Rim line. Exterior design in two bands; one on neck just below rim, other at shoulder and below it. Neck design consists of parallel stepped lines alternating with opposed wavy-edged solid triangles. The lower design is made up of four rows of opposing wavy-edged solid triangles separated into units by slanting lines. A flattened handle extends from just below rim to above shoulder; appears small for height of vessel. Two vertical stripes down handle. Exterior of vessel slipped and polished. Polishing streaks very apparent. Reddish iron paint. Bottom of vessel rounded, will not stand erect. Greatest height, 9¾ inches; diameter at shoulder, 7 inches; rim thickness, ⅛ inch. Provenience: Room I, Level 3. (Plate 31, a)

Pitcher: Rim line. Two exterior designs; one on neck just below rim, other on shoulder. Designs are different, but both contain solid triangles with wavy edges combined with vertical lines, wavy lines, or Greek key elements. Neck design divided into four units; shoulder band contains eight units. Handle, flattened in cross section, extends from rim to above shoulder. Exterior slipped and bears polishing streaks. Brownish iron paint carelessly applied. Two small firing clouds. Base flattened. Greatest height, 7½ inches; diameter at shoulder, 6⅜ inches; rim thickness, ⅛ inch. Provenience: Room I, Level 3. (Plate 31, b)

Pitcher: Handle broken. Exterior designs on neck, upper slope of shoulder, and body of vessel. Design on neck made up of group of heavy wavy-edged solid triangles separated by broad vertical lines. On the shoulder there is a band containing squiggly line hatching. The body design is composed of a combination of solid squares and wavy-edged triangles and parallel stepped lines. Line work is poorly executed. Handle had extended from below rim to above shoulder. Exterior slipped and polished. Iron paint reddish in places. Large firing cloud on one side. Base flattened. Greatest height, 8 inches; diameter at shoulder, 5¾ inches; rim thickness, ⅛ inch. Provenience: Room I, Level 3. (Plate 31, c)

Pitcher: Rim line. Design on neck consists of encircling panel of narrow solid stepped triangles in vertical pattern. The shoulder band is composed of paired stepped triangles with interlock-

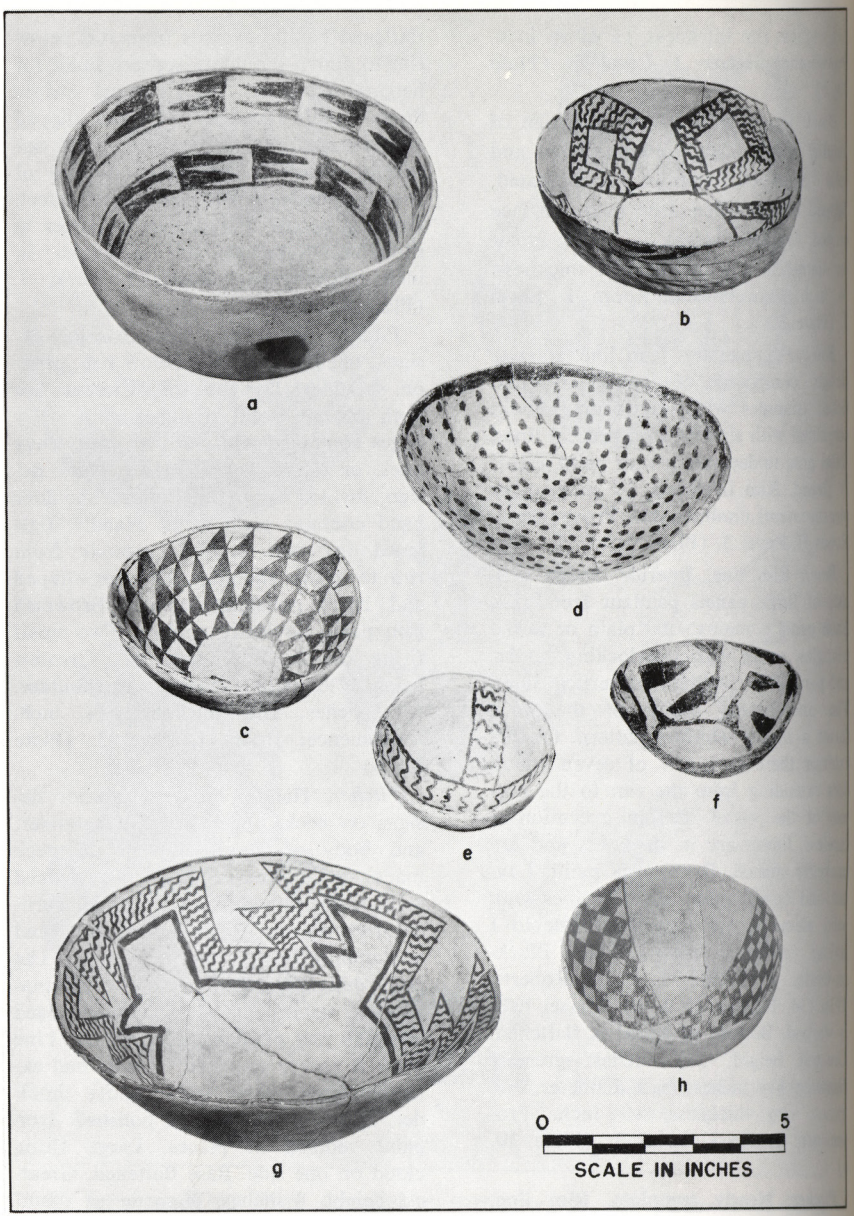


PLATE 32. San Juan White Ware, complete or partial vessels. All specimens are Mancos Black-on-white: *(a, b, c, d, e, g, h)* bowls, Room I; *(f)* bowl, Room X.

ing hooks in horizontal arrangement. Handle extends from below rim to above shoulder. Exterior slipped and polished. Iron paint, mostly reddish. Base indented. Greatest height, 6⅛ inches; diameter at shoulder, 4⅜ inches; rim thickness, ⅛ inch. Provenience: Room I, Level 3. (Plate 31, d)

Ladle: Scoop type. End of handle missing. Interior of bowl has a band of solid stepped triangles with interlocking hooks. Top of handle has design composed of same elements. Broad troughed handle. Iron paint. Length (handle not complete), 6⅜ inches; depth of bowl, 1¼ inches; diameter of bowl, 3⅞ inches. Provenience: Room I, Level 3. (Plate 31, f)

Ladles: Scoop type. Two fragments. One has a flat handle and linear designs (Plate 31, e); the other is a portion of a troughed handle with designs made up of wavy-edged solid triangles with interlocking hooks (Plate 31, g). Both have iron paint. Provenience: Both from Room III, Level 3.

