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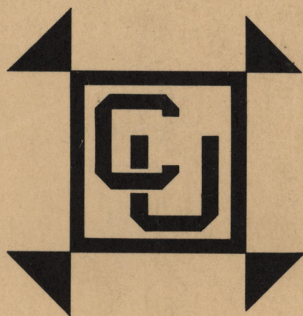
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CONTRIBUTIONS TO MESA VERDE ARCHAEOLOGY: V

Emergency Archaeology in Mesa Verde
National Park, Colorado, 1948-1966



Assembled and Edited By Robert H. Lister

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UNIVERSITY OF COLORADO STUDIES

SERIES IN ANTHROPOLOGY
No. 15

CONTRIBUTIONS TO MESA VERDE ARCHAEOLOGY: V
EMERGENCY ARCHAEOLOGY IN MESA VERDE
NATIONAL PARK, COLORADO, 1948-1966

ASSEMBLED AND EDITED BY
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Dedicated to Jean Pinkley and Art Thomas whose interests and efforts were largely responsible for the establishment of the University of Colorado Archaeological Research Center in Mesa Verde National Park

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INTRODUCTION

by

ROBERT H. LISTER

University of Colorado

The Department of Anthropology of the University of Colorado conducted four seasons of archaeological research in Mesa Verde National Park between 1953 and 1956. During those seasons three ruins in the Far View area of Chapin Mesa, Sites 499, 875, and 866, were excavated (Lister, 1964, 1965, 1966). In April, 1965, as the large-scale Wetherill Mesa Archeological Project was drawing to a close, a Memorandum of Agreement was executed between the U.S. National Park Service and the University of Colorado creating the University of Colorado Archaeological Research Center in Mesa Verde National Park. A building in the park has been remodeled as a dormitory facility for the research center and the fully equipped archaeological laboratory, built and used by the Wetherill Mesa Project, has been made available for processing, analyzing, and storing specimens; for the preparation of photographic and cartographic records; and for the writing of reports upon completed research projects. Furthermore, since all collections obtained by the Wetherill Mesa Project are housed in the laboratory, the opportunity for a variety of comparative studies is made possible.

During the three summers that the research center has been in operation, staff archaeologists and students specializing in archaeology from the University of Colorado have engaged in a variety of archaeological activities. With funds from the National Science Foundation, a series of excavations have cleared two great kivas, a type of ceremonial structure previously unknown in Mesa Verde open sites; have tested a prehistoric reservoir and a complex of habitations related to both the great kivas and the water storage system; and have excavated an unusual above-ground kiva (Lister, 1967). 1086

Memorandum of Agreement No. 14-10-0333-1331, 10 June 1965, between Mesa Verde National Park and

the University of Colorado provided funds for the salvage of archaeological remains from areas being modified as a consequence of the development of roads and other facilities in order that the excavated and stabilized ruins on Wetherill Mesa may be opened to park visitors. Similarly, Purchase Order 307 MEVE 297, 25 May 1965, made it possible to accomplish the salvage excavation of Site 1088 in Morfield Canyon which was being unlawfully dug into by occupants of the nearby new campground.

Other activities which have been, or are being, accomplished from the research center but which involve areas outside the park include an extensive inventory of the archaeological resources on lands in the very southwestern corner of Colorado which are under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management, and a survey and identification of ruins on a portion of the Ute Mountain Indian Reservation immediately south of Mesa Verde. A brief reconnaissance of the Chimney Rock area, east of Durango, Colorado, was made for the Forest Service, and several locations controlled by the Bureau of Indian Affairs have been examined for archaeological remains. The stabilization of Lowry Ruin, a large Pueblo site south of Pleasant View, Colorado, that was excavated by Paul S. Martin for the Field Museum of Natural History in 1930 and 1931, was accomplished under the able guidance of James A. Lancaster. It was dedicated a National Historic Landmark in October, 1967. Financial support of the work at Lowry Ruin was provided by the Bureau of Land Management.

It is apparent that our archaeological activities in the Mesa Verde area have been divergent in scope and purpose and quite widespread geographically. Future research will follow similar trends as attempts are made to understand more thoroughly the prehistory of the Indians who occupied the Mesa Verde and adjacent areas.

The opportunities for training students in our programs at Mesa Verde are not overlooked. Most crews are made up of University of Colorado students who, although they are employed as field or laboratory laborers or assistants, are given on-the-job guidance and instruction in archaeological methods and theories. Ninety students have participated in the activities of the research center since 1965.

This monograph is a compilation of reports upon archaeological projects of an emergency or salvage nature that have been accomplished by University of Colorado crews in Mesa Verde since 1965 in accordance with the provisions of the Memorandum of Agreement and Purchase Order referred to above. Nine sites have been completely or partially excavated dependent upon whether the entire ruin or only part of it was threatened with destruction. The reports have been authored by archaeologists and students of the Department of Anthropology. The undergraduate students, Robert W. Biggs, Terje G. Birkedal, Robert J. Burton, Allen E. Kane, Edward D. Lageson, Donna Maronde, Payson D. Sheets, Donna Arndt Spencer, and Alan C. Swedlund, were trainees in an Undergraduate Research Participation Program supported by the National Science Foundation (Grant No. GY-17) when they conducted the research reported herein. Also included in this publication are reports dealing with emergency archaeology programs conducted at eight sites by members of the Park Service staff since 1948. Publication of these reports, which had been filed in the office of the Park Archaeologist, has been authorized by the U.S. National Park Service. Reports upon these seventeen sites thus cover the significant emergency archaeological excavations performed in Mesa Verde between 1948 and 1966 (see Fig. 1). It will be noted that James A. Lancaster is listed as being associated with the National Park Service in some instances and with the University of Colorado in others. After a long career with the Park Service, Lancaster retired in 1964; since then he has served as Research Archaeologist with the University each field season.

All of these papers have been edited by Lister and in some instances editorial comments, usually related to information that has become available after the report was written, have been inserted. An attempt has been made to achieve some degree of uniformity of presentation and terminology without altering the contents, both factual and interpretive, of the original manuscripts. Many of the site maps have been redrawn in a form suitable for publication. Some manuscripts have been but slightly changed from the form in which they were prepared, but others were almost completely rewritten from brief note-like field reports. Most are descriptive accounts. Some are of general nature, others emphasize certain categories of finds such as ceramics, and inferential and interpretive statements are included in a

number of the reports. All are judged to be contributions to our knowledge of Mesa Verde archaeology, hence worthy of publication. A report upon Site 1060 was previously printed in the *Tree Ring Bulletin* (Hayes and Lancaster, 1962); however, because of the limited distribution of that publication, a somewhat different version of the report is included in this monograph.

Since these are salvage reports, they deal with a variety of sites that were chosen for investigation only because they were subject to damage or destruction. Such an arbitrary selection of sites sometimes, as in this case, leads to the clearing of archaeological remains that otherwise might go unexcavated because of their insignificant appearance or lack of promise of artifactual yield. The sites described in this paper range from an ill-defined area marked by a concentration of "burned rocks" to a well-developed pueblo containing at least seventeen rooms and two kivas. Culturally the sites span the stages between Basketmaker III, or Modified Basketmaker, and Pueblo III, or Great Pueblo. A temporal range from the 7th to the 13th centuries is suggested. Although it can only be postulated at this time, it may be demonstrated in the future that the so-called "burned rock areas," which yield only lithic artifacts, actually are remains of Basketmaker II, or Basketmaker, habitations.

Ten of the sites obviously were remains of some type of habitation or ceremonial structure, two units may have been houses or shelters but very little diagnostic evidence remained for ascertaining their exact form or purpose, and one site consisted only of the trash deposit associated with an unexcavated pueblo. A large circular pit may have been intended to be a great kiva, but it apparently was never completed. A cist that probably was used for storage, a pit of unknown use but which contained a unique pottery vessel, and several firepits that might have been part of an outdoor cooking or work area complete the list of sites included in this paper. The existence of several of these sites became apparent only after waterline trenches had been dug, road right-of-ways cleared, or natural erosion had cut into them.

Several observations about Mesa Verde prehistory may be made as a result of these reports.

(1) A Basketmaker II, or pre-ceramic, horizon which to date has not been identified in the park may be represented by the "burned rock areas" (see Lancaster and Abel, Site 391, this volume). Careful testing of additional examples of these insignificant-appearing sites should be undertaken.

(2) The number of features exemplary of periodic or non-residential occupation probably are greater than realized even though several previous workers have noted and commented about such remains in speaking of site density and settlement patterns in Mesa Verde (Brew, 1946: 215-226; Hayes, 1964: 114-118; Herold,

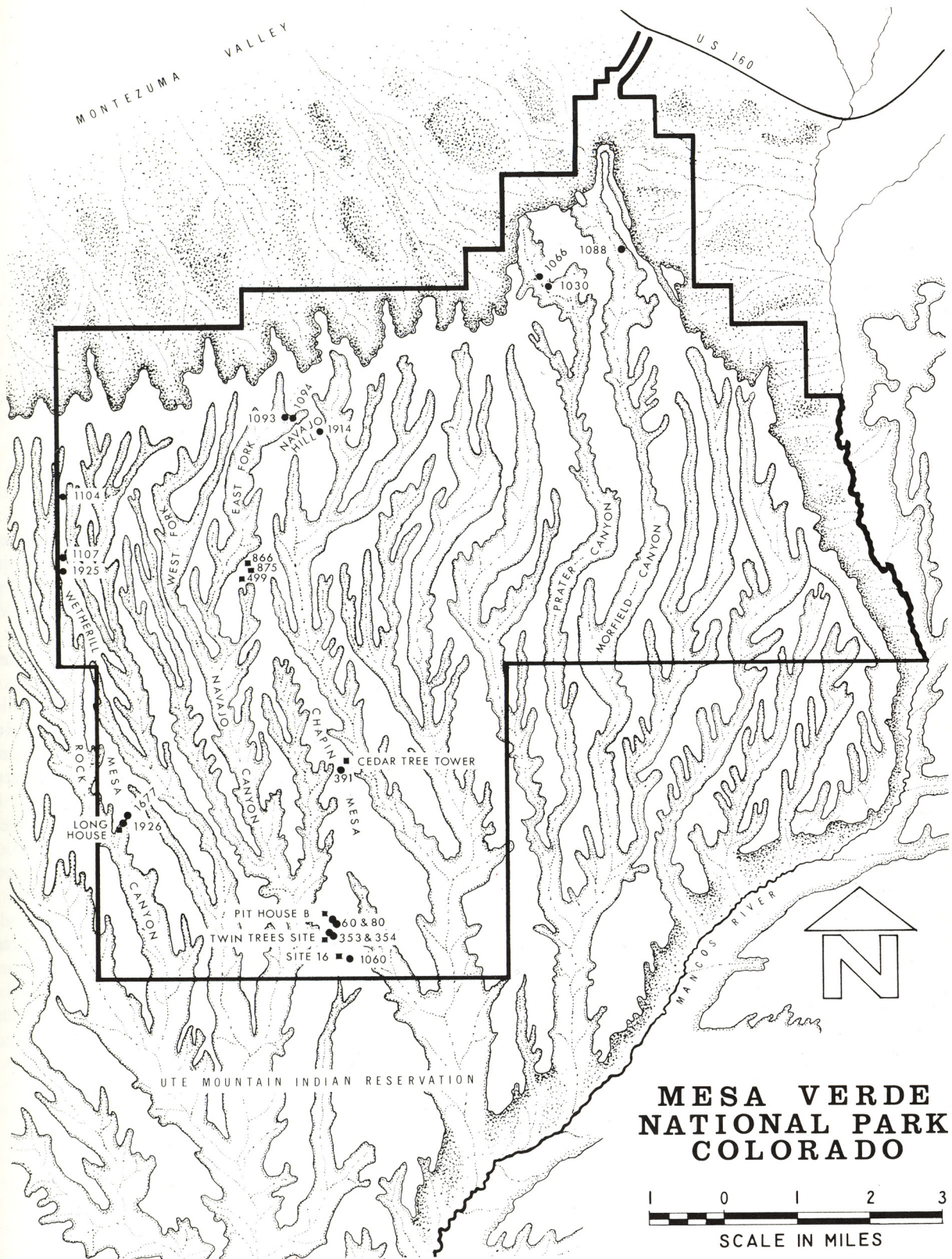


FIGURE 1. Location of sites in Mesa Verde National Park. Those that are described in this report are indicated by a circular symbol; those otherwise reported upon are designated by a square symbol.

1961: 64-65; Morris, 1939: 8-44). Many such features seem to be related to facilities for camping or living and for processing and storing foodstuffs in localities removed from permanent settlements such as might have developed about seasonally worked farming plots. Cists, firepits, and small poorly constructed living units, consisting of a single or a few small rooms without an identifiable ceremonial unit are believed to be representative of these intermittent activities (see Sheets and Birkedal, Site 1107; Jennings, Site 1094; Kane, Sites 1677 and 1925; Lancaster, Site 354; and Watson, Lancaster, and Abel, Sites 1030 and 1066; this volume). Previous excavation programs have largely overlooked these remains because they do not provide much material or data for interpretation. However, sites of these types are encountered with some frequency when emergency programs lead to careful investigation of limited areas.

(3) Three pueblos dating from late Pueblo II-early Pueblo III times (see Hewett, Site 1914; Lister and Breternitz, Site 1104; and Lister and Smith, Site 1088; this volume) exhibit the growth, remodeling, and re-occupation that were characteristic of those times. In two of the villages that had been at least partially abandoned, kiva pits were filled with dirt and refuse, and features were constructed upon the fill in the pits. A large rock-lined firepit was built in one kiva and a circular room of unknown use in the other. Whether these later units were for ceremonial purposes as the kivas had been or were built for some other reason was not evident. It was apparent, however, that there were no kivas in either pueblo during their final stage of occupation and the villages must have ceased to be permanent places of abode.

(4) These same pueblos demonstrate a community plan frequently noted during the late Pueblo II-early Pueblo III periods in which an L-shaped or rectangular block of houses was situated northwest or north of a subterranean kiva. The roof of the kiva served as a part of the plaza or courtyard next to the houses. Site 1088 exhibited two of these combinations of houses and kivas; while sites 1104 and 1914 each had one such complex. Characteristically, when rooms were added to these pueblos they were placed primarily on the north and west sides of the existing units.

(5) In four instances, at sites 1088, 1094, 1104, and 1914, villages were located on sloping terrain. In all cases walls of rock had been built across the slopes apparently to retain dirt and village refuse in order to prevent erosion and to create level areas suitable for the location of buildings or for the performance of outdoor village activities. The hillsides upon which sites 1088 and 1914 had been built were quite steep and at both villages house floors had been cut horizontally into the sloping surface at successively higher levels as the unit progressed upslope.

(6) It has become a common practice to refer to certain architectural features found in the Mesa Verde area as being of Chaco Canyon type (Vivian and Mathews, 1964: 45-50; Lister, 1967: 22-23). This is especially true of such elements as subfloor ventilator tunnels, banquette recesses, and the absence of deflectors and sipapus that sometimes occur in Mesa Verde kivas of Pueblo II and early Pueblo III times. The presence of these features in Mesa Verde kivas has been explained as a consequence of diffusion or migration from the Chaco Canyon area. This may be true but there is also the possibility that at that time a certain amount of experimentation in construction techniques, and perhaps in other aspects of culture, was taking place simultaneously in the neighboring areas of Mesa Verde and Chaco Canyon. This is suggested by the fact that some Pueblo II-early Pueblo III kivas in Chaco Canyon have been shown to possess a number of elements generally identified as typical of Mesa Verde (Brand, Hawley, Hibben, *et al.*, 1937: 73-79; Kluckhohn and Reiter, 1939: 34-39; Vivian, 1965: 21-23). Included among these are above-ground ventilator tunnels, southern recesses, pilasters, and deflectors. Thus, it may have been that for a time both localities shared and experimented with a common group of kiva features. In Pueblo III preference for certain elements in each area led to divergence and regional distinctions.

(7) The heavy vegetative cover and recent soil deposits in some sections of Mesa Verde make it virtually impossible for even systematic archaeological surveys to locate all prehistoric sites. Some small units and many subterranean structures can only be identified after the vegetation and surface soil are removed or subsurface profiles are obtained by trenching.

SALVAGE EXCAVATIONS AT SITE 1088, MORFIELD CANYON

by

ROBERT H. LISTER and JACK E. SMITH

University of Colorado

I. INTRODUCTION AND SUMMARY

Site 1088 is a small Anasazi village that was occupied during late Pueblo II or early Pueblo III times. It is located in Morfield Canyon, Mesa Verde National Park, Colorado, near the newly established campground facility. Its excavation was precipitated by the opening of the campground in 1965 and subsequent unauthorized digging in the trash mound of the village by park visitors camping nearby. It was only a matter of time until digging in the architectural features of the site would have commenced.

Excavation of the site and preparation of this report was authorized and funded by Purchase Order 307 EVE 297, 25 May 1965, which established a contract between Mesa Verde National Park and the University of Colorado Archaeological Research Center. Work at Site 1088 was initiated by James A. Lancaster, Research Archaeologist of the University of Colorado, on June 1965 with a crew of five Navaho laborers. On June 1965, students from the University of Colorado supplemented the crew and the combined group completed the clearing of the pueblo. Approximately 150 man-days of labor were expended on the field program. Al Lancaster was in general charge of the excavations. Jack E. Smith, of the University of Colorado, assisted Lancaster, kept notes and field records, and mapped the site. Cataloguing and analyses of specimens from Site 1088 was completed concurrent with the field work by the staff of the University of Colorado Archaeological Research Center. Robert H. Lister, Director of the Research Center, has compiled this report from data gathered during the digging of the village, from notes prepared by Jack Smith, and from information derived from the laboratory analysis of specimens from the site.

The project was conducted as an archaeological salvage operation and was motivated by the necessity of obtaining and preserving the information and specimens contained in the site in as brief a period as possible. Therefore, the digging was carried out as quickly as was practical and some of the initially exposed features of the site were being backfilled while others were as yet uncovered. At no time was the entire site open to view. Photographic records and a composite map of the village supplemented our written notes. Site 1088 has been reburied completely and the original surface reestablished so that its existence is not obvious.

The ensuing description of Site 1088 may be summarized in the following manner. The remains of the village are located on the steeply sloping north side of Morfield Canyon adjacent to the campground near the head of the canyon. This is an unusual location for an Anasazi village and the sloping canyon side posed some problems for the inhabitants of the village. They were forced to construct retaining walls and prepare terraces in order to provide stable foundations for their habitations and level ground for their kivas and courtyards. Two lengthy retaining walls, parallel to one another, extended across the site in an east-west direction. They had been laboriously built of large sandstone boulders. All room floors had to be cut into the sloping surface of the terrain.

The site contained at least seventeen surface rooms and two subterranean kivas. Masonry employed in the pueblo walls varied from poor to fair. The majority consisted of roughly shaped sandstone slabs and blocks laid in irregular courses separated by mud mortar which contained numerous stone spalls and in places inclusions of potsherds. The rectangular stone houses probably were covered originally with flat wooden roofs contain-

ing entranceways. No doorways were evident in any of the room walls. Both kivas lacked stone linings, except for a small section at the rear of the recess of one. Preservation of the kivas was poor. The upper portion of the walls and most of the tops of the banquettes had been destroyed. No pilasters were located, although it is presumed that they had been employed to support the roof. A ventilator, deflector, firepit, and sipapu were present in each ceremonial chamber. One had three subfloor cists. The kiva recesses were located in the southeastern part of the structures rather than to the south as is normally the case.

There were several suggestions that the site developed in two stages. The lower right-angled unit of five rooms and Kiva A, located below the upper retaining wall, may have been the earlier section of the village. The twelve upper rooms, which were built in an angle above Kiva B, appear to have been of somewhat later construction. Although each unit consisted of a group of rooms built about a kiva, there were slight differences in methods of wall construction in the two units and burials occurred only in rooms of the lower unit. Construction of the two stages probably was not separated by an appreciable period of time, if any, since the pottery complex from the site was practically identical in each section of the ruin.

The four lower rooms of the upper unit of the pueblo may have stood two stories high as evidenced by the height of standing walls and sections of intact walls that had fallen from them. The remainder of the village appeared to have been of single story construction.

The collection of pottery from the excavations totalled 5,056 potsherds and 13 whole or partial vessels. It was dominated by Mancos Corrugated and Mancos Black-on-white. The two types comprised 71 percent of the total number of potsherds. This figure reaches 80 percent when the white ware sherds, which in all likelihood were undecorated portions of Mancos Black-on-white vessels, are added to the lot. About 12 percent of the sherds were McElmo Black-on-white and undecorated examples of that type. The assortment of whole or restorable vessels contains five McElmo Black-on-white, three Mancos Black-on-white, two Mancos Corrugated, one Chapin Gray, and two small vessels of unidentified white ware. The presence of a greater proportion of McElmo Black-on-white to Mancos Black-on-white whole vessels may be due to the ascendancy in popularity of McElmo toward the final period of the pueblo's existence.

A normal assortment of artifacts, typical of late Pueblo II-early Pueblo III Mesa Verde Anasazi, was obtained from Site 1088. The collection of stone implements includes metates, predominately of the flat slab variety; manos; rubbing and abrading stones; pecking stones; lapstones; tcamahias; hoes; hammers; and axes, most of which were notched. Items of bone and antler

consist of awls, weaving tools, fleshers, tubes, notched ribs, and flaking implements. Ornaments are represented by a fragmentary turquoise pendant, and it is likely that some of the bone tubes were used as beads.

Three human burials were exposed during our explorations.

No wood specimens suitable for tree-ring dating were obtained from the site; however, judging from the dates assigned the complex of pottery which was recovered from our excavations, the style of the architectural remains, the village pattern, and the types of artifacts collected, it is believed that the pueblo was occupied during late Pueblo II-early Pueblo III times or in the early part of the McElmo Phase according to the system of phases proposed by Hayes (1964: 88). Some features of the site, as will be pointed out later, do not support assigning it to this chronological position. The period between A.D. 1050 and 1100 probably spanned the time of the pueblo's occupation.

II. EXCAVATIONS

Archaeological excavations at Site 1088 extensively tested the trash deposits and cleared seventeen rooms, two kivas, a slab-lined pit, two outdoor firepits, two long retaining walls, three human burials, and several miscellaneous wall segments (see Fig. 2).

The bulk of the trash deposits at the site were strewn over the sloping surface between the two retaining walls and below the lower retaining wall. Three stratigraphic trenches were dug through the latter area and portions of the terrain between the walls were cleared in excavating along the walls and about Kiva A. Refuse one foot to a foot and one-half deep was found to rest upon the yellow clay soil of the canyon side. Trenching along the exteriors of the western walls of the pueblo exposed a deposit which also contained a considerable amount of trash. Some of the rooms of the pueblo below the upper retaining wall appeared to have been abandoned and filled with village debris while other sections of the village were still occupied. The midden deposits consisted of dark ashy soil containing bits of charcoal, potsherds, bone fragments, broken and a few complete bone and stone artifacts, and other byproducts of village activities.

Rooms of the pueblo were cleared to floor level and trenches were dug outside the units to make certain that all features were located. The limit of the kivas was determined by exploratory trenches and the fill was taken from them in horizontal levels.

Most of the seventeen rooms of the pueblo were arranged in a stepped fashion up the side of the canyon along an approximate northeast-southwest axis. Series of rooms extended east of this complex below the upper retaining wall and at the north end of the village creating a pueblo of two right-angled blocks of rooms. A

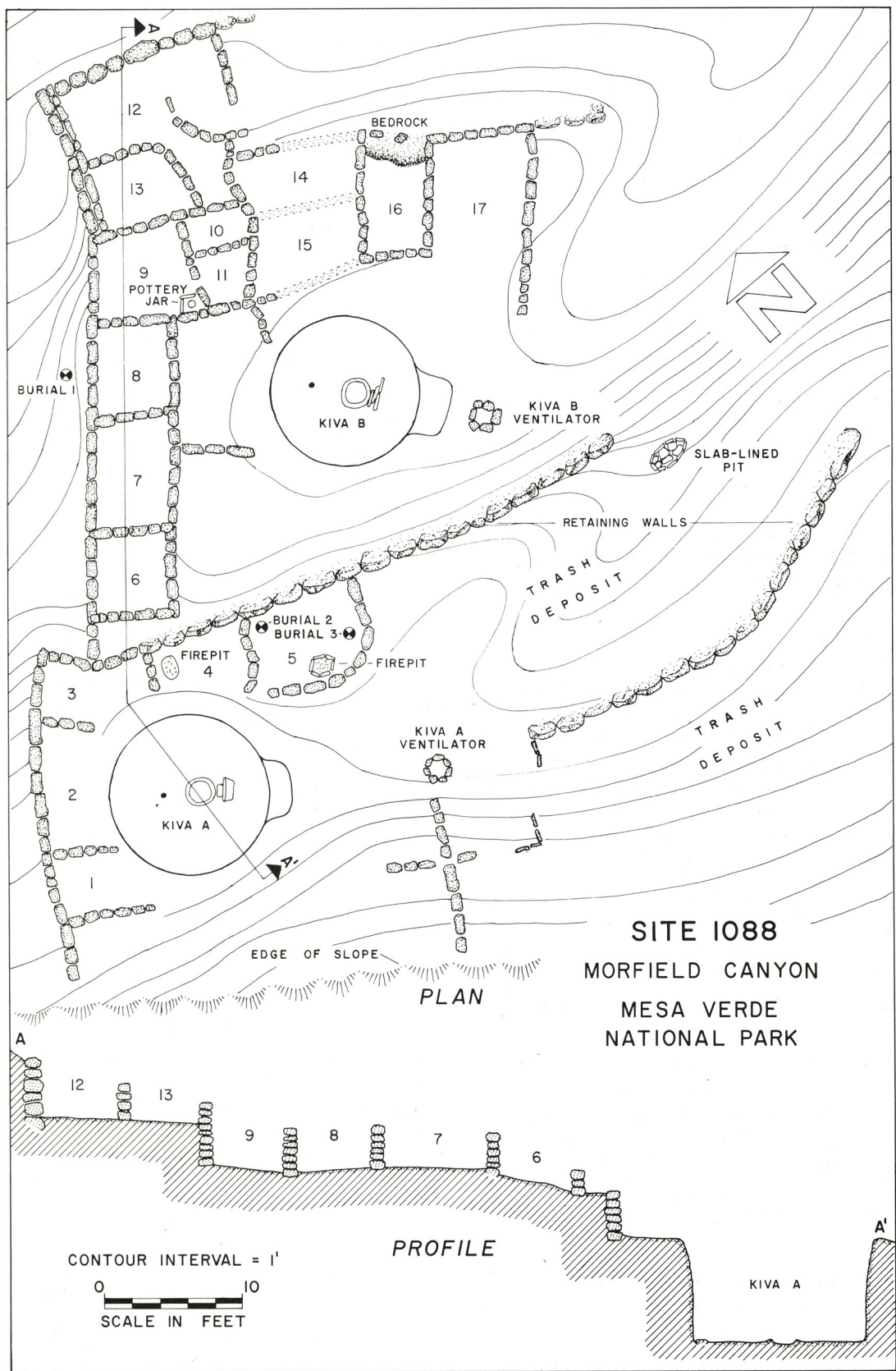


FIGURE 2.

subterranean kiva was located in each of the two courtyards created by the L-shaped units of the village.

The upper retaining wall, built of large blocks and boulders of sandstone, extended east-west across the site and separated the lower five rooms and Kiva A from the upper complex of twelve rooms and Kiva B. The north walls of three of the rooms in the lower unit abutted against and were built upon this wall. The lower retaining wall, constructed like the former, was not related to any obvious structure although badly preserved intersecting wall foundations and some upright slabs near the west end of the terrace may have indicated the former presence of rooms or simply a set of protective walls about an outdoor work area. The retaining wall may have functioned basically to contain the refuse deposit.

There are indications that the village was built in two stages, but it is unlikely that there was any appreciable lapse of time between their construction. The growth and development of the pueblo may have been almost continuous. That is, after the first unit of five rooms and a kiva was completed, a similar, but slightly larger, unit was added contiguous to and upslope from the initial complex.

The lower four rooms of the upper unit, Rooms 6, 7, 8, and 9, may have stood two stories high. At several places along the west walls of these rooms sections of the upper parts of the walls had collapsed almost intact. Heights of those fallen sections added to the height of the remaining standing walls resulted in total heights of between eight and nine feet. Originally they probably stood somewhat higher. This certainly suggests a two-story structure. Elsewhere throughout the pueblo rooms probably were a single story high.

Due to the slope of the ground, and the necessity of terracing areas for the room foundations and floors, it is not unlikely that a single fairly flat roof could have covered the two-story complex of Rooms 6, 7, 8, and 9 and continued upslope to enclose the single story rooms designated 12 and 13.

None of the walls in the dwellings contained openings which might have been used as doorways. Roof hatchways must have been employed throughout the structure. Firepits were infrequent in the rooms. Two outdoor firepits and a large slab-lined pit, whose floor and sides were fire-reddened, point to the practice of cooking outside the habitations.

Descriptions of the rooms and kivas of Site 1088 follow. Tabulations listing the types and frequencies of pottery found in each feature are included. The rooms and Kiva A, which comprised the lower and assumed earlier unit of the pueblo, are described first; then the upper group of rooms and Kiva B are described.

ROOM 1

DIMENSIONS

North wall (incomplete) — length, 6 ft.; greatest height, 2 ft. 3 in.

South wall — length, 6 ft. 9 in.; greatest height, 18 in.

East wall — missing.

West wall — length, 4 ft. 6 in.; greatest height, 2 ft.

Average thickness of walls — 7 in.

ARCHITECTURAL DETAILS

Walls: Walls of this room were constructed of large blocks and slabs of sandstone with mud mortar and a small quantity of spalls in the joints between courses. The east wall and a section of the north wall appeared to have collapsed into nearby Kiva A. Both the west and south walls of the room extended beyond the actual or presumed corners of the room creating an angular area south of the room which may have been an outdoor work area protected by the south wall of Room 1 and the abutment and extension to it. The west wall continued north beyond this room to form the west walls of Rooms 2 and 3.

Floor: No well defined floor was encountered.

OBSERVATIONS DURING EXCAVATION

Like all rooms in this section of the site, the interior of the structure contained a large quantity of rubble, presumably from the fallen walls.

SPECIMENS RECOVERED

Six manos, 3 rubbing stones, 1 slab metate, and an assortment of potsherds came from the room.

Tabulation of Potsherds, Room 1:

Mesa Verde Gray Ware	6
Chapin Gray	5
Mancos Corrugated	32
Mesa Verde Corrugated	3
San Juan White Ware	6
Cortez Black-on-white	1
Mancos Black-on-white	13
Mesa Verde White Ware	5
McElmo Black-on-white	1
	—
Total	72

ROOM 2

DIMENSIONS

North wall (incomplete) — length, 3 ft. 3 in.; greatest height, 2 ft. 6 in.

South wall (incomplete) — length, 6 ft.; greatest height, 2 ft. 3 in.

East wall — missing.

West wall — length, 8 ft. 6 in.; greatest height, 2 ft. 3 in.

Average thickness of walls — 8 in.

ARCHITECTURAL DETAILS

Walls: Only the west wall of this room, which stood five to six courses high, was complete. As was the case in Room 1, the east wall apparently toppled into Kiva A as did the eastern sections of the north and south walls.

Floor: No floor was observed. The room was levelled where sterile soil was encountered. No floor features.

OBSERVATIONS DURING EXCAVATION

A large quantity of rubble, probably from the fallen walls, filled the remains of this room.

ARTIFACTS RECOVERED

A collection of potsherds, 1 partial pottery vessel, and 1 mano were recovered from the fill of this room.

Tabulation of Potsherds and Whole Vessels (shown in figures), Room 2:

Mesa Verde Gray Ware	
Mancos Corrugated	56/1
San Juan White Ware	4
Mancos Black-on-white	11
Mesa Verde White Ware	3
McElmo Black-on-white	1
	<hr/>
Total	75/1

ROOM 3

DIMENSIONS

North wall — length, 8 ft. 10 in.; greatest height, 3 ft.
 South wall (incomplete) — length, 3 ft. 3 in.; greatest height, 2 ft. 6 in.
 East wall (incomplete) — length, 4 ft. 10 in.; greatest height, 2 ft. 8 in.
 West wall — length, 5 ft. 8 in.; greatest height, 3 ft. 5 in.
 Average thickness of walls — 9 in.

ARCHITECTURAL DETAILS

Walls: The north wall of this room consisted in part of the upper east-west retaining wall which extended across the site; however, an addition of narrower stones was built into the west end of the retaining wall to complete the room wall. Both the south and east walls were incomplete. Apparently the sections of walls which comprised the southwest corner of the room collapsed into Kiva A. All walls were in a poor state of preservation; nevertheless, seven courses were observable in the west wall. Crudely prepared sandstone blocks and slabs, with a fair amount of mud mortar, were used in their construction.

Floor: Neither a prepared floor nor any floor features were found in this room.

OBSERVATIONS DURING EXCAVATION

Numerous fallen building stones were found in the room.

ARTIFACTS RECOVERED

A small assortment of potsherds, 4 manos, 1 abrading stone, and 1 hammer were found in Room 3.

Tabulation of Potsherds, Room 3:

Mesa Verde Gray Ware	
Mancos Corrugated	20
San Juan White Ware	1
Mancos Black-on-white	6
Mesa Verde White Ware	4
McElmo Black-on-white	2
	<hr/>
Total	33

ROOM 4

DIMENSIONS

North wall — length, 7 ft. 8 in.; greatest height, 3 ft. 5 in.



FIGURE 3. Site 1088 during excavation, looking northeast. Note sloping canyon side on which village was constructed. Kiva A, in foreground, has been backfilled.



FIGURE 4. View west across Room 2, Site 1088. Note use of large blocks and slabs in the walls.

South wall — missing.

East wall (incomplete) — length, 4 ft. 6 in.; greatest height, 3 ft. 5 in.

West wall (incomplete) — length, 4 ft. 10 in.; greatest height, 2 ft. 8 in.

Average thickness of walls — 6 in.

ARCHITECTURAL DETAILS

Walls: This room was built south of and abutted against the upper east-west retaining wall. The north wall of the room, therefore, consisted of a section of the retaining wall which was made of larger sandstone blocks than were ordinary room walls. Four to five courses of stones were present in the east and west walls. Stone spalls and potsherds were embedded in the mud mortar between the masonry courses. The south wall was completely missing, having apparently collapsed into Kiva A which adjoined it on the south.

Floor: Portions of a hard-packed clay floor were located. An unlined oval firepit was set into the floor near the west wall. It measured 2 feet 9 inches in length, 18 inches in width, and was 8 inches deep.

OBSERVATIONS DURING EXCAVATION

Room fill consisted primarily of village refuse.

SPECIMENS RECOVERED

A collection of potsherds and 4 manos, 2 axes, 1 rubbing stone, 1 hammer, 1 trough metate, and a rectangular stone slab were recovered from this room.

Tabulation of Potsherds, Room 4:

Mesa Verde Gray Ware	
Chapin Gray	14
Mancos Corrugated	32
Mesa Verde Corrugated	3
San Juan White Ware	
Piedra Black-on-white	1
Mancos Black-on-white	18
Mesa Verde White Ware	8
McElmo Black-on-white	2
	—
Total	78

ROOM 5

DIMENSIONS

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

South wall — length, 5 ft. 10 in.; greatest height, 13 in.

East wall — length, 6 ft. 10 in.; greatest height, 3 ft.

West wall — length, 4 ft. 6 in.; greatest height, 3 ft. 5 in.

Average thickness of walls — The north wall averaged 11 in. thick; the south, east, and west walls were approximately 8 in. wide.

ARCHITECTURAL DETAILS

Walls: Masonry of the east and west walls was fairly intact and stood four to five courses high. It was of roughly squared sandstone block construction, a single stone wide with abundant mud mortar. The west wall contained numerous stone spalls and potsherds pressed into the binding mortar. The room, like Room 4, was built south of and abutted against a section of the upper east-west retaining wall; therefore, the north wall of the unit consisted

of large irregularly shaped sandstone blocks with little mortar. The south wall was in poor condition and was represented by one or two indistinct courses of stones.

Floor: The floor was poorly preserved but contained a circular slab-lined firepit, 30 inches in diameter and 6 inches deep, adjoining the south wall.

OBSERVATIONS DURING EXCAVATION

The fill of Room 5 contained fallen building stones from the walls of the structure and a considerable amount of village refuse. Two human burials were recovered from the room. One, identified as Burial 2, consisted of a very fragmentary infant skeleton. It was found 2 inches above the floor in the northwest corner. The other, Burial 3, was an adult whose skeleton was fairly well preserved. It had been buried adjacent to the east wall in the room fill above floor level. Both burials appeared to postdate the occupation of the room. Two unidentified small pottery vessels accompanied the infant burial. Associated with the adult skeleton were two complete bowls, one Mancos Black-on-white and the other McElmo Black-on-white, and a fragmentary McElmo bowl.

SPECIMENS RECOVERED

In addition to the two burials and associated pottery vessels the following were obtained from Room 5: a collection of potsherds, 9 manos, 1 pecking stone, 1 axe, 8 rubbing or abrading stones, 1 hammer, 1 rectangular stone slab, and 2 bone awls.

Tabulation of Potsherds and Whole Vessels (shown in italics), Room 5 and associated areas:

		<i>East of</i>	<i>Retaining</i>
	<i>Room 5</i>	<i>Room 5</i>	<i>wall</i>
			<i>north of</i>
			<i>Rooms</i>
			<i>4 and 5</i>
San Juan Red Ware			
Bluff Black-on-red	1		
Mesa Verde Gray Ware	15	3	2
Chapin Gray	8	12	11
Mancos Gray		1	
Mancos Corrugated	287	135	77
Mesa Verde Corrugated	6	5	7
San Juan White Ware	61	14	3
Piedra Black-on-white	9		
Cortez Black-on-white	3	1	
Mancos Black-on-white	110/1	103	15
Mesa Verde White Ware	54	55	20
McElmo Black-on-white	21/2	5	
Tsegi Orange Ware	1	2	
Unidentified	2		
Totals	576/5	336	135

KIVA A

DIMENSIONS

Diameter, floor level — 13 ft. 5 in.

Diameter, above banquette — approximately 15 ft.

Greatest depth of kiva, floor level to present surface — 8 ft.

Average height of banquette above floor level — 3 ft.

Average width of banquette — approximately 12 in.

Recess — height above floor level, 1 ft. 7 in.; width at front, approximately 5 ft.; depth, approximately 2 ft. 2



FIGURE 5. Kiva A, Site 1088, looking north. Note unlined walls, firepit, and sipapu containing neck of pottery pitcher.

in.; height from floor of recess to top of ventilator shaft, unknown.

Ventilator tunnel — height of entrance, 13 in.; width of entrance, 1 ft. 9 in.; length from kiva entrance to rear of ventilator shaft, 13 ft.

Ventilator shaft — height, 9 ft. 4 in.; surface opening, 17 in. diameter.

Deflector — height, 1 ft.; width, 1 ft. 8 in.; thickness, 1½ in.

Firepit — diameter, 2 ft. 2 in.; depth, 4 in.

Sipapu — diameter, 3 in.; depth, 5 in.

Axis, ventilator tunnel-deflector-firepit-sipapu, North 56° West.

ARCHITECTURAL DETAILS (See Fig. 7)

Walls and banquette: Kiva A was found to be poorly preserved. It was unlined except for a section of the recess above the ventilator where crudely shaped sandstone blocks and slabs set in uneven courses were present. The unlined walls had slumped badly. Only portions of the lower three to five feet of the kiva wall, which were covered with up to six layers of clay plaster, were intact. Along the northern side of the structure remnants of a shallow banquette were found; elsewhere it had deteriorated. No pilasters were encountered, although it is presumed that the structure originally had a series of them upon the banquette to support the roof. The recess, located on the southeastern side of the kiva rather than to the south as is normally the case, was unlined except for a portion of its rear wall as described above. Its floor was of dirt. Sides and back of the recess were straight, the two corners rounded. No niches were discernable in the walls or banquette of the chamber.

Ventilator: A stone-lined horizontal tunnel extended from floor level of the kiva beneath the recess to a point over 9 ft. southeast of the kiva where it intersected a vertical shaft, also stone lined, which led to the surface.

Floor: The floor of Kiva A was surfaced with a rather rough and uneven layer of clay. A rectangular sandstone

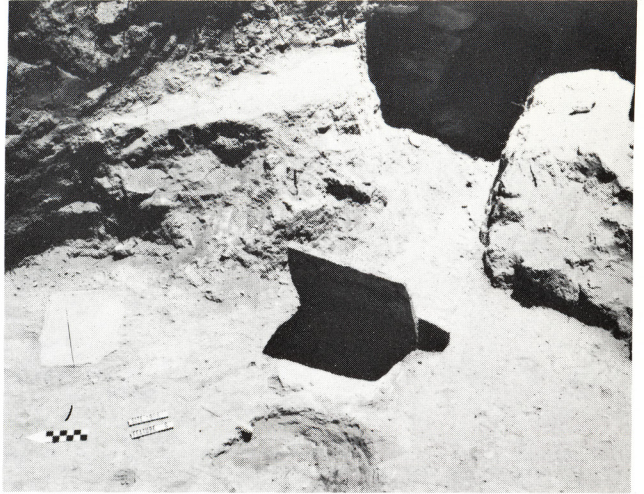


FIGURE 6. Kiva A, Site 1088, looking southeast toward recess and ventilator. Note firepit, deflector, and masonry lining in rear of recess.

slab, embedded vertically in the floor served as the deflector. Between the deflector and the firepit a flat slab metate was set into the floor, grinding surface exposed. A shallow, circular, clay-rimmed firepit was located near the center of the kiva. The sipapu lay approximately in the ventilator-deflector-firepit axis and was lined with the cylindrical neck of a McElmo Black-on-white pitcher. Two thin rectangular slabs of sandstone, each approximately 15 in. square, were partially embedded horizontally in the floor along the north wall of the structure.

OBSERVATIONS DURING EXCAVATION

The very poor condition of the upper portion of the wall of Kiva A made excavation difficult; however, once the better preserved lower section of the kiva was reached, digging proceeded rapidly and with certainty. Destruction of most of the unlined walls of the chamber must relate to the fact that upon abandonment the kiva roof was removed and the open pit filled with village debris and building stones from collapsed room walls at a relatively slow rate. In other Mesa Verde sites, well preserved unlined kivas have been excavated. These must have filled rapidly after abandonment in order to have prohibited the deterioration of the walls. Kiva A showed no evidence of having burned. Had it been consumed by fire the dirt walls might have been fire-hardened and hence better preserved.

The banquette was found to be only partially preserved along the north wall. No remnants of pilasters were encountered; however, considering the age of the village and the fact that no postholes occurred in the kiva floor, it is assumed that the kiva had a cribbed log roof supported by pilasters. Nevertheless, the possibility that it had possessed a flat roof resting upon the edge of the pit cannot be ruled out.

The ventilator apparently had been made by digging a trench from the kiva to the position where the vertical shaft was located. Stones were placed in the end of the trench to form the liner for the vertical shaft, and thin slabs were placed along the sides of the lower portion of the trench. Horizontal stones then were placed on top of

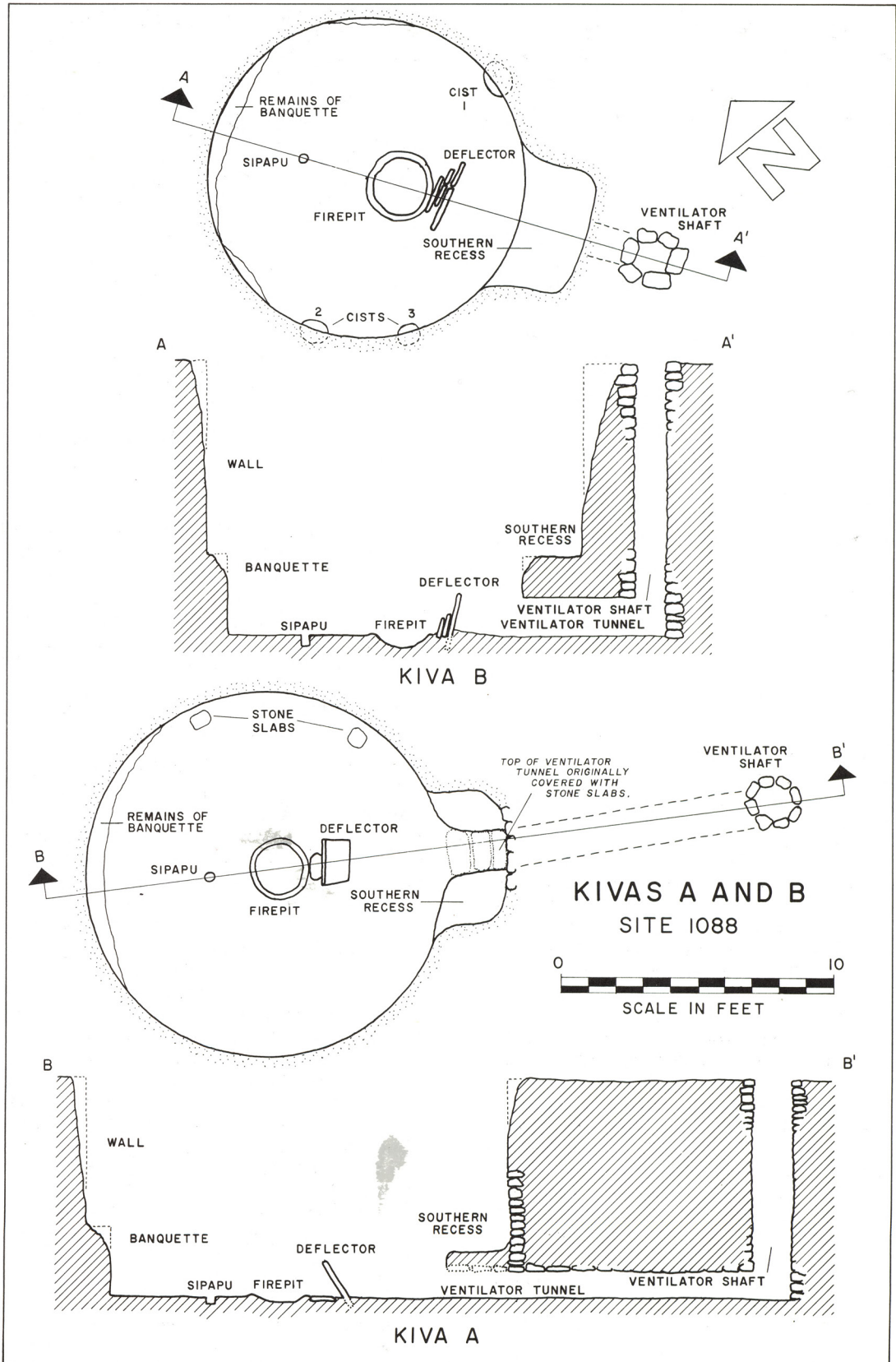


FIGURE 7.

the slabs in the bottom of the trench and a masonry wall was built across the trench at the edge of the recess. Finally, the trench was filled with dirt to complete the ventilating system. Upon excavation it was found that the horizontal stones which had formed the roof of the horizontal tunnel beneath the recess had collapsed.

