

## SAN JUAN COLLEGE 2000 FIELD SCHOOL LA 126581 CERAMIC ANALYSIS

A total of 1803 ceramics weighing 22431.2 grams was recovered from the 2000 field school excavations at LA 126581 (The Tommy Site). Ceramics were recovered from five individual rooms (20-2 to 20-8) including floor, feature, fill, and surface proveniences (Table 1). The majority of ceramics were recovered from Room 20-2 (n=480) followed by the overburden (n=382). Of these 179 were exfoliated on one or both surfaces or were too small to analyze. These sherds were counted and weighed, but no further analysis was conducted. Therefore, a total of 1624 sherds were subject to the sampling procedures. All typeable gray ware and white ware were placed in the sample as well as all red ware, brown ware, and any sherds that displayed post-firing modifications or use wear that could contribute to any vessel use information. In addition, a small percentage of those sherds that could not be assigned a specific ceramic type were also assigned to the sample (i.e. plain gray, corrugated gray, slipped white) in order to round out the sample. From this total, 1177 sherds fell outside the sampling parameters and were only partially analyzed. Vessel form and part were assigned to those sherds that fell outside the sample. In addition, generic types were assigned to help date the assemblage as a whole, and were placed into the indeterminate series since the more detailed analysis was not conducted. The remaining 447 sherds (27 percent) were fully analyzed including temper and ceramic type identification. Nine reconstructible vessels were identified from the 2000 ceramic assemblage including utility and decorated pots. An additional eight pots were also identified, but less than 30 percent of each vessel was recovered (Table 2).

**Table 1. Ceramics Recovered from Excavated Proveniences at LA 126581**

Feature	Disposition	Frequency	Percent
Room 20-2	Sample/full analysis	138	7.7
	Non-sample/partial analysis	309	17.1
	Too small or exfoliated	33	1.8
<b><i>Room 20-2 Total</i></b>		<b>480</b>	<b>26.6</b>
Room 20-3	Sample/full analysis	40	2.2
	Non-sample/partial analysis	70	3.9
	Too small or exfoliated	6	0.3
<b><i>Room 20-3 Total</i></b>		<b>116</b>	<b>6.4</b>
Room 20-4	Sample/full analysis	52	2.9
	Non-sample/partial analysis	157	8.7
	Too small or exfoliated	41	2.3
<b><i>Room 20-4 Total</i></b>		<b>250</b>	<b>13.9</b>
Room 20-5	Sample/full analysis	34	1.9
	Non-sample/partial analysis	138	7.7
	Too small or exfoliated	22	1.2
<b><i>Room 20-5 Total</i></b>		<b>194</b>	<b>10.8</b>
Room 20-6	Sample/full analysis	19	1.1
	Non-sample/partial analysis	70	3.9
	Too small or exfoliated	2	0.1
<b><i>Room 20-6 Total</i></b>		<b>91</b>	<b>5.1</b>

Room 20-7	Sample/full analysis	63	3.5
	Non-sample/partial analysis	122	6.8
	Too small or exfoliated	30	1.7
<b>Room 20-7 Total</b>		<b>215</b>	<b>12.0</b>
Room 20-8	Sample/full analysis	25	1.4
	Non-sample/partial analysis	39	2.2
	Too small or exfoliated	11	0.6
<b>Room 20-8 Total</b>		<b>75</b>	<b>4.2</b>
Overburden	Sample/full analysis	76	4.2
	Non-sample/partial analysis	272	15.1
	Too small or exfoliated	34	1.9
<b>Overburden Total</b>		<b>382</b>	<b>21.2</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>1803</b>	<b>100.00</b>