Mancos Black-on-White

Bowl: Tapered rim, uneven. Design on interior consists of two encircling bands each containing two rows of pennant-like solid triangles framed by horizontal lines. In each band, the triangles face in opposite directions. Basal area undecorated. On exterior, irregular wide-lined circle painted around bottom of vessel. Iron paint. Both surfaces slipped and polished. One large and several small firing clouds on exterior. Bottom flattened. Greatest height, 4 inches; greatest diameter, 6⅞ inches; rim thickness, ⅛ inch. Provenience: Room I, Level 3. (Plate 32, a)

Bowl: Exterior corrugated. Tapered rim, uneven. Rim line. Interior design of four diamonds and a V-shaped figure filled with squiggly hatching. Circle in bottom of vessel. All line work thick and poorly executed. On exterior, corrugations extend to within ½ inch of rim. They average 5 per inch in width. A small circle is painted on bottom exterior of vessel. Slipped and polished on interior. Dull iron paint. Greatest height, 2¼ inches; greatest diameter, 5⅝ inches; rim thickness, ⅛ inch. Provenience: Room I, Level 3. (Plate 32, b)

Bowl: Tapered rim, uneven. Rim line. Interior design of four concentric rows of solid triangles. Basal area undecorated. Triangles of unequal size, poorly executed. Dense iron paint. Both surfaces slipped and exhibit polishing streaks. Exterior undecorated. Greatest height, 2⅛ inches; greatest diameter, 5 inches; rim thickness, ⅛ inch. Provenience: Room I, Level 3. (Plate 32, c)

Bowl: Fragmentary. Tapered rim, uneven. Rim line merges with band around inside of vessel. Interior design of all-over polka dots arranged vaguely in rows from rim to bottom of vessel. Dots reflect daubs of square-ended brush, not round. Polka dots are common decorative element of Pueblo II but usually are confined between lines rather than used in allover pattern as on this vessel. Exterior of vessel has a spiral painted on bottom. Reddish iron paint. Both surfaces slipped and polished. Greatest height, 2⅜ inches; greatest diameter, 6½ inches; rim thickness, ⅛ inch. Provenience: Room I, Level 3. (Plate 32, d)

Small bowl: Tapered rim, uneven. Eroded rim line. Design on interior of vessel consists of two panels of squiggly hatching which are arranged at right angles to each other and extend across bottom and sides of the bowl from rim to rim. Design divides interior of bowl into unequal sized quadrants. Both surfaces slipped and polished. Reddish iron paint. No exterior decoration. Design layout reminiscent of Piedra Black-on-white. Sides of bowl steep, base flattened. Greatest height, 2 inches; greatest diameter, 3⅜ inches; rim thickness, ⅛ inch. Provenience: Room I, Level 3. (Plate 32, e)

Small bowl: Fragmentary. Tapered rim. Design made up of combination of

solid triangles and broad lines on interior of vessel. Circle around bottom of bowl exterior. Poor brush work. Iron paint. Slipped and polished on both surfaces. Base rounded. Greatest height, 2 inches; greatest diameter, 4 inches, rim thickness, ⅛ inch. Provenience: Room X, floor level. (Plate 32, f)

Bowl: Tapered rim, uneven. Rim line with break. On vessel interior, there is a four-part unmatched zigzag pattern incorporating squiggly hatching and heavy framing lines. Basal area blank, creating a negative whirling pattern in Pueblo I style which carried over into Pueblo II times (compare with Roberts, 1930:134, Figures 35a, b). Thick iron paint. Slipped on both surfaces with obvious polishing streaks. Greatest height, 3⅝ inches; greatest diameter, 8¼ inches; rim thickness, ¼ inch. Provenience: Room I, Level 3. (Plate 32, g)

Bowl: Tapered rim, slightly flattened, uneven. Two opposing quadrants of vessel interior filled with triangular panels of checkerboard figures; other quadrants undecorated. Iron paint. Polished slip on both surfaces. Greatest height, 2½ inches; greatest diameter, 5 inches; rim thickness, ⅛ inch. Provenience: Room I, Level 3. (Plate 32, h)

Pitcher: Nearly complete. Exterior design consists of encircling line below rim and five rows of slanting irregular checkerboard elements on neck of vessel. Paint carbon, or at least vegetal medium. Flattened handle extends from rim to above shoulder. Neck of vessel sloping. Indented bottom. Vessel poorly formed and haphazardly decorated. Greatest height, 5⅜ inches; diameter at shoulder, 2⅜ inches; rim thickness, ⅛ inch. Provenience: Room I, Level 3. (Plate 33, s)

Pitcher: Neck fragment of pitcher with effigy handle resembling a lizard is illustrated in Plate 33, t. Provenience: Kiva B, Level 1.

Ladle: Scoop type. Interior design of solid triangles pendant from top of bowl and sides of handle. On exterior, there is a spiral on bottom of bowl and wavy line on the handle. Iron pai Slipped and polished. Deeply trough handle with little distinction betwe bowl and handle. Length, 7 inches; dep of bowl, 1 inch; diameter of bowl, 2 inches. Provenience: Room I, Level (Plate 33, a)

Ladle: Scoop type. Interior design hatched band around sides of bowl an handle. Reddish iron paint. Slipped an polished. Deeply troughed handle, bi distinct separation between bowl an handle. Length, 6¼ inches; depth of bow ¾ inch; diameter of bowl, 3 inches. Pro venience: Room I, Level 3. (Plate 3 b)

Ladle: Scoop type. Nearly complet Vessel has been burned, making it diffi cult to discern design. It appears to con sist of thick line elements in both bow and handle interiors. Perhaps the bow design is a spiral. Iron paint. Slipped and polished, but surface worn. Bow elliptical. Troughed handle, but bowl and handle separated. Length, 5⅝ inches depth of bowl, 1⅛ inches; greatest diameter of bowl, 3¼ inches. Provenience: Room IX, Level 3. (Plate 33, c)

Ladle: Scoop type. Rim line on bowl and handle. Interior of bowl decorated with spiral, handle interior with set of chevron lines. Iron paint. Slipped and polished. Specimen has a deep bowl, and handle is attached at a steep angle to it. Handle troughed but distinct from bowl. Length, 5⅝ inches; depth of bowl, 1⅜ inches; diameter of bowl, 3 inches. Provenience: Room I, Level 3. (Plate 33, d)

Ladle: Scoop type. Rim line. Interior of bowl has a squiggly hatched band in an irregular pattern, handle interior has two chevron-shaped bands filled with squiggly hatching. Iron paint. Slipped and polished. Handle troughed and slightly separated from bowl. Length, 4¾ inches; depth of bowl, ½ inch; diameter of bowl, 2⅝ inches. Provenience: Room I, Level 3. (Plate 33, e)

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PLATE 33. San Juan White Ware, complete or partial vessels. All specimens are Mancos Black-on-white: *(a, b, d, e)* scoop ladles, Room I; *(c)* scoop ladle, Room IX; *(f, g, h, i, j)* scoop ladle fragments, Rooms I-X; *(k)* bowl-and-handle ladle, Room I; *(l)* bowl-and-handle ladle fragment, Refuse, FL1; *(m, n, o, p, q)* solid handles of bowl-and-handle ladles, test trenches; *(r)* hollow handle of bowl-and-handle ladle, test trenches; *(s)* pitcher, Room I; *(t)* effigy handle on pitcher fragment, Kiva B.