A large quantity of building stones, that had toppled into the kiva from the deteriorating walls of surrounding rooms and perhaps from fallen pilasters, was removed from the fill of the kiva pit. A few fragments of badly decayed roof timbers occurred in the Kiva deposit. They neither revealed the pattern of roof construction nor were suitable for dating.

SPECIMENS RECOVERED

In addition to potsherds, the following items were collected from the kiva: 3 slab metates, 5 rectangular stone slabs — 2 of which were embedded in the floor, 15 bone awls, 4 rubbing or abrading stones, 1 weaving tool, and 1 fragmentary turquoise pendant.

Tabulation of Potsherds and Whole Vessels (shown in italics), Kiva A:

San Juan Red Ware	
La Plata Black-on-red	1
Mesa Verde Gray Ware	
Chapin Gray	16
Mancos Corrugated	142
Mesa Verde Corrugated	5
San Juan White Ware	23
Cortez Black-on-white	4
Mancos Black-on-white	34/1
Mesa Verde White Ware	24
McElmo Black-on-white	8/1
	<hr/>
Total	257/2

ROOMS 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, AND 11

An examination of wall corners and abutments made it apparent that Rooms 6, 7, 8, and 9 represented a construction unit and they will be so considered in this descriptive account. Rooms 10 and 11 seem to have been created by dividing Room 9; therefore, they also are included in this group. Rooms 10 and 11 were excavated as one feature since the wall separating them was only two courses high and was not exposed until after the area was almost completely cleared.

ROOMS 6, 7, AND 8

Dimensions, Room 6

North wall — length, 5 ft. 7 in.; greatest height, 3 ft. 2 in.
 South wall — length, 5 ft. 11 in.; greatest height, 1 ft. 8 in.
 East wall — length, 5 ft. 6 in.; greatest height, 1 ft. 10 in.
 West wall — length, 6 ft.; greatest height, 1 ft. 8 in.
 Average thickness of walls — 8 in.

Dimensions, Room 7

North wall — length, 6 ft. 5 in.; greatest height, 3 ft. 10 in.
 South wall — length, 5 ft. 7 in.; greatest height, 2 ft. 9 in.
 East wall — length, 8 ft. 11 in.; greatest height, 3 ft.
 West wall — length, 7 ft. 8 in.; greatest height, 3 ft. 10 in.
 Average thickness of walls — 8 in.

Dimensions, Room 8

North wall — length, 6 ft. 5 in.; greatest height, 4 ft. 10 in.

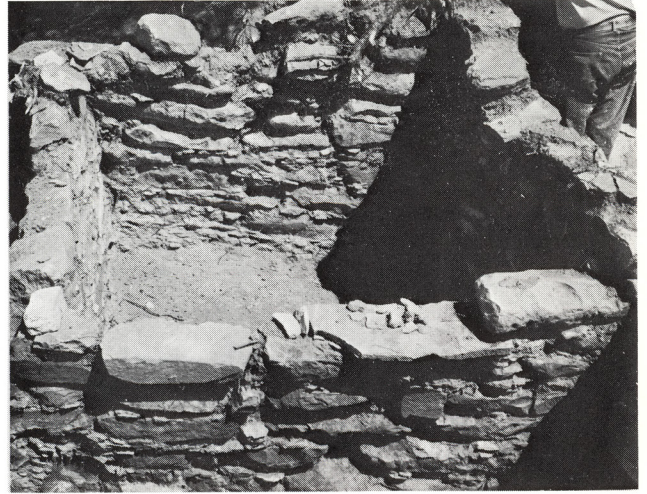


FIGURE 8. View west across Room 8, Site 1088. Note fairly good masonry typical of Rooms 6, 7, 8, and 9.

South wall — length, 6 ft. 7 in.; greatest height, 3 ft. 6 in.
 East wall — length, 5 ft. 5 in.; greatest height, 3 ft. 2 in.
 West wall — length, 6 ft. 2 in.; greatest height, 4 ft. 4 in.
 Average thickness of walls — 9 in.

ARCHITECTURAL DETAILS

Walls: Rooms 6, 7, and 8, together with Room 9 in its original form, apparently were built as a unit. Walls of fairly well-coursed sandstone blocks set in mud mortar chinked with small stone spalls were present in all of the units. The masonry of these rooms was somewhat less massive than was employed in the walls of rooms down-slope to the south. The continuous wall which comprised the west walls of these four rooms was best preserved. In Rooms 6, 7, and 8 it stood from four to eight courses high.

Floors: Excavations in all of these rooms were extended to the bases of the walls. No prepared floors or floor features were revealed.

OBSERVATIONS DURING EXCAVATION

The belief that Rooms 6, 7, 8, and 9 were built as a unit was based upon the fact that the corners of all of these units were of interlocking construction. Adjacent room walls abutted against these and appeared to have been built onto the original complex. In clearing the outside of the western walls of Rooms 8 and 9, several large sections of masonry which had fallen from the walls were found. They were sufficiently intact to account for an additional wall height of nearly four feet. When added to the standing height of the western walls of the rooms, the resulting walls would have stood between eight and nine feet high implying that this portion of the pueblo, including Rooms 6 and 7, originally stood two stories high.

A trench along the exterior of the western walls of Rooms 6, 7, and 8 revealed a deposit containing considerable village refuse. In that deposit, west of Room 8, a skeleton of a small child was encountered. The interment, designated Burial 1, had a fragmentary McElmo Black-on-white ladle associated with it.

A room may have existed east of Room 8, between the

room and Kiva B; however, its walls were so fragmentary that it could not be defined with certainty.

SPECIMENS RECOVERED

From Rooms 6, 7, and 8 an assortment of potsherds, 2 manos, 2 axes, 1 hoe, 1 pecking stone, 2 teamahias, 1 rec-

tangular stone slab, and 2 bone awls were collected. From the trench west of the rooms 1 mano, 1 hoe, 1 hammer, 1 bone awl, and a group of potsherds were obtained. The area to the east of the rooms yielded a number of potsherds, 4 manos, 1 rubbing stone, 1 axe, and 2 bone awls.

Tabulation of Potsherds and Whole Vessels (shown in italics), Rooms 6, 7, and 8, and associated areas:

	<i>Room 6</i>	<i>Room 7</i>	<i>East of Rooms 6 and 7</i>	<i>Room 8</i>	<i>East of Room 8</i>	<i>West of Rooms 6, 7, and 8</i>
San Juan Red Ware						
La Plata Black-on-red						1
Mesa Verde Gray Ware			1			11
Chapin Gray		2	3	39	5	4
Moccasin Gray						1
Mancos Gray	1			2		
Mancos Corrugated	6	42	14	53	115	124
Mesa Verde Corrugated	1		1	1		12
San Juan White Ware	2			10	16	12
Cortez Black-on-white				1		
Mancos Black-on-white	2	7	30	27	20	65
Mesa Verde White Ware	3		5	12	13	32
McElmo Black-on-white		2	1		1	13/1
Tsegi Orange Ware					1	1
Totals	15	53	55	145	171	276/1



FIGURE 9. Pottery jar embedded in southeast corner of floor of Room 9, Site 1088.

ROOMS 9, 10 AND 11

Dimensions, Room 9

North wall — length, 6 ft. 6 in.; greatest height, 4 ft. 8 in.
 South wall — length, 8 ft. 8 in.; greatest height, 3 ft. 6 in.
 East wall — length, 6 ft. 4 in.; greatest height, 3 ft. 7 in.
 West wall — length, 5 ft. 5 in.; greatest height, 4 ft. 11 in.
 Average thickness of walls — 9 in.

Dimensions, Room 10

North wall — length, 4 ft. 10 in.; greatest height, 3 ft. 3 in.
 South wall — length, 4 ft. 9 in.; greatest height, 1 ft. 4 in.
 East wall — length, 3 ft. 2 in.; greatest height, 3 ft. 5 in.
 West wall — length, 3 ft.; greatest height, 3 ft. 7 in.
 Average thickness of walls — 8 in.

Dimensions, Room 11

North wall — length, 4 ft. 9 in.; greatest height, 1 ft. 4 in.
 South wall — length, 3 ft. 10 in.; greatest height, 1 ft. 3 in.
 East wall — length, 3 ft. 3 in.; greatest height, 3 ft. 5 in.
 West wall — length, 3 ft. 5 in.; greatest height, 3 ft. 7 in.
 Average thickness of walls — 9 in.

ARCHITECTURAL DETAILS

Walls: The west, south and north walls of Room 9 were in good condition and stood nine to ten courses high in places. They had been constructed of rectangular sandstone blocks and slabs set in mud mortar and chinked with spalls. Walls of Rooms 10 and 11, especially those on the east and the wall between the two rooms, were not as well built and were in poorer condition.

Floors: The floors of all three rooms were of hard packed dirt. The only feature associated with the floors was a Mancos Corrugated pottery jar set into the floor in the

southeast corner of Room 9. Its mouth was level with the floor and two thin stone slabs, set at a right angle to each other, were embedded vertically in the ground adjacent to the vessel (see Fig. 9). It likely served as a storage container.

OBSERVATIONS DURING EXCAVATION

Room 9 originally had extended farther east than it did in its ultimate form. Initially it measured approximately 6 feet by 11 feet. Subsequently, a north-south wall was built through the room dividing it into two units, and the eastern part was further partitioned by an east-west wall creating Rooms 10 and 11. The later walls were not as well constructed as those of the original room.

The wall between Rooms 10 and 11 was not revealed until the excavations had almost reached the floor, hence specimens from the two units were grouped together.

SPECIMENS RECOVERED

Four manos, 1 slab metate, 1 hoe, 1 bone awl, 1 abrading stone, 1 pottery vessel, and a group of potsherds were collected from Room 9. Only an assortment of potsherds was obtained from Rooms 10 and 11.

Tabulation of Potsherds and Whole Vessels (shown in italics), Rooms 9, 10, and 11:

	<i>Room 9</i>	<i>Rooms 10 and 11</i>
Mesa Verde Gray Ware	3	1
Chapin Gray	2	3
Mancos Corrugated	62/1	28
San Juan White Ware	9	7
Mancos Black-on-white	25	11
Mesa Verde White Ware		3
McElmo Black-on-white	1	2
Totals	<u>102/1</u>	<u>55</u>

ROOMS 12 AND 13

Room 13 apparently had been created after Room 12 was built by partitioning off the southwest corner of Room 12. The two rooms, therefore, are described as a unit.

DIMENSIONS, ROOM 12

North wall — length, 11 ft. 5 in.; greatest height, 5 ft.
 South wall — length, 6 ft. 3 in.; greatest height, 2 ft. 6 in.
 East wall (incomplete) — length, 4 ft. 9 in.; greatest height, 2 ft. 6 in.
 West wall — length, 5 ft.; greatest height, 4 ft. 7 in.
 Average thickness of walls — west wall, 16 in.; other walls, 8 in.

DIMENSIONS, ROOM 13

North wall — length, 6 ft. 3 in.; greatest height, 2 ft. 6 in.
 South wall — length, 7 ft. 2 in.; greatest height, 4 ft. 8 in.
 East wall — length, 5 ft. 4 in.; greatest height, 1 ft. 7 in.
 West wall — length, 4 ft. 7 in.; greatest height, 4 ft. 9 in.
 Average thickness of walls — 8 in.

ARCHITECTURAL DETAILS

Walls: The west walls of Rooms 12 and 13 had been built of double coursed crude sandstone block masonry. The wall abutted against the north wall of Room 9 and conse-



FIGURE 10. North wall of Room 12, Site 1088. Note use of large stones in lower portion of wall and potsherds as spalls between the masonry.

quently was assumed to have been a more recent addition. It stood five and six courses high. The north wall of Room 12 contained a number of large stones, especially in its lower section. Just outside that wall, and resting against it, were numerous large stones and boulders. They apparently had been placed there to relieve the pressure of the hillside deposit upon the room wall. Other walls of the two rooms were of the same rather crude masonry found throughout most of the remainder of the site. The incomplete east wall of Room 12 and the north and east walls of Room 13 were poorly preserved.

Floors: There were no prepared floors or floor features in either room.

OBSERVATIONS DURING EXCAVATION

The condition of the walls of Room 12 upon excavation made it difficult to reconstruct its original size, but it appeared to have been a large room about 10 feet by 11 feet 5 inches. Room 13 was fashioned by walling off the southwest corner of the original room. Whether the area east of Room 13 comprised another room could not be definitely determined from the evidence present. It has been designated as the area between Rooms 13 and 14. A short, low section of a wall in the eastern portion of Room 12 may relate to this feature, but its association could not be determined with certainty. The area east of Room 12 may have been used as an outdoor work area as evidenced by a continuation of the north wall of Room 12 a few feet east of the room. It thus served as a short retaining wall and helped to create a level area next to the room.

The jumble of fallen building stones in these rooms made excavation difficult.

SPECIMENS RECOVERED

These two rooms contained 2 manos, 2 hoes, 3 rectangular stone slabs, 1 axe, 1 bone awl, and a group of potsherds. An axe was found east of Room 12.

Tabulation of Potsherds, Rooms 12 and 13, and associated areas:

	Room 12	East of Room 12	Room 13	West of Rooms 12 and 13
San Juan Red Ware				
La Plata Black-on-red				1
Mesa Verde Gray Ware				
Chapin Gray			2	
Mancos Corrugated	4	19	40	21
Mesa Verde Corrugated			1	1
San Juan White Ware	2	2	10	7
Piedra Black-on-white				1
Mancos Black-on-white		1	4	17
Mesa Verde White Ware		1	8	13
Totals	6	23	65	61

ROOMS 14 AND 15

These indistinct structures were situated between Room 16 on the east and Rooms 10, 11, and 12 on the west.

DIMENSIONS, ROOM 14

North wall (incomplete) — length, estimated 10 ft. 6 in.; greatest height, 4 in.

South wall — missing.

East wall — length, 4 ft. 5 in.; greatest height, 9 in.

West wall — length, 3 ft. 9 in.; greatest height, 11 in.

Average thickness of walls — 9 in.

DIMENSIONS, ROOM 15

North wall — missing.

South wall (incomplete) — length, estimated 8 ft. 2 in.; greatest height, 5 in.

East wall — length, 4 ft. 2 in.; greatest height, 10 in.

West wall — length, 5 ft.; greatest height, 10 in.

Average thickness of walls — 9 in.

ARCHITECTURAL DETAILS

Walls: Little but the foundations remained of these walls. The east-west walls were particularly indistinct.

Floors: Neither floors nor floor features were present.

OBSERVATIONS DURING EXCAVATION

The destroyed nature of these rooms allowed only the most general observations. It was evident that the two rooms formerly existed, but information, other than the few details listed above, was not obtainable.

SPECIMENS RECOVERED

These rooms contained a small assortment of potsherds, 1 trough metate, 1 abrading stone, and 1 bone tube.

Tabulation of Potsherds, Rooms 14 and 15, and associated areas:

	Between Rooms 13 and 14	Room 14	Room 15
Mesa Verde Gray Ware			
Chapin Gray	2		
Mancos Corrugated	28	48	7
San Juan White Ware	6	5	
Mancos Black-on-white	56	3	
Mesa Verde White Ware	15	6	
Tsegi Orange Ware			1
Totals	107	62	8

ROOM 16

DIMENSIONS

North wall (incomplete) — length, 3 ft. 11 in.; greatest height, 1 ft. 3 in.

South wall — length, 4 ft. 8 in.; greatest height, 2 ft. 2 in.

East wall — length, 5 ft. 6 in.; greatest height, 3 ft. 4 in.

West wall — length, 8 ft. 11 in.; greatest height, 4 ft. 2 in.

Average thickness of walls — 9 in.

ARCHITECTURAL DETAILS

Walls: The north wall seemed to have been another rough retaining wall built to shore up the hillside above the room. Only a few scattered boulders on a rock outcrop indicated its former presence. The east and west walls were of fairly well-faced slab and block masonry set in mud mortar and chinked with spalls. The west wall reached a height of eight courses at its north end. The south wall was in poor condition, but the basal portion remained.

Floor: No prepared floor was exposed. There were no floor features.

OBSERVATIONS DURING EXCAVATION

Nothing of significance was observed during the excavation of the room.

SPECIMENS RECOVERED

A few potsherds, 1 mano, 1 lapstone, and 3 bone awls were taken from this room.

Tabulation of Potsherds, Room 16:

Mesa Verde Gray Ware	2
Chapin Gray	1
Mancos Corrugated	17
San Juan White Ware	7
Mancos Black-on-white	10
Mesa Verde White Ware	8
McElmo Black-on-white	1
Total	46

ROOM 17

DIMENSIONS

North wall — length, 7 ft. 8 in.; greatest height, 1 ft. 10 in.

South wall — missing.

East wall — length, 13 ft. 5 in.; greatest height, 3 ft. 8 in.

West wall — length, 8 ft. 6 in.; greatest height, 3 ft. 11 in.

Average thickness of walls — 10 in.

ARCHITECTURAL DETAILS

Walls: The upper wall of this room was a continuation of the heavy retaining wall noted on the north side of Room 16. It turned north into the hillside just east of Room 17. Both the east and west walls were fairly well constructed. The east wall was considerable longer than the one on the west, but the length of the room could not be ascertained since the south wall was missing.

Floor: No floor was exposed. No floor features were apparent.

OBSERVATIONS DURING EXCAVATION

Excavation of this feature was made difficult by the mass of fallen stones in its fill.

SPECIMENS RECOVERED

Potsherds, 2 manos, 1 weaving implement, and 2 bone awls were collected from this room. East of Room 17 a slab metate and 2 manos were found.

Tabulation of Potsherds, Room 17 and associated areas:

	Room 17	East of Room 17
Mesa Verde Gray Ware	1	
Chapin Gray		17
Mancos Corrugated	46	15
Mesa Verde Corrugated		1
San Juan White Ware	5	3
Mancos Black-on-white	21	11
Mesa Verde White Ware	14	4
McElmo Black-on-white	1	1
Total	88	52

KIVA B

DIMENSIONS

- Diameter, floor level — 11 ft. 5 in.
- Diameter, above banquette — approximately 12 ft. 6 in.
- Greatest depth of kiva, floor level to present surface — 10 ft.
- Average height of banquette above floor level — 3 ft. 9 in.
- Average width of banquette — 13 in.
- Recess — height above floor level, 3 ft.; width, 5 ft.; depth, 2 ft. 2 in.; height from floor of recess to top of ventilator shaft, 2 ft.
- Ventilator tunnel — height of entrance, 16 in.; width of entrance, 12 in.; length from kiva entrance to rear of ventilator shaft, 4 ft. 3 in.
- Ventilator shaft — height, 5 ft.; surface opening, 15 in. by 16 in.
- Deflector (two sandstone slabs) — a. height, 1 ft. 9 in.; width, 1 ft. 5 in.; thickness, 1½ in. b. height, 1 ft. 6 in.; width, 1 ft. 6 in.; thickness, 1½ in. Total width of deflector, 2 ft. 11 in.
- Firepit — diameter, 2 ft. 3 in.; depth, 4½ in.
- Sipapu — diameter, 4¼ in.; depth, 8½ in.
- Cists — No. 1: width of opening, 1 ft. 10 in.; depth, 8 in.
- No. 2: width of opening, 1 ft. 4 in.; depth, 2 ft. 1 in.
- No. 3: width of opening, 10 in.; depth, 2 ft. 1 in.
- Axis, ventilator tunnel-deflector-firepit-sipapu, North 34° West.



FIGURE 11. Kiva B, Site 1088, looking north. Note deflector, firepit, sipapu, and unlined walls.

ARCHITECTURAL DETAILS (See Fig. 7)

Walls and banquette: With the exception of a stone-lined ventilator, this subterranean structure contained no masonry. The kiva had been dug into sterile soil and the dirt walls had been coated with clay plaster. As was the case in Kiva A, the upper parts of the walls had deteriorated to a degree where only fragmentary sections of the banquette and no pilasters were preserved. The recess, located in the southeastern part of the unit, had a dirt floor and unlined sides. Sides and rear of the recess were straight, and the corners were rounded.

The ventilator consisted of an unlined horizontal tunnel which extended at floor level from the kiva beneath the recess to a point just behind the recess where it intersected a masonry-lined vertical shaft which continued to the surface. A portion of the rear of this coursed masonry shaft lining was visible in the eroded back wall of the kiva recess. A rectangular sandstone slab was found beside the aperture of the ventilator tunnel and probably was used to close the opening when desired.

Floor: The floor had remnants of a clay coating. A deflector, a firepit, a sipapu, and three subfloor cists were the floor features.

The deflector consisted of two thin rectangular sandstone slabs embedded vertically side by side in the kiva floor. Leaning against them were several other small stone slabs which also may have been parts of the deflector, or they may have been the cover to the opening in the kiva roof. The shallow firepit was circular and had a low clay rim. The sipapu, which had been cut into the kiva floor, was located slightly north of the ventilator-deflector-firepit line.

Three cists were located in the floor. Each had been dug next to the kiva wall and descended at an angle beneath the floor as well as the base of the kiva wall. They contained sterile soil. Two circular stone slabs lay between cists 2 and 3 and probably served as their covers.

OBSERVATIONS DURING EXCAVATION

The poor condition of the upper walls of this structure



FIGURE 12. Kiva B, Site 1088, looking southeast toward recess and ventilator. Note deflector, aperture of ventilator tunnel, slab to close ventilator, and masonry lining above floor of recess.



FIGURE 13. Cists 2 and 3, Kiva B, Site 1088. Note plaster on wall, circular slabs between openings which probably served as cist covers, and broken mano and lapstone in foreground.

and the large number of fallen building stones in its fill made excavation difficult. As we have surmised to have been the situation regarding Kiva A, it is likely that Kiva B slowly filled with debris and stones from nearby abandoned rooms, allowing the kiva walls to suffer great erosion before the pit was completely filled. No pilasters were found, but it is felt that such roof supporting elements originally had been present. Their collapse may have contributed to the mass of stone found inside the kiva. There was no evidence that the kiva had burned. A few rotten pieces of wood, probably fragments of roof members, were in the kiva fill.

SPECIMENS RECOVERED

An assortment of potsherds, 4 manos, 9 slab metates, 3 axes, 1 lapstone, 1 circular stone slab, 6 bone awls, 2 abrading stones, 1 weaving implement, 2 notched ribs, and 2 antler flaking tools were recovered from Kiva B. Sherds of a Mancos Corrugated jar were found on a remnant of the banquette.

Tabulation of Potsherds and Whole Vessels (shown in italics), Kiva B:

Mesa Verde Gray Ware	18
Chapin Gray	4/1
Moccasin Gray	1
Mancos Gray	6
Mancos Corrugated	143
Mesa Verde Corrugated	5
San Juan White Ware	40
Cortez Black-on-white	2
Mancos Black-on-white	102/1
Mesa Verde White Ware	46
McElmo Black-on-white	21/1
Total	388/3

SLAB-LINED PIT

Adjacent to the eastern end of the upper retaining wall a large slab-lined pit was located. It measured: length, 5 ft. 2 in.; width, 3 ft. 7 in.; depth, 18 in. Both its walls and floor were lined with thin sandstone slabs. The stones and the clay in the joints between the stones had been fire-reddened. Fires of considerable intensity had been built in the pit, apparently for cooking purposes. A few potsherds were recovered from the fill in the pit.

Tabulation of Potsherds, Slab-lined Pit:

Mesa Verde Gray Ware	1
Mancos Corrugated	17
Mesa Verde Corrugated	2
San Juan White Ware	
Mancos Black-on-white	1
Mesa Verde White Ware	1
Total	22

RETAINING WALLS

Two walls, built to form terraces which provided fairly level areas for the village and courtyards and which probably confined the refuse deposit, extended parallel to one another in east-west directions across parts of the site. The upper one was 43 feet long and had been built of dry-laid blocks and boulders of sandstone. It stood two to three stones high. At its western end, the north walls of

rooms 3, 4, and 5 seem to have been constructed on top of the retaining wall.

The southern retaining wall was not as high as the upper one and was more crudely fashioned. It ran for 36 feet but the disturbed nature of its east end suggested that its original length may have been greater. Beyond its western end, and adjacent to the surface opening of the ventilator Kiva A, some poorly defined wall foundations and

upright slabs occurred. The fragmentary walls formed an intersection at one point suggesting corners of a structure. However, because of their state of preservation no conclusions could be drawn about their original form or use.

Most of the village trash had been deposited between the two walls and below the lower one. Exploratory trenches in the southern part of the midden yielded a large quantity of potsherds.

TABLE 1. Pottery distribution, Site 1088. T refers to trace—less than 1 percent.

Pottery Types Whole or restorable vessels shown in <i>italics</i>	SAN JUAN RED WARE	Bluff Black-on-red	La Plata Black-on-red	MESA VERDE GRAY WARE	Chapin Gray	Moccasin Gray	Mancos Gray	Mancos Corrugated	Mesa Verde Corrugated	SAN JUAN WHITE WARE	Piedra Black-on-white	Cortez Black-on-white	Mancos Black-on-white	MESA VERDE WHITE WARE	McElmo Black-on-white	TSEGI ORANGE WARE	UNIDENTIFIED WHITE WARE	TOTALS
Provenience																		
Room 1				6	5			32	3	6		1	13	5	1			72
Room 2								56/1		4			11	3	1			75/1
Room 3								20		1			6	4	2			33
Room 4					14			32	3		1		18	8	2			78
Room 5		1		15	8			287	6	61	9	3	110/1	54	21/2	1	2	576/5
East, Room 5				3	12		1	135	5	14		1	103	55	5	2		336
Retaining Wall, Rooms 4&5				2	11			77	7	3			15	20				135
Kiva A			1		16			142	5	23		4	34/1	24	8/1			257/2
Room 6							1	6	1	2			2	3				15
Room 7					2			42					7		2			53
East, Rms. 6&7				1	3			14	1				30	5	1			55
Room 8					39		2	53	1	10		1	27	12				145
East, Room 8					5			115		16			20	13	1	1		171
West, Rms. 6, 7, & 8			1	11	4	1		124	12	12			65	32	13/1	1		276/1
Room 9				3	2			62/1		9			25		1			102/1
Rms. 10&11				1	3			28		7			11	3	2			55
Room 12								4		2								6
East, Room 12								19		2			1	1				23
Room 13					2			40	1	10			4	8				65
West, Rms. 12 & 13			1					21	1	7	1		17	13				61
Between Rms. 13&14					2			28		6			56	15				107
Room 14								48		5			3	6				62
Room 15								7								1		8
Room 16				2	1			17		7			10	8	1			46
Room 17				1				46		5			21	14	1			88
East, Room 17					17			15	1	3			11	4	1			52
Kiva B				18	4/1	1	6	143	5	40		2	102/1	46	21/1			388/3
Slab-lined Pit				1				17	2				1	1				22
Southern Test Trenches	2			52	48			890	53	142	4	6	316	157	24			1694
TOTALS	2	1	3	116	198/1	2	10	2520/2	107	397	15	18	1039/3	514	108/5	6	2	5056/13
PERCENTAGES																		
PERCENT TOTAL	T	T	T	.02	.04	T	T	.50	.02	.08	T	T	.21	.10	.02	T	T	

Tabulation of Potsherds, Test Trenches in trash deposits south of the southern retaining wall:

San Juan Red Ware	2
Mesa Verde Gray Ware	52
Chapin Gray	48
Mancos Corrugated	890
Mesa Verde Corrugated	53
San Juan White Ware	142
Piedra Black-on-white	4
Cortez Black-on-white	6
Mancos Black-on-white	316
Mesa Verde White Ware	157
McElmo Black-on-white	24
Total	1694

III. POTTERY

There was nothing unusual about the complex of pottery obtained from Site 1088. The quantities and types of potsherds and whole or partial vessels found in each feature excavated have been included in the descriptions of those features. The deposit of refuse scattered along the slope south of the village produced the largest number of potsherds. The trashy deposit west of Rooms 7, 8, and 9 also was productive. Room 5, which apparently was abandoned and filled with refuse during the life of the pueblo, contained more sherds than any other room. Table 1 shows the total number and types of sherds and vessels from the excavations. In some instances, due to the weathered nature of sherds or the fact that they carried no decoration, it was impossible to classify them other than into ware groups.

Mancos Corrugated potsherds made up 50 percent of the collection. Mancos Black-on-white totalled 21 percent and San Juan White Ware, most of which consisted of undecorated sherds of Mancos Black-on-white, comprised 8 percent of the total. Thus, about 80 percent of the ceramic complex at Site 1088 was made up of Mancos Corrugated and Mancos Black-on-white. The former type is presumed to have been manufactured between A.D. 900 and 1100 and the latter between 950 and 1150 in the Mesa Verde area (Lister, 1964: 56-57).

A small number of the potsherds, 2 percent, were McElmo Black-on-white. In addition 10 percent of the total have been classified as Mesa Verde White Ware. These likely were unpainted portions of McElmo Black-on-white vessels, resulting in a total of 12 percent for that type. Dates assigned McElmo Black-on-white in the Mesa Verde area are A.D. 1050 - 1200 (Lister, 1964: 66).

A group of sherds, totalling 4 percent, have been identified as Chapin Gray. This is a type associated with Basketmaker III and Pueblo I times. However, since most body sherds of the later types Mancos Gray and Moccasin Gray cannot be distinguished from Chapin Gray, the frequency is not significant. These three gray types have little typological or temporal impor-

tance in a complex of potsherds such as was obtained from Site 1088. Some of the sherds probably were Chapin Gray, because one restorable vessel of that type was recovered, but other sherds which were so classified could have belonged to either of the other two gray types. We did classify 2 percent of the potsherds as simply Mesa Verde Gray Ware, more precise identification was impossible.

A few potsherds normally attributed to Pueblo I and early Pueblo II were collected. This is a fairly common occurrence in Mesa Verde pueblos of the age of Site 1088. Two percent of the sherds were typed as Mesa Verde Corrugated. Although this type is more characteristic of the classic Pueblo III in Mesa Verde, the transition from Mancos Corrugated to Mesa Verde Corrugated was a gradual one and its presence does not alter our opinion that the site was occupied in late Pueblo II-early Pueblo III times.

The evidence from the ceramics of Site 1088 supports the belief that the pueblo existed at a time when Mancos Corrugated and Mancos Black-on-white were the favored types of pottery, but McElmo Black-on-white and Mesa Verde Corrugated had been introduced and were gaining acceptance. A period of occupation between A.D. 1050 and 1100, in the late Pueblo II-early Pueblo III periods or McElmo Phase, is postulated.

An examination of the potsherds was made to determine whether or not there were any apparent temporal differences between the collection from the lower unit of the village, which is presumed to have contained the earlier structures at the site, and that from the upper group of rooms. The ceramics indicated that both units of the pueblo existed during the suggested span of occupation since the same types of pottery in almost identical proportions were obtained from the two sections of the pueblo (see Table 2).

Thirteen whole or partially restorable pottery vessels were recovered from Site 1088; six were associated with burials, seven were taken from rooms or kivas. The collection contains 5 McElmo Black-on-white, 3 Mancos Black-on-white, 2 Mancos Corrugated, 1 Chapin Gray, and 2 unidentified white ware vessels. This assortment of vessels presents a different ratio of types than do the potsherds. This, of course, simply may be attributed to the small non-representative size of the sample, but the predominance of McElmo Black-on-white may reflect a rise in popularity of that type toward the close of the pueblo's history.

Form and provenience of the vessels, which are illustrated in Figs. 14 and 15 follow:

Mesa Verde Gray Ware:

Chapin Gray

Small wide-mouthed partial jar. Banquette of Kiva B (Fig. 14, a).

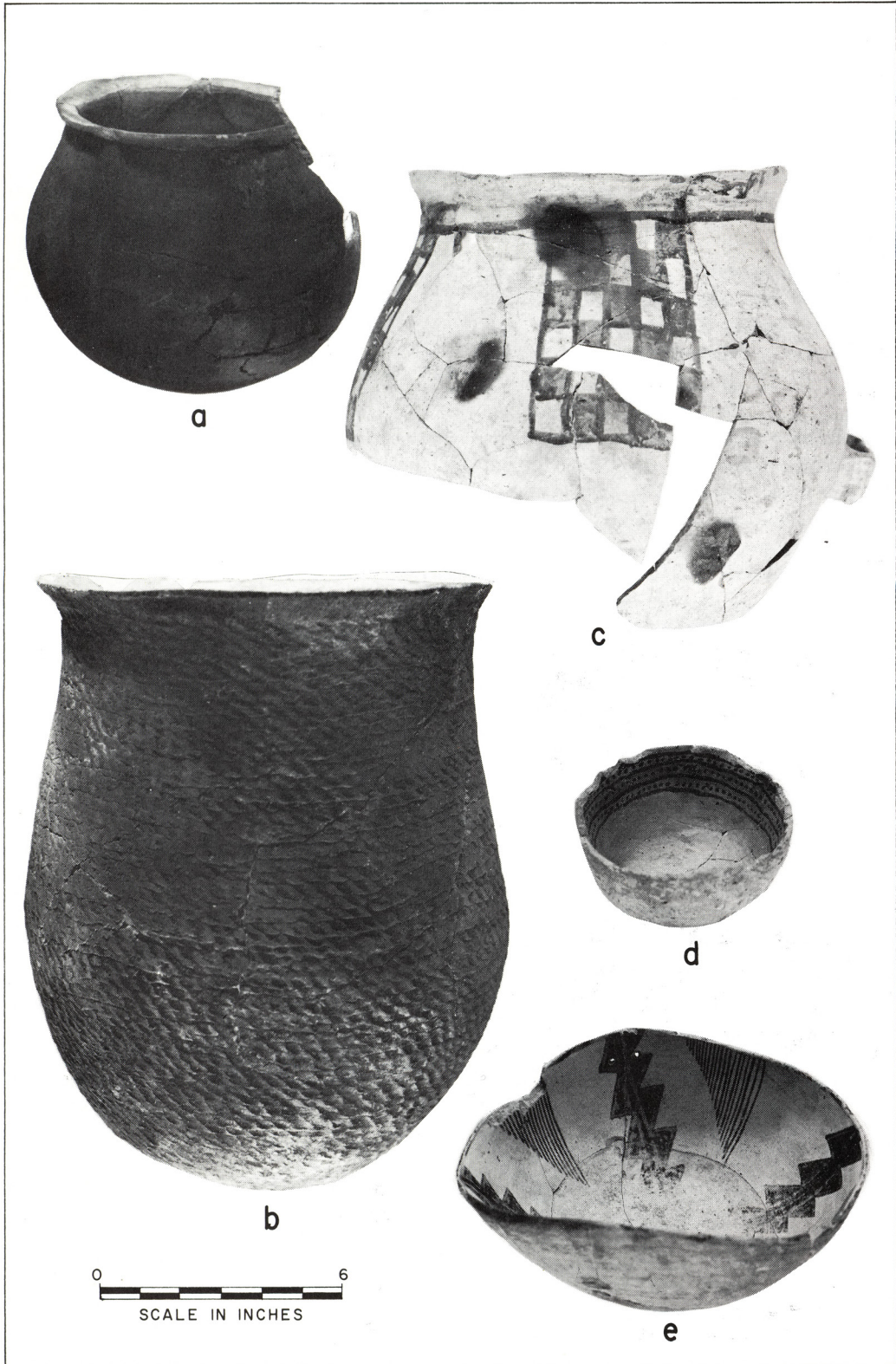


FIGURE 14. Mesa Verde Gray Ware and San Juan White Ware, complete and partial vessels, Site 1088. (a) Chapin Gray partial jar. (b) Mancos Corrugated wide-mouthed jar. (c, d, e) Mancos Black-on-white, partial jar, small bowl, bowl with corrugated exterior.

	<i>South Unit</i>		<i>North Unit</i>	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percentage</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
SAN JUAN RED WARE				
Bluff Black-on-red	1	T		
La Plata Black-on-red	1	T	2	T
MESA VERDE GRAY WARE	26	.02	37	.02
Chapin Gray	66	.04	84	.05
Moccasin Gray			2	T
Mancos Gray	1	T	9	T
Mancos Corrugated	781	.50	832	.47
Mesa Verde Corrugated	29	.02	23	.01
SAN JUAN WHITE WARE	112	.07	143	.08
Piedra Black-on-white	10	T	1	T
Cortez Black-on-white	9	T	3	T
Mancos Black-on-white	310	.20	412	.23
MESA VERDE WHITE WARE	173	.11	183	.10
McElmo Black-on-white	40	.03	44	.02
TSEGI ORANGE WARE	3	T	3	T

TABLE 2. Tabulation of potsherds from the two units of Site 1088. South unit includes Rooms 1-5, Kiva A, and associated areas; north unit includes Rooms 6-17, Kiva B, and associated areas. Sherds from the slab-lined pit and the southern test trenches are not included in this tabulation. T refers to trace — less than 1 percent.

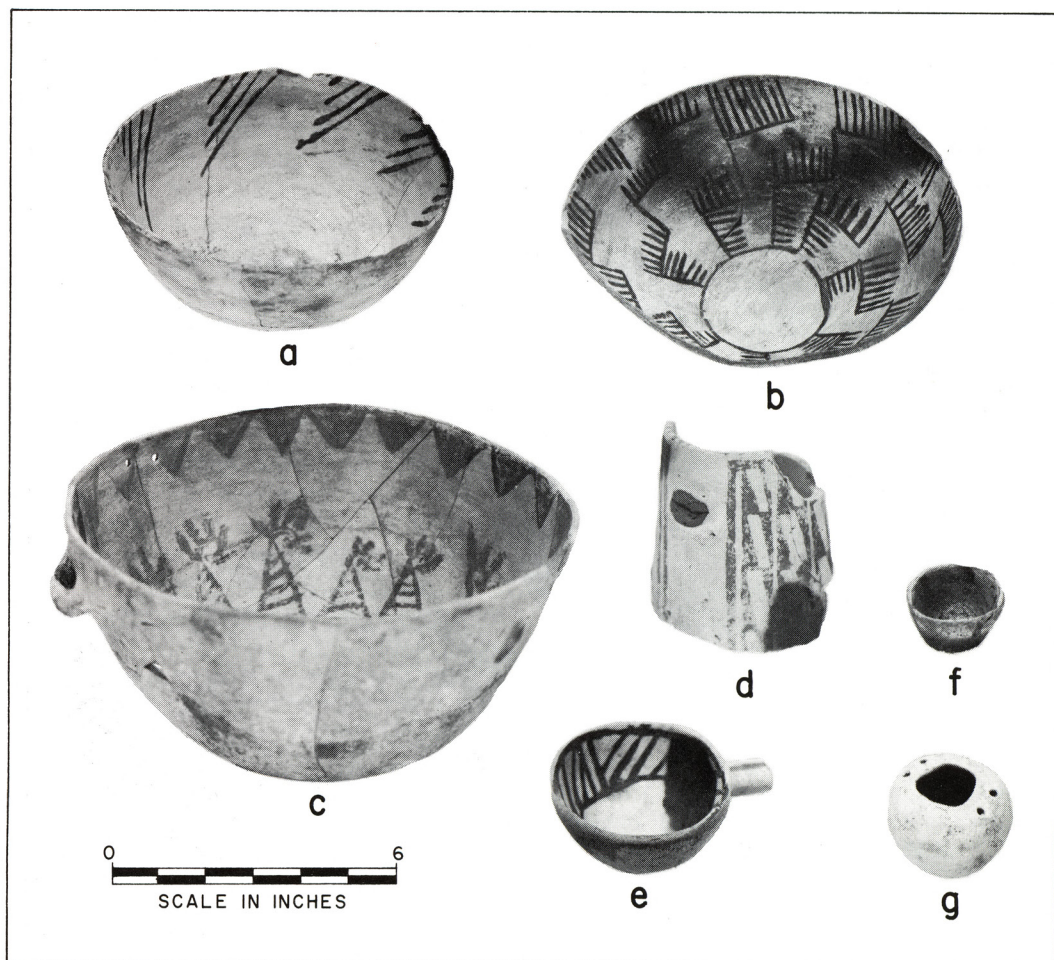


FIGURE 15. Mesa Verde White Ware and unidentified white ware, complete and partial vessels, Site 1088. (a, b, c, d, e) McElmo Black-on-white, bowls, neck of pitcher, and fragmentary ladle. (f, g) Unidentified white ware, miniature bowl, and seed jar.

Mancos Corrugated

Large wide-mouthed jar. Floor of Room 9 (Fig. 14, b).

Partial wide-mouthed jar. Fill of Room 2 (not illustrated).

San Juan White Ware:

Mancos Black-on-white

Partial large jar. Floor of Kiva B (Fig. 14, c).

Small bowl. Fill of Kiva A (Fig. 14, d).

Badly warped bowl with corrugated exterior. Associated with Burial 3, Room 5 (Fig. 14, e).

Mesa Verde White Ware:

McElmo Black-on-white

Bowl. Associated with Burial 3, Room 5 (Fig. 15, a) Fragmentary bowl with partially smoothed corrugated exterior. Probably associated with Burial 3, Room 5 (Fig. 15, b).

Large bowl. Floor of Kiva B (Fig. 15, c).

Neck of pitcher. Used as liner of sipapu in Kiva A (Fig. 15, d).

Partial ladle of bowl and solid handle type. Associated with Burial 1, fill west of Room 8 (Fig. 15, e).

Unidentified white ware:

Miniature bowl with indistinct design in iron paint. Beneath Burial 2, Room 5 (Fig. 15, f).

Small seed jar. Associated with Burial 2, Room 5 (Fig. 15, g).

IV. ARTIFACTS AND ORNAMENTS

The following tables list the artifacts and ornaments found at Site 1088. A few of the tools and implements are helpful in establishing the temporal position of the site. The assortment of metates, in which the flat slab type outnumbers the trough variety eight to one, is characteristic of early Pueblo III times. The same age is suggested by the presence of a few full-grooved axes among the collection which consists predominately of the notched type. The full-grooved axe is believed to have assumed prominence about the beginning of the Pueblo III period. An unusually large number of bone awls, 40, were found in the excavations. One must conclude from the absence of cutting implements and projectile points that simple stone flakes were employed for cutting and most arrows were wooden pointed. No specimens of perishable materials were recovered.

TABLE 3. Metates.

<i>Location</i>	<i>Length</i>	<i>Width</i>	<i>Thickness</i>	<i>Material</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
FLAT SLAB					
Surface	18"	10¾"	2½"	Sandstone	Deep peck marks on grinding surface
Room 1				Sandstone	Fragmentary
Room 9		11"	2½"	Sandstone	Flat grinding surface; fragmentary
E. Room 17		9"	2¾"	Sandstone	Fragmentary
Kiva A, in floor	17"	10½"	3¾"	Sandstone	
Kiva A				Sandstone	Fragmentary
Kiva A		10¾"	1¾"	Sandstone	Pecked grinding surface; fragmentary
Kiva B	18"	11"	2¼"	Sandstone	
Kiva B	17"	8¾"	2½"	Sandstone	Shows little wear
Kiva B	15¼"	8¾"	3¼"	Sandstone	
Kiva B	15"	9"	3½"	Sandstone	
Kiva B	18"	10½"	2½"	Sandstone	Edges dressed to rectangular shape; illustrated, Fig. 16, a
Kiva B	18"	10¾"	2"	Sandstone	Both sides used as grinding surfaces
Kiva B		11"	1½"	Sandstone	Fragmentary
Kiva B		10¼"	2¼"	Sandstone	Circular hole worn through grinding surface; fragmentary
Kiva B		9¼"	3"	Sandstone	Both sides used for grinding, deep depressions worn on both faces; fragmentary
So. Test Trenches				Sandstone	Fragmentary
TROUGH					
Room 4		12"	1¾"	Sandstone	Fragmentary
Room 14	17"	12¾"	4¾"	Sandstone	Illustrated, Fig. 16, b

TABLE 4. Manos.