**Table 2. Identified Whole or Partial Vessels Recovered from LA 126581**

Provenience	Vessel Number	Ceramic Type	Vessel Form
Overburden	C	Mancos style black-on-white (Dogoszhi style)	Jar
Room 20-2	6	Dolores Corrugated style	Wide-mouthed jar
	7	Dolores Corrugated style	Wide-mouthed jar
	10	McElmo style black-on-white	Bowl
	D	Escavada Black-on-white	Bowl
	E	Rock-tempered corrugated gray	Jar
	F	Rock-tempered corrugated gray	Jar
	G	Red Mesa Black-on-white	Olla
Room 20-4	12	Dolores Corrugated style	Wide-mouthed jar
Room 20-5	4	Dolores Corrugated style	Wide-mouthed jar
	9	Mancos style black-on-white (Sosi style)	Bowl
	A	Dolores Corrugated style	Wide-mouthed jar
	H	Red Mesa Black-on-white	Jar
Room 20-6	11	Dolores Corrugated style	Wide-mouthed jar
Room 20-7	5	Mesa Verde Corrugated style	Wide-mouthed jar
	B	Rock-tempered corrugated gray	Jar
Room 20-8	8	McElmo style black-on-white	Bowl

Most of the sampled ceramics (n=341) date to the mid Pueblo II to early Pueblo III periods. A total of 106 sherds (24 percent) were manufactured earlier (Pueblo I to early Pueblo II) including both utility and decorated wares. In most instances, these sherds were recovered from the upper levels of the excavation. Based on identified ceramic types, an occupational date range from AD 974 to 1137 with a mean of AD 1050 is suggested. Ceramic dating of each room divides the seven rooms into three sets; however, all three sets date relatively close together. Rooms 20-3, 20-7, and 20-8 date the earliest to the mid Pueblo II period. Pueblo I and early Pueblo II sherds were recovered from the lower proveniences of these rooms suggesting that they may have been constructed initially. The second set dates to the late Pueblo II period and

includes Rooms 20-2, 20-4, and 20-5. Earlier sherds were also recovered from these rooms, but they were mixed with later sherds and represented a small proportion of each room assemblage. The final set includes Room 20-6, which dates to the late Pueblo II to early Pueblo III. Nearly a third of the ceramics identified from Room 20-6 date to the early Pueblo III period, and were recovered from the lower deposits of the room. It is likely that all seven rooms were built within several generations, and are contemporaneous.

### Room 20-2 Ceramic Assemblage

A total of 480 sherds weighing 5352.9 grams were recovered from Room 20-2 including 138 sherds that were fully analyzed. Of the remaining 342 sherds, 309 fell outside the sample and 33 were exfoliated or too small to analyze. Sherds were recovered from three separate floors, associated features, and room fill contexts. The majority of ceramics (n=254) were recovered from Floor 1 including two features and general floor contexts. Seventy-four were recovered from Floor 2, 20 from Floor 3, and 132 from the room fill. Most of the ceramics are late Pueblo II types including Chuska, Cibola, Mogollon, and rock-tempered ceramics. Ceramics recovered from all four proveniences (floors and room fill) are similar in ceramic types and time of production. Most of the sherds from all levels were produced between the mid to late Pueblo II period; however, a few earlier and later ceramics were also present. Identified types indicate a date range between AD 1019 and 1111 with a mean date of AD 1063. Portions of eight vessels were identified within Room 20-2, and are discussed with each context.

#### Room fill/wall fall Assemblage

A total of 132 sherds were recovered from the room fill including 29 that were fully analyzed, 93 that fell outside the sampling parameters, and 10 that were exfoliated or too small to analyze (Table 3). A variety of sherds were identified including Cibola, Chuska, Little Colorado, Mogollon, and rock-tempered ceramic traditions. The majority of sherds are rock-tempered (n=15) followed by 11 Cibola ceramics. Chuska, Little Colorado, and Mogollon Traditions are represented by one sherd each. Both the Little Colorado and Mogollon ceramics are consistent with a Pueblo II occupation; however, they are more commonly found on sites further to the south. The Mogollon sherd is a Showlow Black-on-red, and the Little Colorado sherd is a Padre Black-on-white fragment. The difference between the Little Colorado and Cibola ceramics is based on paint, temper and surface treatment. Little Colorado White Ware has organic painted designs, are tempered with sherd, and have a “dead white” slip. As compared to Cibola White Ware in which designs are executed in a mineral medium, are tempered with sand and sherd, and has a washy slip. The Mogollon Red Ware is distinguished by sherd temper and an orange to orangish-brown paste with a fairly thick red slip. Tsegi Orange Ware also has an orange to pinkish buff paste and is tempered with sherd, but the slip is thin and more orange in color. White Mountain Red Ware has a gray paste and a thick dark red slip.