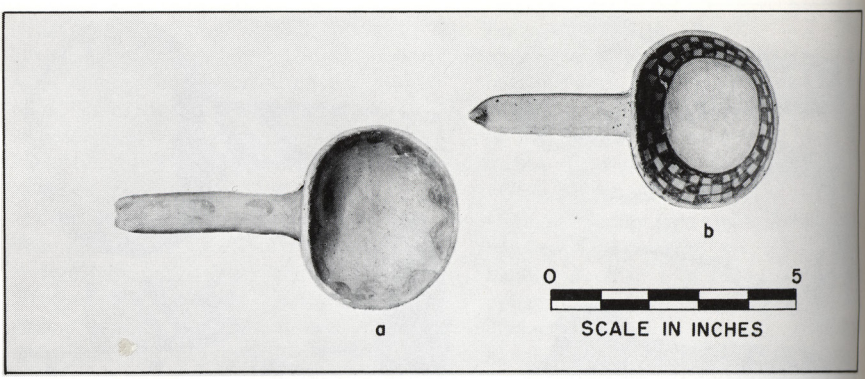


PLATE 34. Mesa Verde White Ware, complete vessels. Both specimens are McElmo Black-on-white: *(a)* bowl-and-handle ladle, Room 3; *(b)* bowl-and-handle ladle, Room 6.

Ladles: Scoop type. Additional examples of fragmentary ladles of this style are illustrated in Plate 33, f, g, h, i, and j. They all have iron paint, some of which is reddish. They were obtained from the fill of Rooms I-X.

Ladle: Bowl-and-handle type. A row of solid triangles encircles the interior of the bowl just below the rim. Paired triangles framed by broad lines extend along the top of the handle. Reddish iron paint. Surfaces slipped and polished. Flat, solid handle with two upturned nubs at the end. Bowl eliptical. Length, 7⅞ inches; depth of bowl, ¾ inch; greatest diameter of bowl, 3¾ inches. Provenience: Room I, Level 3. (Plate 33, k)

Ladle: Bowl-and-handle type. Fragmentary. Interior of bowl fragment has design of solid triangles combined with broad lines. Iron paint. Unslipped, blue gray in color; formerly would have been classified Morfield Black-on-white. Handle missing. Measurements unobtainable. Provenience: Trash Mound, FL1, Level 1. (Plate 33, l)

Ladles: Bowl-and-handle type. Additional examples of fragmentary handles of this style are illustrated in Plate 33, m, n, o, p, q, and r. All are decorated with iron paint. Specimens m, n, p, and q are solid, flat handles with one or two nubs at the ends; the handle of specimen o is solid and elliptical in cross section; specimen r is round in cross section, is hollow, and has several perforations along the sides. All are from test trenches about the second village or from the trash mound.

MESA VERDE WHITE WARE

McELMO BLACK-ON-WHITE

Ladle: Bowl-and-handle type. Interior of bowl has a band of solid triangles encircling vessel below rim. Three large dots on top of handle. Carbon paint. Faint slip and polish. Handle is solid and round in cross section and has two small upturned nubs at end. Bowl elliptical. Length, 6¾ inches; depth of bowl, 1 inch; greatest diameter of bowl, 2⅞ inches. Provenience: Room 3, fill. (Plate 34, a)

Ladle: Bowl-and-handle type. Checkerboard band encircles interior of bowl, handle undecorated. Carbon paint. Polished and slipped. Handle is solid and flat and has a small upturned nub at the end. Bowl elliptical. Length, 6¼ inches; depth of bowl, 1⅜ inches; greatest diameter of bowl, 2⅞ inches. Provenience: Room 6, floor level. (Plate 34, b)

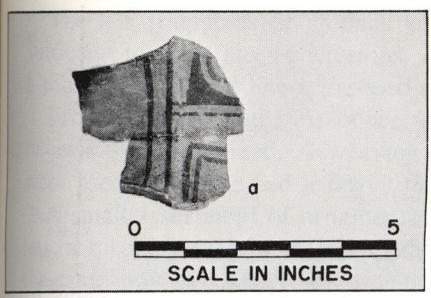


PLATE 35. San Juan Red Ware, partial vessel. (*a*) La Plata Black-on-red scoop ladle fragment, Test Trench F.

SAN JUAN RED WARE

LA PLATA BLACK-ON-RED

Ladle: Scoop type. Fragmentary. Piece of bowl and handle show rim line and design of straight and curvilinear elements. Iron paint. Broad, deeply troughed handle is distinct from bowl. Measurements unobtainable. Provenience: Test Trench F, Level 2. (Plate 35, a)

VI. ARTIFACTS AND ORNAMENTS

The classifiable artifacts, other than pottery vessels, and ornaments from both villages at Site 875 are listed in the following tables. Their type, provenience, size, and material are described and a typical specimen is illustrated.

The only objects not included in the tabulations are stone flakes and a quartz crystal. The flakes are of various shapes and sizes, and at least some of them were used as cutting implements. They are made of chert and chalcedony for the most part and show no secondary flaking.

Grinding implements are represented by metates and manos. The metates, most of which are fragmentary, include trough and flat slab types. Examples of the trough variety outnumber the slab type better than two to one and were recovered predominantly from sections of the first village. This distribution is to be expected since it has been demonstrated that the slab type replaced the earlier trough variety in late Pueblo II—early Pueblo III times in the Mesa Verde area (Morris, 1939:133; Brew, 1946:147-48; Lancaster *et al.,* 1954:109). Most manos are generally rectangular in shape, are relatively thin in cross section, and possess a variety of grinding surfaces. The smaller specimens were employed on trough metates; the larger ones are of proper length to have been used on flat slab grinding implements. One mortar was found.