<i>Location</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Length</i>	<i>Width</i>	<i>Thickness</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
SINGLE GRINDING SURFACE					
Surface	1	9 $\frac{1}{8}$ "	4 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	$\frac{3}{4}$ "	All specimens made of sandstone, ranging from fine to coarse grained
Room 3	2	8 $\frac{1}{8}$ " 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ "	5 $\frac{1}{8}$ " 4 $\frac{1}{8}$ "	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ " 1 $\frac{7}{8}$ "	When more than two specimens are represented, the measurements indicate range in size
Room 4	3	9 $\frac{3}{4}$ " 9"	5 $\frac{1}{8}$ " 4 $\frac{3}{8}$ "	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ " 1 $\frac{1}{8}$ "	Illustrated, Fig. 17, a
Room 6	1	11"	5 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	1"	
Room 8	1	10 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	5 $\frac{1}{8}$ "	1 $\frac{3}{8}$ "	Crude specimen
E. Room 8	3	10 $\frac{1}{2}$ " 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ "	4 $\frac{1}{4}$ " 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	$\frac{3}{4}$ " $\frac{3}{4}$ "	
Room 9	4	9 $\frac{1}{2}$ " 8 $\frac{3}{8}$ "	4 $\frac{5}{8}$ " 4 $\frac{7}{8}$ "	1 $\frac{1}{8}$ " 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	
Room 13	2	8 $\frac{1}{2}$ " 8 $\frac{7}{8}$ "	5 $\frac{1}{4}$ " 3 $\frac{7}{8}$ "	1 $\frac{5}{8}$ " 1 $\frac{3}{8}$ "	
E. Room 17	2	9 $\frac{1}{4}$ " 8 $\frac{3}{8}$ "	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ " 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ " 2 $\frac{3}{8}$ "	
Kiva A	1	7 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	4 $\frac{5}{8}$ "	$\frac{7}{8}$ "	
Kiva B	1		4 $\frac{3}{4}$ "	1 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	Fragmentary
So. Test Trenches	7	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	$\frac{3}{4}$ "	Six fragmentary
TWO ADJOINING GRINDING SURFACES					
Surface	1	9 $\frac{3}{4}$ "	4"	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	Illustrated, Fig. 17, b
Room 1	1		3 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	1 $\frac{5}{8}$ "	Fragmentary
Room 2	1		3 $\frac{3}{8}$ "	1"	Fragmentary
Room 3	1	8 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	4"	1 $\frac{1}{8}$ "	
Room 4	1	9 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	5"	1"	
TWO GRINDING SURFACES, PARALLEL					
Room 1	1	10 $\frac{3}{4}$ "	5 $\frac{3}{8}$ "	1 $\frac{7}{8}$ "	Illustrated, Fig. 17, c
Room 5	2	9 $\frac{3}{4}$ "	5"	2"	One fragmentary
Kiva A	3	9 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	5 $\frac{1}{8}$ "	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	Two fragmentary
Kiva B	2	9 $\frac{1}{4}$ " 10"	4 $\frac{3}{4}$ " 4 $\frac{7}{8}$ "	1 $\frac{1}{4}$ " 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	
So. Test Trenches	2	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	5"	1 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	One fragmentary
TWO GRINDING SURFACES, NOT PARALLEL					
Room 5	1		4"	1 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	Fragmentary
W. Rooms 6, 7, and 8	1		5 $\frac{3}{8}$ "	1"	Fragmentary
E. Room 8	1	8"	3 $\frac{3}{4}$ "	1 $\frac{1}{8}$ "	Illustrated, Fig. 17, d
Room 9	5	5 $\frac{7}{8}$ " 9 $\frac{5}{8}$ "	3 $\frac{7}{8}$ " 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	1 $\frac{3}{8}$ " $\frac{7}{8}$ "	Two fragmentary
Room 16	2	9 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	3 $\frac{7}{8}$ "	1"	One fragmentary
E. Room 17	2	9 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	4"	$\frac{3}{4}$ "	One fragmentary
So. Test Trenches	2	9 $\frac{3}{4}$ "	3 $\frac{3}{4}$ "	1 $\frac{3}{8}$ "	One fragmentary
THREE GRINDING SURFACES					
Room 1	1	8 $\frac{3}{4}$ "	4"	1 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	Illustrated, Fig. 17, e
Room 3	2				Both fragmentary
Room 4	1		3 $\frac{3}{4}$ "	$\frac{3}{4}$ "	Fragmentary
E. Room 8	2				Both fragmentary
Room 9	1	8 $\frac{3}{4}$ "	3 $\frac{3}{8}$ "	$\frac{3}{4}$ "	
So. Test Trenches	1		3 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	1 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	Fragmentary

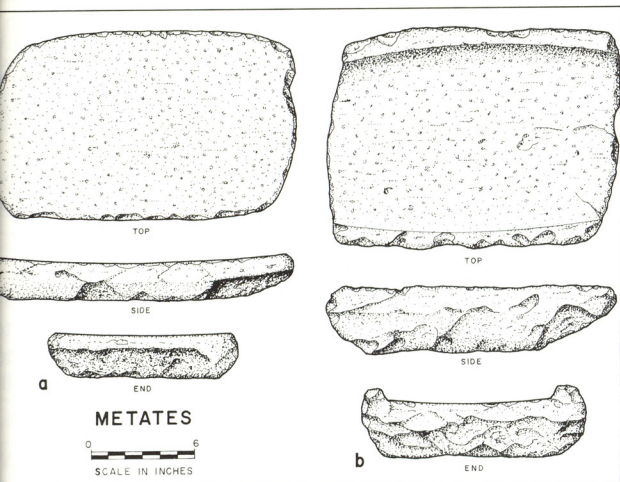


FIGURE 16. Metates, Site 1088. (a) Flat slab. (b) Trough.

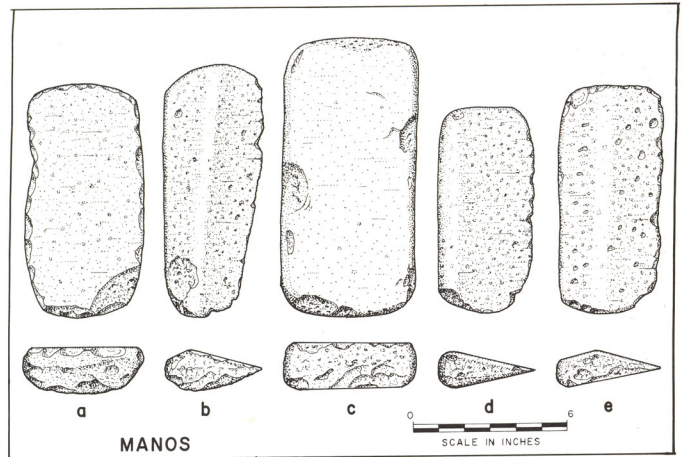


FIGURE 17. Manos, Site 1088. (a) Single grinding surface. (b) Two adjoining grinding surfaces. (c) Two grinding surfaces, parallel. (d) Two grinding surfaces, not parallel. (e) Three grinding surfaces.

TABLE 5. Rubbing and Abrading Stones.

Location	Greatest Diameter	Least Diameter	Material	Remarks
OVAL				
Room 3	3"	1 7/8"	Sandstone	Fragmentary
Room 4	4 1/2"	1 7/8"	Sandstone	Two rubbing surfaces, one end battered
Room 5	3 3/4"	2 1/8"	Sandstone	One rubbing surface, one end battered
Room 5	4 1/4"	2 3/8"	Sandstone	One rubbing surface; illustrated, Fig. 18, a
E. Room 5	5 3/8"	2 1/8"	Sandstone	Two abrading surfaces
Room 9	5 1/4"	2 1/4"	Sandstone	Two abrading surfaces, ends battered
Room 15	4 3/4"	1 1/2"	Sandstone	One abrading surface
Kiva B	5 3/4"	2 5/8"	Sandstone	One abrading surface, ends battered
DISCOIDAL				
Room 5	4 5/8"	2 3/8"	Sandstone	Two rubbing surfaces; illustrated, Fig. 18, b
Room 5	4"	2 1/4"	Basalt	Two rubbing surfaces, ends battered
Kiva A	4 3/4"	2 5/8"	Granite	One rubbing surface
No. Test Trenches	2 1/4"	2 1/8"	Sandstone	Two rubbing surfaces, edges battered
RECTANGULAR				
Kiva B	5 1/4"	2 1/4"	Sandstone	Two abrading surfaces; illustrated, Fig. 18, c
IRREGULAR				
Room 1	3 3/4"	1 1/2"	Basalt	Two rubbing surfaces
Room 1	5 3/4"	3"	Sandstone	One rubbing surface
Room 1	4 3/4"	1 1/4"	Sandstone	One rubbing surface
Room 5	4 3/4"	2"	Sandstone	One abrading surface; fragmentary
Room 5	4 1/2"	2"	Sandstone	One abrading surface
Room 5	4 1/2"	2 5/8"	Granite	Fragmentary
Room 5	3 3/8"	1 3/4"	Sandstone	Three abrading surfaces; fragmentary
E. Room 8	4 3/8"	3 1/4"	Basalt	One rubbing surface
Kiva A	3 3/4"	2"	Sandstone	One abrading surface
Kiva A	3"	1 7/8"	Basalt	Three rubbing surfaces
Kiva A	4 1/4"	7/8"	Basalt	One rubbing surface; fragmentary

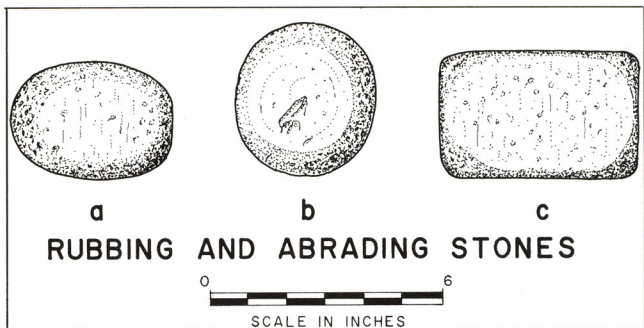


FIGURE 18. Rubbing and abrading stones, Site 1088. (a) Oval. (b) Discoidal. (c) Rectangular.

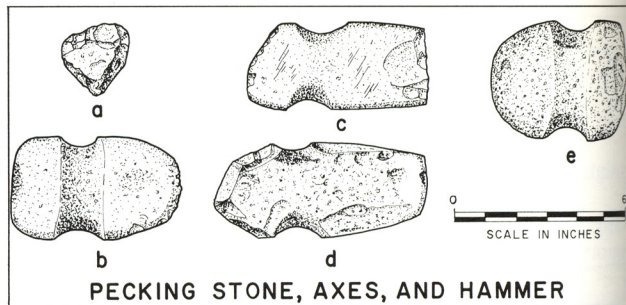


FIGURE 19. Pecking, cutting, and pounding artifacts, Site 1088. (a) Pecking stone. (b) Full-grooved, single-bitted axe. (c, d) Notched, single-bitted axes. (e) Oval, full-grooved hammer.

TABLE 6. Pecking Stones.

Location	Greatest Diameter	Least Diameter	Material	Remarks
Room 5	4½"	2¾"	All are chert	Ends battered
Room 8	4¾"	2⅝"		Oval, ends and edges battered
Kiva A	2½"	2¼"		Oval, one end pointed and battered; illustrated, Fig. 19, a
So. Test Trenches	3¼"	1½"		One end broken
So. Test Trenches	5½"	2½"		One end battered

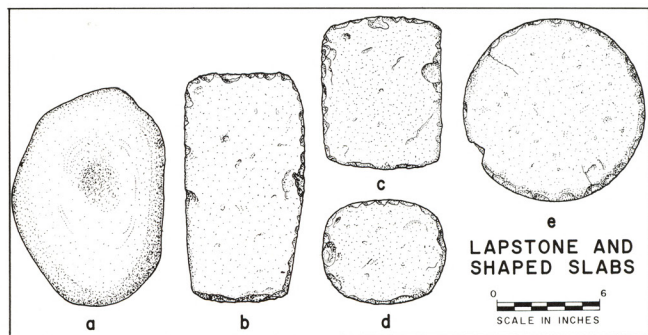


FIGURE 20. Lapstone and shaped slabs, Site 1088. (a) Lapstone. (b, c) Rectangular slabs. (d, e) Circular slabs.

FIGURE 21. Tcamahias and hoes, Site 1088. (a, d) Tcamahias. (b, c) Hoes.

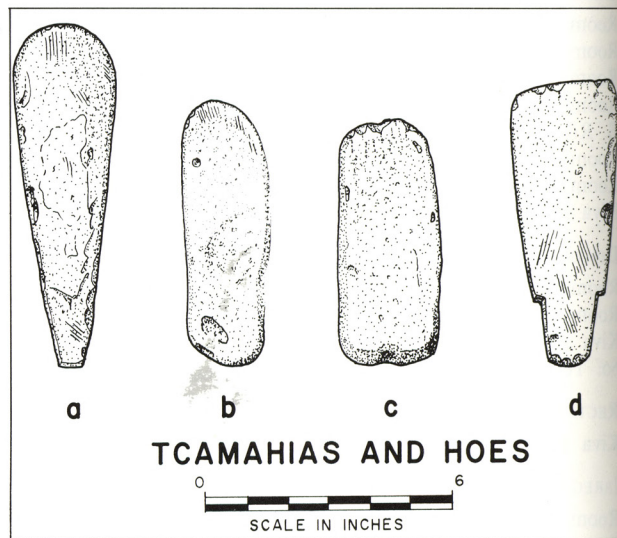


TABLE 7. Lapstones.

Location	Length	Width	Thickness	Material	Remarks
Room 16	8¼"	5½"	2⅛"	Porphyry	Both faces well polished; slight concavities on each side
Kiva B	12½"	9¼"	2⅛"	Granite	Both faces smooth, one has slight concavity; illustrated, Fig. 20, a

TABLE 8. Tcamahias.

<i>Location</i>	<i>Length</i>	<i>Width</i>	<i>Thickness</i>	<i>Material</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Room 8	7"	3"	½"	Slate	Shouldered specimen, well polished, sharp edge; illustrated, Fig. 21, d
Room 8	8¼"	2½"	½"	Slate	Well polished but worn through use; illustrated, Fig. 21, a

TABLE 9. Hoes.

<i>Location</i>	<i>Length</i>	<i>Width</i>	<i>Thickness</i>	<i>Material</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
W. Rooms 6, 7, and 8	2¾"	2½"	⅝"	Slate	Fragmentary
Room 8	6½"	2¼"	⅝"	Slate	Illustrated, Fig. 21, b
Room 9	3⅞"	1¼"	⅝"	Andesite	Fragmentary
Room 12	5"	1½"	½"	Slate	
Room 13	6⅛"	2½"	⅞"	Fine Sandstone	Illustrated, Fig. 21, c

TABLE 10. Axes.

<i>Location</i>	<i>Length</i>	<i>Width</i>	<i>Thickness</i>	<i>Material</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
FULL-GROOVED, SINGLE BITTED					
Room 4	5¼"	3½"	1½"	Granite	Shallow groove, well polished; illustrated, Fig. 19, b
E. Room 12	7½"	4¾"	2"	Basalt	Ground, not polished
Kiva B		3⅛"	1½"	Basalt	Fragmentary
NOTCHED, SINGLE BITTED					
Room 4		3"	1½"	Diorite	Fragmentary
Room 5	5"	3¼"	1½"	Basalt	Crudely chipped to shape
Room 7	6½"	3½"	2"	Andesite	Polished on one side only
Room 8	7"	3¾"	3"	Basalt	Roughly shaped, only bit polished; illustrated, Fig. 19, d
E. Room 8	5½"	3¼"	1¼"	Basalt	Poll battered
Room 12	5½"	3"	2"	Andesite	Poll and bit partially polished
Kiva B		3"	1"	Rhyolite	Fragmentary
Kiva B	8½"	3½"	3¼"	Diorite	Probably unfinished, shallow notch pecked on one edge
Kiva B	5¾"	3"	1"	Slate	Illustrated, Fig. 19, c
So. Test Trenches		2½"	1"	Basalt	Fragmentary

TABLE 11. Hammers.

<i>Location</i>	<i>Length</i>	<i>Width</i>	<i>Thickness</i>	<i>Material</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
OVAL, FULL-GROOVED					
Room 3		3"	1½"	Basalt	Fragmentary
Room 4	5½"	4½"	2"	Basalt	Shallow groove; illustrated, Fig. 19, e
W. Rooms 6, 7, and 8	5¼"	4½"	3"	Sandstone	Crudely shaped, deep groove
FLAT, NOTCHED					
Room 5		3½"	1"	Diorite	Fragmentary

TABLE 12. Shaped Stone Slabs.

Location	Length	Width	Thickness	Material	Remarks
CIRCULAR					
Room 8	6¾"	6"	¾"	Sandstone	Thin, well shaped specimen, approximately circular; illustrated, Fig. 20, d
Kiva B	10½"	10½"	1"	Sandstone	Ground edges, possibly served as cover for cist in kiva floor; illustrated, Fig. 20, e
RECTANGULAR					
Room 4	10"	5⅝"	1¾"	Sandstone	Roughly shaped
Room 5	7⅝"	5"	1⅛"	Sandstone	Roughly shaped
Room 13	8¾"		¾"	Sandstone	Partially polished on one side, fragmentary
Room 13	8⅝"	5½"	⅞"	Sandstone	Illustrated, Fig. 20, c
Room 13		5⅜"	½"	Shale	Ground edges, fragmentary
Kiva A	13¼"	6⅞"	⅝"	Sandstone	Roughly shaped; illustrated, Fig. 20, b
Kiva A		5⅜"	½"	Sandstone	Ground edges, fragmentary
Kiva A		8⅝"	⅞"	Sandstone	Polished on one side, fragmentary
Kiva A		6¼"	½"	Sandstone	Fragmentary
Kiva A		5⅛"	1⅜"	Sandstone	Fragmentary

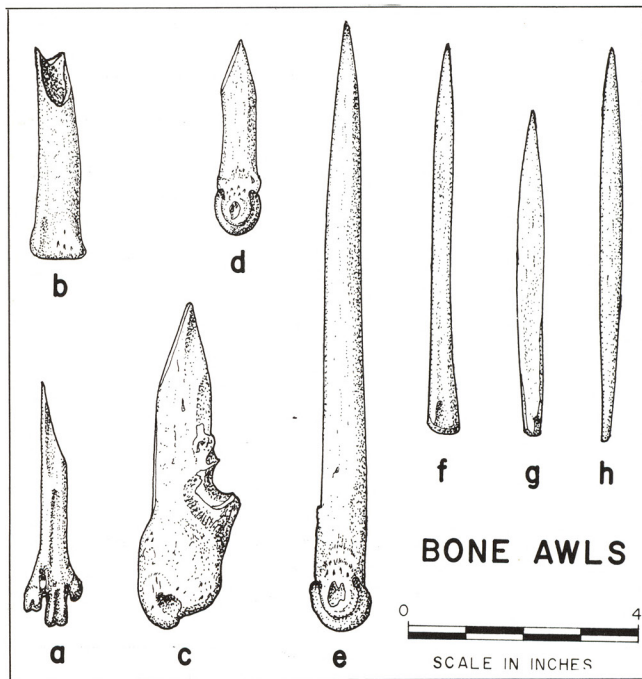


FIGURE 22. Awls, Site 1088. (a) Bird bone, head of bone intact. (b) Bird bone, head of bone partly removed. (c) Mammal bone, head of bone intact. (d, e) Mammal bone, head of bone partly removed. (f) Mammal bone, head of bone removed. (g) Mammal bone, splinter. (h) Mammal bone, splinter, double-pointed.

TABLE 13. Awls.

Location	Length	Remarks
BIRD BONE		Bones from which artifacts are made are identified when possible.

TABLE 13. Awls (continued).

Location	Length	Remarks
HEAD OF BONE INTACT		
Room 16	6¾"	Turkey tibia
Kiva B, floor	3⅞"	Turkey tarso-metatarsus; Fig. 22, a
HEAD OF BONE PARTLY REMOVED		
E. Room 8	3½"	Turkey tibia, point broken; illustrated, Fig. 22, b
MAMMAL BONE		
HEAD OF BONE INTACT		
Room 9	5½"	Deer ulna; illustrated, Fig. 22, c
HEAD OF BONE PARTLY REMOVED		
E. Room 5	3¼"	Deer cannon bone; illustrated, Fig. 22, d
E. Room 5	2⅜"	
W. Rooms 6, 7, and 8	2¾"	
Room 7	5⅝"	Deer cannon bone
Room 16	3½"	Deer cannon bone
Room 16	3¾"	
Room 17	4¼"	
Room 17	10⅜"	Deer cannon bone; illustrated, Fig. 22, e
Kiva A	7⅜"	Deer cannon bone
Kiva A	5⅜"	Deer tibia
Kiva A	6½"	
Kiva A	3¼"	
Kiva A	5⅛"	
Kiva A	5⅛"	
Kiva B	4"	Deer cannon bone
Kiva B	5"	
Kiva B	4½"	
So. Test Trenches	5⅝"	Deer ulna
Backdirt	3⅛"	
Backdirt	3"	Deer tibia

TABLE 13. Awls (continued).

Location	Length	Remarks
HEAD OF BONE REMOVED		
E. Room 5	6 $\frac{7}{8}$ "	Illustrated, Fig. 22, f
E. Room 5	4 $\frac{1}{8}$ "	
E. Room 5	4 $\frac{3}{4}$ "	
E. Room 8	3 $\frac{7}{8}$ "	
Kiva A	8 $\frac{1}{8}$ "	
Kiva A	4 $\frac{3}{8}$ "	
Kiva A	3 $\frac{5}{8}$ "	
Kiva A	3 $\frac{1}{8}$ "	
Kiva A	2 $\frac{3}{8}$ "	
Kiva B	6 $\frac{3}{8}$ "	
SPLINTER		
Room 8	3 $\frac{5}{8}$ "	
Room 13	3"	
Kiva A	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	Illustrated, Fig. 22, g
Kiva A	4"	
Kiva A	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	
Kiva A	3 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	
DOUBLE POINTED		
Kiva B	6 $\frac{7}{8}$ "	Made from splinter; illustrated, Fig. 22, h

TABLE 14. Weaving Tools.

Location	Length	Remarks
MAMMAL BONE HEAD INTACT		
Kiva A	7"	Grooved point, head partially destroyed; illustrated, Fig. 23, a
HEAD PARTLY REMOVED		
Room 17	4 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	Grooved shaft
Kiva B	4 $\frac{7}{8}$ "	Grooved point, fragmentary; illustrated, Fig. 23, b

TABLE 15. Fleshers.

Location	Length	Remarks
MAMMAL BONE HEAD OF BONE REMOVED		
E. Room 5	3 $\frac{1}{8}$ "	Split shaft, smoothed working edge
So. Test Trenches	5"	Split shaft, smoothed working edge, narrow specimen; illustrated, Fig. 23, c

TABLE 16. Bone Tube.

Location	Length	Diameter	Remarks
BIRD BONE			
Room 15	2 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	$\frac{1}{2}$ "	Ends slightly smoothed, fragmentary; may have been used as a bead; illustrated, Fig. 23, d

TABLE 17. Notched Ribs.

Location	Length	Remarks
MAMMAL BONE		
Kiva B	5 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	Ends smoothed, one edge notched; illustrated, Fig. 23, e
Kiva B	3 $\frac{7}{8}$ "	Ends broken, both edges notched

TABLE 18. Flaking Tools.

Location	Length	Remarks
DEER ANTLER		
Kiva B	5 $\frac{5}{8}$ "	Base of artifact, point broken; illustrated, Fig. 23, f
Kiva B	3 $\frac{7}{8}$ "	Base of artifact, point broken

TABLE 19. Ornaments.

Location	Remarks
PENDANT	
Kiva A	A small fragment of a turquoise pendant; probably was rectangular in shape

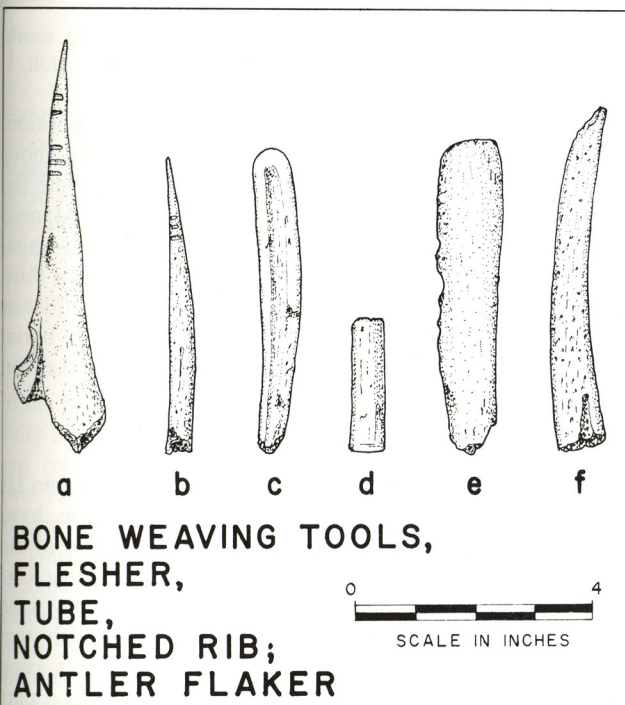


FIGURE 23. Miscellaneous bone and antler artifacts, Site 1088. (a) Weaving tool, mammal bone, head of bone intact. (b) Weaving tool, mammal bone, head of bone partly removed. (c) Fleisher, mammal bone, head of bone removed. (d) Bird bone tube. (e) Notched rib. (f) Antler flaking tool.



FIGURE 24. Burial 1, west of Room 8, Site 1088, looking northwest. Note fragmentary ladle near skull of child.

V. BURIALS

Three human burials were uncovered at Site 1088: one infant, one small child, and an adult.

Burial 1. West of Room 8. This fairly well-preserved skeleton of a small child lay in a semi-flexed position on its right side in a trashy deposit just outside and above the base of the west wall of the room. It was oriented east-west, head to the west. A fragmentary McElmo Black-on-white ladle had been placed next to the head of the individual.

Burial 2. Room 5. This burial consisted of a fragmentary, badly preserved infant skeleton. The individual had been buried in the northwest corner of the room after it had filled with debris. The skeleton rested about 2 inches above the floor of the room. Two small vessels of unidentified white ware were found near the remains and may have been included with the burial. One is a miniature bowl, the other a small seed jar. Position of the skeleton could not be determined.

Burial 3. Room 5. An adult skeleton in a fair state of preservation; however, most of the vertebral column was missing, probably due to rodent activity. It rested on its right side along the east wall of the room and was oriented north-south, head to the south facing east.



FIGURE 25. Burial 3, Room 5, Site 1088, looking south. Note two pottery bowls near skull of semi-flexed adult.

The legs were drawn up in a semi-flexed position. Arms were folded, hands upon the chest. It lay above floor level and, like Burial 2, appeared to postdate the abandonment of the room. Two bowls, one Mancos Black-on-white and the other McElmo Black-on-white, were located just above the skull. A portion of a third vessel, another McElmo Black-on-white bowl, was found near the feet. It was removed before the burial was encountered and its association with the skeleton was uncertain.

VI. DISCUSSION

Reasons for placing Site 1088 in terminal Pueblo II-early Pueblo III times, or in the McElmo Phase, have been based primarily on the temporal assignment of the pottery complex recovered from the excavations. Unfortunately, no wood specimens suitable for dating were obtained. The pattern of the village, in which two L-shaped pueblos were built about courtyards each containing a kiva whose roof probably served as a part of the village courtyard, is characteristic of the time assigned the pottery from the site. However, the types of masonry employed in the walls of the pueblo's rooms and the nature of the two kivas are suggestive of earlier times. No dimpled building blocks, which frequently occur in McElmo Phase ruins, were present. Elsewhere

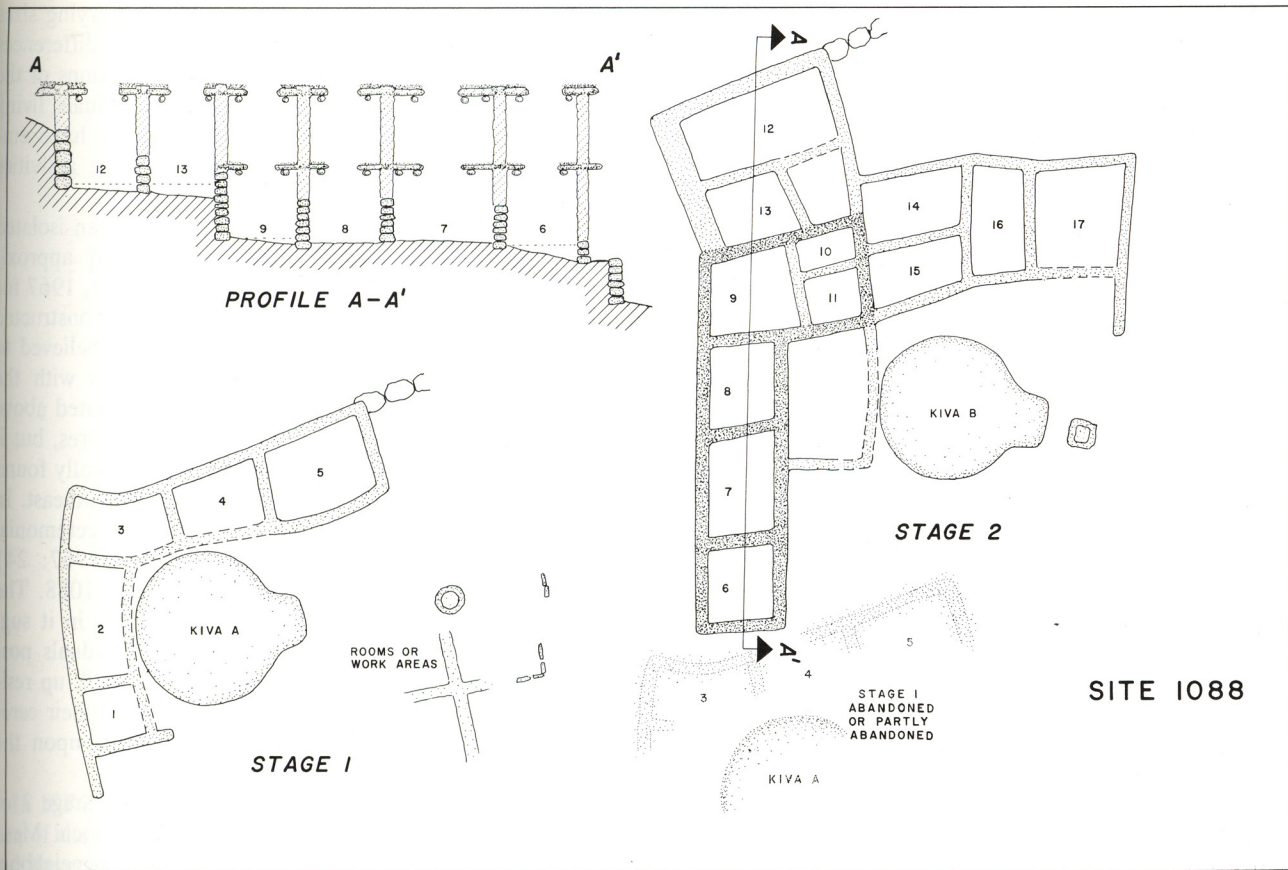


FIGURE 26. Reconstruction of development and features of Site 1088. Stage 1, the first phase of the pueblo, included rooms 1-5, Kiva A, and an ill-defined group of rooms or outdoor work areas. Stage 2, which apparently developed after Stage 1 was partially or completely abandoned, consisted of rooms 6-17 and Kiva B. In this reconstruction two unnumbered rooms are included which do not appear on the plan of the site in Figure 2. The darker stippling of rooms 6-9 indicates our belief that those rooms were constructed as a unit as the initial complex of Stage 2. Profile A - A' through a reconstruction of a section of the Stage 2 village, demonstrates how a flat roof over the western row of rooms would have allowed rooms 6-9 to have been two storied and rooms 12 and 13 only a single story high. The profile postulates hatchways in all room ceilings.

in the Mesa Verde, McElmo Phase kivas normally were fully lined with stone masonry and had enlarged southern recesses which resulted in a keyhole shape. The two kivas at Site 1088, with their unlined walls and simple recesses, do not fit the pattern.

Thus, in assigning Site 1088 to a position in the established developmental sequence for Mesa Verde culture, one is faced with incompatible data. Evidence from the ceramic remains suggests one time, while architectural evidence points to an earlier period for the existence of the village. We have chosen, in this instance, to rely mainly on the cultural position proposed for the types of pottery from the site. The presence of certain artifacts of stone, for example slab metates and notched axes, also supports this classification.

We will not review the problem of placing individual Southwestern archaeological sites in the taxonomic

niches created by the Pecos Classification, the Roberts Classification, or the several systems which utilize phases. Lister has remarked about this earlier (Lister, 1966: 74-75) and others have dealt with this vexing situation in various ways (Kluckhohn in Kluckhohn and Reiter, 1939; Brew, 1946; Smith, 1952, 1962). We tend to agree that it is impossible to devise completely satisfactory schemes for archaeological materials and data. The taxonomic systems are necessary and extremely valuable when considering general relationships, but when dealing with specific sites or individual culture elements the systems create difficulties. Obviously, the solution is to modify the system, but when dealing with the multitude of products resulting from human activity through time we doubt that any practical scheme can be devised to handle the complexities of the details inherent in man's cultural processes.

Speculations upon the growth and development of the site were drawn basically from the conditions and features present at the site or observed during its excavation. Evidence at hand suggested that the two units of the pueblo, each consisting of a group of rooms built about a courtyard containing a kiva, were not built simultaneously. Judging from slight differences in types of masonry in the two units, the fact that burials were placed in debris which had accumulated in a room of one unit, and the duplication of features in each section, it is believed that Stage 1 of the pueblo consisted of the five lower rooms and an associated kiva and that after that unit was completed a similar but larger complex, Stage 2, developed just to the north (Fig. 26). In its original form it was composed of a kiva and four rooms. Subsequently additional rooms were created by dividing one of the initial habitations and by building another six or eight rooms onto the original pueblo. It is likely that at least some of the rooms of the earlier unit were abandoned and filled with debris before the village was finally completely deserted. Even though, for the above reasons, two stages are proposed for the pueblo's history, the pottery types from the two sections of the community are almost identical. According to the generally accepted dates for Mesa Verde pottery types, the time when the types of pottery found at the village would have been used contemporaneously was between A.D. 1050 and 1100. We, therefore, assume that the village ran its course sometime during that period of time.

Profile A — A' in Figure 26 demonstrates schematically how a single flat roof over the sloping west wing of the second unit of the village would have allowed four of the lower rooms to have been two stories high and the upper two rooms only one story in height. Recall that walls which had been at least eight to nine feet tall were found where we believe the pueblo to have been two storied. From the amount of fallen building stone in and about those structures, it seemed logical to presume that they had been even higher and were in fact multi-storied. The reconstructed profile in Figure 26 also illustrates our assumption that all rooms were entered through hatchways in their ceilings.

If the usual explanation is followed in which a kiva and its associated habitations are related to an extended family grouping comprising a socio-ceremonial unit, the pueblo at Site 1088 was inhabited by two such groups. However, the number of rooms which seem to form clusters about the two kivas is disproportionate. Stage 1 had only five rooms and a kiva; while Stage 2 had twelve, possibly fourteen, rooms about its kiva. These

differences may have been due simply to varying sizes of the groups utilizing each kiva; however, differences in the lengths of occupations of the two sections of the pueblo or the possibility that some individuals living in habitations of the Stage 2 complex may have employed the Stage 1 kiva for their ritualistic activities should be considered.

It also should be mentioned that ruins of an isolated above-ground kiva, Site 1086, are located approximately 300 feet south of Site 1088 (see Lister, 1967 for details of Site 1086). The kiva had been constructed upon the top of a small conical hill and is believed to have been at least partly contemporaneous with the pueblo. It was not only unusual in being situated above ground and independent of habitation structures, but it contained a number of features characteristically found in kivas of the Chaco Canyon area to the southeast. In discussing the purpose of the above-ground ceremonial chamber it has been pointed out (Lister, 1967: 24) that it might have served occupants of Site 1088. The presence of the Chaco Canyon-like features in it suggested the possibility that a group of individuals possessing certain elements of Chaco culture took up residence in the community and chose to build their ceremonial structure independent of the village upon the summit of the nearby hill.

To continue in the realm of speculation, Stage 2 of the village may have been initiated by a local Mesa Verde family who copied the plan of their neighbors who had been responsible for the Stage 1 complex. Later another family, which had ceremonial practices reflecting some kind of association with Chaco culture, joined the original residents of the village and added some of the rooms on the north and east of the pueblo. Rather than place their kiva upon the sloping side of the hill next to their houses, which would have necessitated the levelling of an area of the hillside, they decided to place it atop the adjacent knoll. If these interpretations are correct, they may account for the greater number of rooms in the Stage 2 part of the village as well as providing an explanation for the origin and purpose of the above-ground kiva.

The general way of life of the occupants of this village was no different from that of the individuals who resided in numerous contemporary pueblos in the vicinity. Hunting, gathering, and farming combined to provide them with sufficient food and materials for clothing, tools, and other necessities of life. Religion must have been an integral part of most aspects of their lives and must have been felt to supplement their technical skills to bring about desired results.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SALVAGE AT SITES 1030 AND 1066,

PRATER CANYON

by

DON WATSON, JAMES A. LANCASTER, and LELAND J. ABEL

National Park Service

I. INTRODUCTION

In 1956, as a consequence of the relocation of a portion of the main highway in Mesa Verde National Park and the construction of a highway tunnel between Morfield and Prater canyons, a new section of road was constructed in Prater Canyon. Two small archaeological sites were encountered in the road right-of-way after it had been cleared of brush and grading commenced. The sites were excavated, and the following brief reports were prepared by the authors.

II. SITE 1030

This site was an early kiva or protokiva. There were no apparent village remains associated with the structure, but nearby there were two isolated masonry-walled houses.

DIMENSIONS

Greatest diameter of floor — 11 ft. 8 in.
Depth of kiva, floor level to present ground surface — approximately 4 ft.
Banquette — none
Pilasters — none
Deflector — none
Firepit — diameter, 1 ft. 7 in.; depth, 6 in.
Ashpit — diameter, 1 ft. 5 in.; depth, approximately 10 in.
Sipapu — diameter, 3 in.; depth, 2 in.
Post grooves in kiva wall — average diameter, 5 in.
Ventilator tunnel — height of entrance, approximately 1 ft.; width of entrance, approximately 10 in.; length, unknown.
Ventilator shaft — not excavated.

ARCHITECTURAL DETAILS

The kiva or protokiva was approximately circular in plan, did not contain a banquette or a southern recess, and had its roof supported by four posts which were set in vertical grooves in the kiva walls (see Fig. 27).

The unlined walls of the kiva pit, which had been dug through clay into shale, sloped outward at the top. A horizontal tunnel-vertical shaft ventilating system left the structure at floor level on the south. It appeared to be unlined, although only a portion of the horizontal tunnel was cleared. The grooves in which the four roof support posts had been placed were equally spaced about the walls on the northwest, southwest, southeast, and northeast.

The kiva floor had been plastered with clay. Large sections of it still remained on the east and west sides of the floor. Aligned on the general north-south axis of the floor were, from north to south, an ashpit, a firepit, and a sipapu. No deflector was in evidence. The circular ashpit, set between the firepit and the entrance to the ventilator, was unlined and was filled with ashes. The firepit was a little south of the center of the unit. It was roughly circular and had a partial collar of stones on the northwest side. It, too, was filled with ashes. A small, shallow sipapu midway between the firepit and the north wall was plugged with a thin, round stone when uncovered.

SPECIMENS RECOVERED

A few potsherds and artifacts were recovered from the structure. Among the artifacts are 2 pecking stones, 1 axe, and 1 fragmentary mano. Remains of the skeletons of two turkeys were found in the kiva fill, one 6 in. above the floor and the other 24 in. above floor level.

OBSERVATIONS

The kiva burned, but the event did not take place for some time after the chamber was abandoned since the

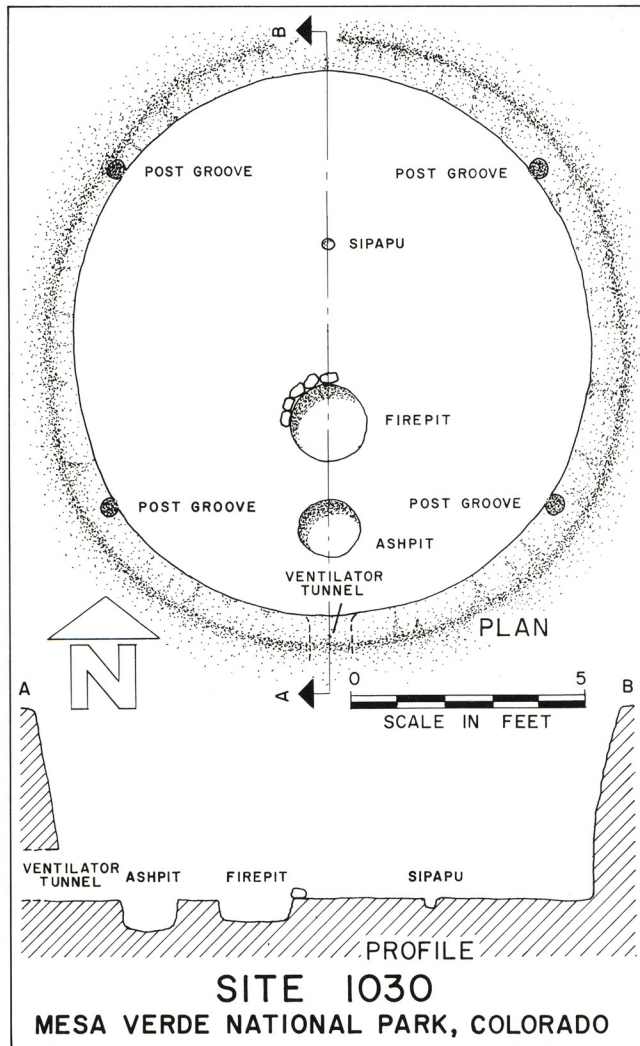


FIGURE 27.

burned timbers of the roof lay on several inches of water-deposited shale and silt that rested on the floor.

Charred sections of the four roof support posts were found in place in the grooves in the kiva walls. Bottoms of the posts rested on about the same level as the floor of the structure.

Editor's Note: A small collection of potsherds was obtained from the structure; however, the sherds are identified only as "corrugated." They have not been reexamined. Because the pottery identification is not precise and since no tree-ring dates were obtained from the site, its approximate age is estimated primarily from its architectural features, and is judged to be early Pueblo II or approximately A.D. 900. The presence of "corrugated" pottery in the structure fits the Pueblo II designation, for such pottery was introduced in the Mesa Verde area at that time. Units of this sort have been referred to as pithouses, protokivas, and kivas, and their transitional position between underground habitations and ceremonial chambers has frequently been discussed (i.e., see Morris, 1939; Brew, 1946; Smith, 1952; and Lancaster *et al.*, 1954).

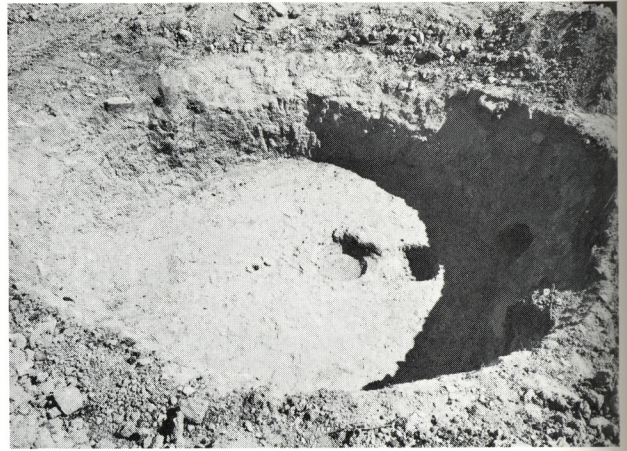


FIGURE 28. Kiva, Site 1030, looking west. Note sipapu and stone which closed it, firepit, ashpit, entrance to ventilator, and sloping nature of kiva walls.

About 50 ft. west of the kiva the remains of a rectangular house, exhibiting only the basal course of masonry, was found. The tops of the stones were uncovered just beneath the ground surface. The house measured 8 feet by 10 feet, and its fragmentary walls were made up mostly of 8-inch thick sandstone slabs, many of which were set upright on edge. An unlined firepit in the center of the room contained ashes. It was 14 inches in diameter and 6 inches deep. Between this structure and the kiva another small isolated house was indicated by a few scattered stones. Both structures were identified by the same site number as the kiva, 1030. Neither house yielded any pottery or other specimens. Their age was not determined.

III. SITE 1066

Grading the road right-of-way along a steep slope west of Site 1030 exposed a small pueblo unit, Site 1066, which had been built into the sharply inclined



FIGURE 29. Isolated house near kiva, Site 1030, looking north.

hillside. The complex was rectangular in shape and contained four rooms which met at a common point in the center of the structure. A short distance away, ruins of an isolated masonry-walled house were uncovered.

DIMENSIONS OF THE PUEBLO UNIT

ROOM 1

North wall — length, 5 ft. 10 in.
South wall — length, 6 ft. 6 in.
East wall — length, 8 ft. 9 in.
West wall — length, 9 ft. 3 in.

ROOM 2

North wall — length, 5 ft. 10 in.
South wall — length, unknown.
East wall — length, unknown.
West wall — length, 8 ft. 9 in.

ROOM 3

North wall — length, 6 ft. 10 in.
South wall — length, 5 ft. 10 in.
East wall — length, 5 ft. 4 in.
West wall — length, 4 ft. 9 in.

ROOM 4

North wall — length, 6 ft.
South wall — length, 5 ft. 10 in.
East wall — length, 4 ft. 9 in.
West wall — length including boulder against which wall was built, 4 ft. 4 in.
Walls varied from 9 in. to 1 ft. 6 in. in width. In most places, only the basal course of stones remained in the walls.

ARCHITECTURAL DETAILS

The poorly preserved pueblo unit consisted of two adjacent rows of two rooms each, forming a roughly rectangular structure. The lower portions of walls which were still in place consisted of large and small sandstone slabs and blocks, many of which were set on edge. Mud was used as mortar and thin spalls served as chinking in the joints. In most places walls were a single stone in thickness, but in a few sections two rocks were used to attain the desired width. The floors of all rooms had been excavated into the clay and shale of the hillside which angled upward from south to north (see Fig. 30).