**Table 3. Ceramics Recovered from the Room Fill/Wall Fall in Room 20-2 at LA 126581**

Series	Ceramic/Generic Type	Frequency	Percent
Chuska	Taylor Black-on-white (Puerco style)	1	0.8
Cibola	Chaco Corrugated	1	0.8
	Corrugated gray	1	0.8

	Escavada Black-on-white	1	0.8
	Gallup Black-on-white	4	3.0
	Plain gray	1	0.8
	Red Mesa Black-on-white	2	1.5
	Reserve Black-on-white	1	0.8
Little Colorado	Padre Black-on-white	1	0.8
Mogollon	Showlow Black-on-red	1	0.8
Rock-tempered	Corrugated gray	1	0.8
	Cortez style black-on-white	2	1.5
	Dolores Corrugated style	3	2.3
	Indeterminate gray	1	0.8
	Mancos style black-on-white (Dogoszhi style)	3	2.3
	Mancos style black-on-white (Sosi style)	4	3.0
	McElmo style black-on-white	1	0.8
Indeterminate	Corrugated gray	65	49.2
	Painted black-on-white	11	8.3
	Plain gray	3	2.3
	Polished gray	6	4.5
	Pueblo I or Pueblo II style black-on-white	5	3.8
	Slipped white	3	2.3
Too small for analysis		10	7.6
Total		132	100.0

#### Floor 1 Assemblage

A total of 254 ceramics were recovered from Floor 1 and two associated features. Of these 88 sherds were fully analyzed, 154 fell outside the sampling parameters, and 12 were exfoliated or too small to analyze (Table 4). Sherds were recovered from general contexts and two features including a slab-lined hearth (Feature 1) and the vent shaft (Feature 2). Chuska, Cibola, Mogollon, Northern San Juan, and rock-tempered ceramics were recovered. Most of the ceramics (n=69) are rock-tempered followed by Cibola sherds (n=15). Identified types include Chaco Corrugated, Escavada Black-on-white, Gallup Black-on-white, Red Mesa Black-on-white, Dolores Corrugated style, Cortez style black-on-white, Mancos style black-on-white (Black Mesa, Dogoszhi, and Sosi styles), Mummy Lake Gray style, Gallup Black-on-white, Showlow Black-on-red, Reserve Smudged, Brimhall Black-on-white, and McElmo Black-on-white. These sherds suggest a mid to late Pueblo II occupation. Sherds that were not analyzed support this hypothesis. Five vessels were found in general contexts associated with Floor 1. These include both decorated and utility ware pots.

**Table 4. Ceramics Recovered from Floor 1 and Associated Features in Room 20-2 at LA 126581**

Feature	Series	Ceramic/Generic Type	Frequency	Percent
1, hearth	Cibola	Chaco Corrugated	1	0.4
		Indeterminate gray	1	0.4
	Rock-tempered	Dolores Corrugated style	1	0.4