Artifacts for smoothing mud floors and plastered walls, rubbing hides, shaping and smoothing the walls of pottery vessels, and abrading small objects of stone, bone, wood, or shell include rubbing stones, flat abraders, and polishing pebbles. A large smooth stone with a slight concavity on one face is identified as a lapstone and probably was used for shaping and polishing small objects of stone, bone, or shell. The frequency with which lapstones are found on kiva floors makes it appear as though ornaments of ceremonial significance such as beads and pendants were manufactured in the kivas.

A large collection of pecking stones, which could have been used for shaping stone artifacts, dressing the edges of building blocks, refacing smooth metate surfaces, and for other tasks requiring blows from a hand-held stone, was recovered.

Hammers and axes for heavy-duty pounding and cutting occur. Most examples are notched for hafting, although a few specimens are grooved.

The few fragments of chipped stone projectile points and knives are not sufficient to draw any conclusions. A double-pointed drill and a fragment of a sandal last shaped like a jog-toed sandal complete the list of stone artifacts.

From mammal and bird bones, especially deer and turkey, several types of awls were fashioned. A weaving tool, several bone tubes which probably were used as beads, and a heavy flesher or end scraper also were collected.

A small assortment of ornaments includes several fragmentary shell bracelets, a turquoise pendant, and a polished piece of lignite and a disc bead of the same material. Also found was the bowl end of a tubular clay pipe.

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TABLE 8

METATES- SITE 875

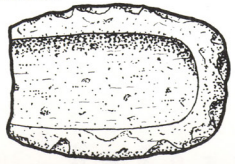
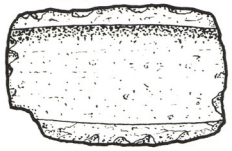
TYPE	LOCATION	LENGTH	WIDTH	THICKNESS	MATERIAL	REMARKS
FLAT SLAB:  Top  Side  End	Room 1	10"	9 1/4"	3"	Sandstone	Fragmentary
	Kiva B, level 1	16 1/2"	11"	3 3/4"	Sandstone	
	Kiva B, level 1	8 3/4"	10"	2"	Sandstone	Fragmentary
	Kiva B, level 1	8 1/2"	7"	1 1/2"	Sandstone	Fragmentary
	DR1, refuse	6 5/8"	7"	3 1/2"	Sandstone	Fragmentary
TROUGH:  Top  Side  End	Room 9	4 1/8"	5 1/4"	1 1/8"	Sandstone	Fragmentary
	Room I	12 1/2"	7"	3 1/2"	Sandstone	Fragmentary
	Room II				Sandstone	Fragmentary
	Kiva B, level 1	12 3/4"	9"	3 1/2"	Sandstone	Fragmentary
	Kiva B, level 1	11 1/2"	8 1/2"	2 1/4"	Sandstone	Fragmentary
	Kiva B, level 1	13 1/2"	9 1/2"	4 3/4"	Sandstone	Fragmentary
	Kiva B, level 1				Sandstone	Fragmentary
	Kiva B, level 1	9 5/8"	7"	3 1/2"	Sandstone	Fragmentary
	Trench E	13 1/4"	7"	3 1/2"	Sandstone	Fragmentary

TABLE 8

METATES (cont.)- SITE 875

TYPE	LOCATION	LENGTH	WIDTH	THICKNESS	MATERIAL	REMARKS
TROUGH, OPEN AT BOTH ENDS:  Top  Side  End	Room VI	19"	15"	4"	Sandstone	
	Room X	13"	19"	2"	Sandstone	Fragmentary
	Trench F	19"	13"	3 3/4"	Sandstone	

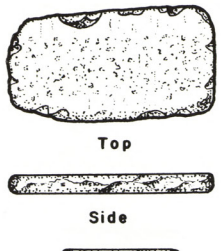
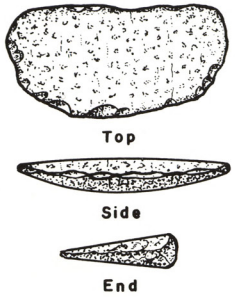
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TABLE 9

MANOS- SITE 875

TYPE	LOCATION	NUMBER	LENGTH	WIDTH	THICKNESS	REMARKS
SINGLE GRINDING SURFACE:						Manos of all types of sandstone unless otherwise noted.
 Top	Room 1	1	6 5/8"	4 7/8"	1 3/8"	Finger grips on edges
	Room 3	1	5 3/4"	4 7/8"	1 1/2"	
	Room 6	1				Fragmentary
	Room 7	1				Fragmentary
	Room 8	3	3 3/4"	4 3/8"	2"	One of conglomerate; two fragmentary.
	Room 10	2	8 1/4"	4 1/4"	2"	One of conglomerate; one fragmentary.
 Side	Room 11	1	8"	5"	1 1/2"	
	Room 12	2				Both fragmentary
	Room I	1				Fragmentary
	Room II	5	6 3/4"	4 1/4"	1 1/4"	Measurements indicate range in size;
			8 1/2"	4 1/2"	1"	one fragmentary.
 End	Room V	4	7 1/4"	4 3/4"	1"	Measurements indicate range in size;
			8 3/8"	4"	1 1/4"	one fragmentary.
	Room VIII	1	5 3/4"	4"	1"	
	Room X	3	5 5/8"	5 3/4"	1"	One has finger grips on edges;
						two fragmentary.
	Kiva A, level 1	2				Both fragmentary
	Kiva B, level 1	11	7 1/2"	4 1/2"	1 1/4"	Measurements indicate range in size;
			9 3/4"	4 1/2"	1"	two have finger grips; eight frag.
	Kiva B, level 2	8	9"	4"	3/4"	Measurements indicate range in size;
			9 3/4"	4 1/2"	1 1/4"	six fragmentary.
	Kiva B, floor	2	6 3/4"	4 1/4"	2"	One fragmentary
	AO, refuse	2				Both fragmentary
	BO, refuse	1				Fragmentary
	BL2, refuse	3	6"	4 7/8"	1 1/8"	Two fragmentary
	CL2, refuse	2	5 3/8"	4"	1 1/8"	One fragmentary
	DR1, refuse	1				Fragmentary
	ER1, refuse	1				Fragmentary
	EL1, refuse	1				Fragmentary
	EL2, refuse	4				All fragmentary
	FR1, refuse	1				Fragmentary
	FL1, refuse					Fragmentary
	Entranceway	5				All fragmentary