Rooms 1 and 2 were on the south. The majority of the east and south walls of Room 2 were inadvertently destroyed by the initial grading for the road. These were the largest rooms of the group. Both were rectangular and had very irregular floors due to the fact that they rested on shale and bedrock. They must have been plaster covered when the habitation was utilized. The floor of Room 2 was slightly higher than that of Room 1. North walls of both rooms were based in part upon the clay and shale vertical face which resulted from preparing a level surface on the hillside. A thick coat of clay plaster still adhered to about one-third of the east wall of Room 2.

Rooms 3 and 4 were directly north of and 2 feet higher than the other rooms. Digging these rooms into the hillside had resulted in a 2-foot high bank of clay and shale on the north of both rooms, which served as the lower section of the walls. Masonry set on the edge of the bank had been used to heighten the walls. The lower part of the wall

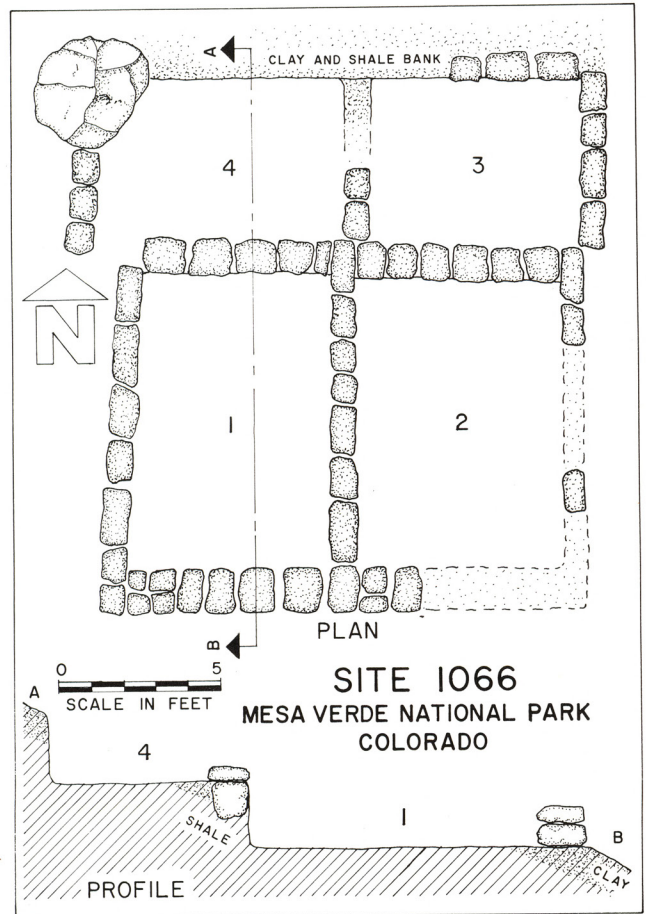


FIGURE 30.

dividing Rooms 3 and 4 consisted of clay on the north and stone masonry on the south. The clay section had been cut from the clay deposit of the hillside and undoubtedly had served as a base for a masonry wall. A large boulder, to which the north and west walls of Room 4 were anchored, was embedded in the hill at the northwest corner of the room. The west wall of that room did not join the south wall, leaving an opening in the southwest corner.

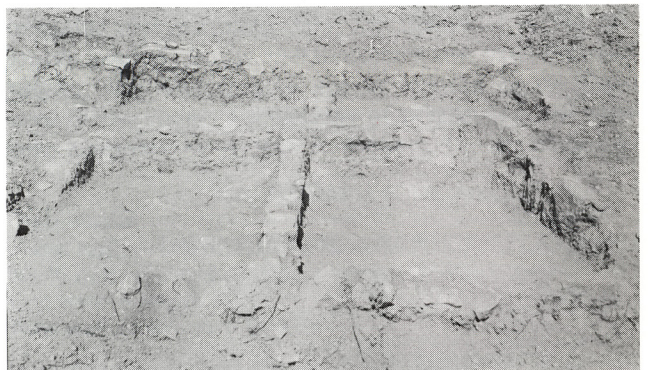


FIGURE 31. Pueblo unit, Site 1066, looking north.

SPECIMENS RECOVERED

The four rooms of Site 1066 yielded a few Pueblo II black-on-white and corrugated potsherds and 1 stone hammer and 1 pecking stone.

OBSERVATIONS

Very little remained of this structure. Had its floors not been dug into the hillside it might have been even more deteriorated and harder to define. The two upper rooms, 3 and 4, were quite small and appeared to have been more suited for storage units than for habitations. The complex, then, may have consisted of two houses with attached storage chambers.

The only evidence for estimating the site's age was provided by the pottery which was a normal Pueblo II collection of black-on-white and corrugated types.

Fifty feet west of the pueblo unit the road machinery uncovered ruins of another rectangular, masonry-walled house similar to those found near Site 1030. Only the lower course of the north wall and part of the east wall of the unit were intact but they indicated that the house had been approximately 5 ft. by 7 ft. in size. Its walls, at least the lower course which remained, were built of large sandstone slabs and blocks set on edge. The house contained no features or artifacts. It has been given the same site number as the pueblo.

THE SALVAGE EXCAVATION OF SITE 1914,

NAVAJO HILL

by

ARTHUR F. HEWETT, JR.

National Park Service

I. INTRODUCTION AND SUMMARY

Site 1914 was located at the northern end of Chapin Mesa on the southeast side of Navajo Hill. Its excavation was a salvage project, as the fill for the new road around the east side of Navajo Hill now completely covers the site. The ruin was not spotted on the Chapin Mesa survey, but was noted in 1962 after completion of the preliminary survey for the new road location. Elevation of the site is approximately 8,100 ft. The vegetative cover consists of service berry, sage, and other shrubs. At that elevation, juniper and pinyon pine are scattered and do not form a dense forest as they do at lower elevations on Chapin Mesa. The situation of the pueblo near the top of Navajo Hill allowed its inhabitants a superb view overlooking the Mesa Verde to the south and east. The entire site slopes gently to the southeast.

The ruin contained sixteen rooms, one kiva, a large circular firepit within the kiva fill and a series of low retaining walls on the slope southeast of the kiva (see Fig. 32). Architecture and artifacts indicate a late Pueblo II-early Pueblo III, or McElmo Phase, occupation which probably occurred between A.D. 1050 and 1150.

The site represents several periods of development and modification. The original village contained eight rooms and the kiva. The first modification involved abandonment of the kiva and a partial filling of that structure. A large circular firepit was constructed in the fill. At the same time, it is probable that several of the rooms west of the kiva were added to the village. The second major development required a second deposit in the old kiva. This covered the large firepit and

served as the foundation for additional rooms over and west of the kiva.

Exploratory trenches were dug 40 to 50 feet south of the site, but no refuse areas were located. The steep slope and lack of tree cover probably account for this, as the trash undoubtedly washed farther down slope.

The number of artifacts and potsherds found were relatively small in comparison to the size of the pueblo. In addition, only a few building stones were found, indicating that the village was stripped and dismantled upon abandonment.

The site was excavated in 1964 by James A. Lancaster and David A. Decker with their ruins stabilization crew, and a map of it was prepared by Park Engineer L. D. Anderson. Arthur F. Hewett, Jr., completed this report in March, 1965.

II. EXCAVATION OF THE PUEBLO AND ASSOCIATED FEATURES

The rooms, kiva, and other features, including measurements and pertinent data, are discussed in the following section. Inside measurements are used for wall lengths, and wall heights are in relation to the floor level of the room. Tabulations of potsherds from each unit, identified by Arthur F. Hewett, Jr., are included.

ROOM 1

DIMENSIONS

North wall — length, 7 ft. 10 in.

South wall — length, 8 ft.

East wall — length, 6 ft.

West wall — length, 6 ft. 5 in.

ARCHITECTURAL DETAILS

Walls: All walls were constructed mostly of large,

chipped-face sandstone with standing heights varying between 1 ft. and 2 ft. 5 in. Masonry was horizontal, single coursed with an average width of 10 in. Individual building stones varied from thin slabs a few inches long, to large blocks 3 ft. long.

Floor: The base of the north wall was dug down approximately 1 ft. into yellow clay. The other three walls were based at that level. The entire floor consisted of unpacked yellow clay.

SPECIMENS RECOVERED

The following potsherds were recovered from the room fill: 26 Mancos Corrugated, 2 unidentified corrugated, 14 Chapin Gray.

ROOM 2

DIMENSIONS

North wall — length, 7 ft. 1 in.

South wall — length, 6 ft. 1 in.

East wall — length, 6 ft. 10 in.

West wall — length, 6 ft. 5 in.

ARCHITECTURAL DETAILS

General features and characteristics of Room 2 were similar in all respects to Room 1.

SPECIMENS RECOVERED

A bone spatula with parallel grooves worn into its working end was the only artifact recovered.

ROOM 3

DIMENSIONS

North wall — length, 4 ft. 1 in.

South wall — length, 3 ft. 6 in.

East wall — length, 7 ft. 7 in.

West wall — length, 7 ft. 4 in.

ARCHITECTURAL DETAILS

Walls: The north, west, and east walls were constructed similar to walls in Rooms 1 and 2, but the east wall averaged only 7 in. thick. The south wall contained one large vertical slab or "megalith" with horizontal masonry laid on top of it. The slab measured 2 ft. in length, 1 ft. 5 in. in height, and was 6 in. thick. The remainder of the south wall was similar to the other three walls. A small hole, 4 in. in diameter, in the west wall at floor level probably led to Room 2 at one time.

Floor: Clay floor at base of walls.

SPECIMENS RECOVERED

The following potsherds were recovered from the room fill: 3 unidentified corrugated, 1 Mesa Verde White Ware, 4 unidentified.

ROOM 4

DIMENSIONS

North wall — length, 7 ft. 3 in.

South wall — length, 6 ft. 8 in.

East wall — length, 7 ft. 5 in.

West wall — length, 7 ft. 11 in.

ARCHITECTURAL DETAILS

Walls: For a distance of 4 ft. from the northwest corner, the north wall consisted of earth. It had been formed by digging into the hillside. The remainder of the wall

was stone similar to Rooms 1 and 2. The west wall was narrow (see Room 3) and the east wall showed some evidence of double-coursed masonry. The south wall contained three large vertical basal slabs with horizontal masonry on top. The largest of the slabs measured 1 ft. 7 in. long, 1 ft. 11 in. high, and 7 in. thick. Thin, narrow slabs were used as a veneer on the inside of the larger slabs.

Floor: The room was filled on the south side about one-half the height of the vertical slabs in order to level the floor with the base of the north wall. A thin upright stone in the northwest corner of the room formed a narrow bin 14 in. wide.

SPECIMENS RECOVERED

A flat slab metate and a small round mano were found in the southwest corner of the room fill.

ROOM 5

DIMENSIONS

North wall — length, 7 ft.

South wall — length, 6 ft. 2 in.

East wall — length, 7 ft. 1 in.

West wall — length, 6 ft. 5 in.

ARCHITECTURAL DETAILS

Walls: The north wall was offset from the southeast corner of Room 4. Its masonry was narrow, single coursed, and averaged 9 in. thick. The base of the wall was earth, averaging 6 in. in height. The south and east walls were constructed of crudely shaped stones with the east wall extending several feet south of the south wall. The west wall, from the corner of its intersection with Room 4 to the south wall, was constructed of extremely well-shaped stones, although their faces were not pecked. That portion of the wall measured 5 ft. 2 in. long, 1 ft. 7 in. high, and 9 in. wide.

Floor: The room floor was built up on the south similar to that of Room 4.

SPECIMENS RECOVERED

A chert scraper and 1 worked potsherd in addition to the following potsherds were recovered from the room fill: 5 unidentified corrugated, 1 Mancos Black-on-white.

ROOM 6

DIMENSIONS

North wall — length, 9 ft. 8 in.

South wall — missing, probably fell into kiva depression.

East wall — length, 5 ft. 2 in. (described as west wall of Room 5).

West wall — length, 5 ft. 5 in., broken at south end.

ARCHITECTURAL DETAILS

Walls: The north wall contained the large vertical slabs as described in the south walls of Rooms 3 and 4.

Floor: In the northwest corner of the room, three rough stones were set in the floor level with its surface; the remainder of the floor was packed adobe. The entire floor was 1 ft. lower in elevation than the floor of Room 4. Along the north wall three bins had been formed by placing thin upright stones in the floor. Their bottoms were slab lined. In all probability the structures had served as milling bins although they did not contain metates upon excavation.

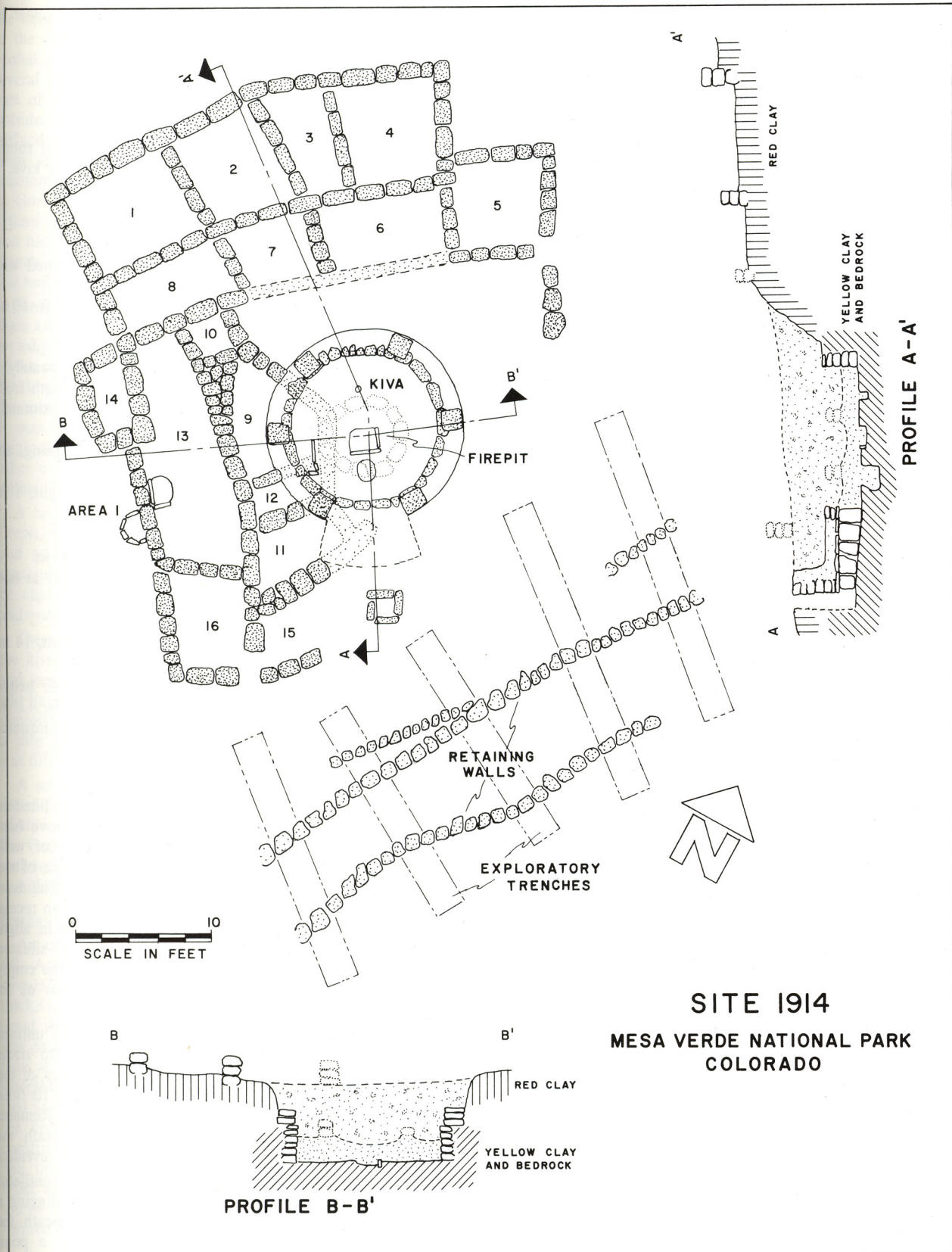


FIGURE 32.



FIGURE 33. Kiva, Site 1914, looking south. View taken before ashpit and sipapu cleared. Note recessed entrance to ventilator, and trench in which ventilator tunnel was built.

SPECIMENS RECOVERED

One mano of sandstone and 4 Mancos Black-on-white sherds were collected from the fill of this room.

ROOM 7

DIMENSIONS

North wall — length, 6 ft. 1 in. (described in Room 2).
South wall — missing, probably fell into kiva depression.
East wall — length, 5 ft. 5 in. (described in Room 6).
West wall — length, 4 ft. 9 in.

ARCHITECTURAL DETAILS

Walls: The west wall was comprised of double-coursed, well-shaped sandstone blocks.

Floor: The floor was solid bedrock, 2 in. lower in elevation than the floor of Room 2. A shallow, pecked depression 3 in. in diameter was found in the floor 1 in. south of the north wall and 16 in. east of the west wall. A similar but larger depression 2 in. deep and 6½ in. in diameter was located in the floor at the base of the west wall, 2 ft. south of the north wall. It may have served as a mortar.

SPECIMENS RECOVERED

A fragmentary axe of granite was found at floor level in the northeast corner of the room.

ROOM 8

DIMENSIONS

North wall — length, 8 ft. (described in Room 1).
South wall — length, 8 ft. 7 in.
East wall — length, 4 ft. 9 in. (described in Room 7).
West wall — length, 3 ft. 7 in.

ARCHITECTURAL DETAILS

Walls: The west wall was double coursed and constructed of well-shaped building blocks.

Floor: The floor was of packed adobe 3 in. lower in elevation than the floor of Room 1.

SPECIMENS RECOVERED

None.

KIVA

The eight rooms just described were the original rooms of the pueblo and were contemporaneous with the kiva.

DIMENSIONS

Diameter, floor level — 11 ft. 3 in.
Diameter, above banquette — 13 ft. 9 in.
Greatest depth of kiva, floor level to top of unlined wall above banquette — 6 ft.
Average height of banquette above floor level — 2 ft. 10 in.
Average width of banquette — 1 ft.
Recess — dimensions unattainable.
Ventilator tunnel — height of entrance, approximately 1 ft.; width of entrance, approximately 10 in.; length from kiva entrance to rear of ventilator shaft, approximately 8 ft.
Ventilator shaft — height, unknown; surface opening, approximately 1 ft. 6 in. square.
Pilasters — six; average width, 2 ft.; average height, 1 ft. 8 in.
Deflector — none.
Firepit — length, 1 ft. 2 in.; width, 11 in.; depth, 3 in.
Ashpit — diameter at mouth, 1 ft. 1 in.; diameter at bottom, 1 ft. 6 in.; depth, 1 ft. 4 in.
Sipapu — diameter, 6 in.; depth, 12 in.
Banquette niche — width, 7 in.; height, 8 in.; depth, 14 in.
Floor bin — length, 2 ft. 6 in.; width, 12 in.
Intrusive firepit — inside diameter, 4 ft.; average height of stone walls, 14 in.; thickness of stone walls, 13 in.
Axis, ventilator tunnel-ashpit-firepit-sipapu-banquette niche, approximately North 30° West.

ARCHITECTURAL DETAILS

Walls and banquette: The kiva was masonry lined to the top of the banquette, with unlined walls above banquette level. All masonry in the kiva consisted of well-shaped, but unpecked, stones. Portions of the face of the banquette showed traces of dark clay plaster. The banquette top was dirt as was the floor of the southern recess. A niche in the north wall of the banquette was in alignment with the kiva axis. It was rectangular, was situated just below the top edge of the banquette, and was empty when exposed by excavation. The basal portions of six stone pilasters rested upon the banquette.

A southern recess had existed, but walls were unlined and poorly preserved and hence were difficult to trace. There was space for the recess, as the north face of the vertical ventilator was located 6 feet from the kiva. Its floor had been level with the top of the banquette. Remains of the ventilator system which had existed beneath the recess and extended beyond it to the south were revealed.

Ventilator: Construction of the horizontal ventilator tunnel appeared to have been accomplished by digging a trench into the extremely hard yellow clay beneath the floor of the southern recess and beyond it to a point where the vertical shaft intersected the tunnel. The floor of the trench was maintained at the kiva floor level. Then

the trench walls were lined with thin stone slabs set upright to the desired height of the tunnel. The trench was then roofed with horizontal slabs, and the slabs covered with several inches of dirt in the southern recess, which formed part of the floor of that feature, and with sufficient dirt outside the kiva to fill the trench to the level of the ground surface. The opening of the tunnel was recessed 4 inches from the vertical face of the banquette apparently to accommodate a rectangular stone slab which was used to close the tunnel. The vertical shaft of the ventilating system was completely lined with horizontal block masonry, and had been constructed in the southern end of the same trench in which the horizontal portion of the ventilator was built.

Floor: The kiva floor had been excavated to brown shale and very hard clay. Dug into the floor were a firepit, an ashpit, and a sipapu. The firepit, placed near the center of the structure, was roughly rectangular in shape and was filled with fine white ash. Thin double stone slabs lined the south side and a single slab was set on the east side. It was not clear whether the slabs on the south had originally stood higher to form a deflector; however, no other evidence for a deflector was found. The firepit was unlined on the west and north sides.

A bell-shaped pit, located 8 inches directly south of the firepit, was identified as an ashpit. It had a circular mouth and was narrower at the opening than at the bottom. It contained rock fragments of various sizes and shapes, bits of charcoal, a round fire-reddened piece of sandstone, and one unfired potsherd.

The sipapu was located 3 feet from the north side of the kiva and was oriented in line with the firepit, ashpit, and ventilator. It was unusually large, being a foot deep and having an opening 6 inches in diameter. The diameter diminished until it was only 3 inches at the bottom. It had a thin clay plaster lining. Upon excavation, the sipapu was filled with clay.

A small bin had been constructed on the kiva floor 4 feet 5 inches west of the ventilator opening. It was made of thin sandstone slabs set upright in an L-shape against the banquette, forming a rectangular, above-floor bin. It may have contained a metate at one time and been used as a milling bin, for a mano was found on the floor nearby.

OBSERVATIONS DURING EXCAVATION

An unusual architectural feature was found in the kiva fill. Approximately 1 foot above the floor level was a circular stone-lined firepit. Its walls were constructed of thick sandstone blocks, averaging 13 inches in width, which stood three courses high. The floor or bottom of the pit was saucer-shaped and was 8 inches lower in the center than at the base of the walls. There was evidence of considerable burning within the pit and fragments of carbonized sagebrush twigs and ash were recognizable. Evidently the kiva was abandoned, partially filled, and the firepit constructed on or in the fill. Following this modification and use of the firepit for some time, the kiva pit was filled to ground level, completely covering the firepit. The top of the second fill served as footing for masonry which formed the east walls of Rooms 9 and 12.

SPECIMENS RECOVERED

The small collection of potsherds from the kiva were



FIGURE 34. Intrusive stone-lined circular firepit in kiva, Site 1914. Note portion of wall of pit on left, the pit floor, the fill above it, and the relationship of the firepit to the walls and banquette of the kiva.

segregated into three groups, those from the kiva fill, those from the floor, and the ones found in the ashpit. However, since the sample is small and the distribution is not significant, they are lumped together and recorded as a single collection. From the kiva there were 1 Mancos Corrugated, 19 unidentified corrugated, 2 Chapin Gray, 6 Mancos Black-on-white, 5 McElmo Black-on-white, 5 unidentified sherds, and 1 unfired sherd.

Stone artifacts obtained from the kiva fill included 1 rubbing stone made from a quartzite cobble, 1 pecking stone, 1 flake scraper of jasper, 2 utilized flakes, 1 rectangular sandstone slab which probably served to close the entrance to the ventilator tunnel, and 1 circular sandstone slab. Two concretions also were in the fill. Two awls, one of turkey bone and the other of mammal bone, and a fragmentary mammal bone flesher were also recovered from the dirt in the kiva.

Resting on the kiva floor were 1 small oval mano, 1 chert scraper, and a small cylindrical concretion. A cache of 7 unworked stones of various shapes, sizes, and composition were on the floor between the bin and the ventilator opening. They probably were used as pot rests. A long slender stone, measuring 2 feet by 4 inches by 2½ inches, of unknown use also was on the floor of the kiva.

The ashpit yielded an unshaped sandstone slab with three pits pecked into one side. It may have been employed as a pot rest.

ROOM 9

Rooms 9 through 16 were built on dirt which had washed from the hillside above. The bases of the walls of these rooms rested on as much as 16 inches of this redeposited material. The floors of Rooms 9 and 12, which were partially constructed over the filled-in kiva, were 1 to 2 feet lower than the floors of the remaining rooms of the addition.

DIMENSIONS

South wall — length, estimated, 5 ft. 6 in.

East wall — length, estimated, 8 ft.

West wall — length, 7 ft. 5 in.

ARCHITECTURAL DETAILS

Walls: Room 9 was unusual in shape, almost triangular, and contained no north wall as such. The south wall appeared to have been a modification cutting an originally larger room into two parts forming Rooms 9 and 12. The east wall had been angular or curved and part of it had been built on the kiva fill. The west wall was the best preserved. It stood 2 feet 8 inches high and was almost 3 feet thick at its north end where it was several stones wide.

Floor: The dirt floor was 2 feet 5 inches above the kiva banquette.

SPECIMENS RECOVERED

None.

ROOM 10

DIMENSIONS

North wall — length, 2 ft. 8 in.

South wall — length, 2 ft. 5 in.

East wall — length, 2 ft. 9 in.

West wall — length, 2 ft. 9 in.

ARCHITECTURAL DETAILS

The north wall was part of the south wall of Room 8. The east, west, and south walls may have been double coursed. The room, probably used for storage, was almost square in plan.

SPECIMENS RECOVERED

None.

ROOM 11

DIMENSIONS

North wall — length, estimated, 4 ft. 6 in.

South wall — length, estimated, 7 ft. 3 in.

East wall — length, estimated, 3 ft.

West wall — length, 5 ft. 2 in.

ARCHITECTURAL DETAILS

Parts of the north, south, and east walls were missing, as they were built on the fill of the kiva's southern recess.

SPECIMENS RECOVERED

None.

ROOM 12

DIMENSIONS

North wall — length, estimated, 5 ft. 6 in.

South wall — length, estimated, 4 ft. 6 in.

East wall — length, estimated, 1 ft. 6 in.

West wall — length, 1 ft. 7 in.

ARCHITECTURAL DETAILS

Most of the north and south and all of the east walls were missing. A very small room, which may have been created by dividing a larger room; it would appear to have served only as a storage place.

SPECIMENS RECOVERED

None.

ROOM 13

DIMENSIONS

North wall — length, 3 ft.

South wall — length, 6 ft. 3 in.

East wall — length, 18 ft.

West wall — length, 15 ft.

ARCHITECTURAL DETAILS

This was the largest of all rooms and the only one containing a firepit. The pit was located against the west wall and was lined on the south and west with thin slabs which stood above floor level. It was roughly circular in outline, was 2 feet 3 inches in diameter, and was 7 inches deep from the top of the partially encircling stone slabs. A large, corrugated jar was buried in the floor very near the center of the room. The top of the jar was slightly below floor level.

SPECIMENS RECOVERED

Two stone axes, one notched and the other full grooved, were found on the room floor. Potsherds from the room fill included 3 Mancos Corrugated, 44 unidentified corrugated, 19 Mancos Black-on-white, 7 Chapin Gray, and 29 unidentified. The jar that was buried in the room floor was Mancos Corrugated.

ROOM 14

DIMENSIONS

North wall — length, 2 ft.

South wall — length, 1 ft. 10 in.

East wall — length, 5 ft.

West wall — length, 4 ft. 8 in.

ARCHITECTURAL DETAILS

This room was on the northwest side of Room 13 and its north wall abutted at the southwest corner of Room 8. Masonry in all four walls stood one course high. It likely was another storage unit.

SPECIMENS RECOVERED

One chert end scraper, 1 large slightly used mortar of sandstone, and the following potsherds were collected from the room: 42 unidentified corrugated, 4 Mancos Black-on-white, 1 Chapin Gray, and 4 unidentified sherds.

ROOM 15

DIMENSIONS

North wall — length, estimated, 7 ft. 3 in.

South wall — incomplete.

East wall — missing.

West wall — length, 2 ft. 8 in.

ARCHITECTURAL DETAILS

This unit was so poorly preserved that it was impossible to determine with certainty whether or not it had been a room.

SPECIMENS RECOVERED

A large, well-shaped building stone containing an unrecognizable petroglyph was at floor level in the northwest corner of the room. No potsherds were collected.

ROOM 16

DIMENSIONS

North wall — length, 5 ft. 10 in.

South wall — length, 4 ft. 6 in.
 East wall — length, 6 ft. 7 in.
 West wall — length, 7 ft.

ARCHITECTURAL DETAILS

The north and east walls contained three courses and averaged 1 foot high; the south and west walls were only two courses high.

SPECIMENS RECOVERED

One mano and a few potsherds came from the dirt in Room 16. There were 1 Mesa Verde Corrugated sherd, 2 Mancos Corrugated, 5 unidentified corrugated, 1 Chapin Gray, 2 Mancos Black-on-white, and 1 unidentified sherd.

AREA 1

The section south of Room 14 and west of Room 13 was designated Area 1. In the unit was a semi-circular firepit constructed against the exterior face of the west wall of Room 13. It was 2 feet 7 inches in greatest diameter and was 7 inches deep. The curved section of the pit was lined with slabs and blocks of stone.

A broken rectangular sandstone slab with a hole in the center was found in the area. It may have served as a doorway or hatchway cover.

RETAINING WALLS

Five parallel exploratory trenches were excavated on the slope immediately southeast of the kiva. These revealed a series of low retaining walls, constructed of mostly unshaped blocks of stone, built to support the slope-fill area south and east of the kiva. A concentration of village refuse, as was expected, was not found in the area.

Potsherds from the trenches include 2 unidentified corrugated, 5 Chapin Gray, and 3 unidentified sherds.

III. OBSERVATIONS

Although Site 1914 had no dateable wood and the yield of potsherds and other artifacts was extremely small, it is felt that the village plan, its architectural details, and the few potsherds that were obtained, all signify a McElmo Phase, late Pueblo II-early Pueblo III, date for the occupation. The village probably came into existence, ran its course, and was reoccupied for a brief time during the century between A.D. 1050 and 1150.

The plan of the pueblo, in both its original form in which the room block was located immediately north of the ceremonial chamber and in its later development when a line of rooms was added to the west of the kiva, fit into late Pueblo II-early Pueblo III patterns. Fairly well-formed masonry blocks, and the employment of them in double-coursed walls at times, also are indicative of the suggested age. The plan of the kiva likewise is a type associated with the postulated temporal position of the ruin.

The small assortment of pottery from the various units of the pueblo have been combined and tabulated



FIGURE 35. Site 1914, looking northwest across kiva after excavation.

as follows:

Mesa Verde Gray Ware	
Chapin Gray	29
Mancos Corrugated	32
Mesa Verde Corrugated	1
Unidentified corrugated	122
San Juan White Ware	
Chapin Black-on-white	1
Mancos Black-on-white	37
Mesa Verde White Ware	
McElmo Black-on-white	4
Unidentified white ware	47
	273
Total	

The pottery complex, with a significant portion of Mancos Corrugated and Mancos Black-on-white and a small amount of McElmo Black-on-white, is characteristic of the McElmo Phase. Chapin Gray, although frequently associated with Basketmaker III-Pueblo I times, was made and used considerably later than those periods and is difficult to classify unless rim sherds are present.

The first architectural unit of the village is presumed to have been comprised of the kiva and the two rows of eight rooms north of it. Subsequently, additional rooms were built west of the kiva resulting in a right-angled unit with the kiva roof forming part of its courtyard. Sometime after the pueblo grew to that size the kiva was abandoned and its roof apparently was dismantled. The kiva pit was filled with one to two feet of debris and then a large stone-encircled firepit was built in the depression. Further additions or modifications in the village were evident by the fact that after the firepit in the kiva had been put to use, the kiva

was filled to the surface and two rooms of the pueblo were built in part over the filled-in kiva.

It is obvious that in its later composition the pueblo did not include a kiva; however, it is difficult to say how many rooms of the structure were inhabited at that time and for how long such a condition existed. The ultimate use of the village may represent a small-scale reoccupation shortly after the general abandonment of the village.

The lack of a trash midden south of the village was probably due to the sloping nature of the hillside. If the retaining walls in that area were built to confine the refuse deposit, they failed to do so after the site fell into disuse. Lack of trash perhaps explains why no human burials were encountered, since the majority of the interments in Mesa Verde Anasazi settlements usually were placed in the refuse.

SALVAGE EXCAVATIONS AT SITES 1094 AND 1093,
EAST FORK OF NAVAJO CANYON

by

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University of Colorado

I. INTRODUCTION

The salvage excavations at sites 1094 and 1093 were made in preparation for the improvement of the road to Wetherill Mesa. In 1965 when the initial survey for the new road to Wetherill Mesa was undertaken it became apparent that, although the major portions of both sites lay outside the proposed new right-of-way, some parts of each site were within the right-of-way limits. Those areas were excavated during the summer of 1965 under the direction of James A. Lancaster and Calvin H. Jennings, both of the University of Colorado Archaeological Research Center. Jennings kept the field notes, studied the data and specimens from the excavations, and prepared this report. Fifty man-days of labor were expended on the two sites. University of Colorado students, aided by two local workmen, accomplished the digging of the ruins.

Both sites are located on the south-facing talus slope at the very head of the East Fork of Navajo Canyon at an elevation of approximately 7,900 feet. They are about .4 of a mile from the junction of the present Wetherill Mesa road and the main highway to Chapin Mesa. The main elements of the sites are situated north of the new right-of-way and are only 25 yards apart.

The locations of the pueblos afforded a maximum of direct sunlight and guaranteed that they would be well drained year round. The vegetation of the area consists of juniper, pinyon pine, sage, various grasses, and an occasional scrub oak. The bottom of the canyon has a dense cover of brush but no boreal forms occur there. On the opposite slope are a few isolated firs.



FIGURE 36. Site 1094 prior to clearing, looking north.

II. SITE 1094

EXCAVATION

As the improvement of the Wetherill Mesa road in

this area is to be limited to minor relocation of the current road, it was decided to limit work on the site only to that area which would be destroyed. Hence, only the trash area south of the ruin was explored.

The strategy was to strip the thin layer of trash from the entire area of the midden in order to locate all of the features which might be concealed there. Initially, two north-south trenches were made parallel to one another. One trench was located on the east side of the refuse deposit and the other was on the west. Subsequently the area between these two trenches was cleared down to the native soil by expanding the trenches towards one another.

The discovery of architectural features in the area was completely unanticipated due to the fact that excavation was limited to an area thought to consist only of trash below a prominent retaining wall south of the village ruin. Two lines of stones were observed in the excavation area before work was started but it was felt that they were merely secondary retaining walls. Later excavation proved this assumption to be partially false.

Excavations exposed three definable rooms (see Fig. 38). They all were in an advanced state of decay and may have been stripped of stone for the village which deposited the trash over these rooms.

ROOM 1

DIMENSIONS

North wall — estimated length, 7 ft.; greatest height, 11 in.

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

East wall — length, 7 ft. 4 in.; greatest height, 8 in.

West wall — estimated length, 7 ft. 6 in.; greatest height, 10 in.

Average thickness of walls — 10 in.

ARCHITECTURAL DETAILS

All of the walls, none of which had more than the basal course standing, were of the single-course type. None of the stones in the walls showed signs of pecking. Some of the slabs and blocks were quite large, one measuring 3 feet by 1 foot 3 inches by 10 inches.

The only opening observed in the room was in the south wall which had an entryway 1 foot 10 inches wide. The threshold was marked by a tabular stone measuring 1 foot 6 inches on a side. The doorway was flanked by four upright slabs, two on either side, which were set so that their long faces abutted, making a combined thickness the width of the wall. In the northeast corner of the room a large sandstone slab was found on the floor. It showed no signs of wear indicative of its function; however, it may have been used as a door slab or a hatchway cover. No floor features.

OBSERVATIONS DURING EXCAVATION

The fact that the south and east walls only consisted of their lowest courses, that the north and west walls were nearly completely missing, and that there was relatively little stone in the fill of the room indicates that the materials used in the construction of this unit probably were removed for use in later building in the area.



FIGURE 37. Room 1, Site 1094, looking northeast.

SPECIMENS RECOVERED

One rubbingstone was recovered from the floor of the room and a collection of potsherds was taken from the room fill. Tabulation of sherds from all features of the site are presented in a later section of this report.

ROOM 2

DIMENSIONS

North wall — estimated length, 12 ft.; greatest height, 10 in.

South wall — estimated length, 12 ft.; greatest height, 10 in.

East wall — estimated length, 6 ft. 6 in.; greatest height, 10 in.

West wall — fragmentary.

Average thickness of walls — 10 in.

ARCHITECTURAL DETAILS

This room was represented by only the lowest course of the north wall and fragments of the basal courses of the south and east walls. No floor features were located and no wall openings were found. In all other respects, except size, this room resembled Room 1.

SPECIMENS RECOVERED

The fill of Room 2 contained 1 side scraper of chert, 1 bifacial, wedge-shaped mano, and an assortment of sherds. In contact with the floor were parts of two Mancos Corrugated vessels.

ROOM 3

DIMENSIONS

North wall — not located.
 South wall — estimated length, 7 ft.; greatest height, 11 in.
 East wall — fragmentary; greatest height, 1 ft. 9 in.
 West wall — not located.

ARCHITECTURAL DETAILS

The existence of this room was determined by the presence of a portion of the east wall which was a continuation of the east wall of Room 1. A slab-lined firepit was found on the north side of the room. It was surrounded by a dense deposit of ash, and contained a large amount of carbonized sage brush. It was 1 foot 11 inches in diameter and 6 inches deep. There were no other floor features, nor were there any discernable wall openings. A riprap retaining wall extended over the top of the fill of this room and obviously had been built after the site fell into disrepair.

OBSERVATIONS DURING EXCAVATION

The riprap retaining wall undoubtedly related to the second occupation of the site when the pueblo, which was responsible for the trash covering the three rooms, was occupied.

SPECIMENS RECOVERED

A group of potsherds and 1 core of chert were obtained from the fill of Room 3.

EXTERIOR FIREPIT

A large circular slab-lined firepit was located 7 feet east of Room 1. Its maximum interior diameter was 2 feet 6 inches and its depth was 9 inches. The top of the pit was 1 foot 7 inches below the present ground surface. A dense ash layer 3 inches thick surrounded the pit and extended to the east wall of Room 1. A few sherds, 1 rubbing stone, and 1 bone tube were associated with the firepit.

RETAINING WALLS

Two retaining walls were located within the limits of our excavations. The northern one was apparent when work began on the site. It was associated with the unexcavated pueblo and was above the unit we excavated. The wall was constructed of upright slabs of sandstone which averaged 1 foot in thickness. The longest standing section was 7 feet 4 inches long; however, the entire wall may have been as long as 30 feet. It had been destroyed in several places. It is likely that it enabled the later inhabitants of the site to level the area in front of their village. The fact that the second village was on a considerably steeper slope than the first supports this assumption.

The second retaining wall, which was built over Room 3, was fashioned of irregularly shaped slabs of sandstone laid at random on the trash below the primary retaining. It appeared to have served to strengthen the first wall. Its longest continuous section extended 15 feet 6 inches, but it may have extended across the entire area excavated, or about 39 feet.

POTTERY

The ceramic material from the site consisted entirely of sherds, which totalled 1,864 identifiable specimens. No complete or restorable vessels were recovered.

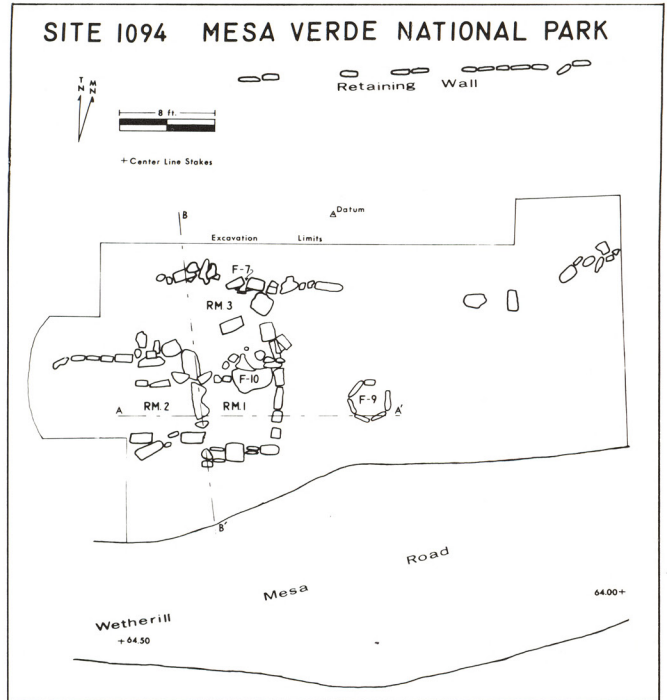


FIGURE 38.

The ubiquitous Chapin Gray was found to comprise a significant portion of the sample. The probability that plain-bodied gray wares were manufactured until quite late in the Mesa Verde area is quite high, hence the presence of what has been identified as Chapin Gray does not necessarily infer a Basketmaker III-Pueblo I age for the site. However, some pottery of the Pueblo I period was

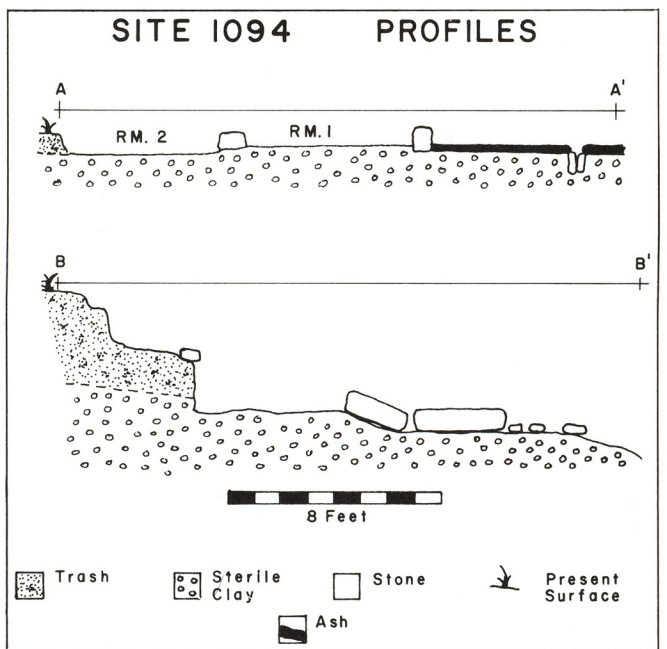


FIGURE 39.

TABLE 21. Percent of selected pottery types, Site 1094.

	<i>First Occupation</i> (Sample=216 sherds)					<i>Second Occupation</i> (Sample=1926 sherds)				
	Fire-pit	Room 1: Floor	Room 2: Floor	Room 3: Floor	Percent of Total	Trash	Room 1: Fill	Room 2: Fill	Room 3: Fill	Percent of Total
Chapin Gray	4.6%	1.4%	—	—	6.0%	4.9%	—	—	1.8%	6.7%
Moccasin Gray	—	—	—	—	—	0.2%	—	—	—	0.2%
Mancos Gray	—	—	—	—	—	0.5%	—	—	—	0.5%
Mancos Corrugated	29.2%	4.6%	26.8%	8.3%	69.0%	47.3%	0.6%	—	10.3%	58.0%
Mesa Verde Corrugated	1.8%	—	—	1.8%	3.7%	8.6%	0.1%	—	0.2%	8.9%
Chapin Black-on-white	—	—	—	—	—	0.2%	—	—	0.2%	0.4%
Piedra Black-on-white	1.8%	—	—	—	1.8%	0.2%	—	—	0.2%	0.4%
Cortez Black-on-white	1.8%	—	0.5%	—	2.3%	1.2%	—	—	0.2%	1.3%
Mancos Black-on-white	9.8%	—	2.3%	4.1%	16.2%	19.0%	0.2%	—	2.8%	21.9%
McElmo Black-on-white	—	—	0.5%	0.5%	1.0%	1.5%	—	—	0.3%	1.7%
Mesa Verde Black-on-white	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.2%	0.2%
Percent of Total	49.0%	6.0%	30.1%	14.7%		83.4%	0.9%	—	15.7%	

Site 1094 corroborates the inferences derived from the architectural data as well as provides approximate dates for the occupation of the site. The greater percentage of Mancos Corrugated and Piedra Black-on-white and Cortez Black-on-white indicates that the initial occupation, to which the described rooms belong, may date as early as the latter part of Pueblo I but most likely began in early Pueblo II times. In terms of absolute dates, the period from about A.D. 950 to 1050 would cover the occupation. The occurrence of a single McElmo Black-on-white sherd is not sufficient evidence to warrant extending the period of use of the rooms into more recent times.

The second village was occupied from about A.D. 1050 to about 1200, or from the latter part of Pueblo II into the early part of Pueblo III. The overlap of periods was clearly demonstrated by the presence of Mancos, McElmo, and Mesa Verde black-on-whites in association with the second village.

STONE AND BONE ARTIFACTS

Eighty-seven pieces of worked stone and 8 pieces of worked bone were recovered from the excavations at Site 1094. Of the stone specimens, 56 are flakes of chert, quartzite, basalt, and slate which appear to have been discarded during the manufacture of artifacts, and 15 are flakes of chert which were utilized as cutting tools. Four chert cores, from which flakes had been struck, also were collected. Two side scrapers, both made of chert, were obtained. One came from the trash deposit; the other from Room 2. They average $1\frac{1}{8}$ inches long, $1\frac{1}{8}$ inches wide, and $\frac{5}{8}$ inches thick.