	Indeterminate	Corrugated gray	3	1.2
		Pueblo I or Pueblo II style black-on-white	1	0.4
2, vent shaft	Cibola	Gallup Black-on-white	1	0.4
	Mogollon	Showlow Black-on-red	1	0.4
	Rock-tempered	Corrugated gray	3	1.2
		Dolores Corrugated style	1	0.4
	Indeterminate	Corrugated gray	3	1.2
		Plain gray	3	1.2
	Too small to analyze		2	0.8
General Contexts	Chuska	Brimhall Black-on-white	1	0.4
	Cibola	Chaco Corrugated	1	0.4
		Escavada Black-on-white	4	1.6
		Gallup Black-on-white	2	0.8
		Painted black-on-white	2	0.8
		Plain gray	1	0.4
		Red Mesa Black-on-white	1	0.4
		Slipped white	1	0.4
	Mogollon	Reserve Smudged	1	0.4
	Northern San Juan	McElmo Black-on-white	1	0.4
	Rock-tempered	Corrugated gray	48	18.9
		Cortez style black-on-white	1	0.4
		Dolores Corrugated style	4	1.6
		Indeterminate gray	1	0.4
		Mancos style black-on-white (Black Mesa style)	1	0.4
		Mancos style black-on-white (Dogoszhi style)	3	1.2
		Mancos style black-on-white (Sosi style)	5	2.0
		Mummy Lake Gray style	1	0.4
	Indeterminate	Corrugated gray	105	41.3
		Indeterminate gray	2	0.8
		Painted black-on-white	9	3.5
		Plain gray	10	3.9
		Polished gray	4	1.6
		Pueblo I or Pueblo II style black-on-white	6	2.4
		Pueblo II or Pueblo III style black-on-white	2	0.8
		Slipped white	6	2.4
	Too small to analyze		10	3.9
Total			254	100.0

Seven sherds were recovered from Feature 1, a slab-lined hearth. Of these 3 were fully analyzed including a Chaco Corrugated sherd, a Cibola indeterminate gray sherd, and a Dolores Corrugated style sherd. The indeterminate sherds included corrugated and plain gray, and Pueblo I or Pueblo II style black-on-white pottery.

A total of 14 sherds were recovered from Feature 2, the vent shaft including Cibola, Mogollon, and rock-tempered ceramics. Identified types include Gallup Black-on-white, Showlow Black-on-red, Dolores Corrugated style, and rock-tempered corrugated gray. Six sherds fell outside the sampling parameters and include corrugated and plain gray sherds. In addition, two sherds were too small to analyze. Sherds recovered from both features are similar to those recovered from general contexts in association with Floor 1.

The majority of ceramics (n=234) were recovered from general proveniences associated with Floor 1 including Chuska, Cibola Mogollon, Northern San Juan, and rock-tempered. Sampled and non-sampled sherds associated with the Floor 1 are similar to ceramics recovered from other proveniences in Room 20-2, substantiating the mid to late Pueblo II period occupation. Three vessels and a portion of a two others were recovered from general proveniences including a McElmo Black-on-white bowl, three rock-tempered corrugated gray jars, a Mancos style black-on-white (Dogoszhi style) jar, and an Escavada Black-on-white bowl. Because no rims could be associated with the four jars, a more specific jar form could not be assigned. The majority of the Mancos style black-on-white jar was recovered from the overburden and is discussed with that assemblage, and one of the rock-tempered corrugated gray vessels is associated with Room 20-7. The vessel is discussed with the ceramic assemblage from Room 20-7.

Vessel 10 is a medium-sized rock-tempered McElmo style black-on-white bowl recovered from the wall fall and fill of Room 20-2. Nearly 80 percent of the vessel is present; therefore, the bowl was reconstructed. Vessel 10 has an average thickness of 6.2 mm, a maximum diameter of 23.5 cm at the rim, and a height of 11 cm. The bowl is tempered with crushed rock, has a gray paste, and a hard fracture. Since the crushed rock temper did not resemble either trachyte or diorite, a specific ceramic series could not be assigned; therefore, the vessel was assigned to a rock-tempered category. The exterior surface is polished, while the interior is polished and painted. The designs are executed with a carbon medium that forms a series of motifs that surround the rim. The design consists of two motifs placed between a series of parallel lines creating a band. Four parallel lines encircle the rim followed by two motifs, and finished off with another four parallel lines. The center of the vessel is empty. The two motifs consist of a joined rectilinear scroll and two joined open equilateral triangles. The triangles are joined at their tips with the long side parallel to the framing lines. The interiors of the triangles are filled with an open checkerboard pattern. Each individual square is filled with a solid dot. Each motif is represented four times and alternate around the pot.