MANOS (cont.)- SITE 875

TYPE	LOCATION	NUMBER	LENGTH	WIDTH	THICKNESS	REMARKS
TWO GRINDING SURFACES, PARALLEL:  Top Side End	Room 1	1	7 3/8"	4 1/4"	1 5/8"	Finger grips on edges
	Room 5	1	5 1/4"	4"	1"	
	Room 9	1	8 1/8"	4 3/4"	5/8"	
	Room 10	1				Fragmentary
	Room 12	1				Fragmentary
	Room 15	1	9 3/8"	3 1/4"	1 1/8"	
	Room II	1	8 3/8"	5 1/4"	1 1/2"	
	Kiva A, level 3	1				Fragmentary
	Kiva B, level 1	1	7"	4 1/2"	1 1/8"	
	Kiva B, level 2	2				Both fragmentary
	Kiva B, level 3	1				Fragmentary
	AL2, refuse	1				Fragmentary
	BO, refuse	1				Fragmentary
	BR1, refuse	1				Fragmentary
	CR1, refuse	1				Fragmentary
	CL2, refuse	2				One of conglomerate, both fragmentary
	DR1, refuse	4	4 1/2"	4 3/8"	7/8"	Three fragmentary
	Entranceway	2	7 7/8"	5 1/4"	1 3/8"	One fragmentary
	Trench E	1	8 1/8"	4 1/4"	1 1/2"	
	Trench F	4				All fragmentary
TWO GRINDING SURFACES, NOT PARALLEL:  Top Side End	Room 9	2				Both fragmentary
	Room II	3	5 3/8"	4 1/2"	1"	Two fragmentary
	Room X	3	7"	3 3/4"	1 3/8"	One has finger grips on edges; two fragmentary.
	Kiva B, level 1	2	8"	4 7/8"	1 3/8"	One fragmentary
	Kiva B, level 2	6	7 5/8"	4"	1"	Measurements indicate range in size;
			9 3/8"	3 3/4"	1 1/8"	one has finger grips; four frag.
	Kiva B, floor	2	5 1/8"	4"	3 1/2"	Measurements indicate range in size.
			4"	3 3/4"	2 1/2"	
	EO, refuse	1				Fragmentary
	FL1, refuse	1				Fragmentary
	Trench F	5	8 1/2"	4 1/2"	1 3/4"	Two have finger grips on edges; four fragmentary.

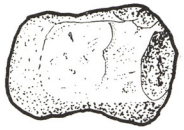
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TABLE 9

MANOS (cont.)- SITE 875						
TYPE	LOCATION	NUMBER	LENGTH	WIDTH	THICKNESS	REMARKS
TWO ADJOINING GRINDING SURFACES:  Top  Side  End	Room 7	1				Fragmentary
	Room 9	1	5 3/8"	2 3/4"	3/4"	
	Room 12	1				Fragmentary
	BL2, refuse	1	9 1/4"	4 1/4"	3/4"	
	CO, refuse	1				Fragmentary
	DR1, refuse	4	6 3/4"	4 1/2"	1/2"	Three fragmentary

TABLE 10

RUBBING STONES- SITE 875

TYPE	LOCATION	GR. DIA.	LEAST DIA.	MATERIAL	REMARKS
OVAL: 	Room 1	3 1/8"	1 1/4"	Sandstone	Most specimens of all types made of water worn pebbles.
	Room 10	4 1/8"	1 5/8"	Basalt	Also used as a mano
	AL1, refuse	2 3/8"	7/8"	Basalt	Also used as pecking stone
	BR1, refuse	3 1/2"	1 1/2"	Basalt	Two rubbing faces
	BL2, refuse	3 1/4"	1 3/4"	Basalt	Fragmentary
	Plaza	3 1/8"	1 1/4"	Basalt	
	Trench F	3 3/8"	2"	Basalt	
	Trench F	2 3/4"	1 1/4"	Basalt	Two rubbing faces
	Trench F	2 3/4"	1 1/4"	Basalt	
DISCOIDAL: 	Room 8	3 3/4"	1 1/2"	Basalt	Two rubbing faces
	BO, refuse	3 1/4"	1 7/8"	Basalt	
IRREGULAR: 	Room 8	2 5/8"	2"	Basalt	
	Kiva B, level 1	3 3/4"	2"	Basalt	Two rubbing faces
	Kiva B, floor	4"	1 7/8"	Sandstone	
	BL1, refuse	2 3/8"	1 1/4"	Basalt	
	EL2, refuse	2 1/2"	3/4"	Basalt	Fragmentary
	Plaza	3 1/8"	1 1/4"	Basalt	Fragmentary
	Trench F	2 3/8"	1 3/8"	Sandstone	Fragmentary
	Trench F	3"	1 1/4"	Sandstone	
	Trench F	1 1/2"	1 1/4"	Basalt	Fragmentary

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TABLE 11

FLAT ABRADERS- SITE 875

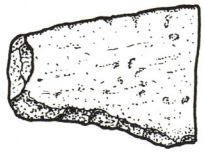
TYPE	LOCATION	LENGTH	WIDTH	THICKNESS	MATERIAL	REMARKS
PARALLEL SIDED: 	Room 1	1 5/8"	2 1/4"	5/8"	Basalt	Fragmentary; two abrading surfaces.
	CL1, refuse	2 5/8"	1"	3/8"	Sandstone	Fragmentary; two abrading surfaces.
IRREGULAR: 	DR1, refuse	3 1/8"	3 1/8"	1"	Sandstone	Fragmentary; two abrading surfaces.

TABLE 12

LAPSTONES- SITE 875

TYPE	LOCATION	LENGTH	WIDTH	THICKNESS	MATERIAL	REMARKS
	Kiva A, floor	11 1/8"	9"	2 1/2"	Sandstone	Oval; one face smoothed; large chip broken from edge.