Ground stone implements include one complete and three fragmentary manos. The complete specimen, which has two adjoining grinding surfaces and is made of sandstone, came from Room 2. It measures $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide, and $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches thick. The fragmentary manos, all from the refuse, represent two with a single grinding surface and one with two adjoining grinding surfaces. Two of the fragmentary specimens are made of sandstone, the third of fine-grained quartzite.

Two rubbing stones were found, both in association with the earlier occupation. One, from the floor of Room 1, is

unifacial, discoidal, and made from a basalt cobble. The second, obtained from the fill of the exterior firepit, is bifacial, has an irregular shape and is also made of a cobble of basalt. It shows some pecking on its working surface.

A fragment of a stone axe was found above the riprap retaining wall in Room 3. It was made of a piece of rhyolitic rock, but no other pertinent data could be determined due to the fragmentary nature of the specimen.

Three pecking or hammer stones were recovered from the trash deposit. One is made of a yellow-brown quartzite river cobble which retained a portion of its cortex. The stone is generally spherical in shape and is $2\frac{1}{8}$ inches in diameter. Battering is pronounced on low ridges which radiate from a centrally located eminence. The second specimen is made of a basalt cobble which measures $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches at its greatest diameter. It is discoidal in shape and battering is most pronounced along a section of its edge. The third example is simply an unprepared spherical cobble of rose quartzite with a maximum diameter of $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches. The cortex remains intact in two areas; otherwise the stone is generally battered over the remaining surfaces.

Seven fragments of bone which may have been altered and one definitely worked specimen, a tube, came from the site. The tube was cut from a bird bone by scoring and breaking. It is 2 inches long and $\frac{3}{8}$ inch in diameter.

SUMMARY

On the basis of the above data, but placing primary reliance on the architectural and ceramic evidence, the following reconstruction is offered.

Sometime between A.D. 950 and 1000 a small group of permanent or semi-permanent settlers moved into the valley at the head of the East Fork of Navajo Canyon. They built and lived in a small unit containing at least three rooms which was probably no more than an outlying farmhouse. Farmhouse status is accorded this initial structure because of the lack of any ceremonial chamber related to it. The thin trash deposit, which was less than 1 foot thick, and the absence of human burials also corroborates this point of view.

The presumed date of the first occupation is based on the relatively more frequent occurrence of Mancos Cor-



FIGURE 40. Western portion of Site 1093 showing Features 4, 5, and 6, looking northwest.

rugated, Piedra Black-on-white, and Cortez Black-on-white in association with the occupation levels of the rooms. It is believed that this same complex of pottery might also have been seen in the lower part of the trash had it been excavated in small arbitrary levels.

At about A.D. 1000 the original unit was abandoned. It apparently did not burn. Shortly thereafter, perhaps between A.D. 1050 and 1100, a second settlement was built

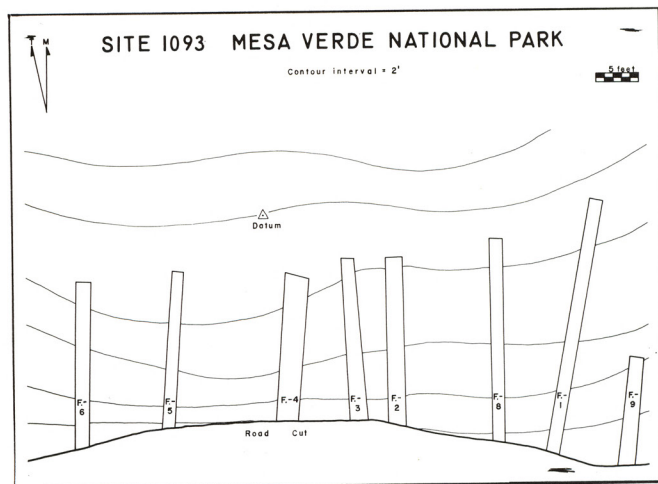


FIGURE 41.

which likely incorporated into it some of the materials used in the first community. This is inferred from the increase in frequency of occurrence of Mancos, McElmo, and Mesa Verde black-on-whites in the trash left by the inhabitants of the second village.

Mancos Black-on-white was by far the dominant decorated type of pottery found at Site 1094. The predominance of this type indicates that the general span of occupation, including both villages, ran from about the middle of the 10th century to the middle of the 12th century. This temporal placement associates the site with those in the Mummy Lake or Far View group of Pueblo II times, the center of which is approximately 2½ miles to the south on the top of Chapin Mesa.

III. SITE 1093

EXCAVATION

The problems dealt with at Site 1093, which is only 25 yards west of Site 1094, were much the same as those at 1094 in that apparently only the trash deposit of the site will be disturbed by the road building operations. Thus there was no need to excavate any of the architectural remains of the pueblo at that time.

After clearing the area in which the trash was deposited, a series of test trenches were run from the side of the road cut into the trash (see Fig. 41). Eight of these trenches, identified as Features 1 through 6 and 8 and 9, averaged 20 feet in length and were more or less parallel to one another. The ninth, Feature 7, was dug 50 feet west of the others to determine whether village trash existed there. Results were negative. An east-west base line was established 25 feet from the edge of the road in order to maintain horizontal and vertical controls.

No architectural features or human burials were encountered in the excavations, and the trash deposit itself was quite thin, being only about 6 inches deep at its maximum. Nine man-days of labor were expended on the site.

POTTERY

A total of 270 classifiable potsherds were recovered from the excavations. No whole or restorable vessels were found. Mancos Corrugated occurred at a ratio of 3.5 to 1 over Mesa Verde Corrugated. Mancos Black-on-white, on the other hand, was present in a ratio of 23.3 to 1 over both McElmo and Mesa Verde black-on-whites. Gray wares account for 36 percent of the sample, undecorated sherds of white wares for 32 percent, and decorated white wares for 32 percent. The relatively low percentage of gray wares is attributed to the smallness of the sample. With a larger collection from the trash, the gray wares would be expected to account for approximately 50 percent of the pottery recovered.

STONE ARTIFACTS

Fifteen flakes of stone, eight of which showed signs

TABLE 22. Frequency of pottery types from the nine test trenches at Site 1093.

MESA VERDE GRAY WARE	2
Chapin Gray	9
Moccasin Gray	2
Mancos Corrugated	67
Mesa Verde Corrugated	19
SAN JUAN WHITE WARE	
Chapin Black-on-white	1
Piedra Black-on-white	3
Cortez Black-on-white	5
Mancos Black-on-white	70
MESA VERDE WHITE WARE	
McElmo Black-on-white	3
Mesa Verde Black-on-white	3
UNDECORATED WHITE WARES	86
	<hr/>
Total	270

of use, were recovered. One of these is an edge-abraded flake of brown chert, subtriangular in shape and bi-

convex in cross section. Use flakes occur on almost the entire edge of the specimen. It measures 1½ inches on a side and is ¾ inch at its thickest point. A complete projectile point of fine-grained white quartzite was recovered from Feature 7. It has a triangular blade with fine serrations, is corner notched, and has a flat or straight base. It is 1¼ inches long, ¾ inch wide, and ⅛ inch thick.

SUMMARY

On the basis of the preponderance of Mancos Black-on-white over McElmo and Mesa Verde black-on-whites, Site 1093 is assigned to the Pueblo II period or sometime between A.D. 900 and 1050. The site probably was occupied only in the latter half of the period, as evidenced by the appearance of a considerable amount of Mesa Verde Corrugated in addition to traces of McElmo and Mesa Verde decorated wares. Site 1093 probably was not occupied until after the first occupation of Site 1094, and likely was contemporaneous with the second phase of Site 1094.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATIONS AT SITE 60, CHAPIN MESA

by

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I. INTRODUCTION

In 1941 James A. Lancaster and Don Watson of the National Park Service excavated two Basketmaker III pithouses on Chapin Mesa as a part of a program of clearing well-preserved pithouses that could be used in the interpretive program of the park and of adding to the then meager amount of information on Basketmaker III, or Modified Basketmaker, culture in the park area. The result of those excavations have been reported upon (Lancaster and Watson, 1943: 190-198).

A manuscript filed in the office of the Park Archaeologist at Mesa Verde describes the initial testing at Site 60 (referred to as Test Number 1) in 1941 as follows:

After excavation of the two pithouses was completed two test excavations were conducted in an effort to locate ruins slightly later in chronological order. . . .

The Pit House B locality offered the best possibilities from the standpoint of both public use and availability of sites so two test excavations were made there.

Test Number 1

A short distance southeast of Pit House B was an extensive depression that indicated a large pit house underneath. Modified Basket Maker and Developmental Pueblo sherds on the surface indicated that it should be slightly later in date than Pit House B. A trench across the depression revealed a pit house five feet deep and thirty-five feet in diameter. This type of structure has not been excavated in Mesa Verde so the trench was covered over to protect it during the winter and it is hoped that excavation may be continued in the spring.

Work at Site 60 was not continued in the following spring or in ensuing years. In the summer of 1965, 24 years after the initial exploratory trench was dug through the site, it was decided to remove the temporary protective cover placed over the backfilled trench, re-excavate the trench, expand it so that the nature of the site could be determined, and carefully backfill the pit for permanent protection. Interest was focused upon Site 60 because in 1965 the University of Colorado was engaged in clearing a great kiva not far away in Morfield Canyon. The diameter of the pit at Site 60, as revealed by the 1941 test, suggested that it, too, might be a great kiva. A crew of five from the University of Colorado Archaeological Research Center, directed by Lancaster and Calvin H. Jennings, devoted 32 man-days to further testing the site. This report has been prepared by Jennings.

Site 60 is located approximately 100 yards north of the Twin Trees Site where there are two pithouses and slabhouse and unit pueblo ruins which form part of the group of excavated mesa top sites open to park visitors on the Square Tower House-Sun Temple road. The site is situated on the slightly southward sloping top of Chapin Mesa at an elevation of about 6,885 feet in an area of dense pinyon pine and juniper forest. The heavy, red soil of the mesa top is quite deep at that area.

II. EXCAVATIONS

The test trench excavated by Lancaster in 1941 was about 3 feet wide and had extended approximately north-south across the center of the depression marking the location of the pit. It had reached the edges of the pit on both the north and south.

After removing the backfill from the original cut, it



FIGURE 42. Site 60 during excavation, looking north. Note the 1941 test trench on the right of the excavation.

was decided to complete the clearing of at least the western half of the structure, hoping that the nature and characteristics of the feature would be revealed by such a test. A base line was established along the eastern edge of Lancaster's old trench which provided horizontal and vertical controls for our excavations.

ARCHITECTURAL DETAILS

The pit was found to have a north-south diameter of 31 feet 4 inches and an estimated east-west diameter of 45 feet. The structure had been excavated through the red clay surface soil into a caliche deposit to a depth



FIGURE 43. Western half of Site 60 after excavation, looking south. Hole in floor was dug to hold a post which supported a protective roof placed over the site after its original testing in 1941.

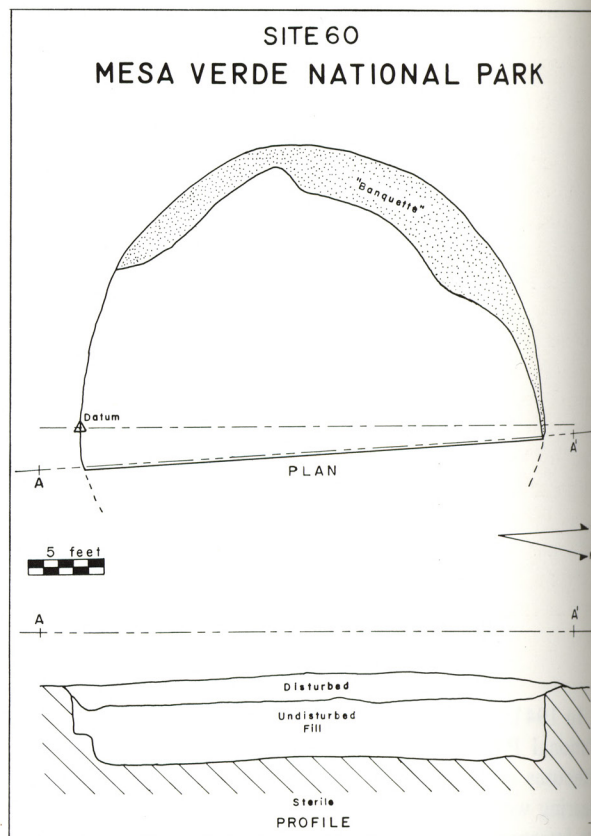


FIGURE 44.

of approximately 1 foot 6 inches, placing the floor as much as 5 feet, but no less than 4 feet, below the ground surface at the time of construction.

The only floor features encountered were a shallow depression in the southwest quadrant and an irregular elevated area along the base of the wall which suggested a banquette (see Fig. 44). There were no other floor features such as postholes, firepit, subfloor pits, etc., which would be expected had the structure served as a habitation or ceremonial chamber. Walls of the pit were rough and unplastered. There was no evidence of destruction by fire either in the form of charcoal in the fill or fire-hardened walls and floor of the pit.

SPECIMENS RECOVERED

Only 99 potsherds were recovered from the entire excavation. This sample is so small that any interpretation based upon it is subject to error. However, classification of the sherds reveals the following assortment: 37 Chapin Gray, 4 Mancos Gray, 1 Mancos Corrugated, 5 Mancos Black-on-white, 1 Bluff Black-on-red, 16 unidentified gray wares, and 35 undecorated white wares.

Stone specimens from the site are limited to 12 flakes, 9 of basalt and 3 of chert, which may have been utilized as cutting implements or might simply have

been the discards from the chipping of more sophisticated artifacts. In addition, a small fragment of a quartzite rubbing stone was collected. No bone artifacts were recovered.

The fragmentary skeleton of an adolescent human was found scattered through the fill of the structure. The bones recovered suggest that perhaps only the head and torso of the individual had been placed in the pit; however, the widely distributed nature of the bones does not rule out the possibility that other portions of the skeleton may be in the unexcavated part of the pit. The remains recovered include the right half of a mandible, parts of the frontal and parietal bones, shafts of two humeri, two ribs, and numerous small fragments of bone most of which came from the lower area of a cranium. Preservation of the bones was poor, precluding the possibility of any measurements. No artifacts were found in association with the remains. The fact that the bones were scattered randomly through the deposit in the pit infers that either the burial was secondary or that the remains were left exposed to the elements, and possibly animals, in the partially filled pit.

III. OBSERVATIONS

Clearing one-half of the pit neither positively determined the purpose of the structure nor did the findings suggest the practicality of excavating the remainder of the feature. Therefore, only the western half of the unit was cleared.

The lack of floor features, the unfinished-appearing nature of the walls, the lack of occupational debris on the floor, and the incomplete appearance of what has been described as possibly a banquette, lead to the assumption that for whatever reason the pit was dug it never was put to use. In other words, the project probably was never finished. The size of the pit; however, is so much larger than the pithouse of Basketmaker times or the later kiva that its use for either purpose seems remote. The only recognized subterranean feature of such dimensions is the great kiva, but the condition and features of this structure do not allow it to be so identified. Nevertheless, it may well have been intended to be a great kiva.



THE SALVAGE EXCAVATION OF SITES 353 AND 354, CHAPIN MESA

by

JAMES A. LANCASTER

National Park Service

I. INTRODUCTION

With the preparation of the Twin Trees Site for use as a ruin in the interpretive program of the park in October, 1948, it became necessary to widen the road bordering the site to provide parking space for additional cars. In the course of checking the new parking area for archaeological remains, two pit structures were located and excavated. One, Site 353, was a square pithouse typical of early 8th century times; the second, Site 354, was an unusual type consisting of a small D-shaped pit adjacent to a circular clay-packed basin. Both sides were cleared, photographed and mapped, and were back-filled so that the road widening could be accomplished.

II. SITE 353

EXCAVATION

The southwest corner of Site 353 was partially covered by the already existing road; therefore, only about two-thirds of the pithouse could be cleared and there was no way to determine whether it possessed a ventilator or an antechamber. The borrow pit for the road had removed some dirt from above the structure, but the northeast corner of the habitation appeared to be undisturbed and was used in postulating the original depth of the pit (see Fig. 46).

DIMENSIONS

Floor, east-west — estimated, 16 ft. 8 in.; north-south — 15 ft. 8 in.

Walls, east-west — estimated, 20 ft.; north-south — 17 ft. 6 in.

Average depth of pithouse, floor level to ground surface at time of occupation — 5 ft.

Average height of banquette above floor level — 3 ft.

Average width of banquette — 1 ft. 10 in.

Firepit, maximum diameter — 2 ft. 6 in.; depth — 9 in.

Bell-shaped cist, greatest diameter of mouth — 1 ft. 7 in.; greatest diameter of cist — 2 ft.; depth — 1 ft. 6 in.

Small cist, greatest diameter of mouth — 1 ft. 4 in.; greatest diameter of cist — 1 ft. 4 in.; depth — 10 in.

Postholes, average diameter — 10 in.; average depth — 11 in.

Wing walls, length, estimated — 3 ft.; height, estimated — 3 ft.

Sipapu — none.

Deflector — none.

ARCHITECTURAL DETAILS

The walls, banquette, and floor of the pit structure had been cut into the topsoil and caliche-impregnated clay of



FIGURE 45. Sites 353 and 354, Twin Trees Area, looking west.

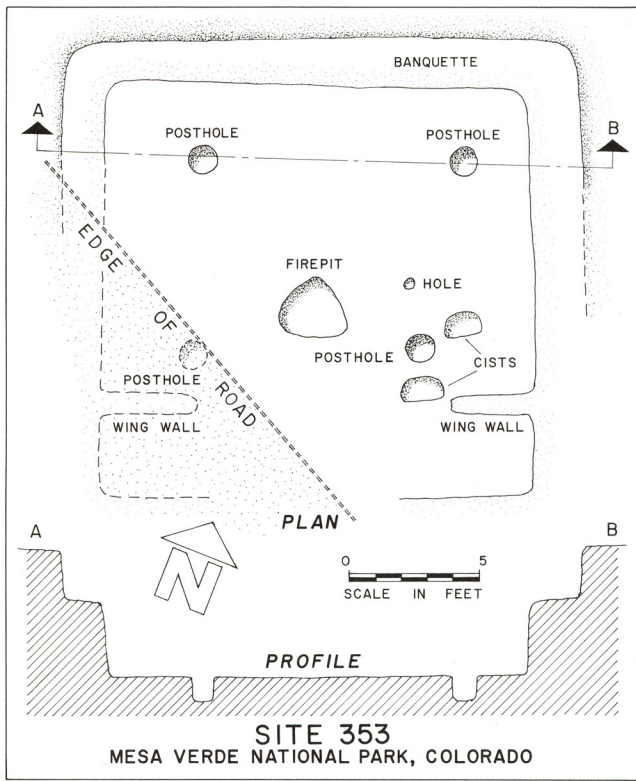


FIGURE 46.

the mesa and were unlined. No plaster was observed on either the walls or the banquette. The structure was almost square with rounded corners, and had the southern one-quarter of it separated from the remainder of the habitation by what appeared to have been a semi-partition consisting of two wing walls which protruded opposite one another from the east and west walls. Only the wall on the east was exposed but it is assumed that a similar feature existed in the unexcavated portion of the pithouse. Since most of the south wall of the pithouse and all of the area south of the structure were covered by the road, we were not able to determine whether an antechamber or ventilating system had existed. Normally, pithouses of this period and form possessed antechambers.

Four postholes, set in from the four corners of the floor, show that the superstructure of the house had been supported by four posts. A triangular firepit was sunk into the center of the floor, and two subfloor cists and a small hole were in the southeastern area of the floor. One cist, located near the end of the exposed wing wall, expanded into a bell-shaped unit below the floor and was quite large. The other one was not as large, was cylinder-shaped, and was located to the north of the bell-shaped cist. The small shallow hole was located east of the firepit. It was not considered to be a sipapu because it was not in the north-south axis of the pithouse where sipapus usually are located.

OBSERVATIONS DURING EXCAVATION

There were clear indications that upon abandonment the pithouse did not burn. The roof supporting posts, and presumably the timbers in the superstructure as well, were

removed from the unit after it fell into disuse and the pit then was filled with trash. Small bits of sun-dried clay from the roof and walls of the structure, some exhibiting impressions of poles and posts, were found on the floor of the pit and to a depth of 11 inches in the postholes that originally had contained the roof supporting members.

The fill within the pithouse consisted almost entirely of occupational debris and must have come from adjacent habitations. Not only were potsherds present in considerable number, but layers and lenses of ashes in the deposit demonstrated that the practice of throwing trash into the pit was started soon after the house was abandoned and continued uninterrupted until the hole was filled.

SPECIMENS RECOVERED

The fill was uncommonly rich in potsherds, all of which represent Basketmaker III and early Pueblo I horizons. Notable among the sherds are several fine examples of Abajo Polychrome, the first examples identified from the park. Other specimens recovered from the fill of the pithouse include 1 full-grooved maul, 1 mano, 1 circular sandstone disc that likely served as a jar lid, and the skull of a canine—probably a dog.

III. SITE 354

EXCAVATION

Site 354 consisted of a small D-shaped pit and a shallow, clay-lined, circular basin. The size, shape, and floor features of the pit structure do not conform to the characteristic features of typical pithouses, but the unit does appear to have been a shelter or simple house (see Fig. 47). The purpose of the shallow, saucer-shaped basin was not evident. Both the shelter and the basin lay outside the limits of the road so they were completely excavated. After clearing they were photographed, mapped, and backfilled.

DIMENSIONS, SHELTER

Floor, east-west — 7 ft. 7 in.; north-south — 7 ft. 4 in.

Average depth of structure, floor level to ground surface at time of occupation — 1 ft. 9 in.

Firepit, length — 2 ft. 3 in.; greatest width — 1 ft.; depth — 6 in.; height of rim — 3 in.

Postholes, average diameter — 7 in.; average depth — 6 in.

DIMENSIONS, BASIN

Diameter — 12 ft.

Greatest depth — 13 in.

Curb, height on west side of basin — 4 in.

ARCHITECTURAL DETAILS

Despite its small size, the D-shaped pit structure is believed to have been a shelter or an elementary form of house due to the fact that it contained a firepit and two postholes. The postholes imply that some sort of wall or structure had existed adjacent to or over the pit. The shallow, unlined pit had been dug into the red clay of the mesa top. The floor was almost square, but the northwest and southwest corners were widely rounded resulting in the D-shape plan. A semi-circular clay-rimmed firepit was sunk into the floor adjacent to the west wall. Postholes

were situated in the northeast and southeast corners of the pit.

The circular basin, located immediately east of the shelter, had a saucer-shaped floor that was deepest in the center. Its sloping walls and floor were of fairly smooth, hard-packed clay. A section of a clay lip or curb was found intact on the west side of the basin, and may have completely encircled the structure originally. The closeness of the basin to the shelter suggested that they were contemporaneous, but the purpose of the basin was not apparent.

OBSERVATIONS DURING EXCAVATION

The D-shaped unit contained a small amount of charcoal presumed to have been from the burned superstructure. The carbonized wood and the two postholes in the floor of the pit strongly suggested that some sort of walls or roof had been built over the depression. The position of the postholes on the east side of the structure implies a lean-to type covering, open on the east and sloping to the ground on the west; however, the location of the firepit along the west wall rules out such a roof. Perhaps the postholes contained posts that served to anchor a windbreak about the east and portions of the north and south sides of the pit. The firepit, sunk in the floor of the pit and further protected by such a windbreak, could have functioned as an outdoor kitchen area during the warmer part of the year.

There was no evidence that the circular basin had ever had any form of covering. There were no postholes and no remains of burned walls or roof.

SPECIMENS RECOVERED

The only specimens obtained from the excavation of

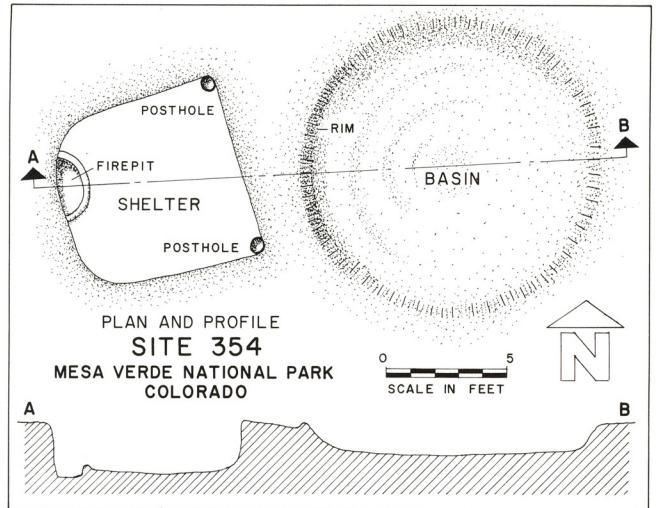


FIGURE 47.

both units were a few pieces of charcoal from the pit structure. They were examined by dendrochronologists at Gila Pueblo, Globe, Arizona, and the Tree-Ring Laboratory of the University of Arizona who reported that the specimens yielded dates ranging between A.D. 601 and 688 however, an unknown number of rings were missing from the circumferences of all specimens. Therefore, the dates are not cutting dates.



AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL TEST AT SITE 80, CHAPIN MESA

by

JAMES A. LANCASTER

National Park Service

Following the salvage excavation of a human burial from the refuse mound of Site 80 in September, 1952, a nearby shallow depression was tested. The examination exposed an unusual pit containing an even more uncommon pottery vessel. The pit and the pottery specimen are briefly described in this report.

Site 80 is situated on Chapin Mesa a short distance to the northeast of the Twin Trees Site. After the skeleton of an adult male that was eroding from the southern edge of the refuse mound of the small pueblo site was removed, a test was dug into a shallow depression in the southwestern portion of the mound to determine if another burial existed at that locality. The test trench uncovered a pit that had been dug into the native red clay soil to a depth of 20 inches. The pit was rectangular, had rounded corners, measured 7 feet long by 4 feet wide, and its greatest axis was oriented almost east-west.

The pit had been dug with sharp pointed digging sticks. Impressions left by the implements were clearly defined on the walls of the feature. The floor of the pit was irregular and contained a shallow bowl-shaped depression, 8 inches in diameter, in its center. The floor and walls of the pit had been hardened and reddened by intense heat, although no charcoal or ashes were present in it upon clearing. There was no evidence that the structure had been roofed.

Only one specimen, a scoop type pottery ladle, came from the excavation. It was found resting on the floor of the southeast quadrant of the pit. The ladle is of the form that has but little separation between the broad troughed handle and the shallow bowl. It is $6\frac{1}{8}$ inches long; and has a bowl that is $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in greatest diameter and 1 inch deep. The unusual feature of the specimen is that instead of having the normal black

design painted on a white background, it has a white design painted on a black background. The color arrangement is due neither to overfiring or any other obvious accident in manufacture nor to the application of such a large amount of black pigment to a white background that the vessel appears to have a white design. The vessel has a black wash or slip that had been applied unevenly over the interior of both the troughed handle and the bowl. The decoration, in thick white paint, is limited to the interior surfaces of both the handle and the bowl. The design consists of a white line on the rim of the vessel from which triangular sets of rather broad parallel lines of different lengths extend downward. In the bottom of the bowl there are two bowtie-like figures and a series of parallel lines arranged in a triangular shape.

Editor's Note: Although the age of the site whose refuse mound covered the pit in which the white-on-black ladle was found is not indicated above, the pottery vessel is judged to be of Pueblo II age because of its form and the employment of heavy parallel-lined decorative elements (see Morris, 1939, and Brew, 1946, for discussions of ladle forms and decoration). The black slip appears to be a mineral pigment.

The purpose of the pit is not known. The size, shape, and small depression in the bottom of the floor, suggests that it may have been used as a water storage basin. The bowl-shaped depression would have made it easier to scoop water from the structure when the liquid stood at low level. The presence of the ladle in the pit further supports this notion, as does the fact that the floor and walls had been fire-hardened and thus made less pervious to water. On the other hand, the irregular condition of the sides and bottom of the pit



FIGURE 48. Site 80 after excavation, looking west. Note pottery vessel on floor of pit.

would seem to indicate that if it had been a water storage device it was not used for any length of time.

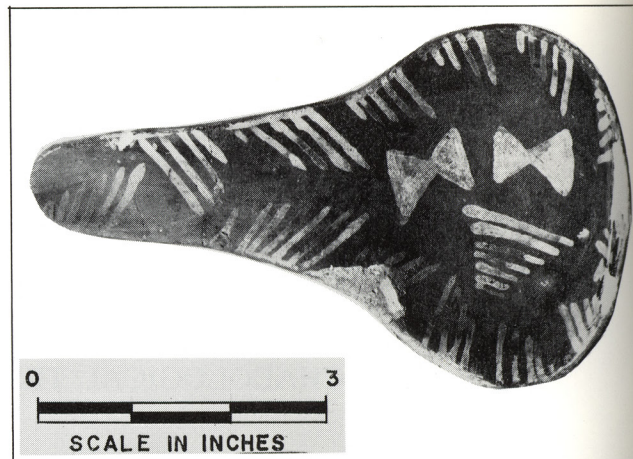


FIGURE 49. White-on-black pottery ladle from Site 80.

Had it been used for holding water, its rough walls should have been somewhat smoothed by pottery jars or ladles coming in contact with them, and the floor likely would have been covered with laminated water-laid deposits. Without additional excavation it is also impossible to say whether the pit was situated so as to receive water from natural runoff or from a feeder ditch. It has been postulated by some that the pit may have been an outdoor oven, but other than the fire-baked walls and floor it shows no characteristics of previously described ovens. It is evident that the feature was not used during the entire lifetime of the nearby village, or possibly not at all by the occupants of that settlement, since trash from the village completely covered it.

TEST EXCAVATION OF SITE 391,
A TYPICAL "BURNED ROCK AREA" ON CHAPIN MESA

by

JAMES A. LANCASTER and LELAND J. ABEL

National Park Service

In the fall of 1954 James A. Lancaster and Leland Abel, both of the National Park Service, undertook a test excavation of Site 391 located in a pinyon pine-juniper forest on Chapin Mesa a short distance south of the Cedar Tree Tower road.

Prior to excavation, surface indications of the site consisted of small bits of burned sandstone concentrated on a roughly circular, slightly elevated mound about 9 feet in diameter. Since the Archeological Site Survey of Mesa Verde National Park had turned up evidence of a considerable number of these sites, usually with a notable lack of associated pottery, it was decided to conduct a test on this easily accessible site to determine, if possible, the significance of such "burned rock areas."

A metal stake, which bore the site number, had been driven into the center of the rock concentration when the site was first located. It served as a datum point during the excavations. Clearing of the site was accomplished almost entirely by careful trowelling; shovels were used only for digging a deep pit into the sterile soil after the rock concentration had been removed by trowels. A block of soil was left undisturbed during the test for the purpose of correlating depth from present surface to any exposed specimens or features and for checking any possible stratigraphy encountered in the deposit. Trowelling was started about 6 feet south of the center of the circular collection of burned rocks and was continued north across and well beyond the fire-reddened stones.

The initial stripping by trowel of the areas adjacent in all directions to the burned rocks revealed a three inch thick layer of slightly disturbed soil containing a

few flecks of charcoal. In the slightly raised circular area containing the fragments of burned stone, the depth of the disturbed and discolored soil was a little greater, varying from 3 inches to 5 inches. Typically, the burned stones were found to lie on the surface, but occasional pieces were found 2 inches to 3 inches beneath it. They were irregular-shaped slabs or spalls of tan sandstone, 2 inches to 6 inches in greatest dimension, which had been reddened, and probably broken, by intense heat. Associated with and lying beneath the burned rocks were a large quantity of charcoal flecks, two pieces of charred wood, and several large chunks of fire-hardened adobe some of which bore impressions of wooden poles or posts.

Within the circular area and immediately beneath the shallow deposit containing the rocks and other items which showed evidence of burning, there was encountered what was ascertained to have been the original ground surface or floor level of a structure. It consisted of the top of the natural clay deposit of the mesa top which had been discolored by heat and by the charcoal in the soil which overlay it. Two circular holes in this level may have been postholes; however, the fill within them was soft dirt containing no obvious traces of charcoal or decomposed wood. Resting on this level, and covered by the burned materials, were pieces of two carbonized poles or logs. Each was from about 2 inches to 3 inches in diameter; the longer was approximately 2 feet in length. The fragments of burned adobe bearing impressions of poles or posts were found mixed with the upper part of the calcined remains including the rocks.

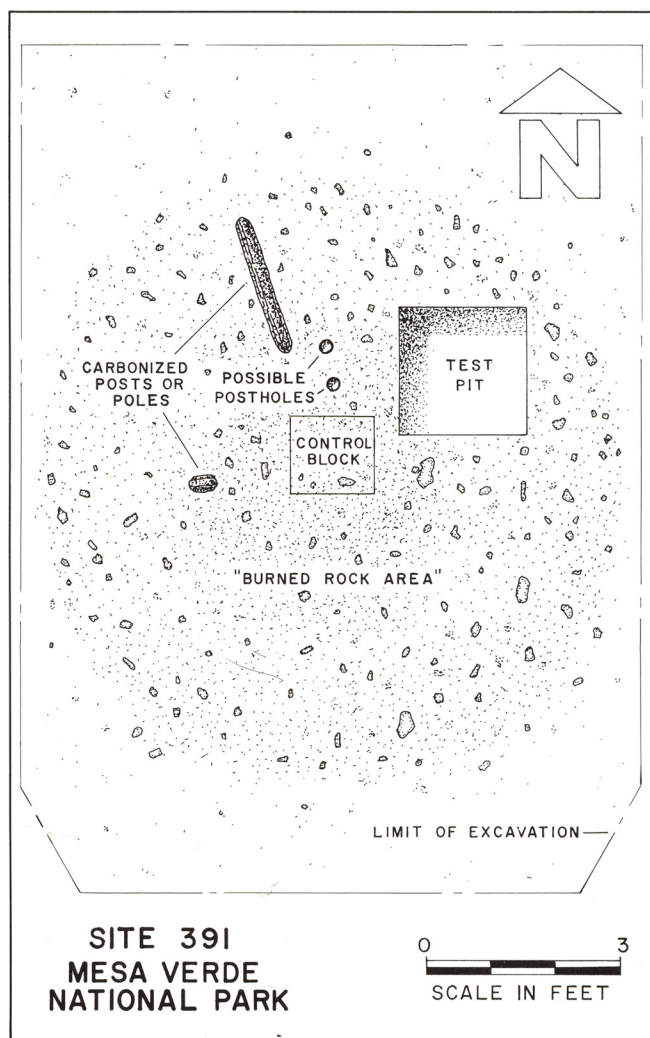


FIGURE 50.

After the entire circular area was cleared to the apparent ground surface or floor level, another layer 3 inches deep was removed from the area by trowelling. The clay of that level was predominately sterile, but random bits of charcoal were encountered. They could easily have been introduced into the deposit through animal or insect burrows. Finally, a test pit approximately 2 feet square and 2½ feet deep was dug into the clay. It proved the soil beneath the burned rock area to be undisturbed.

A very few non-diagnostic potsherds were obtained from the surface of the area cleared. They likely should not be associated with Site 391 since in all probability they washed there from nearby sites upslope to the north. No other specimens were obtained from the excavations. The two pieces of charcoal from the site have not been dated.

Editor's Note: As reported above, the Archeological Site Survey of Mesa Verde National Park which systematically covered most of Chapin Mesa and some other sections of the park recorded a number of these "burned rock areas." More recently University of Colorado archaeologists have examined similar sites on Park Mesa in the park, and archaeological surveys conducted on the Ute Mountain Indian Reservation immediately south of Mesa Verde and in the mesa and canyon lands between Mesa Verde and Hovenweep to the west have recorded a few more such sites. Characteristically, they resemble Site 391 in exhibiting a concentration of burned rocks in a small area and very little else. Sometimes a few flakes of stone may be collected from their surfaces, but stone artifacts and potsherds are rarely found. None of the recently noted sites have been excavated.

The data obtained by Lancaster and Abel from Site 391 may be interpreted as indicating the site consisted of the remains of a simple circular structure with conical or dome-shaped superstructure of poles, brush, and mud chinked with small rocks of sandstone, and a slightly depressed floor of clay. Whether the walls and/or roof were supported by interior posts was not clear. The charred wood found on the structure's floor could have been fragments of supporting posts or pieces of wooden elements which had been parts of the walls or roof.

A feature not found in Site 391, and one that might have been expected to have been present if the site were a habitation, was a firepit. Apparently, fires were either built directly upon the floor or in a firepit or on the ground outside the confines of the structure. The fact that this unit, and supposedly numerous others, had burned suggests that fires were maintained inside the structures and that on occasion they got out of control and ignited the brush and wood in the superstructure leading to the destruction of the unit. The "burned rocks" which identify the sites today were originally incorporated in the adobe mud that had been placed over and between the brush and poles of the walls and roof. The conflagrations which destroyed the sites caused most of the rocks to be fragmented, reddened, and scattered over the area occupied by the structure.

In view of the evidence from the testing of Site 391 and the surface indications at a number of similar appearing sites in the vicinity, it would seem that the "burned rock areas" are remains of an elementary type of habitation, and it is not beyond the realm of possibility that they may be of Basketmaker II age. The careful excavation of additional examples of this rather insignificant-looking sort of site will be necessary before more definite statements can be made about them.

SITE 1060, A BASKETMAKER III PITHOUSE ON CHAPIN MESA

by

ALDEN C. HAYES and JAMES A. LANCASTER

National Park Service

I. INTRODUCTION

In the first week of September, 1959, a trench for a new pipeline on the southern part of Chapin Mesa near Site No. 16, which is one of the excavated mesa top ruins displayed to park visitors, cut through a stratum of charcoal indicating the presence of a buried archaeological site. There were no surface indications of the remains. It was decided to make an immediate salvage excavation before the laying of the pipe could interfere with future testing or further damage the site.

Work was initiated by James A. Lancaster and his ruins stabilization crew and it was quickly determined that the ditcher had removed the wall above the banquette along the entire west side of a shallow pithouse. In order to eliminate unnecessary delay in the construction of the pipeline, help was solicited from the Wetherill Mesa Archeological Project, and Alden C. Hayes and part of his survey crew were assigned to the task.

The pithouse was excavated without difficulty although the fill was extremely hard. After mapping and photographing the completed excavation, the structure was lined with heavy cardboard and was backfilled. A report upon Site 1060, slightly different from the present version, had been published (Hayes and Lancaster, 1962). However, as stated earlier, because the original report appeared in a publication of limited distribution and because Site 1060 presents important data about Basketmaker III pithouses, the report is included in this volume.

Some of the charcoal specimens from the pithouse have been dated by Robert F. Nichols of the Laboratory of Tree-Ring Research, University of Arizona; animal bones were identified by Lyndon L. Hargrave, Southwest Archeological Center, Globe, Arizona; and the potsherds were classified by Hayes.

II. THE PITHOUSE AND ANTECHAMBER

DIMENSIONS, PITHOUSE

Floor, east-west — 13 ft.; north-south — 14 ft.

Diameter, above banquette, — 19 ft.

Average depth of pithouse, floor level to ground surface at time of occupation — 3 ft. 4 in.

Average height of banquette above floor level — 1 ft. 8 in.

Average width of banquette — 2 ft. 5 in.

Firepit — average diameter, 2 ft. 8 in.; depth, 1 ft.; height of collar, 3 in.

Sipapu — diameter, 4 in.; depth, 1 ft.

Deflector — none.

Postholes — average diameter, 9 in.; average depth, 2 ft.

Floor cists — greatest diameter of smallest, 9 in.; greatest diameter of largest, 2 ft.; average depth, 7 in.

DIMENSIONS, PASSAGEWAY BETWEEN PITHOUSE AND ANTECHAMBER

Length — 3 ft. 6 in.

Width — 1 ft. 8 in.

Height above floor of pithouse — 1 ft.

Height above floor of antechamber — 3 in.

DIMENSIONS, ANTECHAMBER

Length, north-south — 9 ft.

Width, east west — 7 ft.

Average depth of antechamber, floor level to ground surface at time of occupation — 2 ft. 7 in.

Postholes — average diameter, 9 in.; average depth, 1 ft. 6 in.

Width of presumed entrance — 1 ft.

ARCHITECTURAL DETAILS

Site 1060 fell into the general pattern of Basketmaker pithouses of the San Juan area in that it consisted of a pithouse or roughly rectangular chamber with rounded corners, had postholes near the corners, remnants of a partition south of the firepit, and a short passageway into a smaller, raised antechamber (see Fig. 51).

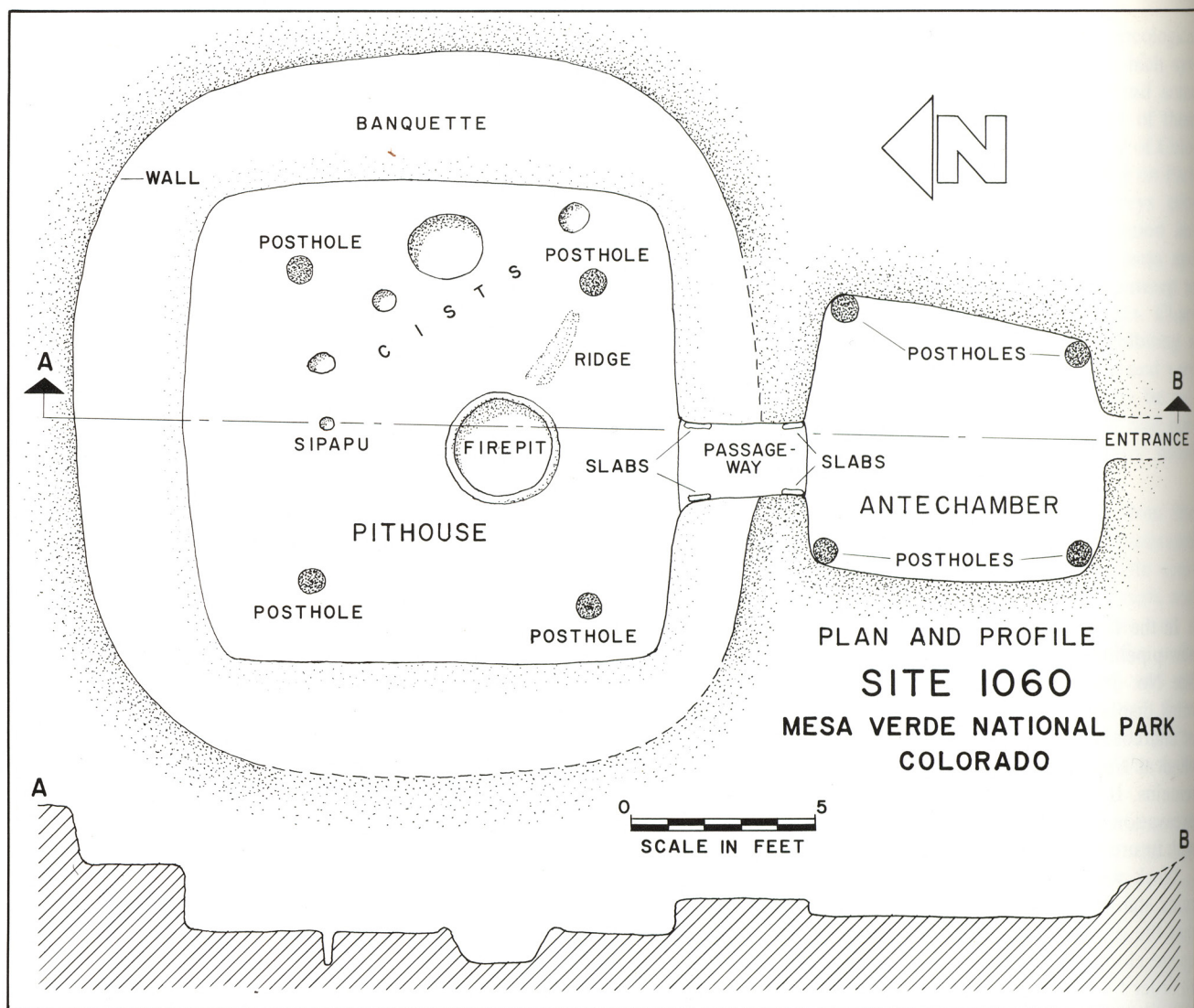


FIGURE 51.

The main chamber or pithouse proper was approximately circular above the banquette, but the banquette was more nearly rectangular with rounded corners. Walls and banquette were unlined and unplastered but apparently had been packed and smoothed. A wide bench encircled the house. The floor was hard-packed earth and contained a firepit, a sipapu, four postholes, five pits or cists, and the remainder of a clay ridge which divided the structure into two parts. No deflector was present. The circular firepit which was unlined and had a clay rim or collar was just north of the center of the house. A small sipapu was dug into the floor midway between the firepit and the north wall. Also excavated into the floor on the east side were four pits or cists. Three were about the same size; the fourth was considerably larger. The sipapu and all four cists were found filled with sand. Four postholes, set in from the rounded corners of the house between 1 foot 9 inches and 2 feet 4 inches, had contained posts which

supported the roof and walls of the house's superstructure. A wing-wall or partition separating the south end of the house from the remainder was indicated by a barely perceptible ridge of slumped adobe running from the firepit toward the southeast posthole. No stone slabs or traces of jacal, which frequently were employed in such partitions, were present.