Use wear was limited to the exterior base of the vessel in the form of abrasion and pitting. The polish on the base has worn away from repeated use. No striations were visible to suggest that the vessel may have been turned while in contact with the surface or dragged along a surface. Therefore, the attrition is indicative of repeated placement on an abrasive or inflexible surface. Five drill holes were identified; four of which run the length of the vessel. The fifth is

located just below the rim opposite the row of drill holes. The series of four drill holes suggest that the vessel broke in half, and was then subsequently mended. The function of the fifth drill hole cannot be determined. A puki mark is visible on both the interior and exterior base as a ridge. The ridge is created when the solid base is joined with the first free-standing coil. The puki is visible as a ridge just above the place where the base begins to curve upward. Due to the amount of attrition on the base and the mend holes, the vessel was used extensively, and was valuable enough to consider mending it so that the vessel could continue to be used.

Vessel D was recovered from several proveniences within Room 20-2 including the room fill/wall fall, Floor 1, and Floor 2. However, the majority of ceramics were recovered from Floor 1. Vessel D is an Escavada Black-on-white bowl weighing 59.8 grams. The vessel is tempered with sand and sherd, has a hard fracture, a gray paste, has an indented corrugated exterior, and a slipped and painted interior surface. Designs are executed in a mineral pigment and consist of wide solid bands and solid robust triangles.

Vessel E is a rock-tempered corrugated gray jar consisting of only body sherds. The jar is tempered with crushed rock and sand, has a gray paste, a hard fracture, has a plain interior and an indented corrugated exterior surface, and weighs 394.3 grams.

#### Floor 2 Assemblage

A total of 74 sherds were recovered from Floor 2 and 2 features associated with the floor including Feature 3, a pit, and Feature 4, a human burial (Table 5). The majority (n=68) of ceramics were recovered from general contexts associated with Floor 2. Three sherds were recovered from Feature 3, a pit and 3 sherds from Feature 4, a human burial. Cibola, Chuska, and rock-tempered ceramics were recovered including Dolores Corrugated style, McElmo style black-on-white, Blue Shale Corrugated, Escavada Black-on-white, Gallup Black-on-white, and Red Mesa Black-on-white sherds. In addition, several corrugated gray, plain gray, banded gray, polished gray, slipped white, and Pueblo I or Pueblo II black-on-white ceramics were also fully analyzed. These sherds suggest a mid to late Pueblo II assemblage. The non-sampled ceramics also support the mid to late Pueblo II assemblage. Three vessels are associated with Floor 2. Two of the vessels were recovered from features, and the third was recovered from general proveniences. In addition, sherds from a fourth vessel associated with Floor 1 were recovered from the Floor 2 assemblage.

**Table 5. Ceramics Recovered from Floor 2 and Associated Features in Room 20-2 at LA 126581**

Feature	Series	Ceramic/Generic Type	Frequency	Percent
3, pit	Rock-tempered	Dolores Corrugated style	1	1.4
	Indeterminate	Corrugated gray	2	2.7
4, burial	Cibola	Plain gray	1	1.4
	Rock-tempered	Corrugated gray	1	1.4
		McElmo style black-on-white	1	1.4
General Contexts	Chuska	Blue Shale Corrugated	1	1.4
	Cibola	Banded gray	1	1.4
		Corrugated gray	2	2.7

	Escavada Black-on-white	1	1.4
	Gallup Black-on-white	3	4.1
	Red Mesa Black-on-white	2	2.7
Rock-tempered	Plain gray	1	1.4
Indeterminate	Banded gray	1	1.4
	Corrugated gray	26	35.1
	Painted black-on-white	8	10.8
	Plain gray	6	8.1
	Polished gray	3	4.1
	Pueblo I or Pueblo II style black-on-white	1	1.4
	Slipped white	3	4.1
Too small to analyze		9	12.2
Total		74	100.0