TABLE 13

PECKING STONES- SITE 875



LOCATION	NUMBER	GR. DIA.	LEAST DIA.	MATERIAL	REMARKS
Room 1	2	3 1/8" 5 1/2"	2" 2 1/2"	Sandstone	Measurements indicate range in size; one fragmentary.
Room 2	1	3"	1 1/2"	Basalt	
Room 5	1	2 1/2"	2"	Diorite	
Room 6	1	2 1/2"	7/8"	Basalt	
Room 8	1	2 3/4"	1 7/8"	Chalcedony	
Room 10	1	2 1/4"	1 7/8"	Diorite	Fragmentary; reworked mano.
Room 12	1	2 1/2"	1 7/8"	Basalt	
Room 13	1	3 1/2"	2"	Chalcedony	
Room 15	1	2"	1 1/2"	Basalt	
Room II	3	2 1/8" 7"	7/8" 2 3/8"	Basalt	Measurements indicate range in size; two are reworked manos.
Room III	1	3 1/2"	1 1/4"	Chalcedony	Fragmentary
Room IV	1	2 7/8"	1 1/2"	Basalt	
Room V	2	2 1/2" 4 1/8"	2 1/2" 3"	Basalt	Measurements indicate range in size; one fragmentary.
Room IX	1	2 7/8"	1 3/4"	Basalt	
Room X	1	2 1/2"	1 1/2"	Basalt	
Kiva B, level 1	7	2 1/4" 3"	1 7/8" 3"	1 Sandstone 6 Basalt	Measurements indicate range in size
Kiva B, level 2	4	2 1/4" 3 3/4"	1 1/4" 3"	2 Sandstone 2 Basalt	Measurements indicate range in size
Kiva B, level 3	6	2 3/8" 3"	1 3/8" 2 1/2"	Basalt	Measurements indicate range in size; one also used as rubbing stone.
Kiva B, floor	2	5 1/2" 5 3/8"	3 3/4" 4"	Basalt	Measurements indicate range in size; one also used as rubbing stone.
BL2, refuse	2			Basalt	Both fragmentary
CL2, refuse	2	2 1/8" 2 1/2"	1 1/8" 2"	1 Sandstone 1 Basalt	Measurements indicate range in size
ER1, refuse	2	1 1/2" 3 1/2"	1 1/4" 2 1/8"	Basalt	Measurements indicate range in size; one also used as rubbing stone.
EL1, refuse	1	2 3/4"	2 1/4"	Basalt	Also used as rubbing stone
FO, refuse	1	2 1/2"	1 7/8"	Basalt	
Trench F	11	1 1/2" 4 3/4"	1 1/4" 3 5/8"	3 Sandstone 1 Granite 7 Basalt	Measurements indicate range in size; two also used as rubbing stones.

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TABLE 14

HAMMERS- SITE 875

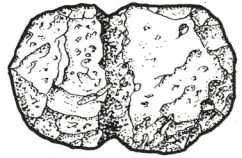
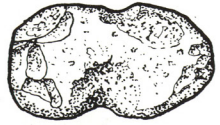
TYPE	LOCATION	LENGTH	WIDTH	THICKNESS	MATERIAL	REMARKS
OVAL, FULL GROOVED: 	Kiva A, level 2	5 3/4"	5"	3 1/4"	Sandstone	Large specimen; crudely shaped by pecking, groove pecked.
FLAT, NOTCHED: 	Room 1	3 1/4"	3 1/4"	1 1/2"	Basalt	Parallel faces; one end battered.
	Room 8	3 1/2"	2 1/2"	1 1/2"	Basalt	Groove on one end very shallow; several large chips removed from one end.

TABLE 15

POLISHING PEBBLES- SITE 875

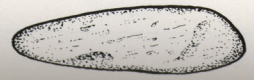
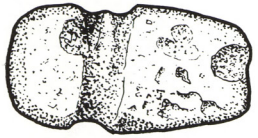
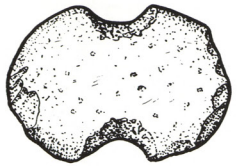
TYPE	LOCATION	LENGTH	WIDTH	THICKNESS	MATERIAL	REMARKS
POTTERY POLISHER: 	Room 1	2"	1 5/8"	1"	Quartz	Two facets
	Room 6	2 1/8"	7/8"	1/2"	Basalt	No well defined facets
	Kiva B, level 1	2 3/8"	1 1/4"	1/2"	Basalt	Three facets
	CR1, refuse	1 7/8"	1 3/8"	1 7/8"	Basalt	Two facets
	DR1, refuse	2 1/4"	1 1/4"	1"	Basalt	Fragmentary
	DR1, refuse	2 3/8"	1 7/8"	1 1/4"	Basalt	No well defined facets
	FR1, refuse	2 1/4"	1 3/8"	1"	Basalt	Fragmentary
	Plaza	2 1/2"	1 1/8"	1"	Basalt	Two facets
						All are water worn pebbles

TABLE 16

GROOVED AND NOTCHED AXES - SITE 875

TYPE	LOCATION	LENGTH	WIDTH	THICKNESS	MATERIAL	REMARKS
FULL GROOVED, SINGLE BITTED: 	Kiva B, level 1	6 1/2"	3 1/2"	2"	Diorite	Double groove on one edge; several chips removed from bit.
	Kiva B, level 1	7"	3 1/4"	2 1/4"	Andesite	Bit pointed and battered
NOTCHED, SINGLE BITTED: 	Room II	5"	3 3/8"	1"	Basalt	Fragmentary; bit and poll battered.
	Kiva B, level 1	3 1/4"	2 1/8"	1"	Basalt	Fragmentary; bit and poll battered.
	Kiva B, level 1	5 1/2"	3 1/4"	1 1/8"	Basalt	Roughly flaked specimen; only bit polished.
	Kiva B, level 1	4"	3 5/8"	1 3/4"	Andesite	Fragmentary; poll broken; deep notches.
	EO, refuse	3"	2 1/2"	1 1/8"	Basalt	Fragmentary; bit broken.
	ELl, refuse	4"	2 3/4"	1 1/4"	Basalt	Fragmentary; bit and poll broken.
	Trench F	3 1/4"	3"	1"	Basalt	Fragmentary; bit broken.
UNCLASSIFIED:	Room 1				Andesite	All fragmentary; too small to classify.
	Room I				Diorite	
	Room V				Basalt	
	Kiva B, level 1				Basalt	
	DO, refuse				Basalt	

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TABLE 17

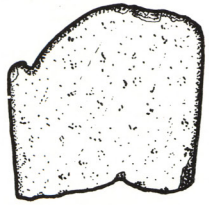
PROJECTILE POINTS AND KNIVES- SITE 875

TYPE	LOCATION	LENGTH	WIDTH	THICKNESS	MATERIAL	REMARKS
PROJECTILE POINTS:						All specimens of projectile points and knives are fragmentary.
	North test trench	1 1/2"	1/2"	1/8"	Chalcedony	Fragmentary; tip and base broken; probably was side notched.
	North test trench	1 7/8"	3/8"	1/8"	Chalcedony	Portion of base missing; appears to have been side notched on one edge and corner notched on other; one edge serrated.
	Room 8	1 1/8"	7/8"	1/4"	Chert	Base only; side notched; long base slightly indented.
KNIVES:						
	North test trench	1 7/8"	7/8"	1/4"	Chert	Point only
	Room 5	2 5/8"	1 1/4"	3/8"	Chalcedony	Mid-section only parallel edged knife; edges finely retouched.
	Trench F				Chalcedony	Small fragment of rounded base only.