The antechamber was a fairly spacious rectangular-shaped structure. Like the pithouse, its walls were unlined but they did have a few remnants of clay plaster. Its floor was not as deep as that of the pithouse, was made of hard-packed clay and contained four postholes. A posthole, that inclined slightly toward the center of the room, was flush with the wall in each corner and contained the charred remains of a large post which had supported the above-ground portion of the structure. In the center of the south wall of the antechamber there was a gap 1 foot wide with a floor sloping up sharply to the surface. It

likely was the entrance to the antechamber. On the chamber floor in front of the opening lay a thin sandstone slab which may have been used as a door stop.

A narrow passageway connected the pithouse on the north with the antechamber on the south. It was located slightly west of the north-south center line of the two structures, and its floor was raised above the floors of both of the units it connected. A sandstone slab had been placed upright against the ends of both walls of the passageway. These four slabs would have protected the corners of the passage from undue wear from those who passed through it. The floor of the feature was smoothed and plastered through its length and over a rounded step down into the antechamber.

OBSERVATIONS DURING EXCAVATION

The pits for the subsurface structures had been excavated into the red clay of the mesa top. After destruction of the habitation by fire, the depressions filled with water-washed clay containing trash from a nearby site which became very compacted and hard.

Both the main room and the anteroom were excavated in three levels. Level 1 extended from the surface to a depth of 13 inches. The fill taken from the two units was red, sandy clay soil with frequent flecks of charcoal and a very few pieces of burned adobe including two pieces with impressions of corn husks. Several stone artifacts, chips and rejects of water-worn igneous rock, and pottery of more recent age than that used by the occupants of the pithouse demonstrated that the upper fill contained a

quantity of refuse from a nearby Pueblo II-Pueblo III site which had washed into the pithouse depression.

Level 2, from 13 inches to within 4 inches of the floor, contained a little sheet trash from the adjacent site in its upper part, but the lower portion had a much larger quantity of burned adobe and charcoal which represented collapsed roof and wall material.

Level 3, floor level and four inches above the floor, consisted almost entirely of adobe and charcoal from the fallen roof and walls. Artifacts and refuse on the floor of the structure were from the period of occupation. A piece of pinyon pine charcoal from the floor of the antechamber provided the best tree-ring date for the site.

An interesting feature of the site was the presence of four to six small pellets of hard mud at the bottom of each of the four postholes in the antechamber. In size they ranged from 1/2 inch to 1 7/8 inches in length and from 1/2 inch to 1 1/4 inches in width and were roughly spherical or cylindrical in shape. Several were formed by fusing two or three rolls of mud. Finger impressions were apparent on two of them. They could have been dropped into the holes after the posts were in place but before the earth was tamped around them.

III. SPECIMENS

The 144 potsherds from Site 1060 are tabulated according to the levels from which they were recovered.

	<u>Level 1</u>	<u>Level 2</u>	<u>Level 3</u>
Chapin Gray	49	44	23
Lino Gray	1		
Mancos Gray	1		
Unidentified corrugated	8		
La Plata Black-on-white			4
Cortez Black-on-white	1		
Mancos Black-on-white	2		
McElmo Black-on-white	2	2	
Unidentified white ware	5		
Unidentified gray ware			2
	<u>69</u>	<u>46</u>	<u>29</u>



FIGURE 52. Site 1060 after excavation, looking north across antechamber and pithouse.



FIGURE 53. Site 1060 after excavation, looking south across passageway and antechamber.

Items recovered from the fill above the collapsed roof and wall material included 1 large pecking stone of igneous rock, 3 fragmentary flake cutting or scraping tools, and one piece of sandstone with a beveled edge which may have been used as a flesher-scraper. Associated with the floor were 2 pecking stones, 1 awl made from the split cannon bone of a deer, and the left femur, tibiotarsus, and tarso-metatarsus of a turkey.

Eleven samples of carbonized wood were selected from the burned remains of roof and walls concentrated near the floors of the pithouse and antechamber for possible dating. The Laboratory of Tree-Ring Research of the University of Arizona has dated the outer ring of six of the specimens between A.D. 544 and 587; however, the outside of all the specimens show extreme erosion and have lost an unknown number of rings. One specimen of pinyon pine charcoal from the antechamber had the outside continuous around half the circumference of the specimen and it is thus believed that the outer ring provides a cutting date. It dates A.D. 608, and is presumed to fix the building of the pithouse at that time (Nichols, 1962).

IV. OBSERVATIONS

Although the superstructures of the pithouse and the antechamber were not preserved, they may be reconstructed from the evidence recovered during excavation and from comparison with similar structures which have been found in a better state of repair.

Many fragments of mud or adobe containing casts of poles or posts, some of which were hardened by fire, bear witness to the fact that walls and roof of the structure were made of poles, brush, and mud plaster and that the habitation was consumed by fire. The four postholes in both the main chamber and the antechamber show that the sides and top of each unit were built about four posts which likely supported a rectangular set of beams upon which a flat roof was constructed. Walls of the pithouse must have sloped inward toward the roof and have been made upon a framework of poles the lower ends of which were embedded in the ground just behind the pit wall, and the upper ends must have leaned against the beams. The walls of the antechamber appear to have been more perpendicular since the posts

were set in the corners of the room, but the postholes indicate that the poles sloped inward slightly.

The form of the covering of the passageway between the pithouse and antechamber was not evident. The only features in the passageway trench were the four upright stone slabs which appear to have been positioned to protect the corners of the passage. To judge from passageways found in other Basketmaker III habitations, it probably was a low connecting element enclosed by walls and a roof of poles and mud through which individuals crawled from one unit to the other.

Site 1060 was destroyed by fire, and from the dearth of furnishings and artifacts in it one would assume that its occupants either had time to remove their possessions from the burning structure or that it had been abandoned prior to the conflagration.

In plan the structure closely resembles Pit House No. 1, approximately 1½ miles to the north (Smiley, 1949), and Pit House B (Lancaster and Watson, 1942) also nearby. The question of whether a pithouse antechamber was a foyer or a storage room and ventilator has sometimes been raised. The feeling among most workers in the field has apparently been that it served the purpose the word indicates and probably had a hatchway onto the roof. Roberts (1929) postulates a ground floor entrance on the southwest side of the antechamber of House A at Shabik'eshchee Village in Chaco Canyon; and in Pit House B at Site 13 on Alkali Ridge, Brew (1946) found what appeared to be a door slab in the same relative position. It is interesting to note that Pit House B at Alkali Ridge is the one structure at that site with postholes in the antechamber. The antechamber at Pit House C, Site 2 in the Ackmen-Lowry area (Martin, 1939) consisted of a passageway 15 feet long with a bulge or swelling near the middle. There was no step up from the main room to a raised floor but rather a gradual slope up to the south end of the passage to within 1 foot of the old ground level. This "antechamber-entrance-way," to use Martin's term, suggests an entrance at the south end at ground level, with a short step down to the sloping floor. The antechamber of Site 1060 with its presumed entrance on the south then provides additional evidence of ground level entry to the antechambers of early pithouses.

THE SALVAGE EXCAVATION OF SITE 1104, WETHERILL MESA

by

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I. INTRODUCTION AND SUMMARY

Site 1104 was excavated during the summers of 1965 and 1966 as a part of the archaeological salvage program being conducted by the University of Colorado for Mesa Verde National Park concurrent with the development of roads, trails, water and sewage systems, and other facilities on Wetherill Mesa in preparation for opening the area to park visitors. The ruin is located on a very narrow part of the top of Wetherill Mesa making it impossible for the new road to avoid it. Therefore, the site was completely excavated before levelling of the road right-of-way was undertaken; however, a water pipeline trench and the old Wetherill Mesa road did cut through a small portion of the trash mound before it was excavated.

The task of excavating Site 1104 was accomplished mainly during five weeks of the 1965 season by six undergraduate students of archaeology engaged in a National Science Foundation sponsored Undergraduate Research Participation Program in Archaeology (NSF Project GY-17) conducted by the Department of Anthropology of the University of Colorado. The students, Donna Arndt Spencer, Robert Biggs, Robert Burton, Donald Lageson, Donna Maronde, and Alan Swedlund not only did most of the actual digging of the site, but kept notes, prepared maps, drawings, and photographs, analyzed the specimens recovered from the excavations, and prepared reports upon various aspects of the research. Their reports have been edited for better consistency, modified to reflect the additional findings made during the 1966 season, and are incorporated in this report. We are happy to recognize them

as collaborators and to express our appreciation to each of them for a very competent job of field and laboratory research. Approximately 80 percent of the site was excavated in 1965.

In 1966, a short period of time was devoted to completing the clearing of the site by another six students participating in the undergraduate research program. The group, consisting of Bruce Anderson, Terje Birke-dal, Allen Kane, Larry Nordby, Jayne O'Brien, and Payson Sheets, worked for about one week at the ruin. Additional information regarding the southern recess of the kiva and some of the rooms of the pueblo, and details about the two walls and related elements on the south and west of the village were obtained in 1966.

Robert H. Lister was in general charge of the program. Jack E. Smith and James A. Lancaster, both of the University of Colorado Archaeological Research Center, shared the direction of the field work in 1965. David A. Breternitz directed the group in 1966. Calvin H. Jennings assisted the 1965 students in their laboratory analyses, and Ann Crawford did the same for the 1966 group. Florence C. Lister checked the pottery classifications from both seasons. Breternitz prepared the final map of the site, and Lister has compiled this report from observations made during excavations, from the student reports, and from conclusions and deductions made by Breternitz and Lancaster. Laboratory work was performed both at the Mesa Verde research center and at the University of Colorado in Boulder. Calvin Jennings and Robert Burton have prepared most of the photographic illustrations for the report.

Information about Site 1104, which is presented in

some detail in the following account, may be summarized in this manner. The site is the ruin of a small village occupied by a group of Anasazi in early Pueblo III or McElmo Phase times. It is situated at an elevation of about 8,000 feet, three-quarters of a mile from the upper or northern end of Wetherill Mesa at a point where the mesa top is only 350 feet wide. The location on which the village was constructed was fairly smooth but sloped downward from north to south. Before excavation the ruin was covered with a growth of grasses, yucca, service berry, rabbitbush, and scrub oak. Nearby, pinyon pine and juniper dominate the vegetative cover.

The pueblo consisted of at least twelve single-story rooms built to the north and west of a subterranean kiva. The masonry walls of the units were fashioned for the most part of roughly shaped rectangular blocks of sandstone laid in irregular horizontal courses a single stone in width. There may have been several other rooms west and southwest of the kiva but their poor state of preservation made it impossible to be certain. Two low, dry-laid walls of unshaped stones on the south and west sides of the village may have been remains of village walls or retaining walls around the edges of an earthen platform or terrace constructed to level the area south of the village. Several series of postholes in places near these walls suggested that pole and brush structures, which probably served as shades or shelters, had been built there. During the warmer seasons of the year these units could have been employed as living areas.

The kiva was circular with a southern recess. Its walls and banquette were faced with masonry. Six pilasters on the banquette supported the roof, which is presumed to have consisted primarily of cribbed logs. A horizontal tunnel-vertical shaft ventilator extended beneath and beyond the southern recess.

The group of rooms north of the kiva perhaps were the first constructed; later, those west of the kiva were added. The habitations crowded around the kiva, whose flat roof formed part of the village courtyard. The pueblo was not occupied for a great length of time but did exist long enough for some village growth to take place and for the remodeling of several rooms and the southern recess of the kiva. There was no evidence that the site was destroyed by fire. Judging from the small number of fallen building stones over most of the site, it is probable that upon abandonment most of the structure was razed for stone and wooden elements which were incorporated in neighboring buildings.

A shallow deposit of trash accumulated south of the pueblo during its lifetime. It was completely excavated and yielded a normal assortment of potsherds, a few artifacts of stone and bone, and five human burials. Two other interments, making a total of seven, were uncovered in the pueblo proper.

Sometime shortly after the pueblo was vacated a

crude circular stone structure, which may or may not have been roofed, was built upon debris which had accumulated on the floor of the kiva pit. Whether this was a shrine, a temporary habitation, a storage unit, or served some other purpose was not determined.

The pottery from Site 1104 was a normal Mesa Verde early Pueblo III complex. The almost 8,000 sherds showed a dominance of Mancos Corrugated and Mancos Black-on-white and included small amounts of Mesa Verde Corrugated, McElmo Black-on-white, and Mesa Verde Black-on-white. These types would have been in existence contemporaneously between A.D. 1100 and 1200. We believe that the pueblo was extant sometime during that span of time. Architectural features and some of the stone artifacts also support that dating for Site 1104.

II. EXCAVATIONS

The excavated features of Site 1104 consisted of the trash mound, twelve rooms, a kiva, five areas which may or may not originally have been rooms, some walls and postholes, five exploratory trenches, and seven human burials (see Fig. 54).

The trash deposit associated with Site 1104 was situated immediately south of the village. It was a low grass and brush covered mound whose surface was littered with potsherds and chips of stone. The deposit was considerably darker than the undisturbed soil of the mesa top for it contained a large amount of ash and flecks of charcoal.

A series of small test pits and five exploratory trenches delimited the area in which the refuse was concentrated. The surface was cleared of vegetation and a grid system of squares six feet on a side was marked out. Twenty-four squares, covering an area of approximately 900 square feet, were excavated to sterile yellow clay. Each grid was dug as a single unit because the test pits and trenches revealed the trash to be quite shallow. In most places it was less than 12 inches deep.

The southwest portion of the refuse deposit had been destroyed by the Wetherill Mesa road and a pipeline trench. Considerable rodent activity was evident throughout the deposit.

A collection of stone and bone artifacts and almost one-half of the potsherds recovered from the site were found in the trash. Five human burials came from the shallow deposit. Two had funerary offerings; a small pottery jar was with one and an axe was associated with another. All of the skeletal remains were poorly preserved and had been disturbed to some degree by rodents; however, two were complete enough to determine burial position.

Tabulation of Potsherds and Whole Vessels (shown in italics), Refuse and Trenches 1 - 5:

San Juan Red Ware	7
Abajo Red-on-orange	4
Mesa Verde Gray Ware	40
Chapin Gray	78
Moccasin Gray	6
Mancos Gray	40
Mancos Corrugated	1517/1
Mesa Verde Corrugated	96
San Juan White Ware	794
Chapin Black-on-white	9
Piedra Black-on-white	9
Cortez Black-on-white	50
Mancos Black-on-white	785
Mesa Verde White Ware	154
McElmo Black-on-white	23
Mesa Verde Black-on-white	44
Cibola White Ware	2
Total	3658/1

The remains of the pueblo were marked by a low L-shaped mound covered with fallen masonry, potsherds, and stone chips, and a circular depression which obviously denoted the location of a kiva. A growth of sage and scrub oak which covered the area had to be removed before excavation. Each pueblo room was excavated as a unit after its limits had been determined by tracing its walls. The kiva outline was defined by exploratory trenches and fill was removed from it in three horizontal levels (see Fig. 56). Arbitrary limits were observed in excavating features 13 through 17. Artifacts similar to those recovered from the trash mound were obtained from the rooms, kiva, and other features of the pueblo. Two human burials, one from the kiva and the other from Feature 13, were encountered during excavation of the pueblo.

Ten of the twelve rooms of the village were located north of the kiva, the other two were west of the subterranean chamber. Also situated west and southwest of the kiva were five areas outlined in part by stone walls which originally may have been additional habitations or may simply have been partially enclosed outdoor living or work areas. Remains of two low parallel walls of undressed stones were located between the pueblo and the midden deposit. The southernmost of the two formed the southwest corner of the site and extended north to join the outer wall of Room 12. It did not appear to have existed along the east side of the village, but the entire area along which it might have been located was not examined. These lines of stones may have served as retaining walls along the edges of earthen platforms built to level the terrain south of the kiva; however, a series of postholes and shallow depressions associated with the rock alignments suggest that pole and brush structures could have been constructed along the rows of rocks. As stated above, such structures might have served as outdoor living or

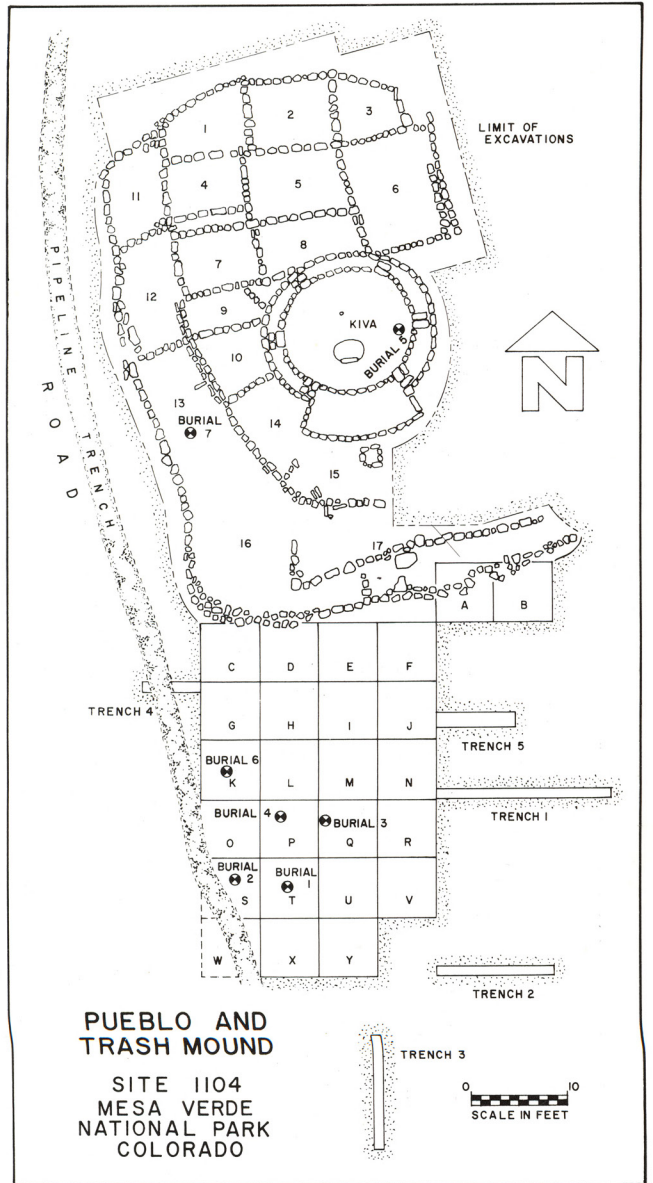


FIGURE 54.



FIGURE 55. Site 1104 before excavation, looking southwest.

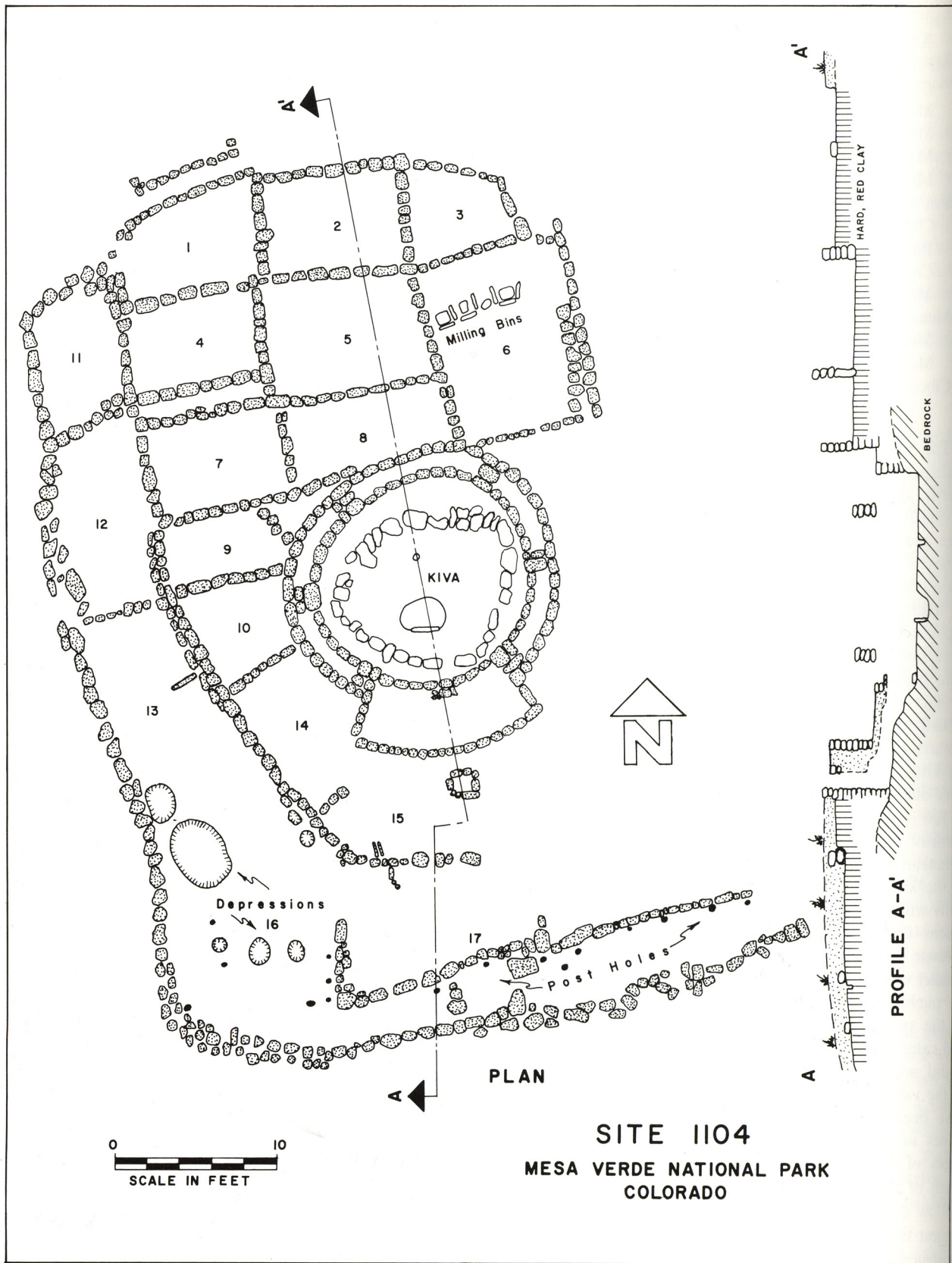


FIGURE 56.

work areas where domestic activities were performed during favorable weather.

The poorly preserved condition of most walls of the pueblo made it difficult to determine its pattern of development. It would appear that the block of rooms 1 through 8, located immediately adjacent to the kiva on the north, may have been the first unit constructed. Room 6, on the east, however may have functioned first as a sheltered outdoor milling and cooking area before being completely enclosed as a room. Remodeling of rooms 4 and 7 also was evident. Rooms 9 through 12, and possibly more, were added to the west sides of the original unit and the kiva.

Sometime after the abandonment and partial destruction of the village, a circular structure of unshaped stones was built in the kiva pit. Whether it served as a shrine, a simple house or shelter used seasonally by a family while farming its nearby fields, or some other purpose was not evident.

The village seems to have been limited to single-story structures. Rooms must have been entered through roof hatchways since no evidence of doorways was encountered. Lack of firepits in the rooms implies that cooking must have been done over fires in protected locations about the village such as the implied pole and brush units to the south or the area that developed into Room 6.

The rooms, kiva, and other architectural elements of Site 1104 are described in the following section. Tabulations show the types of pottery found in each feature and their frequencies.

ROOM 1

DIMENSIONS

North wall — length, 8 ft. 6 in.; greatest height, 8 in.
 South wall — length, 8 ft. 3 in.; greatest height, 15 in.
 East wall — length, 6 ft.; greatest height, 12 in.
 West wall — length, 4 ft.; greatest height, 8 in.
 Average thickness of walls — 12 in.

ARCHITECTURAL DETAILS

Walls: Many of the sandstone slabs used in the construction of the walls of Room 1, as well as those in the other units of the pueblo, had been shaped into crude square or rectangular blocks by knocking large spalls from their edges. They varied considerably in size and degree of shaping. An average building stone measured 13 inches by 12 inches by 4 inches. Large amounts of mud served as mortar between the courses as well as between individual stones in a course. The north, south, and east walls were in poor condition but showed that they were constructed of horizontally laid blocks a single stone in width. They stood to a maximum of three courses. The west wall was not complete, but apparently was similarly built. It was poorly preserved and most stones were not in their original positions.

Floor: No prepared floor or floor features.

OBSERVATIONS DURING EXCAVATION

A line of stones just outside and parallel to the north wall of Room 1 suggests that a structure once had existed there, but neither its size nor its purpose was apparent.

SPECIMENS RECOVERED

Only a few potsherds came from this unit.

Tabulation of Potsherds, Room 1:

Mesa Verde Gray Ware	
Mancos Gray	1
Mancos Corrugated	2
Mesa Verde Corrugated	1
San Juan White Ware	2
Cortez Black-on-white	1
Mancos Black-on-white	1
Total	8

ROOM 2

DIMENSIONS

North wall — length, 8 ft. 2 in.; greatest height, 10 in.
 South wall — length, 8 ft. 3 in.; greatest height, 14 in.
 East wall — length, 5 ft. 9 in.; greatest height, 14 in.
 West wall — length, 5 ft. 6 in.; greatest height, 4 in.
 Average thickness of walls — 8 in.

ARCHITECTURAL DETAILS

Walls: All walls were of single row horizontally coursed masonry. The south and east walls stood to heights of three and four courses; the north and west walls were a single course high.

Floor: The fill was removed from the room to the bases of the walls. No floor features.

OBSERVATIONS DURING EXCAVATION

None of significance.



FIGURE 57. Looking east across northern end of Site 1104 during excavation. Rooms 1 and 4 in foreground; figure standing in Room 8.

SPECIMENS RECOVERED

Only a few potsherds were taken from this room.

Tabulation of Potsherds, Room 2:

Mesa Verde Gray Ware	
Mancos Corrugated	7
Mesa Verde Corrugated	1
San Juan White Ware	5
Mancos Black-on-white	9
Mesa Verde White Ware	
Mesa Verde Black-on-white	1
Total	23

ROOM 3

DIMENSIONS

North wall — length, 5 ft. 7 in.; greatest height, 10 in.

South wall — length, 6 ft. 7 in.; greatest height, 20 in.

East wall — length, 3 ft. 4 in.; greatest height, 13 in.

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

Average thickness of walls — 10 in.

ARCHITECTURAL DETAILS

Walls: All of the walls of Room 3, except the one on the east, were of coursed sandstone blocks a single stone wide. The remains of the east wall consisted of two long, thick slabs set vertically in the ground. The south and west walls had up to three courses of masonry intact; the north wall was the poorest preserved, consisting of scattered rubble not over two courses high at any place. The shortness of the east wall caused Room 3 to vary from the usual rectangular shape found in most other rooms throughout the village.

Floor: No distinguishable floor was encountered. Excavations were levelled at the bases of the walls. No floor features.

OBSERVATIONS DURING EXCAVATION

Very little rubble was found within or adjacent to this room.

SPECIMENS RECOVERED

One stone axe was collected in Room 3. There were no potsherds.

ROOM 4

DIMENSIONS

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

South wall — length, 7 ft. 6 in.; greatest height, 14 in.

East wall — length, 6 ft. 7 in.; greatest height, 12 in.

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

Average thickness of walls—10 in.

ARCHITECTURAL DETAILS

Walls: All walls of this room were single row, horizontal masonry which stood to a maximum of four courses in each wall. Remains of a similar wall, only one course high, lay beneath the floor. It extended east-west across the southern portion of the room parallel to the south wall.

Floor: The fill of the room was removed to the bases of the walls. There was neither a prepared floor nor any floor features.

OBSERVATIONS DURING EXCAVATION

As will be described when discussing Room 7, the sub-

floor wall remnant in this room is believed to have originally been the north wall of Room 7.

SPECIMENS RECOVERED

A small number of potsherds was recovered from this feature.

Tabulation of Potsherds, Room 4:

Mesa Verde Gray Ware	
Chapin Gray	1
Mancos Gray	1
Mancos Corrugated	23
San Juan White Ware	6
Mancos Black-on-white	5
Mesa Verde White Ware	1
Total	37

ROOM 5

DIMENSIONS

North wall — length, 9 ft. 3 in.; greatest height, 2 ft.

South wall — length, 9 ft. 10 in.; greatest height, 2 ft. 6 in.

East wall — length, 6 ft. 3 in.; greatest height, 12 in.

West wall — length, 6 ft. 7 in.; greatest height, 2 ft. 1 in.

Average thickness of walls—8 in.

ARCHITECTURAL DETAILS

Walls: Most sections of the north, south, and west walls had vertical slab foundations overlain by one to three courses of single row horizontally laid stone blocks. The east wall lacked the slab foundation but stood three courses high in places.

Floor: Excavation of this room was carried to the bases of the walls. There was neither a prepared floor nor any floor features.

OBSERVATIONS DURING EXCAVATION

Room 5 contained a large amount of fallen masonry implying that upon abandonment the walls of the room fell inward.

SPECIMENS RECOVERED

A small number of potsherds and one axe came from this unit.

Tabulation of Potsherds, Room 5:

Mesa Verde Gray Ware	
Mancos Corrugated	12
Mesa Verde Corrugated	2
San Juan White Ware	
Mancos Black-on-white	5
Total	19

ROOM 6

DIMENSIONS

North wall — length, 8 ft. 8 in.; greatest height, 15 in.; thickness, 13 in.

South wall — length, 7 ft.; greatest height, 14 in.; thickness, 16 in.

East wall — length, 10 ft. 9 in.; greatest height, 10 in.; thickness on south, 2 ft. 1 in.

West wall — length, 10 ft. 8 in.; greatest height, 15 in.; thickness, 10 in.

Milling bins — approximate average size; length, 18 in.; width, 14 in.; height, 9 in.

ARCHITECTURAL DETAILS

Walls: In Room 6 the basal course of stones and those in upper courses as well were laid horizontally in rows a single stone wide, except for the southern two-thirds of the east wall which was two stones wide. The north, south, and west walls stood three courses high in most places when excavated; the east wall contained only two courses.

Floor: Although no prepared floors were discernable, the bases of walls and floor features indicated that the structure had contained two floors. The lowest coincided with the bases of the north, south, and west walls and had a series of four milling bins built upon it. The bins extended east-west across the northern portion of the room and consisted of four contiguous rectangular units formed of vertical stone slabs set in the floor. They were not completely intact and were devoid of metates. They each appear to have had a slab floor. Five of the manos found in this room were located on the lower floor near the bins. The upper floor had been constructed level with the base of the east wall and extended over the tops of the milling bins.

OBSERVATIONS DURING EXCAVATION

Building stones, which apparently had fallen from the walls, were encountered both within and outside the walls of the room. The presence of two floors in Room 6 and the difference between the level of the base of the east wall and that of the other three walls suggested that the feature may originally have been a three-sided outdoor work area containing the battery of milling bins. Subsequently, the bins were covered over, an east wall was added, and the structure became a habitation unit.

SPECIMENS RECOVERED

Six manos, 2 flat abraders, and a collection of potsherds were obtained from this room.

Tabulation of Potsherds, Room 6:

Mesa Verde Gray Ware	
Mancos Corrugated	80
Mesa Verde Corrugated	10
San Juan White Ware	20
Cortez Black-on-white	2
Mancos Black-on-white	17
Mesa Verde White Ware	
Mesa Verde Black-on-white	34
Total	163

ROOM 7

DIMENSIONS

- North wall — length, 8 ft. 2 in.; greatest height, 23 in.
- South wall — length, 8 ft. 2 in.; greatest height, 3 ft. 2 in.
- East wall — length, 5 ft.; greatest height, 2 ft. 1 in.
- West wall — length, 5 ft. 2 in.; greatest height, 2 ft. 6 in.
- Average thickness of walls — 12 in.

ARCHITECTURAL DETAILS

Walls : The south and east walls of Room 7 had vertically set sandstone slabs as foundation stones. Two to three courses of horizontally set stones rested on the foundation. The north and west walls were a single stone in width and were four to five courses high. The bases of the south, east, and west walls of the room were on the



FIGURE 58. Room 6, Site 1104, looking southeast. Note milling bins on room floor and kiva in background.

same level. The bottom of the north wall, however, was 9 inches above that level.

Floor: Two floor levels were present in this room. The upper one coincided with the base of the north wall. A large corrugated jar was found resting on this surface in the northwestern corner of the room. A lower floor was encountered at the same level as the bases of the other walls. Both floors were marked by concentrations of charcoal and sherds. No floor features.

OBSERVATIONS DURING EXCAVATION

There is reason to believe that Room 7 initially extended almost 2 feet farther to the north. In Room 4, which is contiguous to Room 7 on the north, there was a remnant of a single coursed wall below its floor which



FIGURE 59. Room 7, Site 1104, excavated to lower floor level, looking north. Note base of north wall is nine inches higher than the bases of the other three walls.

parallels the north wall of Room 7. It would appear that after about 9 inches of occupational debris had accumulated in the original Room 7 it was made smaller by moving its north wall south and creating another floor at the base of the new wall.

SPECIMENS RECOVERED

One restorable Mesa Verde Corrugated jar and a collection of potsherds were obtained from Room 7.

Tabulation of Potsherds and Whole Vessels (shown in italics), Room 7:

Mesa Verde Gray Ware	
Chapin Gray	2
Mancos Corrugated	56
Mesa Verde Corrugated	5/1
San Juan White Ware	41
Mancos Black-on-white	36
Mesa Verde White Ware	
Mesa Verde Black-on-white	2
Total	142/1

ROOM 8

DIMENSIONS

North wall — length, 9 ft. 7 in.; greatest height, 2 ft. 6 in.
 South wall — length, 10 ft.; greatest height, 15 in.
 East wall — length, 3 ft. 7 in.; greatest height, 13 in.
 West wall — length, 4 ft. 10 in.; greatest height, 12 in.
 Average thickness of walls — 8 in.

ARCHITECTURAL DETAILS

Walls: The south, east, and west walls of Room 8 consisted of two courses of horizontally laid masonry a single stone in width. The north wall had a foundation of vertically set slabs topped by two courses of masonry. Bases of both the east and west walls were nearly 12 inches higher than the base of the north wall. Most of the south wall was built on top of the north wall of the kiva.

Floor: No well-defined floor level was found. However, a small charcoal lens in the northeast corner of the room, lying approximately level with the bottom of the east wall and nearly 8 inches above the bottom of the vertical slab foundation of the north wall, suggested that the floor may have existed at that level. No floor features.

OBSERVATIONS DURING EXCAVATION

None of significance.

SPECIMENS RECOVERED

Three manos and an assortment of potsherds were recovered from this room.

Tabulation of Potsherds, Room 8:

Mesa Verde Gray Ware	
Mancos Corrugated	10
Mesa Verde Corrugated	79
San Juan White Ware	
Mancos Black-on-white	33
Mesa Verde White Ware	
Mesa Verde Black-on-white	1
Total	123

ROOM 9

DIMENSIONS

North wall — length, 5 ft. 9 in.; greatest height, 3 ft. 6 in.

South wall — length, 7 ft.; greatest height, 8 in.
 East wall — length, 2 ft. 9 in.; greatest height, 8 in.
 West wall — length, 3 ft. 6 in.; greatest height, 2 ft. 4 in.
 Average thickness of walls — north, south, and east walls, 10 in.; west wall, 14 in.

ARCHITECTURAL DETAILS

Walls: The north wall of Room 9 had a vertical slab foundation topped by three courses of horizontal block masonry. The south and east walls were made entirely of coursed masonry a single stone in width. The west wall was double coursed and stood to a height of six courses. The base of the south wall was 20 inches above the bases of the other walls.

Floor: No prepared floor or floor features.

OBSERVATIONS DURING EXCAVATION

The basal course of the wall between Rooms 9 and 10, the south wall of Room 9, was so much higher than all other walls of the two rooms that it is believed that it was added sometime during the occupation of the site to divide a larger unit into two smaller ones. The southeast corner of the room touched the kiva wall.

SPECIMENS RECOVERED

This room yielded only a collection of potsherds.

Tabulation of Potsherds, Room 9:

Mesa Verde Gray Ware	1
Mancos Gray	1
Mancos Corrugated	32
Mesa Verde Corrugated	1
San Juan White Ware	34
Cortez Black-on-white	4
Mancos Black-on-white	23
Mesa Verde White Ware	6
Mesa Verde Black-on-white	2
Cibola White Ware	1
Total	105

ROOM 10

DIMENSIONS

North wall — length, 6 ft. 6 in.; greatest height, 7 in.
 South wall — length, 5 ft. 1 in.; greatest height, 6 in.
 East wall — length, 4 ft.; greatest height, 6 in.
 West wall — length, 6 ft. 1 in.; greatest height, 2 ft. 3 in.
 Average thickness of walls — north, south, and east walls, 10 in.; west wall, 14 in.

ARCHITECTURAL DETAILS

Walls: The north, south, and east walls were of coursed, single-row masonry which stood three to four courses high. The west wall was five courses high and was double coursed.

Floor: No prepared floor or floor features.

OBSERVATIONS DURING EXCAVATION

The east wall of this room was constructed on top of a portion of the curved west wall of the kiva. The foundation of the north wall was approximately 15 inches higher than that of the other walls.

SPECIMENS RECOVERED

A few potsherds were found in the fill of this room.

Tabulation of Potsherds, Room 10:

Mesa Verde Gray Ware	
Mancos Corrugated	17
Mesa Verde Corrugated	2
San Juan White Ware	2
Mancos Black-on-white	5
Mesa Verde White Ware	2
Total	<hr/> 28

ROOM 11

DIMENSIONS

North wall — length, 5 ft. 6 in.; greatest height, 6 in.
 South wall — length, 5 ft.; greatest height, 5 in.
 East wall — length, 6 ft. 6 in.; greatest height, 13 in.
 West wall — length, 7 ft.; greatest height, 12 in.
 Average thickness of walls — 12 in.

ARCHITECTURAL DETAILS

Walls: All walls, none of which were well preserved, were a single stone in width. The west wall contained numerous unshaped stones. The east wall had four courses; the others had only one course remaining.

Floor: Neither an obvious floor nor any floor features were encountered.

OBSERVATIONS DURING EXCAVATION

None of significance.

SPECIMENS RECOVERED

A small number of potsherds was recovered from Room 11.

Tabulation of Potsherds, Room 11:	
Mesa Verde Gray Ware	1
Mancos Corrugated	76
Mesa Verde Corrugated	8
San Juan White Ware	26
Cortez Black-on-white	2
Mancos Black-on-white	16
Mesa Verde White Ware	8
Total	<hr/> 137

ROOM 12

DIMENSIONS

North wall — length, 5 ft. 9 in.; greatest height, 5 in.
 South wall — length, 5 ft.; greatest height, 12 in.
 East wall — length, 10 ft. 4 in.; greatest height, 2 ft. 6 in.
 West wall — length, 9 ft. 8 in.; greatest height, 22 in.
 Average thickness of walls — 14 in.

ARCHITECTURAL DETAILS

Walls: The east wall of Room 12 consisted of the west walls of Rooms 7 and 9. On the north it was a single stone wide, the southern half was double coursed and stood to a maximum of six courses. The north, south, and west walls were in poor condition and had only the basal courses intact. Stones of the west wall were badly scattered and most of those remaining were unshaped.

Floor: No prepared floor or floor features were present.

OBSERVATIONS DURING EXCAVATION

Two floor levels, 4 inches apart, were noted during the clearing of the room. Many fallen building stones were found in the room fill.

SPECIMENS RECOVERED

A collection of potsherds came from the room.

Tabulation of Potsherds, Room 12:

Mesa Verde Gray Ware	
Mancos Corrugated	147
Mesa Verde Corrugated	8
San Juan White Ware	31
Cortez Black-on-white	3
Mancos Black-on-white	30
Mesa Verde White Ware	9
McElmo Black-on-white	1
Total	<hr/> 229

KIVA

DIMENSIONS

Diameter, floor level — 11 ft. 8 in.
 Diameter, above banquette — 14 ft. 6 in.
 Greatest depth of kiva, floor level to present surface — 6 ft. 1 in.
 Average height of banquette above floor level — 3 ft. 3 in.
 Average width of banquette — 21 in.
 Southern recess — height above floor level, 3 ft. 4 in.; width at north (between pilasters 1 and 6), 7 ft. 7 in.; width at south, 10 ft. 6 in.; average depth of recess (north to south), 3 ft.; height from floor of southern recess to top of ventilator shaft, 2 ft. 9 in.
 Ventilator tunnel — height of entrance, 23 in.; width of entrance, 14 in.; length from kiva entrance to rear of ventilator shaft, 7 ft. 3 in.
 Ventilator shaft — height, 4 ft. 3 in.; surface opening, 1 ft. square.
 Pilasters — average width, 18 in.; average height, 20 in.
 Deflector — height above floor level, 4 in.; width, 23 in.; thickness, 2 in.
 Firepit — length (north-south), 2 ft. 2 in.; width (east-west), 2 ft. 8 in.; depth, 11 in.
 Sipapu — diameter, 3½ in.; depth, 6 in.
 Niches — No. 1: height, 3 in.; width, 7 in.; depth, 5 in./ No. 2: height, 3 in.; width, 6 in.; depth, 4 in./ No. 3: height, 4 in.; width, 8 in.; depth, 5 in./ No. 4: height, 3 in.; width, 6 in.; depth, 6 in./ No. 5: height, 3 in.; width, 5 in.; depth, 4 in./ No. 6: height, 5 in.; width, 5 in.; depth, 4 in.
 Axis, ventilator tunnel-firepit-sipapu-niche no. 2, North 20° West.

ARCHITECTURAL DETAILS

Walls and banquette: The kiva was roughly circular in plan with a southern recess (see Fig. 60). The pit for the structure had been excavated through the clay of the mesa top to bedrock, and in most places had been dug into the irregular surface of the bedrock. Both the walls and the banquette face were almost completely lined with well-shaped sandstone blocks set in fairly neat courses. A few of the stones had been shaped by pecking or dimpling. Joints between courses contained mud mortar and a few small stone spalls. In only one restricted area, below Pilaster 5, were vertical slabs of stone included in the kiva lining.

The southern recess was not as well preserved as the remainder of the structure, but its shape and an indication that it had been remodeled were apparent. The center section of the rear wall of the recess was missing.

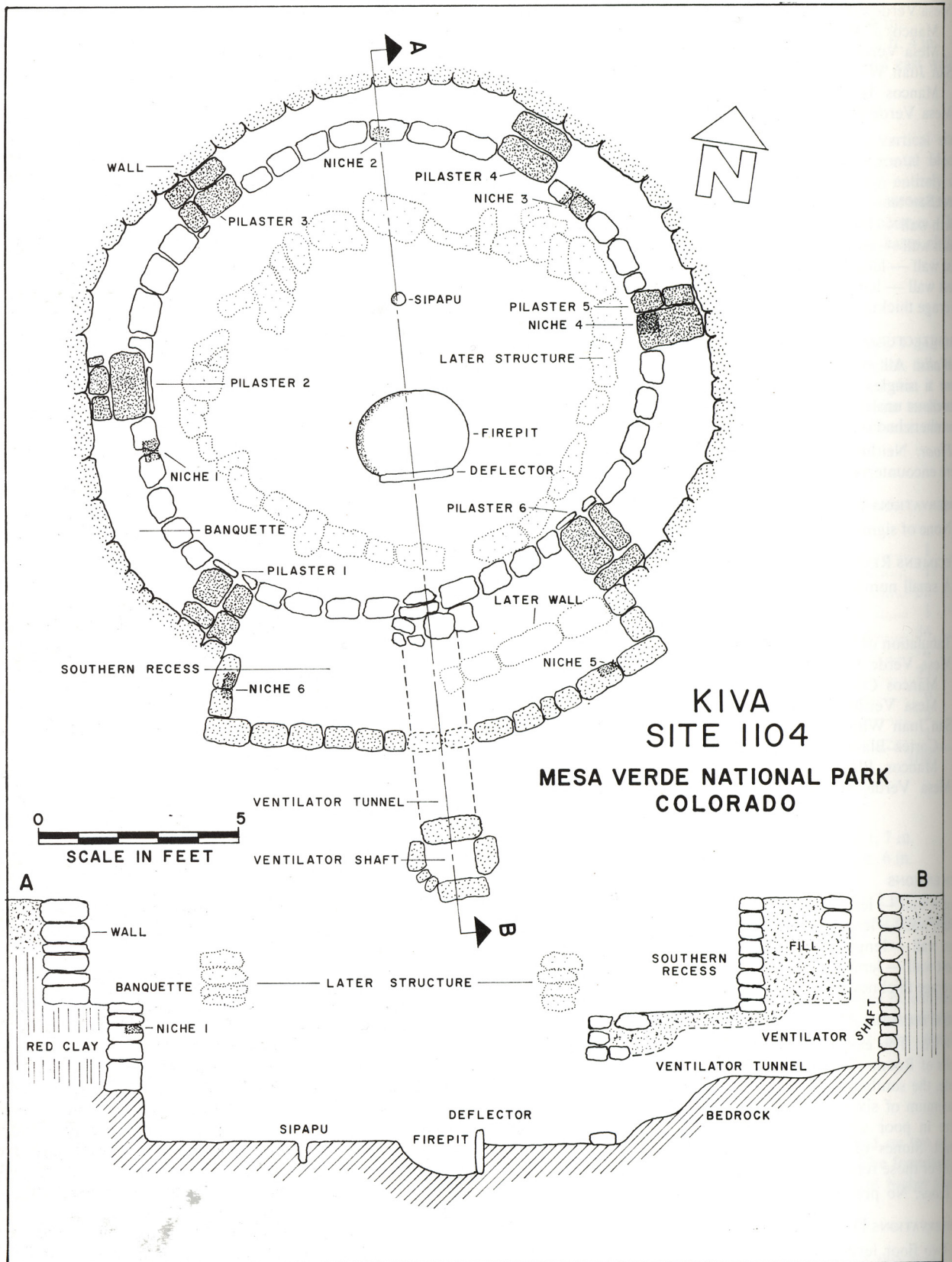


FIGURE 60.