Two indeterminate corrugated sherds and a nearly complete Dolores Corrugated style wide-mouthed jar (Vessel 6) were recovered from Feature 3, a pit. Due to time constraints, the vessel was not reconstructed; therefore, few measurements could be taken. The jar has an average thickness of 4.7 mm, a weight of 147.3 grams, a rim diameter of 9 cm, and a minimum height of 10 cm. The vessel is tempered with crushed rock probably procured from the immediate area. Because the temper does not resemble trachyte or diorite, it could not be assigned to a specific ceramic series. The vessel has a buff paste, a hard fracture, a plain interior and an indented corrugated surface. The corrugations are small and tight and cover the entire vessel. A small lug handle is located just below the rim. The lug is just wide enough to fit over a gracile finger. Sooting is present on both surfaces and was not limited to any one section of the jar. A base could not be located; therefore, it could not be determined if the jar was used for cooking. However, no thermal stress cracks were noted near the neck that would indicate that the jar was used for cooking. It is uncertain as to whether the sooting occurred post-depositionally or while the vessel was in use. Some chipping was noted on the exterior side of the rim. Sooting covers the chipping suggesting that the chipping occurred prior to when the vessel was sooted. Vessel 6 appears to be fairly young with more use than either Vessel 4 or 5.

Two sherds and a partial vessel were recovered from Feature 4, a human burial. These include a Cibola plain gray sherd, a McElmo style black-on-white sherd, and a rock-tempered corrugated gray jar (Vessel F). Vessel F is tempered with crushed rock, has a hard fracture, a gray paste, a plain interior surface, and an all-over indented corrugated exterior. Because no rims could be associated with the vessel, a specific jar form could not be assigned. However, it is likely based on other corrugated vessels recovered from the excavation, that Vessel F is a wide-mouthed jar.

Sixty-eight sherds were recovered from general contexts associated with Floor 2 including 11 that were fully analyzed 48 that fell outside the sampling parameters, and 9 that were too small to analyze. Of these two separate vessels were identified including sherds associated with Vessel D, an Escavada Black-on-white bowl were noted. Since the majority of sherds associated with Vessel D were recovered from the room fill/wall fall, the vessel is discussed in that section of Room 20-2. The second vessel is a Red Mesa Black-on-white olla

(Vessel G) that weighs 355 grams. The vessel is tempered with sand and sherd, has a gray paste, a hard fracture, a plain interior, and a polished and painted exterior. Designs are executed in a mineral pigment and consist of scrolls and ticked and dotted solid lines and triangles. The remainder of the assemblage includes Blue Shale Corrugated, Escavada Black-on-white, and Gallup black-on-white. Identified banded, plain, and corrugated gray sherds were also analyzed. The non-sampled sherds are similar to those that were analyzed, suggesting a mid to late Pueblo II occupation.

### Floor 3 Assemblage

Twenty sherds were recovered from Floor 3 and two associated features (Feature 5 a hearth and Feature 7 a pit) in Room 20-2. Four sherds were found in association with Feature 5. None of the sherds from Feature 5 fell within the sampling parameters; however, they are similar to sherds found in other proveniences within Room 20-2. These include 3 indeterminate plain gray sherds and a single indeterminate Pueblo I or Pueblo II style black-on-white sherd. Seen sherds were recovered from Feature 7 including 2 Naschitti Black-on-white sherds, a Chuska indeterminate gray sherds, 2 that were too small to analyze, and 2 non-sampled sherds including a painted black-on-white and a polished gray sherd. The sherds from all three proveniences are similar to those from upper proveniences. However, it appears that more early Pueblo II sherds were identified, however, this may be due to the small size of the assemblage. Identified types include Naschitti Black-on-white, Gallup Black-on-white, Red Mesa Black-on-white, and rock-tempered plain gray. Non-sampled sherds are consistent with those sherds that were fully analyzed.

### Room 20-3 Ceramic Assemblage

A total of 116 ceramics weighing 1132.5 grams was recovered from Room 20-3 including 40 that were fully analyzed, 70 that fell outside the sampling parameters, and 6 that were exfoliated or too small to analyzed (Table 6). All of the sherds were recovered from room fill/wall fall contexts within three levels. The ceramics recovered from the upper two levels more consistently date later than the sherds located in the third level. Sherds from the upper two levels date to the mid to late Pueblo II period, while sherds located in level 3 begin at the early end of Pueblo II and continue to the end of the time period. Therefore, it is suggested that the room may have been initially constructed toward the beginning of the Pueblo II period, and was used throughout the Pueblo II period. Identified types suggest an occupational date range between AD 974 and 1055 with a mean date of AD 1015. Because levels 1 and 2 are contemporaneous, they will be discussed together. Ceramics from level 3 will be discussed separately. No vessels were identified from Room 20-3.