TABLE 18

TABLE 18

MISCELLANEOUS STONE IMPLEMENTS- SITE 875

TYPE	LOCATION	LENGTH	WIDTH	THICKNESS	MATERIAL	REMARKS
DRILL: 	EL2, refuse	1 5/8"	1/2"	1/4"	Quartzite	Both ends could have been used as drill.
SANDAL LAST: 	Room 1	5 7/8"	5 1/2"	3/8"	Sandstone	Fragmentary
MORTAR: 	Room 1	12"	9 1/2"	Height: 11 1/8" Depth of hole: 7 1/4"	Sandstone	Edge chipped on one side.

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TABLE 19

AWLS- SITE 875

TYPE	LOCATION	LENGTH	REMARKS
BIRD BONE: **HEAD OF BONE INTACT:** 	Room VI DO, refuse FR1, refuse	5 1/4" 3" 3 1/4"	Tibia and tarso-metatarsus of turkey used for awls.
HEAD OF BONE REMOVED: 	EL2, refuse	2 3/4"	
MAMMAL BONE: **HEAD OF BONE INTACT:** 	FR1, refuse	5 1/8"	Mammal leg bone
HEAD OF BONE PARTLY REMOVED: 	Room I Room I Room II CL2, refuse EL1, refuse EL1, refuse FO, refuse Trench F Trench F Trench F	3 3/4" 2 1/2" 3 3/4" 2 1/2" 3" 3 3/8" 3 1/8" 3 1/2" 3 1/8" 3 1/8"	Tip broken Stubby; deer metapodial. Stubby; tip broken; deer metapodial. Stubby; deer metapodial. Tip broken Tip broken Stubby; deer metapodial
HEAD OF BONE REMOVED: 	Room I Room I Room I FO, refuse	4 1/8" 3 3/8" 3 1/8" 3 1/4"	Point broken

TABLE 19

AWLS (cont.)- SITE 875			
TYPE	LOCATION	LENGTH	REMARKS
MAMMAL BONE: SPLINTER: 	Room I Room I EO, refuse EL2, refuse EL2, refuse Trench E Trench E	3 3/8" 4" 3 1/4" 3 3/8" 3 3/4" 4 3/4" 3 7/8"	 Head notched on each side Tip broken Tip broken
UNCLASSIFIED:	Room I Room V Room X Kiva B, level 1 Kiva B, level 2 EL1, refuse FL1, refuse Trench F		All fragmentary; too small to classify.

TABLE 20

WEAVING TOOLS- SITE 875			
TYPE	LOCATION	LENGTH	REMARKS
MAMMAL BONE: HEAD OF BONE REMOVED: 	Room VIII	5 1/4"	Deep grooves in point of specimen.

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TABLE 21

BONE TUBES - SITE 875

TYPE	LOCATION	LENGTH	DIAMETER	REMARKS
	Room 11 Southern retaining wall	1 5/8" 2 3/4"	3/8" 3/8"	Fragmentary Both tubes of bird bone.

TABLE 22

FLESHERS - SITE 875

TYPE	LOCATION	LENGTH	MATERIAL	REMARKS
END SCRAPER, HEAD REMOVED: 	Room IX	6"	Mammal bone	Rounded working edge.

TABLE 23

PIPES - SITE 875

TYPE	LOCATION	LENGTH	WIDTH	THICKNESS	MATERIAL	REMARKS
TUBULAR: 	Trench A	1 3/8"	Bowl: 1 1/4" Stem: 3/4"	Stem: 1/2"	Pottery	Stem broken; crudely shaped; edge of bowl irregular.

TABLE 24

ORNAMENTS- SITE 875

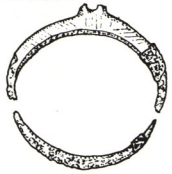
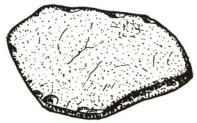
TYPE	LOCATION	LENGTH	WIDTH	THICKNESS	MATERIAL	REMARKS
BRACELET: 	Room I Trench F Kiva B, floor	Approx. 3" dia.		1/4"	Shell, Glycimeris(?) Shell, Glycimeris(?) Shell, Glycimeris(?)	At least three specimens are represented; all fragmentary. Fragmentary Fragmentary
PENDANT: 	Room X	5/8"	1/2"	1/8"	Turquoise	Top broken; well polished.
BEAD: 	ER1, refuse	5/8" dia.		3/8"	Lignite	One face smooth; two holes for suspension drilled at connecting angles on one face.
POLISHED STONE: 	Room I	3 1/8"	1 7/8"	3/8"	Lignite	One face polished, edges smoothed.



PLATE 36. Burial, Refuse, BL2, arrow points north.

VII. BURIALS

Only one burial was found in the refuse deposit of Site 875. It was encountered in Square BL 2, just beneath the surface. A fairly well-preserved adult skeleton—although the right femur and bones of the lower arms, hands, and feet are missing—it had been placed in the grave face down with knees bent to the right of the body in a semi-flexed manner. There were no associated burial offerings.

A description of the redeposition of skeletal remains of at least six individuals and associated funerary furnishings in Room I of the first village has been presented in a previous section of this report and need not be repeated. Two other instances of secondary burials in the abandoned rooms of the initial pueblo are demonstrated by the finding of a cranium and a femur, together with a Mancos Black-on-white ladle in the fill of Room IX, and a skull and tibia fragment in the debris inside Room III.

The scarcity of burials at the site may be due to several circumstances. The construction of the second pueblo over the trash mound created by occupants of the original settlement prohibited us from investigating that deposit which undoubtedly contains more burials than those which were reinterred in rooms of the first village. The trash deposit south of the site, relating primarily to the second occupation, had been dug into in the past by individuals seeking pottery and other artifacts. In all likelihood skeletal remains encountered by those diggers were simply strewn on the surface about their diggings and quickly decomposed.

VIII. FOODSTUFFS

The assortment of animal bones from Site 875 includes a few unmodified whole specimens and numerous small scraps which were recovered from the refuse deposit, debris scattered about the villages, and from the fill in architectural units.

Bones of the following wild animals have been identified: wild turkey (Meleagris gallopavo), ground squirrel (Citellus sp.), pocket gopher (Thomomys sp.), wood rat (Neotoma sp.), beaver (Castor canadensis), porcupine (Erethizon dorsatum), jack rabbit (Lepus sp.), cottontail rabbit (Sylvilagus sp.), coyote (Canis sp.), wapiti (Cervus canadensis), and mule deer (Odocoileus hemionus).