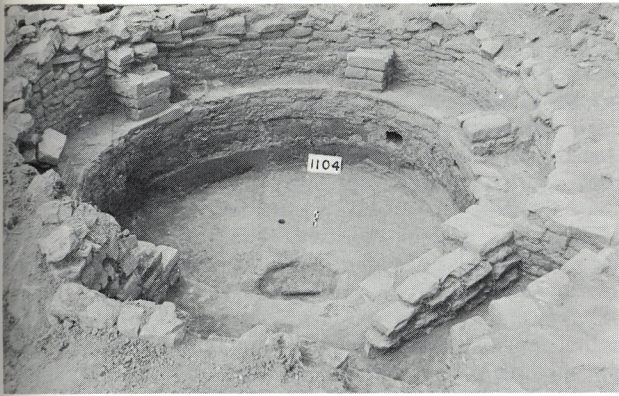


FIGURE 61. Kiva, Site 1104, looking north. Note later wall in southern recess, firepit, sipapu, one banquette niche, pilasters, and plaster remaining on banquette.

In a few places on the kiva wall, and in several fair-sized patches around the base of the banquette, the original mud plaster was still intact. It was observed to be white or light blue in some areas. No designs could be recognized.

The top of the banquette had a veneer of stones around its edge, otherwise it and the floor of the recess, which was level with the banquette, were covered with mud plaster. Six pilasters of well-shaped stone blocks were located equidistant from one another upon the banquette. They were set back a few inches from the edge of the banquette and were generally rectangular in plan. Pilaster 3, the best preserved example, stood 2 feet high and contained five courses of masonry when excavated.

Six niches were present in the kiva. Four were in the banquette. One of these was in the ventilator-firepit-sipapu axis, another was just south of pilaster 2, a third was south of pilaster 4, and the fourth was below pilaster 5. Two niches were in the southern recess. One was in the south wall, the other was in the west wall. All of the niches were rectangular in shape and contained nothing but dirt. None appeared to have been sealed.

Ventilator: The ventilating system was composed of a horizontal tunnel and a vertical shaft. The tunnel, which left the kiva at floor level, extended below and beyond the southern recess where it connected with the shaft which rose to the surface. The tunnel section of the ventilator had been constructed by digging a trench through the clay of the mesa top and into bedrock (see Figs. 60 and 64). The bottom of the trench rose in stages from the kiva to its juncture with the shaft. A shoulder was left on either side of the trench upon which masonry walls, four or five courses high, were constructed. Stone slabs, some of which were in place, were used to cover the trench and thereby create a tunnel. A stone slab found in the kiva near the entrance to the ventilator tunnel probably was used to close the mouth of the tunnel when desired. The vertical shaft may have been completely stone lined, but the section adjacent to the kiva was not observable since it was only partially intact when cleared.

Floor: Most of the kiva floor was dug into the bedrock to a maximum of about 12 inches. A layer of hard clay covered the floor. A D-shaped firepit, whose straight side



FIGURE 62. Southern recess of kiva before testing, Site 1104, looking south.

was formed by a thin sandstone slab deflector, was just south of the center of the kiva. Between it and the north wall a sipapu was cut into the floor. Niche 2, in the north portion of the banquette, lay in the kiva axis along with the sipapu, firepit, and ventilator.

OBSERVATIONS DURING EXCAVATION

The exploratory trench dug across the kiva depression not only exposed the kiva walls, but revealed a crudely built circular masonry structure which had been placed within the kiva after its abandonment and partial filling. It consisted of large, mostly unshaped stones whose basal course was set upon the dirt fill in the kiva level with the top of the banquette. The wall contained four to five courses and rose to within twelve inches of the surface of the deposit within the kiva. Neither its original height nor whether it had been roofed were ascertained. There were no obvious features associated with it. Potsherds from



FIGURE 63. Southern recess of kiva after testing, Site 1104, looking southwest.

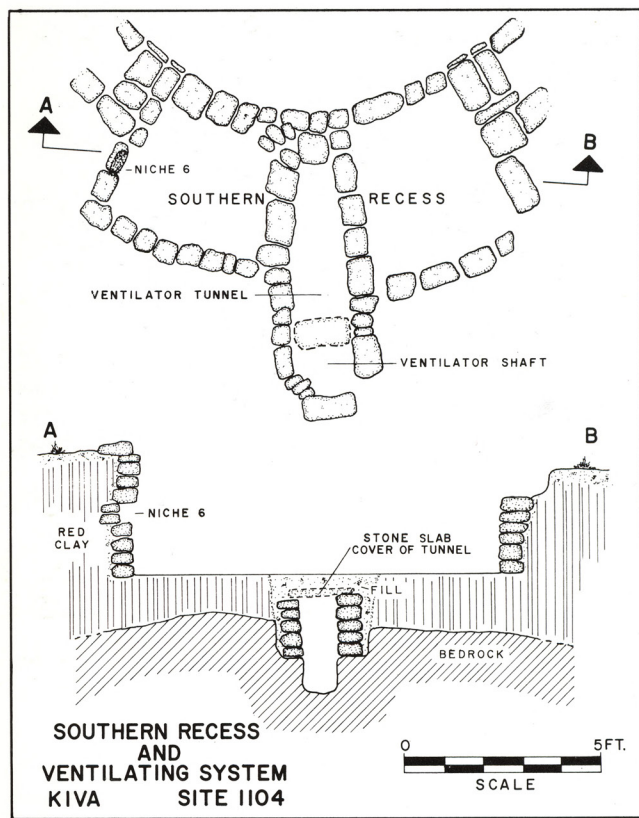


FIGURE 64.

within this structure did not differ from those taken from the remainder of the kiva or from the site in general. Thus, it looks as though it were placed in the kiva soon after the abandonment of the village. Perhaps it functioned as a shrine, placed in a location where more formal rituals once had been performed, or it could have served as a habitation, a storage unit, or even as a child's play house. There were no indications of its actual purpose.

Excavation of the kiva, other than the deposit within

Tabulation of Potsherds, Kiva:

	Level 1	Later Structure	Level 2	Level 3	Ventilator
Mesa Verde Gray Ware	2		8	32	
Chapin Gray	23	2		17	
Mancos Gray	1	1			
Mancos Corrugated	260	33	67	58	12
Mesa Verde Corrugated	23	1	5	2	5
San Juan White Ware	150	27	29	179	2
Piedra Black-on-white				1	
Cortez Black-on-white			1	1	1
Mancos Black-on-white	106	6	38	41	7
Mesa Verde White Ware	3			50	
McElmo Black-on-white			5		2
Mesa Verde Black-on-white			1		
Totals	568	70	154	381	29
Grand Total, Kiva = 1,202					

the circular intrusive structure, was accomplished in three levels: from ground surface to the top of the banquette, banquette to 4 inches above the floor, and the 4 inches resting on the floor.

As mentioned above, clearing the southern recess revealed that it probably had been remodeled. A stub of a curved masonry wall (see Fig. 60) was found extending from the east side of the recess following the curvature of the outer wall of the kiva. If it had continued across the recess, as is presumed, it would have sealed it off and eliminated it.

After the southern recess was excavated, photographed, and mapped, its floor was dug into in order to determine the method of construction of the ventilator. Figure 64 shows the feature in plan and profile after the later wall stub was removed and some of the loose stones were taken from the tops of the walls. The ventilator shaft and tunnel have been described above.

A few concentrations of charcoal were noted on the floor of the southern recess and some of the masonry of that feature was slightly fire-reddened. These likely resulted from local fires after abandonment, since the kiva proper showed no evidence of having been consumed by fire.

SPECIMENS RECOVERED

Recovered from the kiva were 3 slab metates, 2 manos, 2 grooved hammers, 1 pecking stone, 2 rubbing stones, 1 scraper, and 1202 potsherds. The skeleton of an infant, identified as Burial 5, was found on the floor of the eastern sector of the chamber. There were no artifacts associated with the burial.

FEATURES 13, 14, 15, 16, AND 17

These units are referred to as features rather than as rooms because, upon excavation, none of them contained four identifiable walls or sufficient masonry debris to reconstruct the walls of an entire room. As shown in Figure 56, they are located contiguously on the southern and southwestern parts of the site.

Features 13, 14, and 15 come closest to resembling rooms, and may well have been, but when cleared they each lacked at least one wall. Feature 13 did not have a

south wall, otherwise it was quite similar to Room 12 which was connected with it to the north. Had Features 14 and 15 been rooms, their east walls apparently would have been built upon the curved west wall and southern recess of the kiva. If these three features were not rooms they could have served as sheltered outdoor work areas.

Features 16 and 17 seemed to have been work or living areas between lines of rocks which served as low walls or retaining walls on the sloping terrain south and southwest of the village. Patterns of postholes in these features suggested that windbreaks or shades were built of poles and brush next to or partially over these features. Most of the 16 postholes, which were 3 to 6 inches in diameter and ranged from 4 to 18 inches deep, were parallel to the upper wall indicating that they were part of a linear structure. Firepits, other large and small depressions in the fairly level areas, and a scattering of village refuse supported the notion that Features 16 and 17 were areas where household duties were performed when weather permitted.

The outer wall, which formed the southwestern corner and southern limit of the site, consisted of a single course of both shaped and unshaped rocks many of which had been slightly disarranged from their original positions in the base of the wall. Five feet north of and parallel to the outer wall for 27 feet there was another low wall, somewhat better preserved than the outer one. Most of the postholes mentioned above were associated with this wall. There was no evidence that either wall continued along the east side of the village; however, the possibility must not be ruled out since the entire area east of the kiva was not cleared.

Potsherds were fairly abundant from all areas excavated. In addition, 5 metates, 2 manos, and a human burial came from these features. The burial, that of a child accompanied by a small corrugated jar, was found in Feature 13.

Tabulation of Potsherds and Whole Vessels (shown in italics), Features, 13, 14, 15, 16, and 17:

Mesa Verde Gray Ware	89
Chapin Gray	21



FIGURE 65. Intrusive structure in kiva, Site 1104, looking west. Note relationship of structure to kiva walls and banquette.

Mancos Gray	24
Mancos Corrugated	899
Mesa Verde Corrugated	128/1
San Juan White Ware	250
Piedra Black-on-white	1
Cortez Black-on-white	34
Mancos Black-on-white	356
Mesa Verde White Ware	124
McElmo Black-on-white	17
Mesa Verde Black-on-white	5
Total	1948/1



FIGURE 66. Southwestern section of Site 1104 after excavation, looking north. Note Feature 16 in foreground, post holes, depressions, and western wall of pueblo.



FIGURE 67. Southern section of Site 1104 after excavation, looking east. Note Feature 16 in foreground, post holes, depressions, and southern walls of pueblo.

TABLE 23. Pottery distribution, Site 1104. T refers to trace—less than 1 percent.

Provenience	Pottery Types Whole or restorable vessels shown in <i>italics</i>																TOTALS	
	SAN JUAN RED WARE	Abajo Red-on-orange	MESA VERDE GRAY WARE	Chapin Gray	Moccasin Gray	Mancos Gray	Mancos Corrugated	Mesa Verde Corrugated	SAN JUAN WHITE WARE	Chapin Black-on-white	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		CIBOLA WHITE WARE
Room 1						1	2	1	2			1	1					8
Room 2							7	1	5				9			1		23
Room 3																		0
Room 4				1		1	23		6				5	1				37
Room 5							12	2					5					19
Room 6							80	10	20			2	17			34		163
Room 7				2			56	5/1	41				36		2			142/1
Room 8							10	79					33		1			123
Room 9			1			1	32	1	34			4	23	6	2	1		105
Room 10							17	2	2				5	2				28
Room 11			1				76	8	26			2	16	8				137
Room 12							147	8	31			3	30	9	1			229
Kiva, level 1			2	23		1	260	23	150				106	3				568
Kiva, later structure				2		1	33	1	27				6					70
Kiva, level 2			8				67	5	29			1	38		5	1		154
Kiva, level 3			32	17			58	2	179		1	1	41	50				381
Kiva, ventilator							12	5	2			1	7		2			29
Features 13-17			89	21		24	899	128/1	250		1	34	356	124	17	5		1948/1
Refuse & Trenches 1-5	7	4	40	78	6	40	1517/1	96	794	9	9	50	785	154	23	44	2	3658/1
TOTALS	7	4	173	144	6	69	3308/1	377/2	1598	9	11	99	1519	358	48	89	3	7822/3
PERCENTAGES OF TOTAL	T	T	.02	.02	T	.01	.42	.05	.20	T	T	.01	.19	.05	T	.01	T	

III. POTTERY

The collection of pottery recovered from Site 1104 consisted of 7,822 identifiable potsherds and three whole or restorable vessels. The trash deposit and the area immediately north of it, Features 13 through 17, produced over 70 percent of the sherds; the remainder was scattered throughout the rooms and kiva of the pueblo. The distribution and frequencies of types of sherds and vessels from the excavations are summarized in Table 23. Our analysis of the pottery has been directed primarily toward dating the occupation of the site.

As a result of the surface indications and an examination of the collection of potsherds obtained from Site 1104, members of the Wetherill Mesa survey team assigned the ruin to the Ackmen-McElmo phases in the classificatory scheme employed by Hayes (1964, 136). The ceramic remains from our excavations would support placing the site in the late McElmo Phase which is the period when there was a dominance of Mancos Black-on-white and a minimal amount of McElmo Black-on-white among the painted wares, and the

prevalence of Mancos Corrugated as a culinary ware. In the Pecos Classification, the site would fall in the early Pueblo III period.

Mancos Corrugated comprised 42 percent of the collection. Mancos Black-on-white totalled 19 percent, and San Juan White Ware—which was made up primarily of undecorated sherds of Mancos Black-on-white—constituted 20 percent of the total. Therefore, approximately 80 percent of the pottery from the site consisted of the complex of Mancos Corrugated and Mancos Black-on-white. Generally accepted dates for the manufacture of these wares in the Mesa Verde area place Mancos Corrugated between A.D. 900 and 1100 and Mancos Black-on-white between A.D. 950 and 1150.

The presence of small amounts of Mesa Verde Corrugated, McElmo Black-on-white, Mesa Verde Black-on-white, and Mesa Verde White Ware—undecorated portions of McElmo and Mesa Verde black-on-whites—types which were made between A.D. 1050 and 1300, suggest that the pueblo was occupied somewhat more recently than the temporal range of Mancos Corrugated



FIGURE 68. Mesa Verde Gray ware, complete vessels, Site 1104. (a, b) Mesa Verde Corrugated, large jar, miniature jar. (c) Mancos Corrugated, small jar.

and Mancos Black-on-white. A few sherds of San Juan Red Ware, San Juan White Ware, and Mesa Verde Gray Ware, which are characteristic of Pueblo I and Pueblo II times, were recovered. Such an occurrence is not unusual in McElmo Phase sites.

The ceramic analysis demonstrates that, despite the appearance of a few earlier types of pottery, the village was in existence when Mancos Corrugated and Mancos Black-on-white were in vogue. The fact that Mesa Verde Black-on-white and Mesa Verde Corrugated also were present, although in small numbers, indicates that these types were beginning to be manufactured. This implies an occupation of Site 1104 during the late McElmo Phase or probably sometime between A.D. 1100 and 1200. Study of the pottery did not supply any information about the growth and development of the site other than that its existence fell within the time of manufacture and utilization of the pottery complex described

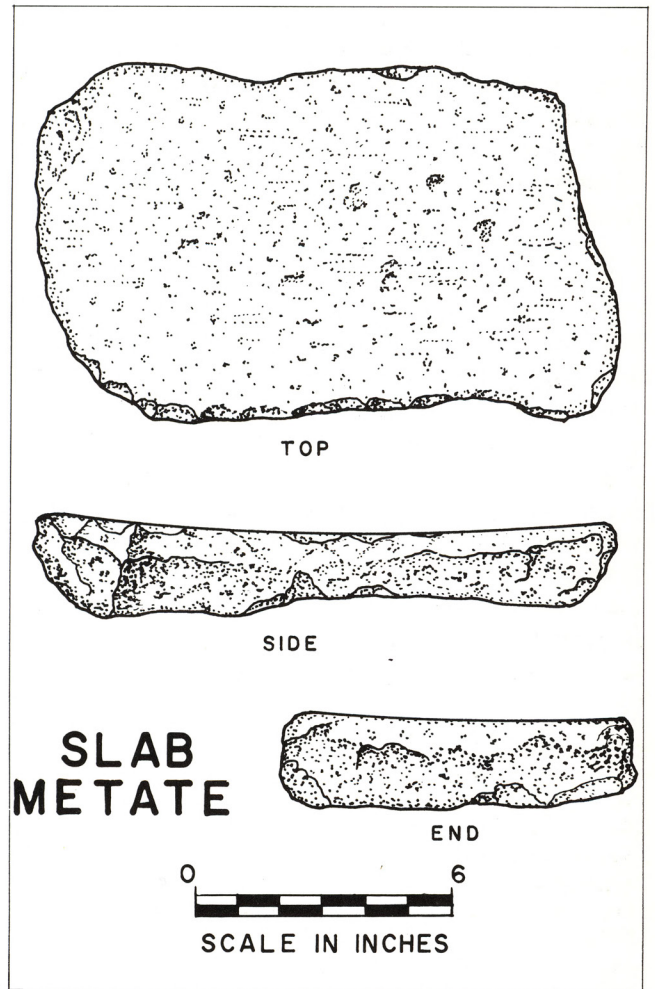


FIGURE 69. Slab metate, Site 1104.

above. Basically, the same complex was found throughout all features of the site, including both the kiva and the intrusive structure which had been built in it following the kiva's partial destruction.

Three whole or restorable vessels were recovered. Their descriptions follow:

MESA VERDE GRAY WARE

Mancos Corrugated

Small jar: Wide mouthed, low shoulder, flattened bottom, everted rim. All-over indented corrugations, somewhat obliterated on lower part of vessel. Coils average 4 per inch. Height, $4\frac{1}{8}$ inches; greatest diameter, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches; diameter of orifice, 4 inches. Provenience: associated with Burial 1, Refuse, Square T.

Mesa Verde Corrugated

Miniature jar: Small mouthed, tapered bottom, slightly everted rim. All-over indented corrugations. Coils average 6 per inch. Height, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches; greatest diameter, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches; diameter of orifice, $2\frac{1}{8}$ inches. Proven-

ience: associated with Burial 7, Feature 13.

Large jar: Nearly complete. Small mouthed, egg shaped, everted rim. All-over indented corrugations. Coils average 6 per inch. Height, 13 inches; greatest diameter, 13 inches; diameter of orifice, 7½ inches. Provenience: Room 7, upper level.

IV. ARTIFACTS

The small collection of classifiable artifacts, other than pottery vessels, from Site 1104 are listed in the following tables. Their type, provenience, size, and material are described and a typical specimen—if a whole example was found—is illustrated.

The early Pueblo III or McElmo Phase temporal placement of the site, based upon its pottery, is further borne out by certain artifacts. Of chronological significance is the prevalence of flat slab type metates and the occurrence of full-grooved axes, both exemplary of early Pueblo III times.

Only artifacts of stone and bone were obtained.

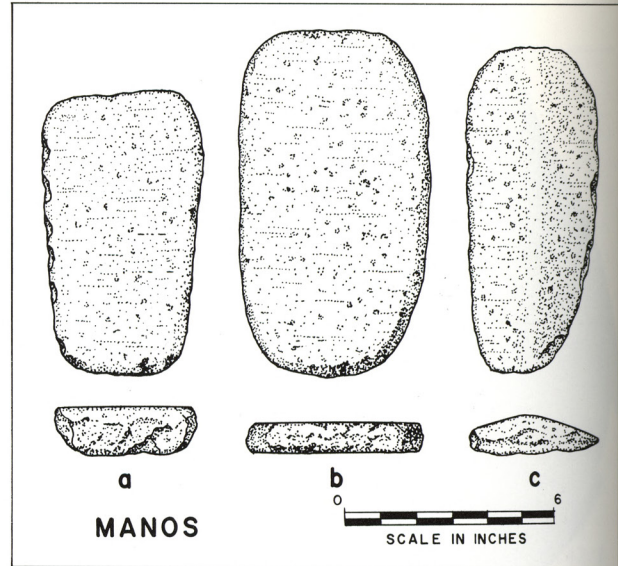


FIGURE 70. Manos, Site 1104. (a) Single grinding surface. (b) Two grinding surfaces, parallel. (c) Two adjoining grinding surfaces.

TABLE 24. Metates.

Location	Length	Width	Thickness	Material	Remarks
FLAT SLAB					
Kiva, level 2	14½"	8½"	1⅜"	Sandstone	Fragmentary
Kiva, level 2	13½"	8¼"	2⅜"	Sandstone	Illustrated, Fig. 69
Kiva, firepit	18½"	10¾"	2½"	Sandstone	
Feat. 13	10¼"	7½"	1⅜"	Sandstone	Fragmentary
Feat. 13	12½"	10¾"	1¾"	Sandstone	Fragmentary
Feat. 15	5½"	4¾"	2⅜"	Sandstone	Fragmentary
Feat. 16	10¾"	7⅞"	1½"	Sandstone	Fragmentary
Refuse, Sq. L	7¼"	6"	2"	Sandstone	Fragmentary
TROUGH					
Feat. 15	6¼"	5¼"	2"	Sandstone	Fragmentary
Refuse, Sq. V	8¼"	6¾"	2⅜"	Sandstone	Fragmentary

TABLE 25. Manos.

Location	Number	Length	Width	Thickness	Remarks
SINGLE GRINDING SURFACE					
Room 6	3	8"	4"	1½"	One specimen illustrated, Fig. 70, a All specimens made of sandstone, ranging from fine to coarse grained
		9"	4½"	½"	
Room 7	1	6½"	4"	1"	When more than two specimens are represented, the measurements indicate range in size
Kiva, level 3	1	9¾"	4⅞"	¾"	
Kiva, firepit	1	9¼"	4¾"	1⅜"	
Refuse, Sq. M	1	6¾"	3¾"	1¼"	
Refuse, Sq. U	1	4⅞"	4⅝"	1⅜"	Fragmentary
TWO GRINDING SURFACES, PARALLEL					
Room 6	2	9½"	5¼"	¾"	One fragmentary; complete specimen illustrated, Fig. 70, b
Feat. 13	1	4¾"	4"	1⅝"	Fragmentary
TWO GRINDING SURFACES, NOT PARALLEL					
Feat. 13	1	4¾"	3½"	⅞"	Fragmentary
TWO ADJOINING GRINDING SURFACES					
Room 6	1	9"	4"	1"	Illustrated, Fig. 70 c
Room 8	3				All fragmentary

TABLE 26. Rubbing stones.

Location	Greatest Diameter	Least Diameter	Material	Remarks
OVAL				
Kiva, level 2	4 $\frac{3}{8}$ "	1 $\frac{7}{8}$ "	Quartzite	Two rubbing faces; illustrated, Fig. 71, a
Kiva, level 2	3 $\frac{7}{8}$ "	1 $\frac{7}{8}$ "	Quartzite	One rubbing face
IRREGULAR				
Refuse, Sq. G	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	Basalt	Two rubbing faces; fragmentary
Refuse, Sq. T	2 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	1 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	Basalt	Two rubbing faces; fragmentary

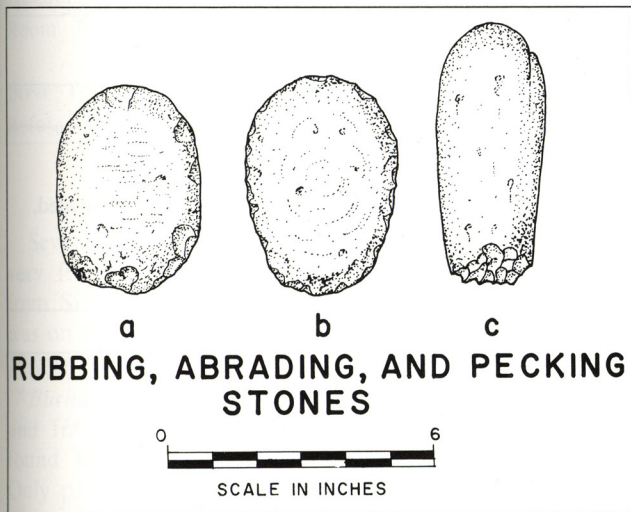


FIGURE 71. Rubbing, abrading, and pecking stones, Site 1104. (a) Oval rubbing stone. (b) Tabular abrading stone. (c) Irregular pecking stone.

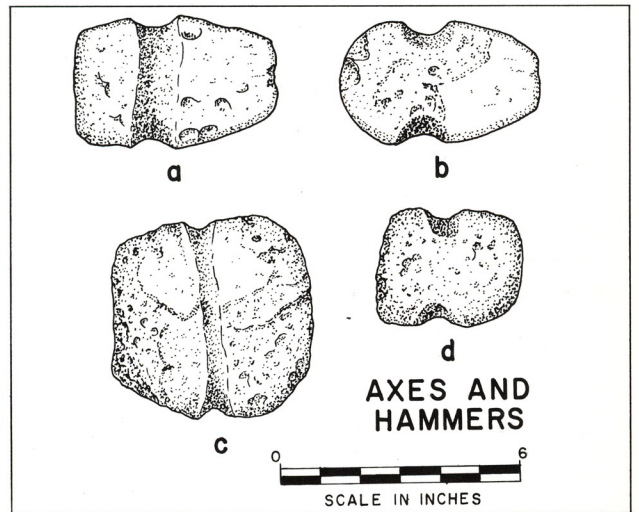


FIGURE 72. Axes and hammers, Site 1104. (a) Axe, full grooved, single bitted. (b) Axe, notched, single bitted. (c) Hammer, oval, full grooved. (d) Hammer, flat, notched.

TABLE 27. Flat abraders.

Location	Length	Width	Thickness	Material	Remarks
TABULAR					
Room 6	5"	4"	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	Sandstone	One face smoothed
Room 6	4"	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	1"	Sandstone	One face smoothed; illustrated, Fig. 71, b
Refuse, Sq. V	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	$\frac{1}{2}$ "	Sandstone	Two faces smoothed
IRREGULAR					
Refuse, Sq. L	6"	4"	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	Sandstone	One face smoothed
Refuse, Sq. M	3 $\frac{3}{4}$ "	3 $\frac{3}{4}$ "	1"	Basalt	Two faces smoothed

TABLE 28. Pecking stones.

Location	Greatest Diameter	Least Diameter	Material	Remarks
IRREGULAR				
Room 12	4"	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	Basalt	Most are waterworn pebbles
Room 12	2 $\frac{7}{8}$ "	1 $\frac{7}{8}$ "	Basalt	Fragmentary
Room 12	3 $\frac{1}{8}$ "	2"	Basalt	Fragmentary
Kiva, level 2	5 $\frac{7}{8}$ "	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	Basalt	Illustrated, Fig. 71, c
Feat. 16	2 $\frac{5}{8}$ "	$\frac{1}{2}$ "	Basalt	
Refuse, Sq. C	3 $\frac{1}{8}$ "	$\frac{3}{4}$ "	Basalt	
Refuse, Sq. L	3"	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	Basalt	
Refuse, Sq. N	2 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	1 $\frac{3}{4}$ "	Basalt	
Refuse, Sq. P	2 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	1 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	Basalt	
Refuse, Sq. T	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	Basalt	

TABLE 29. Grooved and notched axes.

<i>Location</i>	<i>Length</i>	<i>Width</i>	<i>Thickness</i>	<i>Material</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
FULL GROOVED, SINGLE BITTED					
Room 5	5"	3¼"	3"	Granite	Well shaped; flat poll; illustrated, Fig. 72, a
Refuse, Sq. O	8¼"	3"	1¾"	Diorite	Well shaped and polished
NOTCHED, SINGLE BITTED					
Room 3	4½"	3½"	2½"	Diorite	Crudely shaped
Room 7	5"	3"	2½"	Granite	Well shaped; illustrated, Fig. 72, b
Refuse, Sq. L	4½"	3½"	¾"	Sandstone	Crudely shaped; fragmentary

TABLE 30. Hammers.

<i>Location</i>	<i>Length</i>	<i>Width</i>	<i>Thickness</i>	<i>Material</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
OVAL, FULL GROOVED					
Kiva, level 2	5⅞"	4⅞"	4½"	Sandstone	Crudely shaped by pecking
Kiva, level 3	5¼"	5⅜"	4"	Sandstone	Crudely shaped by pecking; illustrated, Fig. 72, c
FLAT, NOTCHED					
Refuse, Sq. O	3½"	3"	1¼"	Basalt	Illustrated, Fig. 72, d

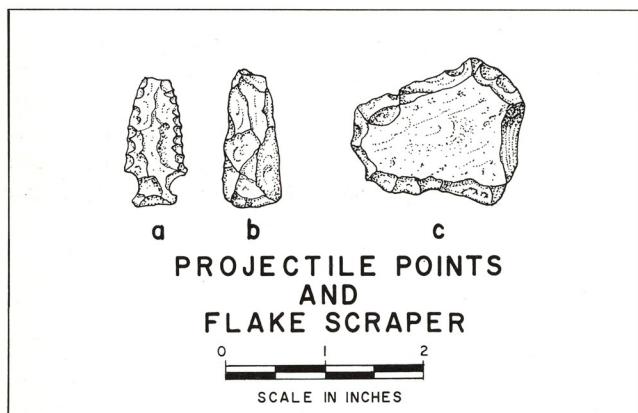


FIGURE 73. Projectile points and scrapers, Site 1104. (a) Corner notched point. (b) Unnotched point. (c) Flake scraper.

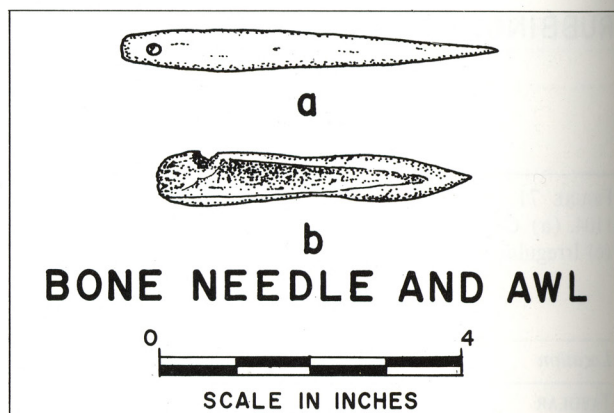


FIGURE 74. Bone needle and awl, Site 1104. (a) Eyed needle, mammal bone. (b) Awl, mammal bone, head of bone removed.

TABLE 31. Projectile points.

<i>Location</i>	<i>Length</i>	<i>Width</i>	<i>Thickness</i>	<i>Material</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
CORNER NOTCHED					
Room 4	1¼"	⅝"	⅛"	Quartzite	Point broken; illustrated, Fig. 73, a
UNNOTCHED					
Room 10	1¼"	¾"	⅛"	Quartzite	Point broken; illustrated, Fig. 73, b

TABLE 32. Scrapers.

<i>Location</i>	<i>Length</i>	<i>Width</i>	<i>Thickness</i>	<i>Material</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
FLAKE					
Kiva, level 2	1⅞"	1⅜"	½"	Chert	Illustrated, Fig. 73, c
Refuse, Sq. S	2½"	1"	½"	Chert	
Refuse, Sq. S	2"	2"	1"	Chert	
Trench 2	2¼"	1¾"	½"	Siltstone	

TABLE 33. Artifacts of bone.

Location	Length	Width	Thickness	Material	Remarks
AWLS:					
MAMMAL BONE, HEAD OF BONE REMOVED					
Room 12	2½"	5/8"	1/8"	Mammal bone	Blunt point; fragmentary
Refuse, Sq. Y	4"	1/2"	1/4"	Mammal bone	Notch in upper end; illustrated, Fig. 74,b
MAMMAL BONE, SPLINTER					
Room 12	3¼"	1/2"	1/4"	Mammal bone	Point broken
NEEDLE					
Room 10	5"	1¼"	1/2"	Mammal bone	Eye of needle 1/8" in diameter; well polished; illustrated, Fig. 74, a
BONE TUBE					
Refuse, Sq. Y	5"	1/2"	1/4"	Bird bone	Scored near one end

V. BURIALS

Seven human burials, ranging in completeness from very fragmentary to fairly complete, were recovered from Site 1104. Five were in the refuse deposit, one was on the kiva floor, and another occurred in Feature 13 west of Room 10.

✕ *Burial 1: Refuse, Square T.* These poorly preserved and fragmentary remains of an adult skeleton were found 12 inches below ground surface in the refuse. Only parts of a cranium, pelvis and tibiae, and some ribs and vertebrae were found scattered over an area 4 feet in diameter. There was evidence of extreme rodent activity near the burial. No conclusions could be drawn about the individual or the position of the body at time of burial. A small Mancos Corrugated jar was associated with the bones.

Burial 2: Refuse, Square S. Although the bones of this adult burial were badly decayed, the skeleton was complete enough to determine burial position. It was found in trash 16 inches below the surface and had been somewhat disturbed by rodents. The skeleton rested on its left side and was oriented northwest-southeast, head to the northwest, facing northeast. Knees were flexed and arms appear to have been extended along the sides of the body. An axe, apparently a burial offering, was found near the skull. A group of large gray corrugated potsherds also were near the skeleton.

Burial 3: Refuse, Squares P and Q. This fairly complete adult burial had been placed in an oval pit dug 23 inches deep through the trash and into the sterile red clay below it. The individual had been buried on its right side with knees tightly flexed and the arms extended alongside the body. It was oriented in an east-west direction with the head to the west, facing south. No offerings accompanied the burial.

✕ *Burial 4: Refuse, Square P.* A fragmentary cranium of a child and portions of 6 ribs, buried 8 inches deep in the refuse, were all that was found of this

individual. No items were associated with the bones, and no information regarding burial position was obtainable. There were numerous rodent burrows in the vicinity.

✕ *Burial 5: Kiva, floor.* A very poorly preserved child's skeleton was encountered on the eastern portion of the kiva floor. The cranium, torso, and pelvis were particularly deteriorated, the arm and leg bones were in better condition. Bones of the hands and feet were missing. The skeleton was extended with arms outstretched. It was lying face downward in a north-south position, head to the south. No artifacts accompanied the skeleton.

✕ *Burial 6: Refuse, Square K.* This child burial, which was only 5 inches deep in the trash deposit, was very badly disturbed by rodent activity. The skull was missing and most of the other bones were not complete and were not in their original position. There were no artifacts with the skeleton. Burial position could not be determined.

Burial 7: Feature 13. A shallow pit, dug only 5 inches into sterile clay between Room 10 and the western wall of the pueblo, contained a disturbed, fragmentary skeleton of a child. As was the case with almost all of the burials found at the site, rodents had scattered the bones of the individual to the extent that burial position was not certain. It appeared as though the body had been flexed, oriented north-south, head to the north. A miniature Mesa Verde Corrugated jar and a group of large corrugated sherds had been placed with the burial.

VI. DISCUSSION

Site 1104 exhibited most of the characteristics established for the McElmo Phase in the Mesa Verde area (Hayes, 1964: 97-100). The pueblo was fair sized and somewhat complex. The kiva was completely lined, had a deep southern recess resulting in a keyhole shape, and had been an integral part of the house. Its roof was part of the pueblo courtyard which may have been



FIGURE 75. Burials 1 (right), Refuse, Square T, and 2 (left), Refuse, Square S, Site 1104, looking north.

surrounded in part by village walls. However, only a small portion of the pueblo rooms had compound walls, which is a usual feature of McElmo Phase ruins.

The pottery complex fits the McElmo Phase quite well although the appearance of some Mesa Verde Black-on-white likely indicated a late McElmo Phase date for the occupation.

The suggestion that the village was razed upon abandonment and that its building stones and wooden roof elements were reused elsewhere coincides with the general trend during the McElmo Phase for more pueblos to be located in caves. Several cave sites of this phase and the following Mesa Verde Phase are located nearby in both Long and Rock canyons.

Most of the burials had been placed in the refuse heap, a common Anasazi practice, but two were found in the pueblo indicating burial in a part of the village which had fallen into disuse before complete abandonment or, in the case of the skeleton on the floor of the kiva, burial at the time of abandonment. It is presumed that the kiva remained a center for ritual observances until the final occupation of the pueblo.

Animal bones used for artifacts and scraps of bones



FIGURE 76. Burial 3, Refuse, Squares P and Q, Site 1104, looking north. Note burial pit.

from the trash denoted that the deer and the turkey were the most commonly hunted animals. Like other Anasazi of the times, the inhabitants of this village lived by a combination of hunting, gathering, and cultivation of corn, beans, and squash.



FIGURE 77. Burial 5, Kiva floor, Site 1104, looking east.

SITE 1107, A SMALL PUEBLO II UNIT ON WETHERILL MESA

by

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I. INTRODUCTION

Site 1107, a small, poorly preserved ruin of Pueblo II age, was excavated during the summer of 1966 as a salvage operation because the structure lies in the line of the proposed Wetherill Mesa road. Prior to excavation, the road right-of-way—including the surface of the site—was cleared of brush by a bulldozer. Little damage was done to the site except at its northeastern edge where a few slabs and possibly some wall foundation stones were removed.

The site is located on the eastern edge of the upper part of Wetherill Mesa on the extreme western boundary of Mesa Verde National Park. The mesa top, which is composed of Cretaceous age Cliff House sandstone, slopes gradually downward from north to south and is only about 300 feet wide at that point. Both the shallow sandy soil resting on the sandstone bedrock and the site itself have been subjected to sheet erosion. The natural surface cover of the area was destroyed by a forest fire in 1934. The replacement vegetation presently is service berry, fendlera, rabbit bush, sage, and various grasses. The tops of five upright slabs, a few building stones, and some scattered sherds were the only surface indications of the site prior to excavation. There was no mound standing above the general level of the mesa top.

II. EXCAVATION OF THE PUEBLO

A surface collection was obtained from the area before excavation began. It was anticipated that a concentration of sherds would mark the location of the village refuse, but no such deposit was located. In fact, later testing did not reveal a trash deposit so that it must be concluded that whatever refuse accumulated

from the occupation of the pueblo must have been washed away by sheet erosion.

A grid system of squares five feet on a side was established for controlling the initial stages of the investigation since the extent of the site was not evident before the excavation began. Five test trenches were then dug across the site to define its limits and to locate walls and other features. These demonstrated the surface deposit to be very shallow. Bedrock or decomposed sandstone was encountered from only 2 to 10 inches below the ground surface. Walls exposed by the trenches were traced and the resulting rooms and other definable units of the pueblo were excavated as units. All features were mapped and cross-sectioned. Cultural material was sacked according to the room or area in which it was found. After the entire structure and associated areas had been cleared and cleaned thoroughly, Site 1107 was mapped and photographed. Pottery and artifacts taken from the excavations were washed, catalogued, and given preliminary classification in the University of Colorado Archaeological Research Center at Mesa Verde before being packed for shipment to Boulder and the final analysis.

The site consisted of the ruins of a row of three rooms arranged in a north-south line. Attached to the rooms on the north, east, and south were four areas that were identified as work areas. They did not appear to have been rooms and were believed to have served as outdoor areas in which cooking and other domestic activities were performed during favorable weather; however, the poor preservation of walls may have been misleading in this regard. Firepits and concentrations of charcoal were present in the work areas but not in the rooms. There was no kiva at the pueblo (see Fig. 81).

Descriptions and measurements of the rooms and



FIGURE 78. Location of Site 1107 on narrow portion of Wetherill Mesa, looking south. Site in front of vehicle.

work areas, observations made during excavation, and a list of cultural remains taken from each unit follows. Wall lengths are inside measurements and wall heights are measured from floor level.

ROOM 1

DIMENSIONS

North wall — length, 6 ft. 11 in.; greatest height, 10 in.
 South wall — length, 7 ft. 2 in.; greatest height, 12 in.
 East wall — length, 7 ft. 6 in.; greatest height, 14 in.
 West wall — length, 8 ft. 3 in.; greatest height, 7 in.
 Average thickness of walls — 10 in.

ARCHITECTURAL DETAILS

Walls: Only portions of the basal course of masonry remained of most of the walls of this and all other rooms of the structure. Most wall stones had been roughly shaped into rectangular blocks by chipping their edges. A few large, thick vertical slabs were present in the bases of some walls. All walls were a single stone thick. In Room 1, only the west wall could be traced for its entire length:



FIGURE 79. Site 1107 before excavation, looking north. Note cleared road right-of-way. Site is in right foreground.

the others all had missing sections. No walls stood higher than a single course.

Floor: Hard packed sandy floor. Bedrock exposed in some places. No floor features.

OBSERVATIONS DURING EXCAVATION

Some wall stones were removed from the interior of the room during excavation.

SPECIMENS RECOVERED

Five sherds of Mesa Verde White Ware were obtained in Room 1.

ROOM 2

DIMENSIONS

North wall — length, 6 ft. 6 in.; greatest height, 12 in.
 South wall — length, 6 ft. 6 in.; greatest height, 16 in.
 East wall — length, 5 ft. 7 in.; greatest height, 18 in.
 West wall — length, 6 ft. 3 in.; greatest height, 8 in.
 Average thickness of walls — 10 in.

ARCHITECTURAL DETAILS

Walls: None of the walls of Room 2 stood higher than one course of masonry or were complete for their entire length. Large vertical slabs were incorporated in both the south and east walls.

Floor: A hard packed sandy floor was level with the base of the walls. No floor features.

OBSERVATIONS DURING EXCAVATION

None of significance.

SPECIMENS RECOVERED

One discoidal abrading stone, 1 utilized flake, and a small collection of potsherds consisting of 2 Mancos Corrugated, 1 San Juan White Ware, 1 Mesa Verde White Ware, and 1 Gray Ware were recovered from this room.

ROOM 3

DIMENSIONS

North wall — length, 6 ft. 6 in.; greatest height, 16 in.
 South wall — length, 6 ft. 2 in.; greatest height, 9 in.
 East wall — length, 9 ft. 7 in.; greatest height, 7 in.
 West wall — length, 9 ft. 1 in.; greatest height, 13 in.
 Average thickness of walls — 10 in.

ARCHITECTURAL DETAILS

Walls: The west wall of this room had its basal course intact; the other walls were incomplete. The south wall had two courses of masonry in places. The second course consisted of thinner stones with more angular edges than those used in the foundation course.

Floor: The hard packed sandy floor had no features.

OBSERVATIONS DURING EXCAVATION

This room was the best defined of the three in the pueblo. Judging from evidence there, wall foundations were either of fairly large rectangular blocks or thick vertical slabs. Upper courses were of thinner blocks whose sides had been dressed by removing large chips from both upper and lower edges.

SPECIMENS RECOVERED

Six Mancos Corrugated, 2 Mesa Verde Corrugated, and 2 San Juan White Ware sherds came from Room 3.

WORK AREA 1

DIMENSIONS

Boundaries were uncertain, probably about 10 ft. square.
Firepit — length, 18 in.; width, 10 in.; depth, 7 in.

ARCHITECTURAL DETAILS

This area was located north of Room 1. The only wall associated with the feature was the incomplete north wall of Room 1. A small, shallow unlined firepit of rectangular shape existed near the center of the area. It contained ash, charcoal, and some small fire-reddened rocks. Flecks of charcoal were present over the packed earth floor of the area.

SPECIMENS RECOVERED

One Mancos Corrugated sherd and 1 San Juan White Ware sherd were recovered from the area.

WORK AREA 2

DIMENSIONS

Length (north-south) — 16 ft.
Width (east-west) — 8 ft.
North firepit — diameter, 12 in.; depth, 6 in.
South firepit — length, 3 ft. 6 in.; width, 2 ft. 6 in.; depth 9 in.

ARCHITECTURAL DETAILS

This area lay east of Rooms 2 and 3. On the west it was bounded by the east walls of Rooms 2 and 3. On the north a fragmentary wall separated it from Work Area 4, while on the south and east a few aligned rocks suggested possible walls. There were two unlined firepits, one in the northern part of the area and the other near its southern limit. The one on the south had a floor formed of a large sandstone slab. Both pits contained black, charcoal-impregnated soil.

SPECIMENS RECOVERED

One complete Mancos Black-on-white seed jar, 1 Mancos Corrugated sherd, 1 Gray Ware sherd, and 1 chipped stone scraper were found in Work Area 2.

WORK AREA 3

DIMENSIONS

Length (east-west) — approximately 15 ft.
Width (north-south) — approximately 10 ft.
Northwest firepit — diameter, 2 ft. 8 in.; depth, 5 in.
Southwest firepit — length, 2 ft. 5 in.; width, 1 ft. 10 in.; depth, 12 in.
Northcentral firepit — length, 1 ft. 9 in.; width, 1 ft. 4 in.; depth, 3 in.
Northeast firepit — length, 1 ft. 9 in.; width, 1 ft. 6 in.; depth, 3 in.

ARCHITECTURAL DETAILS

The area was limited on the north by the south wall of Room 3 and a probable wall between this area and Work Area 2. On the west, an extension of the west wall of Room 3 delimited it. No walls were found on the south or east sides. Four fireplaces occurred in the area. Two circular unlined ones were adjacent to the west wall, and two approximately rectangular unlined examples were in the northeast quadrant. All contained charcoal and burned



FIGURE 80. Site 1107 after excavation, looking north. Work Area 3 and two of its firepits are in the foreground. Note scarcity of wall remains and outcrops of bedrock.

rock. The one on the southwest appeared to have been cut down into the friable bedrock.

SPECIMENS RECOVERED

Five potsherds, 1 Mancos Corrugated and 4 San Juan White Ware, were found here.

WORK AREA 4

DIMENSIONS

Length (east-west) — 9 ft.
Width (north-south) — 8 ft.
Firepit — diameter, 1 ft. 9 in.; depth, 6 in.