**Table 6. Ceramics Recovered from Room 20-3 at LA 126581**

Level	Series	Ceramic Type/Generic Type	Frequency	Percent
1	Chuska	Blue Shale Corrugated	1	0.86
		Brimhall Black-on-white	1	0.86
		Chuska Black-on-white	1	0.86
		Polished gray	1	0.86
	Cibola	Escavada Black-on-white	1	0.86

		Gallup Black-on-white	2	1.72
		Indeterminate White Mountain black-on-red	1	0.86
	Rock-tempered	Corrugated gray	1	0.86
		Dolores Corrugated style	1	0.86
		Mancos style black-on-white (Dogoszhi style)	3	2.59
		Mancos style black-on-white (Puerco style)	1	0.86
	Indeterminate	Corrugated gray	10	8.62
		Painted black-on-white	1	0.86
		Plain gray	2	1.72
		Pueblo I or Pueblo II style black-on-white	2	1.72
		Slipped white	5	4.31
		Exfoliated or too small to analyze	2	1.72
2	Indeterminate	Painted black-on-white	1	0.86
		Slipped white	4	3.45
3	Chuska	Taylor Black-on-white	1	0.86
	Cibola	Coolidge Corrugated	6	5.17
		Escavada Black-on-white	1	0.86
		Kiatuthlanna Black-on-white	1	0.86
		Red Mesa Black-on-white	7	6.03
		Reserve Black-on-white	1	0.86
	Rock-tempered	Corrugated gray	1	0.86
		Dolores Corrugated gray	1	0.86
		Mancos Corrugated style	1	0.86
		Mancos style black-on-white (Dogoszhi style)	1	0.86
		Mancos style black-on-white (Puerco style)	2	1.72
		Mancos style black-on-white (Sosi style)	1	0.86
	San Juan	Bluff Black-on-red	2	1.72
	Indeterminate	Corrugated gray	27	23.28
		Painted black-on-white	9	7.76
		Pueblo I or Pueblo II style black-on-white	6	5.17
		Slipped white	3	2.59
		Exfoliated or too small to analyze	4	3.45
Total			116	100.00

Sherds recovered from the upper two levels total 41 and consist of Chuska, Cibola, and rock-tempered ceramics. Two sherds were too small to analyze and 25 fell outside the sampling parameters. Identified types include Blue Shale Corrugated, Brimhall Black-on-white, Chuska Black-on-white, Escavada Black-on-white, Gallup Black-on-white, Dolores Corrugated style, Mancos style black-on-white (Dogoszhi style), and Mancos style black-on-white (Sosi style). A few nondescript sherds were also identified including a Chuska polished gray sherd, an indeterminate White Mountain black-on-red sherd, and a rock-tempered corrugated gray ceramic. Indeterminate ceramics concur with the typed sherds. Non-sampled sherds included corrugated gray, plain gray, painted black-on-white, slipped white, and Pueblo I or Pueblo II style black-on-white ceramics. From a cursory examination, none of the indeterminate sherds appeared to be associated with the earlier sherds located in level 3. These sherds are suggestive

of a mid to late occupation; however, it is just as likely that the ceramics recovered from levels 1 and 2 is trash thrown into the abandoned room during the later occupation of the site.

A total of 75 sherds were recovered from level 3 of Room 20-3. More Cibola ceramics were identified than either rock-tempered or Chuska pottery at this lowest level. In levels 1 and 2 Chuska and rock-tempered pottery were present in greater numbers than Cibola pottery. Also present at this level, is the earlier red wares (San Juan) as opposed to the later White Mountain Red Wares recovered from the upper levels. Some later types are present, but most of the ceramics date to the early Pueblo II period suggesting an earlier occupation or construction date for the room. Identified types include Taylor Black-on-white, Coolidge Corrugated, Escavada Black-on-white, Kiatuthlanna Black-on-white, Red Mesa Black-on-white, Reserve Black-on-white, Bluff Black-on-red, Dolores Corrugated style, Mancos Corrugated style, and Mancos style black-on-white (Sosi, Dogoszhi, and Puerco styles).