One domesticated animal, the dog (Canis familiaris), is represented in the collection.

All of the above animals could have been used for food. The prevalence of turkey and deer bones demonstrates that they were the favored food animals. It is not unlikely that turkeys were kept in captivity. An almost complete turkey skeleton, together with gizzard stones, was found in the debris in Room II.

The only vegetal remains recovered were a few carbonized corn cobs and one charred yucca pod.

Undoubtedly, corn, beans, and squash formed the major portion of the diet for inhabitants of both villages. Wild plants supplied additional vegetal foods, and meat was obtained by hunting such animals as are listed above.

IX. DATING THE OCCUPATION

Previous sections of this report have referred to the temporal position of the site in general and the ages of certain kinds of artifacts and architectural features from or present in the site. That information will be summarized below, and reasons for judging the age of the site and its contents will be evaluated.

It is believed that the first pueblo at Site 875 was occupied from about A.D. 950 to 1000. Following a short period of abandonment of from 10 to 25 years, the second village was constructed. It flourished until about A.D. 1075. Judging from these dates and the cultural contents of the villages, the first village existed during Pueblo II times or in the Mancos Mesa Phase, and the second unit was transitional between late Pueblo II and early Pueblo III but is more typical of the McElmo Phase (see O'Bryan, 1950:103-111, for cultural contents of the various phases assigned to the Mesa Verde Branch according to the Gila Pueblo system of classification).

Tree Rings

Only a few specimens of wood were obtained from the site. Short pieces of charred timbers, thought to have been sections of roof elements, were found in the southern recess and in Level 2 of Kiva A. Kiva B also produced a few small charred pieces of wood. One of the firepits in Room III contained a few small pieces of charcoal, and some smaller fragments came from Test Trench F. The almost completely destroyed roof of Room III yielded one sample of decayed wood.

Thomas P. Harlan of the Laboratory of Tree-Ring Research at the University of Arizona was able to date some of the specimens. Five specimens from Kiva A, Level 2 were dated. All are charcoal fragments from roof members; four are juniper, one is Douglas Fir. Four specimens, furnishing dates of A.D. 910, 960, 970, and 976, have such variable outer surfaces that it is impossible to tell how far the last ring is from the true outer surface. Thus, these specimens have an unknown number of missing rings and are not especially helpful in dating the site. The fifth specimen has a cutting date of A.D. 1047 and is considered reliable for dating the kiva. Bits of pinon charcoal from the firepit in Room II yielded dates of A.D. 793, 799, 813, and 987,

but all of these have variable outer surfaces from which an unknown number of rings are missing. The same holds true for two fragments of pinon charcoal from Kiva B which have been dated A.D. 818 and 840.

The only specimen from the site which has provided a cutting date is from Kiva A. The A.D. 1047 date for that roof fragment is believed to reliably indicate the age of the last stage of Kiva A in the second village.

Pottery

It has been observed in the chapter on pottery that Mancos Black-on-white was the principal decorated ware at Site 875 throughout its history. However, in the first village Cortez Black-on-white was an important companion ware, and Piedra Black-on-white, La Plata and Bluff Black-on-red, and certain grays also were associated with it. In the second occupation, McElmo Black-on-white replaced Cortez Black-on-white, and there were smaller numbers of the earlier black-on-white, black-on-red, and gray types than were present in the initial pueblo.

According to the dates assigned these types, it may be postulated that the first village existed when both Mancos Black-on-white and Cortez Black-on-white were being made—between A.D. 950 and 1000. The second pueblo was occupied while Mancos Black-on-white was still dominant but at a time when McElmo Black-on-white was beginning to develop in popularity. The site was abandoned before McElmo Black-on-white attained the greater use it achieved by A.D. 1100 elsewhere on Chapin Mesa. Thus, the second settlement is thought to have existed between A.D. 1025 and 1075.

Architecture

Judging from the evidence in Kiva B, it is likely that a group of pithouses comprised the first settlement in the area. How long they preceded the initial masonry pueblo at the site cannot be stated, but it is obvious that Kiva B was prepared by remodeling an earlier pit structure, and the same may be true for the other kivas at the site.

The relative ages of the two masonry unit structures at Site 875 are apparent to even nonarchaeologists, due to the stratigraphic arrangement of one village over the other. There also are architectural features in each village which demonstrate their affiliation with particular periods of Anasazi cultural development.

Elements present in the first pueblo which are typical of Pueblo II and the Mancos Mesa Phase are as follows:

Masonry walls a single stone in width are made of sandstone blocks set in mud mortar. The stones have been shaped into approximately rectangular blocks by removing large chips from their edges.

Rows of contiguous surface rooms with one or more kivas to the south form a characteristic community plan.

Kiva B, a feature of the earlier habitation, exhibits many features typical of the times. Both its walls and banquette are unlined. Six stone pilasters are present on the banquette and a niche is located in its north face. There is an intersecting shaft-tunnel ventilator; on its floor is a sipapu and a firepit. No deflector is in evidence, but the entrance to the ventilator tunnel has provisions for closing it with a stone slab. An ashpit on the floor is usually characteristic of earlier kivas, and a southern recess normally is considered later than the suggested date for this structure.

The second pueblo differs architecturally from the first village in several ways which reflect its presumed late Pueblo II—early Pueblo III or early McElmo Phase cultural position.

Walls of this unit are made of double-coursed masonry laid in mud mortar. The sandstone building blocks are larger and more nearly rectangular than those in the first dwelling. Exposed faces of the stones have been smoothed by grinding and in a few instances exhibit peck marks.

The village plan in both its stages consists of a unit of rooms about a central kiva. In its earlier form, the plaza containing the kiva was open on the south, but a row of rooms across the south completely enclosed the plaza during its final phase.

Kiva A, in the village plaza, has masonry-lined walls, southern recess, and banquette and six stone pilasters which are slightly wider at the rear than at the front. There is a niche in the north face of the banquette. The ventilator system consists of an intersecting tunnel and shaft. The floor has a firepit, sipapu, and thin slab deflector. The only unusual feature for a kiva of this period is the presence of an ashpit between the deflector and ventilator entrance.

Artifacts

The grinding implements—metates and manos—reflect the change from the trough type to the flat slab variety at the beginning of Pueblo III. The trough type metate and its associated manos were more prevalent in the first pueblo, but the flat slab metate and longer manos were common in the second village.

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