ARCHITECTURAL DETAILS

This feature was bounded on the west by the east wall of Room 1, and on the north and south by extensions of the north and south walls of Room 1. If there had been a wall on the east, it was removed by the bulldozer which cleared the area of brush. The floor was almost completely covered with thin, unshaped slabs of sandstone of varying sizes. An unlined, circular firepit containing ash and charcoal was situated in the approximate center of the unit.

SPECIMENS RECOVERED

A Mancos Black-on-white seed jar containing 2 round pebbles, some mineral pigments, and a small piece of garnet, was found in the southeast corner of the work area. Additionally, 7 Mancos Corrugated sherds came from this area.

III. ARCHITECTURAL SUMMARY

Our interpretation of the meager architectural elements existent at Site 1107 is that the unit consisted of three rooms, which served as habitations, and four associated outdoor work areas. Classification of two features, Work Areas 2 and 4, as work areas rather than rooms is questionable. Work Area 2 was so designated because it had a very rough sloping floor, contained a firepit, and had only scant evidence of an east wall. Although the floor of Work Area 4 appeared to

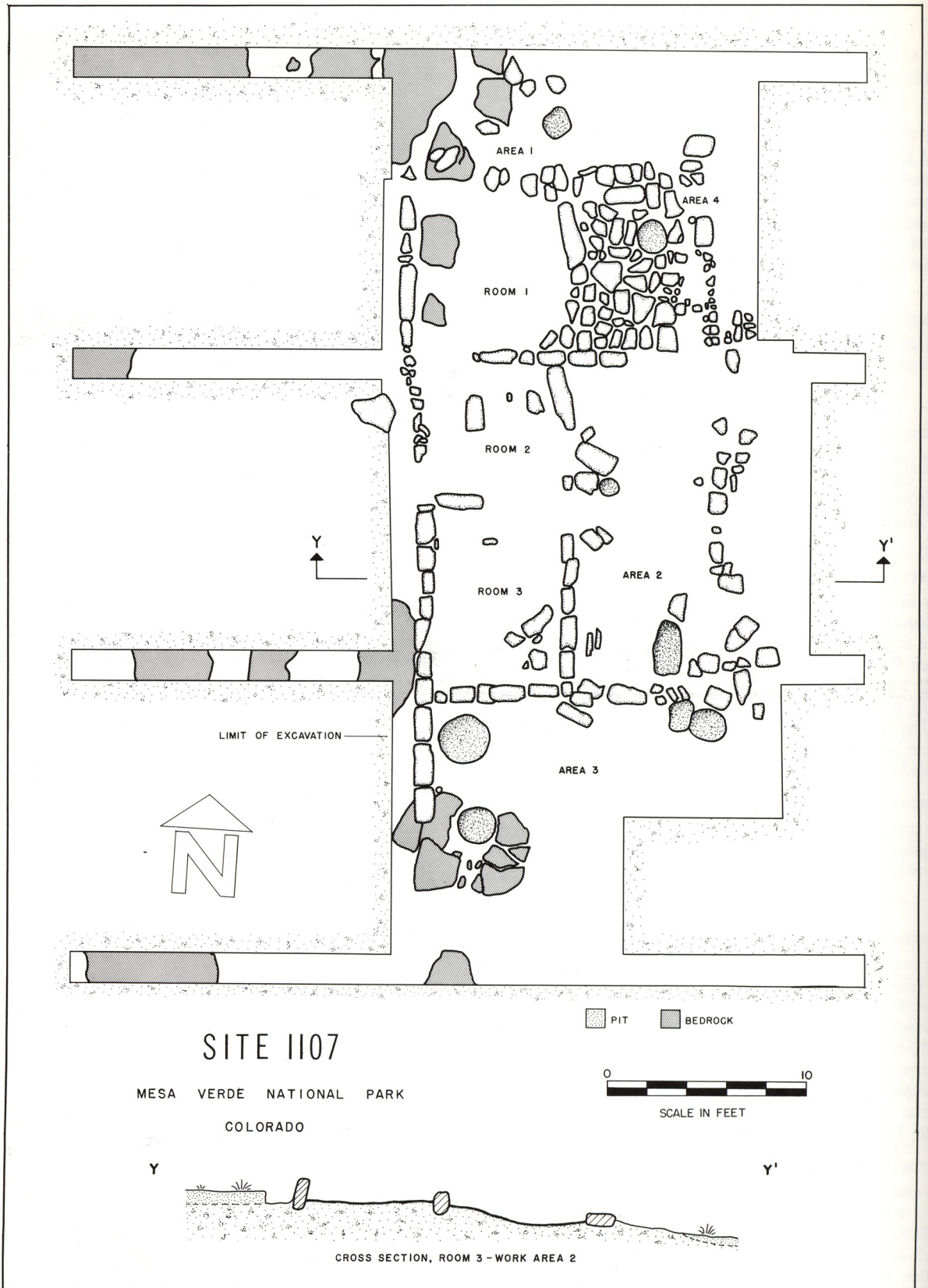


FIGURE 81.

have been covered with flagstones, it, too, did not seem to have had a wall on the east; however, remember that it might have been destroyed when the road right-of-way was cleared. It also contained a firepit. Since none of the obvious rooms contained firepits, and all of the presumed work areas had one or more firepits, we believe that cooking was done out-of-doors in protected areas adjacent to the rooms and that the units designated Work Areas 2 and 4 were so utilized. Work Areas 1 and 3 certainly appeared to have been uncovered but somewhat sheltered localities where domestic activities were performed. The small pueblo did not have a kiva.

Despite the poor preservation of the walls of the pueblo, they appeared to be of typical Pueblo II, or Mancos Phase, construction (Hayes, 1964: 94). All of the walls were only one stone in thickness. The basal course consisted of roughly shaped rectangular blocks and large thick slabs set on end. The only section of wall which stood above the first course contained thinner rectangular blocks with bevelled edges, sometimes identified as chipped-edge masonry. Mud was used as mortar.

It was impossible to estimate the original height of the walls of the structure, but they probably stood no higher than a single story. Whether rooms were entered through doorways in the walls or hatchways in the roofs likewise could not be determined. Other Pueblo II sites in Mesa Verde employed both types of entrances. Roofs must have been flat and built of beams, poles, and earth.

The architecture suggests a single component site, and the size of the unit and the lack of burials and refuse about it inferred that it was only briefly occupied. Masonry was similar throughout the structure and the village looks to have been constructed at one time. Most of the pueblo rested on bedrock, ruling out the possibility of an earlier structure beneath it. The lack of a kiva may relate to the possibility that the site was a seasonal habitation for a few families who had their permanent abode elsewhere, but whose agricultural plots were near this structure. Or, the shallowness of the top soil on this part of the mesa top may have prohibited the digging of a pit for a kiva.

IV. POTTERY

Two complete or restorable pottery vessels and 162 identifiable potsherds were obtained from Site 1107. Although sherds from each excavation unit were kept separate during analysis, they are combined into a single site collection in the list below. There was no vertical stratigraphy in the site due to the shallowness of the deposits, and the horizontal distribution of the few sherds lacks significance. A tabulation of the potsherds follows:

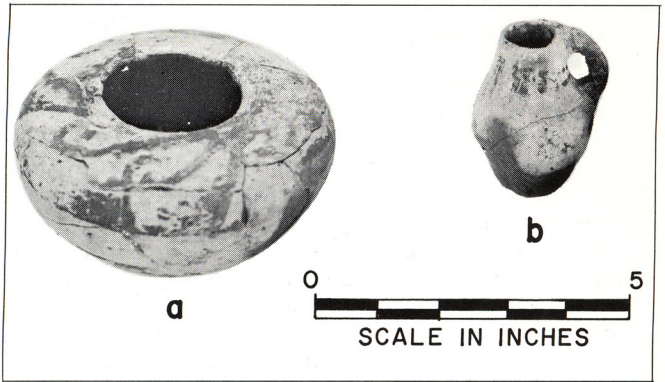


FIGURE 82. Mancos Black-on-white complete vessels, Site 1107. (a) Seed jar. (b) Miniature pitcher.

Mesa Verde Gray Ware	13
Mancos Corrugated	99
Mesa Verde Corrugated	9
San Juan White Ware	20
Cortez Black-on-white	1
Mancos Black-on-white	10
Mesa Verde White Ware	10
Total	162

The two complete vessels are both Mancos Black-on-white.

SAN JUAN WHITE WARE

Mancos Black-on-white

Seed jar: A design consisting of an encircling panel containing hooked lines attached to the upper framing line covers the top portion of the jar. It has a flattened globular shape and a small mouth. When found it contained 2 waterworn pebbles, some fragments of minerals which may have been used as pigments, and a piece of garnet. Height, 2½ inches; greatest diameter, 5 inches; diameter of orifice, 2 inches. Provenience: southeast corner of Work Area 4. (Fig. 82, a)

Miniature pitcher: Two horizontal bands containing longitudinal hatching encircle the vessel, one on the neck the other near the base. A loop handle extends from the rim of the pitcher to the shoulder. Workmanship is of poor quality. Height, 2¾ inches; greatest diameter, 2 inches; diameter of orifice, ⅞ inch. Provenience: Test Trench 1, directly west of Work Area 1. (Fig. 82, b)

The collection of potsherds and the two whole vessels are types normally found in Pueblo II, or Mancos Phase, sites in Mesa Verde dating between A.D. 900 and 1000.

V. ARTIFACTS

Only a few stone artifacts were obtained from Site 1107.

Seven utilized flakes. These are small, simple flakes of chert one edge of which shows minute chips which appear to have resulted from using the sharp edge of the flake as a cutting tool. There is no obvious reworking of the flake. A typical specimen measures: length, 1⅞ inches; width, 1⅝ inches; thickness, ⅝ inch. Provenience: 6, surface; 1, Room 2.

One *unifacial core scraper*. The specimen is made of the core of a chert pebble, uniaxially worked by percussion. Dimensions: length, 2 inches; width 1¼ inches; thickness, 5⁄8 inch. Provenience: Work Area 2.

One *pecking stone*. A waterworn pebble of chert which has random flakes removed from one end. Dimensions: length, 1¾ inches; width, 1⅝ inches; thickness, 1⅛ inches. Provenience: surface.

One *discoidal abrading stone*. This specimen of sandstone has two rubbing or abrading surfaces. One surface has been pecked. Dimensions: length, 4½ inches; width, 4 inches; thickness, 1½ inches. Provenience: Room 2.

Two *polishing stones*. Waterworn quartz and chert pebbles which possibly were employed as polishers or smoothers in the manufacture of pottery vessels. A typical specimen measures: length, 1½ inches; width, 1¼ inches; thickness, ½ inch. Provenience: within seed jar found in Work Area 4.

VI. OBSERVATIONS

Site 1107 may have been a small habitation unit used seasonally by several families while they tended their farming lands in the vicinity. Hayes (1964: 94-97) reports numerous such small farming communities on the mesas and valley floors of Mesa Verde during the 10th and 11th centuries. At Site 1107, the several outdoor work areas

and the lack of firepits in the rooms point to its use during summers. Outdoor cooking would not seem to have been practical during the cold winter months. A short, or seasonal, occupation is suggested by the paucity of refuse about the pueblo, the absence of burials, and the lack of a kiva. The permanent home of its occupants was most likely in one of the larger contemporaneous nearby villages.

Following abandonment of the site it must have been almost completely razed of its roof and wall elements, probably by individuals constructing or building an addition onto a village in the neighborhood. Had the walls of the abandoned structure simply collapsed, a mound of building rubble would have resulted and the bases of the walls probably would have stood much higher than the single course we uncovered. The site did not burn.

Site 1107 is assigned to the Pueblo II period, or the Mancos Phase, despite the fact that the Wetherill Mesa Survey team felt the site belonged to the Ackmen Phase (Hayes, 1964: 136). Their classification was based solely upon surface indications. Excavations have revealed the plan of the unit, its style of masonry, and its pottery complex all to be characteristic of the Mancos Phase. No dateable wood was recovered from the ruin, but it was occupied sometime between A.D. 900 and 1000, the dates ascribed to the Mancos Phase in Mesa Verde (Hayes, 1964: 91).

SITE 1926, AN ISOLATED PUEBLO III KIVA NEAR LONG HOUSE, WETHERILL MESA

by

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I. INTRODUCTION

Site 1926 is an isolated kiva situated approximately 300 feet southeast of the large cliff dwelling, Long House, on the western escarpment of Wetherill Mesa in Rock Canyon. Its excavation was made necessary when the cliff adjacent to the site was chosen as the possible location of a shaft for an elevator which will be employed to take visitors to and from Long House. The landing platform for the elevator will be constructed directly over the kiva.

When the elevator site was chosen in 1965, Park Service personnel checked both the upper mesa top location and the lower area where the shaft will emerge from the cliff for possible archaeological remains. A shallow depression adjacent to the cliff on the top of the talus slope suggested the existence of a pithouse or a kiva. Short test trenches soon revealed that it was in fact a kiva. A crew from the University of Colorado was assigned to its excavation during the summer of 1966.

The kiva is situated on the narrow top of the colluvial talus slope below the vertical cliff face and lies against the sandstone cliff. The area is strewn with small to large sandstone slabs and blocks which have fallen from the cliff above. The vegetation on the slope consists of Douglas-fir, pinyon pine, juniper, several kinds of grasses, and a few cacti.

Photographs were taken prior to excavation. Next, the original test trenches were expanded to determine the limits of the kiva. After its general plan was established, the structure was excavated in one foot levels until the remains of the roof were encountered. The remainder of the fill from the kiva was carefully removed by trowel. Specimens from each level were

sacked separately. After the kiva had been cleared, it was mapped, photographed, and backfilled (see Fig. 83). Artifacts from the excavation received preliminary analysis at the University of Colorado Archaeological Research Center in Mesa Verde before being brought back to Boulder for final study. This report was prepared during the spring of 1967.

II. THE KIVA

DIMENSIONS

Diameter, floor level — 13 ft.
Diameter, above banquette — 14 ft. 6 in.
Greatest depth of kiva, floor level to top of outer wall (incomplete) — 3 ft. 8 in.
Average height of banquette above floor level — 2 ft. 8 in.
Average width of banquette — 11 in.
Southern recess — none apparent.
Ventilator tunnel — height of entrance, 2 ft. 10 in.; width of entrance, 1 ft. 3 in.; length from kiva entrance to rear of tunnel, 3 ft. 5 in.
Ventilator shaft—missing.
Pilasters — none.
Deflector — height, 9 in.; length, 3 ft., thickness, 8 in.
Firepit — length, 2 ft. 2 in.; width, 2 ft. 1 in.; depth, 12 in.
Sipapu — length, 8 in.; width, 6 in.; depth, 12 in.
Niches — No. 1: height, 6½ in.; width, 6 in.; depth, 9 in.
No. 2: height, 4 in.; width, 4 in.; depth, 4 in.
Postholes — none.
Axis, ventilator tunnel-deflector-firepit-niche no. 2, North 3° West

ARCHITECTURAL DETAILS

Walls and Banquette: The kiva had a circular plan although it was flattened on the northeast where it abutted against the cliff face. The banquette was fairly well preserved but the kiva wall above the banquette was almost completely destroyed. Only on the northwest was a small

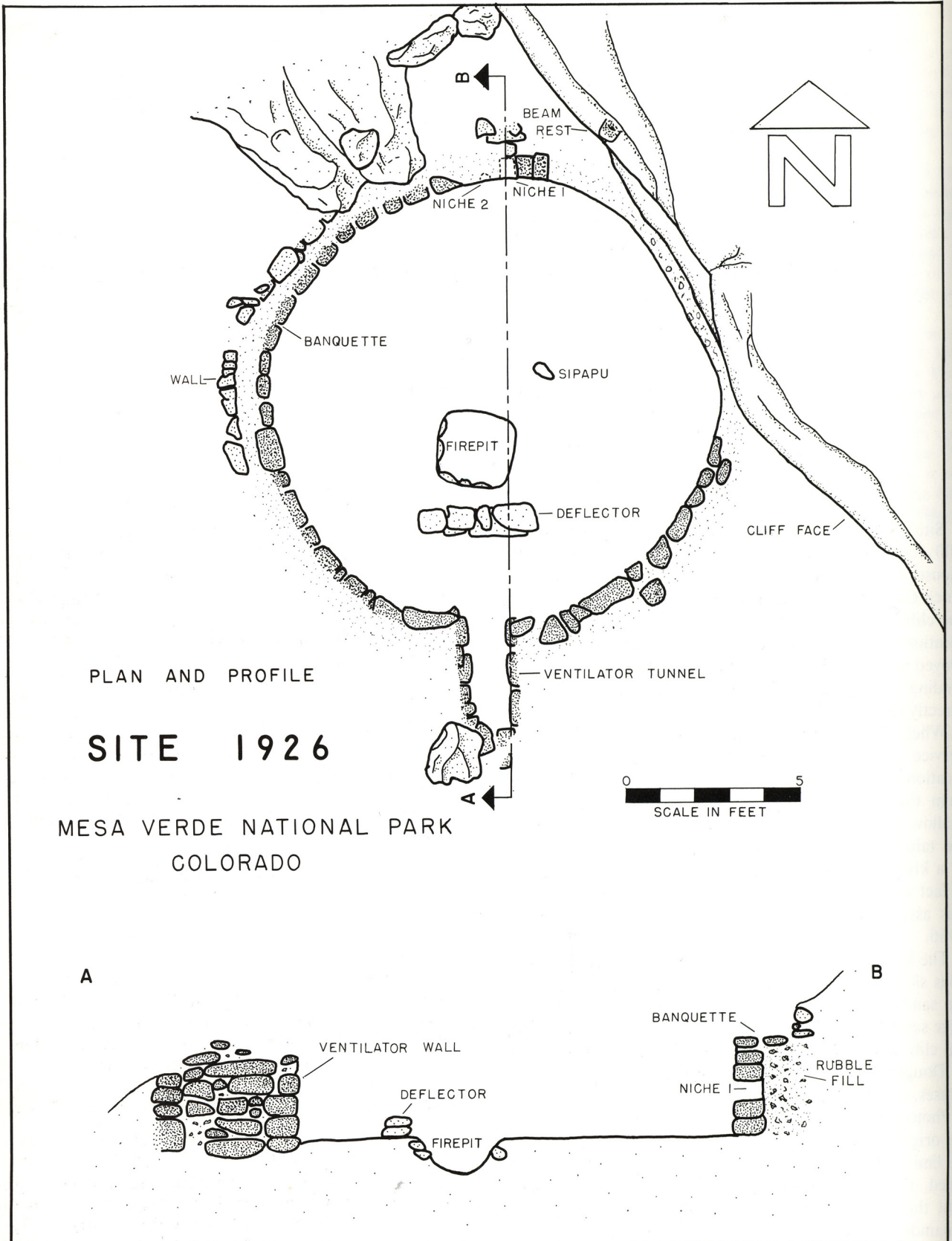


FIGURE 83.

section of the wall intact. It stood three to four courses high. Most of the banquette and what remains of the kiva wall were lined with roughly shaped rectangular blocks and slabs of sandstone. Surfaces of some of these stones had been dressed by pecking.

Judging from the height of the section of the kiva wall uncovered and the condition of the talus slope before excavation it would appear that the kiva originally stood above the top of the talus upon which it was built. It further was apparent that the narrowness of the area upon which the structure was placed caused its builders to crowd it against the vertical cliff on the northeast. The cliff actually formed the kiva wall at that point.

The banquette was stone lined except where it was built against the cliff wall. There it consisted of rubble-filled adobe and was only about 5 inches wide; elsewhere it averaged 11 inches in width. Except for the narrow section of the banquette, its upper surface had a veneer of flat slabs set horizontally along its edge. A red-brown mud plaster covered the face of the banquette in several areas. It was $\frac{1}{3}$ inch thick and exhibited several layers, demonstrating that the banquette—and probably the kiva wall as well—were replastered several times during its use.

There were two small niches in the north face of the banquette. The one identified as niche no. 1 was rectangular and was situated midway between the floor and the top of the banquette. Niche no. 2 was slightly above and to the west of the first. It was smaller, had a triangular opening, and lay directly on the ventilator-deflector-firepit axis of the kiva. Both contained nothing but dirt upon excavation.

It was impossible to determine whether the kiva had contained a southern recess, for the kiva wall was missing along the southern perimeter of the structure. Likewise, no pilasters were found upon the banquette of the kiva. Whether they had existed is a matter of conjecture. If they had, destruction of the kiva wall led to their disappearance.

Ventilator: Only a trench extending from the south side of the kiva, whose sides were lined with stones similar to those lining the banquette, remained of the ventilating system. Its floor was continuous with that of the kiva. The stone lining extended to the level of the top of the banquette suggesting that the horizontal tunnel was almost as high as the banquette and probably had been roofed with stone slabs. The tunnel terminated on the south against a large sandstone block. There were no remains of the vertical shaft of the ventilator.

Floor: The kiva floor was covered with mud plaster. In some places the plaster was upon rock, in fact there were small protrusions of rock above the floor in a few areas. In other sections the plaster covered a yellow sandy soil. A partially stone-lined basin firepit was located near the center of the floor. It was approximately square with rounded corners. Just south of the firepit, between it and the ventilator tunnel, was a masonry deflector. It was made of shaped sandstone blocks set in mud mortar and stood two courses high. It undoubtedly extended higher in its original condition.

An oval hole in the floor may have represented the sipapu. It was not in the kiva axis but did lie between the firepit and the north wall of the kiva. In fact, the floor of



FIGURE 84. Site 1926 before excavation, looking southeast. Note initial test trenches which proved it to be a kiva.

the kiva rested almost directly upon rock in the area where a sipapu normally occurs, which may have resulted in its placement elsewhere.

OBSERVATIONS DURING EXCAVATION

The fill removed from the kiva consisted of brown, sandy soil containing some shaped stones, which probably had been in the kiva wall or possibly were parts of pilasters, and a number of large slabs of sandstone which had fallen from the cliff after abandonment of the ceremonial structure. Below the plastered floor, large rocks and pockets of yellow, sandy soil were encountered.

Fire may have destroyed the kiva or occurred shortly after it was vacated. The stone facing on the northwest side of the banquette was fire-reddened as was the masonry and plaster near the ventilator entrance. In addition, small fragments of fire-hardened mud, some with casts of poles, were scattered over the entire kiva floor where they reached a depth of 9 inches in places. However, there were no remains of wood or sections of charcoal suitable for tree-ring dating in the structure.

It has been noted that most of the kiva wall was missing. This made it impossible to determine whether the unit originally had a southern recess, may account for the fact that no pilasters remained, and made it difficult to judge the type of roof which originally covered the kiva. Although a quantity of building stones were found in the debris within the kiva and were strewn downslope from it, they were not in sufficient number to suggest that the kiva walls had simply collapsed. It is likely that once the unit fell into disuse, stones from its walls and pilasters were carried to nearby villages, likely Long House, and reemployed. Large wooden elements of the roof may also have been so reused, if they had not been completely consumed by fire.

Several factors strongly imply that the kiva stood mostly above ground. The composition of the talus slope, made up as it is of uncompacted earth and rocks of varying size, was not an ideal location for a subterranean chamber. Also, the banquette seems to have been built upon the surface of the talus since it apparently was not made by cutting into the ground but was fashioned by first con-



FIGURE 85. Site 1926 after excavation, looking southeast. Stones to right and left of ventilator are not part of the kiva wall, but were placed there during excavation to prevent dirt removed from the kiva from sliding back into the pit. Note how kiva abuts against cliff face, stone facing of banquette except along cliff, sipapu (in front of arrow), firepit, deflector, and horizontal tunnel of ventilator.

structing its facing of masonry and then filling behind it with tightly packed earth and rubble. The only remaining section of the kiva wall which stood above the banquette rested upon this same earth and rubble fill. In all likelihood the outside wall was of coursed masonry two stones thick. There were no indications that the kiva had been remodeled; however, the series of plaster coatings upon the banquette demonstrated refurbishing from time to time.

The method of roofing the structure was not apparent. Had it contained pilasters upon the banquette, a cribbed roof of logs, poles, and earth would have been indicated. On the other hand, there were no postholes in the structure to suggest a post supported roof. It is possible that a flat roof built upon logs laid horizontally across the top of the kiva wall may have been employed. This notion is sup-



FIGURE 86. Site 1926 after excavation, looking north along ventilator-deflector-firepit-north banquette niche axis. Note stone facing of banquette left of banquette niches and earth and rubble nature of banquette right of niches.

ported by the presence of a large pecked niche and two smaller ones about six feet above the kiva floor in the cliff face against which the kiva abuts. These could have served as rests for the ends of beams along that portion of the kiva formed by the vertical cliff face.

The nature of the deposits below the floor of the kiva suggested that the structure probably was built upon a prepared level surface formed of yellow, sandy soil packed about the rocks on the uneven surface of the top of the talus slope. A shallow pit may have been dug, its floor levelled, and then the banquette facing was constructed within it. Earth and rubble were packed behind the facing to the top of the banquette and the kiva wall was then laid upon this foundation.

The horizontal tunnel of the ventilator, which extended south from the kiva, may have been wholly or only partially subsurface depending upon how much soil surrounded the outside of the base of the kiva wall. A vertical shaft would not have been necessary if the horizontal tunnel had been only partially in the ground since an opening in the top of the tunnel at its farther end would have sufficed. If a vertical shaft had extended to the top of the kiva wall, it would have been above ground and undoubtedly was made of stone masonry. The horizontal tunnel of the ventilator was short, but it was of sufficient length to have allowed for a shallow southern recess in the kiva if its opening to the surface or its vertical shaft would have been contiguous to the rear wall of the recess.

Entrance to the kiva must have been through a hatchway in its roof. This opening also allowed smoke to escape from the chamber.

III. POTTERY

A small assortment of potsherds and three fragments of pottery bowls were obtained from the kiva. Of the 69 identifiable sherds recovered, 90 percent consist of Mesa Verde Corrugated, Mesa Verde Black-on-white, McElmo Black-on-white, and Mesa Verde White Ware—undecorated portions of Mesa Verde or McElmo black-on-whites. Seven percent are represented by Mancos Black-on-white and San Juan White Ware—undecorated portions of Mancos Black-on-white; and the remaining 3 percent are Mesa Verde Gray Ware. No significant stratigraphic arrangement of the sherds was evident in the small sample. A tabulation of the sherds follows:

Mesa Verde Gray Ware	2
Mesa Verde Corrugated	33
San Juan White Ware	3
Mancos Black-on-white	2
Mesa Verde White Ware	9
McElmo Black-on-white	6
Mesa Verde Black-on-white	14
Total	69

The partial vessels include two of Mesa Verde Black-on-white. One is approximately one-half of a bowl, the other is a smaller fragment of the side of a bowl (Fig. 87, a and b). The third pottery specimen is a McElmo

Black-on-white bowl fragment which probably had been utilized as a scoop since its edges are worn smooth (Fig. 87, c).

The collection of pottery from the kiva is typical of Pueblo III times according to the Pecos Classification, or of the Mesa Verde Phase if one follows the recognized system of phases set up for the Mesa Verde area.

IV. ARTIFACTS

The yield of stone and bone artifacts from the excavation was quite small. No items of perishable materials were recovered. The collection consists of 4 pecking stones, 1 slab metate, 1 mano, 1 bone awl, and 3 stones taken from the firepit which probably served as fire dogs.

The pecking stones are small cobbles with one or both ends battered. One specimen has a polished surface showing that it also served as a rubbing stone.

The metate is a thin, rectangular slab of sandstone. The mano is a short, one-hand type with a single grinding surface.

The single bone awl is made from a turkey tarsometatarsus and has the head of the bone intact.

The three stones identified as fire dogs are roughly shaped slabs of sandstone averaging about 6 inches by 3 inches by 2 inches which were found in the firepit. They are discolored from heat and were coated with wood ash when found. They probably were set in the firepit to support vessels placed over the fire or in the coals.

V. DATING THE SITE

The location of the kiva, its architectural features, and the complex of pottery from it provide us with means of generally dating its period of use in Pueblo III times. No specimens suitable for tree-ring dating were obtained.

In the Mesa Verde, during the Pueblo III period, the majority of the sites were in caves. Site 1926, although not actually in a cave, is located very close to the large cave which sheltered Long House and probably was contemporaneous with that community.

The majority of the architectural elements found in the kiva are characteristic of Pueblo III. The masonry lined banquette and wall, the employment of fairly well-shaped building stones (some of which were dimpled), a deflector of masonry blocks, a firepit, a sipapu, a north banquette niche, and a ventilator with a short horizontal tunnel all relate the structure to Pueblo III times.

Although the south wall of the kiva above the banquette was missing, the length of the horizontal tunnel of the ventilator was such that the kiva could have had a southern recess. Most Pueblo III kivas had this feature

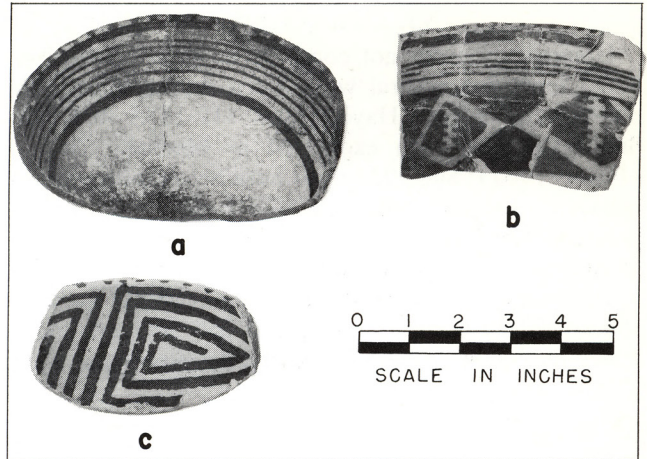


FIGURE 87. Mesa Verde White ware partial vessels, Site 1926. (a) One-half of Mesa Verde Black-on-white bowl. (b) Large rim fragment of Mesa Verde Black-on-white bowl. (c) Rim fragment of McElmo Black-on-white bowl used secondarily as a scoop. Note rounded edges.

and it is not unlikely that one was present in Site 1926.

The majority of the kivas known from the Pueblo III period had cribbed log roofs supported by six pilasters set equidistant from one another upon the banquette. Due to the destruction of the wall of this kiva there was no way of telling whether it had pilasters or not. However, the previously stated suggestion that it may have had a flat roof based upon horizontal logs resting on the top of the kiva wall does not rule out its similarity to some Pueblo III kivas. A kiva in Long House, a Pueblo III cliff dwelling, has an original flat roof of this style.

The pottery sample from the kiva, small as it is, is dominated by types of the Pueblo III period. Mesa Verde Black-on-white and Mesa Verde Corrugated are hallmarks of that time in the Mesa Verde area. McElmo Black-on-white was in vogue during late Pueblo II and early Pueblo III. The few plain gray sherds do not necessarily imply an earlier date for the kiva since it has been demonstrated that such types were used and apparently manufactured into Pueblo III times (see for example Hayes, 1964: 43, and Lister, 1964: 49). That there was some Mancos Black-on-white associated with the McElmo and Mesa Verde black-on-whites in the kiva implies an early Pueblo III date for the site. Hayes (1964:59) reports that Mancos Black-on-white was present at many of the early Pueblo III sites surveyed on Wetherill Mesa.

Considering the evidence at hand, it may be demonstrated that the kiva at Site 1926 was built and used as a ceremonial room during the Pueblo III or Great Pueblo Period, or in the Mesa Verde Phase. According to dates assigned the pottery from the structure, it is believed that its occupation was in early Pueblo III perhaps between A.D. 1150 and 1200.

VI. OBSERVATIONS

Isolated kivas are not common in Mesa Verde National Park, but several were noted during the survey of Wetherill Mesa (Hayes, 1964:112-113) and one, Site 1086, has been excavated in Morfield Canyon (Lister, 1967). Site 1926 must have been contemporaneous with the large community in Long House and it probably was built and used for ritual observances by a kinship or religious group from that pueblo.

Although kivas normally are subterranean, the conditions of the floors of caves and rock shelters sometimes necessitated their above-ground placement when

they were built in such locations. The nature of the talus slope deposit, which consisted of sandy soil and numerous rocks and slabs of stone, is very much like that in many of the caves and may have been responsible for the above-ground nature of the kiva at Site 1926.

The kiva appeared to have been used for a rather brief period of time. It had been occupied long enough to have had its interior replastered several times, but there were no indications that it had ever been remodeled. As a general rule, kivas which were used for a considerable length of time were remodeled, sometimes several times, during their existence.

SITE 1677, TWO STONE-LINED PITS AND ASSOCIATED FEATURES
ON WETHERILL MESA

by

ALLEN E. KANE

University of Colorado

I. INTRODUCTION

A location near the western edge of Wetherill Mesa, directly east and across a spur of Rock Canyon from Long House, has been selected as the possible future site of a new Visitor Center and other Park Service facilities. Site 1677, which had been located during the archaeological survey of Wetherill Mesa, is in this area and was excavated during the summer of 1966 because of its threatened destruction by the Visitor Center development.

The surveyors described the site, basing their opinion upon surface evidence, as possessing slab walls and a firepit and noted that three sherds of Chapin Gray pottery were obtained from the vicinity (Hayes, 1964: 151). They did not attempt to judge its age. Excavation demonstrated the presence of a firepit, some stone slabs set on end, and located an ill-defined floor area contiguous to the firepit. This has been identified as Area A (see Fig. 88). Sixty feet to the southwest another group of partially exposed burned slabs proved to be a stone-lined pit which we have designated Area B (see Fig. 90).

The site is situated at an elevation of about 7,100 feet on a gently sloping portion of the mesa top that is fairly densely covered with a stand of pinyon pine and juniper. Area A was cleared about the slabs and pit. When a hard level was encountered beneath the slabs and adjacent to the pit, it was traced to its limits by troweling. The excavation of Area B consisted of removing the fill from the stone-lined pit and testing the surrounding area with over 30 small pits in an attempt to discover whether a pithouse existed in the vicinity. No such feature was encountered.

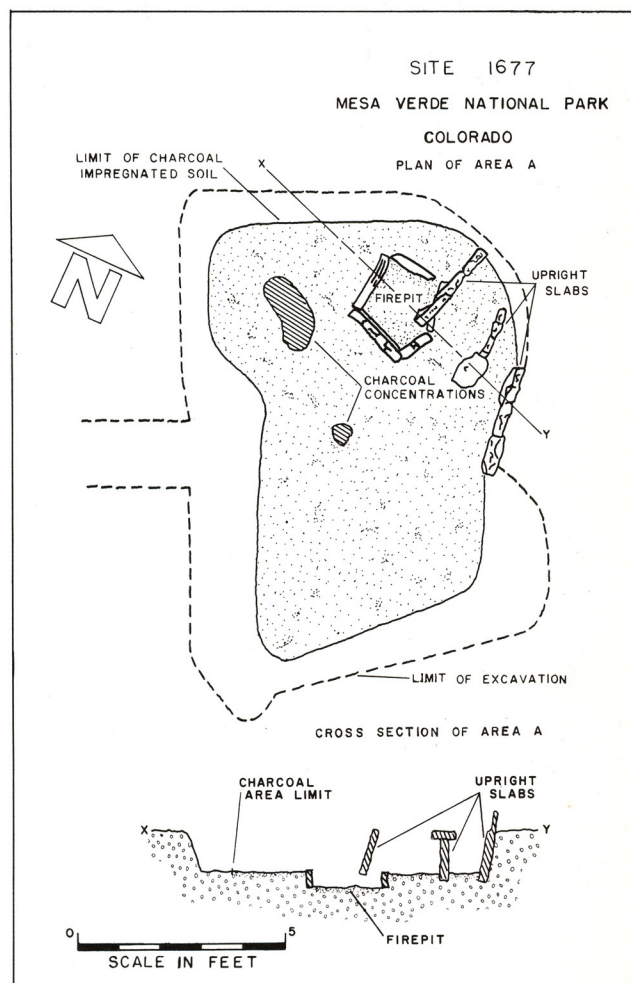


FIGURE 88.



FIGURE 89. Area A, Site 1677, after excavation, looking east. Note firepit in floor area and lines of vertical slabs, one of which extends over firepit. Horizontal pole in foreground not related to feature.

II. AREA A

DIMENSIONS

- Length of floor area — 10 ft.
- Width of floor area — 7 ft.
- Depth of floor area beneath surface — 10 in.
- Diameter of firepit — 2 ft.
- Depth of firepit below floor area — 4 in.
- Average length of slab walls — 2 ft. 6 in.
- Average height of slab walls — 1 ft. 3 in.
- Average thickness of slab walls — 2 in.

ARCHITECTURAL FEATURES

The so-called floor was a hard-packed area extending beneath the slab walls and into which the firepit was cut. It was roughly rectangular in shape and if it originally had any sort of superstructure over it no evidence of it remained. There were no obvious postholes in the floor or around its perimeter, and no fire-hardened fragments of adobe were present. Such baked pieces of mud, frequently showing casts of poles, usually are found in fire-destroyed ruins of a structure which had been built of poles, brush, and mud. Two very fragmentary carbonized pieces of wood were found on the floor near the firepit. They could not be related to any sort of structure over the floor. It can only be suggested that if the feature had some type of above-ground structure over the floor, it must have been extremely simple. In fact, the floor may have been a use area about an outdoor cooking and storage facility. There were no indications that the floor was in any sort of prepared pit.

The firepit and slabs were located in the northeast portion of the floor. The firepit was cut into the floor and was lined with five slabs of stone giving it a pentagonal shape. Its size and position in the floor intimated its use as a firepit; however, the stones lining it showed little discoloration from fire, pointing to only slight use.

The vertical slabs were arranged in three almost parallel rows oriented north-south. They were set into the floor, but one row extended over the stone lining of the firepit and over a portion of the pit itself. That row of stones obviously postdated the firepit. However, both the slabs

and the firepit were associated with the floor. The purpose of the slab walls was not apparent. They all had been subjected to intense heat and probably represented the remains of one or more firepits or fireboxes which had been built to stand well above the level of the floor.

SPECIMENS RECOVERED

The red soil taken from around the slabs and from the floor and nearby areas was flecked with small particles of charcoal but contained no artifacts.

III. AREA B

DIMENSIONS

- Diameter of top of pit — 5 ft.
- Diameter of bottom of pit — 3 ft. 4 in.
- Depth of pit — 2 ft. 2 in.

ARCHITECTURAL FEATURES

This stone-lined pit was circular in plan and was larger at the mouth than at the bottom. Its sloping sides and flat bottom were lined with thick, unshaped slabs of sandstone all of which had been reddened and crazed by fire. A 2 to 3 inch layer of black, ashy soil interspersed with small pieces of charcoal covered the floor of the pit. A number of burned slabs were found in the fill of the structure. They may have served as part of an above-ground superstructure which covered the pit. It is evident that the unit served as a firepit or oven.

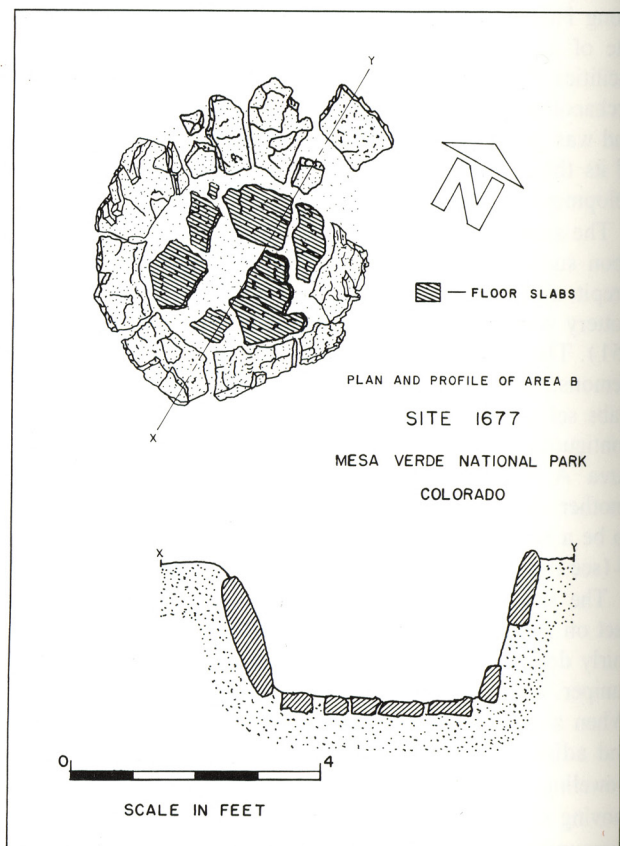


FIGURE 90.

SPECIMENS RECOVERED

No artifacts were recovered from the pit or from the surface near it.

IV. DATING THE SITE

The lack of artifactual remains and datable wood at the site makes it impossible to assign an age to it. The three Chapin Gray sherds found by the survey crew on the surface of the ruin are not significant as time markers since Chapin Gray may have been used from Basketmaker III to Pueblo III times.

V. OBSERVATIONS

One may infer from Area A that the site was either an outdoor work area with about one or more firepits or fireboxes, or that these features had been within a very simple shelter of poles and brush which was completely destroyed after abandonment.

Area B was obviously an isolated firepit. The archaeological survey of Wetherill Mesa revealed the presence of several such units, most of which were not associated with any definite habitation (Hayes, 1964:114-118). They may have been cooking devices located close to agricultural plots as described for the Zuni Indians by Cushing



FIGURE 91. Area B, Site 1677, after excavation, looking north. Note unshaped crazed sandstone slabs which line walls and floor of firepit.

(1920:204). Such firepits would have been employed by a few individuals who set up temporary residence away from their village while engaged in farming activities.

SITE 1925, A STORAGE CIST ON WETHERILL MESA

by

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I. INTRODUCTION

In 1966 during the survey of a section of the proposed right-of-way for the road to the newly developed archaeological zone on Wetherill Mesa, several partially buried vertical sandstone slabs were noted near the center line of the road. Testing by students from the University of Colorado Archaeological Research Center revealed that the slabs were not a natural phenomenon and upon their excavation a small cist, apparently for storage purposes, was exposed.

The site, designated 1925, is at the upper or northern end of Wetherill Mesa at an elevation of 7,820 feet. It lies on about the center of the mesa top, which is no more than 300 feet wide at that point, in an area which was swept by a forest fire in 1934. Dead pinyon pine and juniper trunks stand amidst the present cover of service berry, oak, rabbitbush, yucca, small cacti, and grasses. The cist was not associated with any apparent habitation site. The nearest small pueblo ruins are north of it approximately 400 feet.

After determining the limits of the structure by clearing the ground of brush and grass and locating the encircling stones, the dirt was removed from the interior of the cist (see Fig. 92).

II. THE CIST

DIMENSIONS

Greatest length — 6 ft. 6 in.

Greatest width — 6 ft.

Depth — 9 in.

ARCHITECTURAL FEATURES

After excavation, the cist was found to be roughly elliptical with its long axis lying approximately east-west.

It had a partial lining of rough, unshaped slabs of sandstone. Several flat stones lying horizontally on the floor suggested that it, too, had been stone covered. When in use the structure may have been completely stone lined. It was divided into two unequal-sized compartments by a large vertical slab which was set north-south in the floor of the pit. The floor was basin shaped.

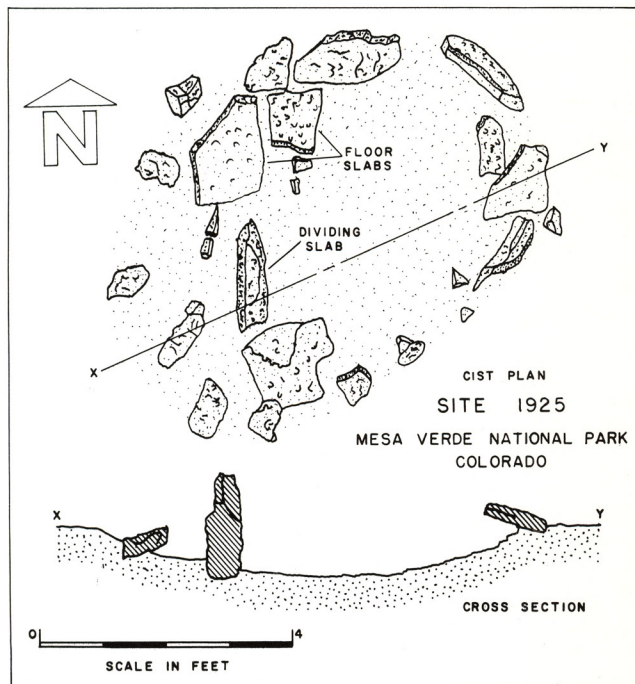


FIGURE 92.



FIGURE 93. Site 1925 after excavation, looking southeast.

OBSERVATIONS DURING EXCAVATION

The fill inside the shallow pit consisted of sterile red soil, which is common on the surface of Wetherill Mesa and nearby mesa tops. It probably washed into the structure after it fell into disuse. The unit has been identified as a storage cist since no other use was evident. Neither the slabs lining the pit or its floor nor the unlined areas of the walls or floor were discolored from fire, and there were no charcoal or ashes in it. Thus, it does not seem to have functioned as a firepit or oven.

If it had been a storage pit, it may have had an above-ground superstructure of perishable materials or slabs of stone set in mud; however, no remains of such a structure were preserved. Since the pit was only 9 inches deep in the center it would seem to have required more space to have been functional. A domed or conical-shaped superstructure would have provided that space.

SPECIMENS RECOVERED

No specimens were obtained from the cist or from the area near it.

III. DATING THE STRUCTURE

It is impossible to assign a date to the structure because it had no associated artifacts, contained no dateable wood or charcoal, had no diagnostic architectural characteristics, and cannot be related to any particular habitation unit in the vicinity. The nearest known sites, 1106, 1107, and 1205 are believed to show a range of occupation from Pueblo I into Pueblo III.

IV. OBSERVATIONS

A possible explanation for a cist in the location in which this one occurs is that it might have been constructed close to a mesa top agricultural plot situated some distance from the home of its owners. Foodstuffs raised nearby could have been stored in the cist and taken to the village in small quantities as required.

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