### **Room 20-4 Ceramic Assemblage**

A total of 250 ceramics weighing 1939.6 grams were recovered from several proveniences within Room 20-4. The majority of ceramics (n=135) were recovered from surface 1. However, sherds were also recovered from the room fill/wall fall and contexts below surface 1. In addition, ceramics were found in association with 7 features within Room 20-4 including a cist, two hearths, a mealing trough, two ash pit areas, and a bin. Ceramics from the Cibola, Chuska, Kayenta, San Juan, and rock-tempered traditions were identified including utility and decorated wares. Sherds recovered from all three proveniences are contemporaneous, and do not indicate that one level may be younger than another. Of these, 52 were fully analyzed, 157 fell outside the sampling parameters, and 41 were exfoliated or too small to analyze. Identified types suggest a date range between AD 1031 and 1105 with a mean date of AD 1068. One vessel (Vessel 12) was recovered from Room 20-4.

#### Room fill/wall fall Assemblage

Forty-six sherds were recovered from the room fill/wall fall in Room 20-4. Of these 6 were fully analyzed, 33 fell outside the sampling parameters, and 7 were exfoliated or too small to analyze (Table 7). Identified types include Gallup Black-on-white, Sosi Black-on-white, and McElmo style black-on-white. In addition, Cibola banded and polished gray sherds and rock-tempered corrugated gray ceramics were identified. Those sherds that fell outside the sampling parameters include corrugated, plain, and polished gray, slipped white, and painted black-on-white sherds. These sherds support those that were sampled suggesting a late Pueblo II occupation. No vessels were recovered from the room fill.

**Table 7. Ceramics Recovered from the Room Fill/Wall Fall in Room 20-4 at LA 126581**

Series	Ceramic/Generic Type	Frequency	Percent
Cibola	Banded gray	1	2.2
	Gallup Black-on-white	1	2.2
	Polished gray	1	2.2
Kayenta	Sosi Black-on-white	1	2.2
Rock-tempered	Corrugated gray	1	2.2

	McElmo style black-on-white	1	2.2
Indeterminate	Corrugated gray	20	43.5
	Painted black-on-white	7	15.2
	Plain gray	3	6.5
	Polished gray	1	2.2
	Slipped white	2	4.3
Exfoliated or too small to measure		7	15.2
Total		46	100.0

### Surface 1 Assemblage

The majority of ceramics (n=135) were recovered from surface 1 including general contexts and 6 features (Table 8). Of these 32 were fully analyzed, 74 fell outside the sampling parameters, and 29 were exfoliated or too small to analyze. Sherds were recovered from Features 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, and 7; however, the majority (n=42) were recovered from general contexts. Sherds associated with general surface contexts include Brimhall Black-on-white, Gallup Black-on-white, Red Mesa Black-on-white, and San Juan indeterminate black-on-red sherds. In addition, indeterminate gray, polished gray, and corrugated gray, sherds were also analyzed. Those sherds that fell outside the sampling parameters agree with sherds recovered from associated features and other contexts within Room 20-4.

**Table 8. Ceramics Recovered from Surface 1 and Associated Features in Room 20-4 at LA 126581**

Feature	Series	Ceramic/Generic Type	Frequency	Percent	
1, hearth	Chuska	Newcomb Black-on-white	1	0.7	
		Exfoliated or too small for analysis	2	1.5	
2, hearth	Chuska	Corrugated gray	1	0.7	
		Cibola	Escavada Black-on-white	1	0.7
		Gallup Black-on-white	2	1.5	
		Polished gray	1	0.7	
	Rock-tempered		Cortez style black-on-white	1	0.7
			Mancos style black-on-white (Dogoszhi style)	1	0.7
			Plain gray	1	0.7
	Indeterminate		Corrugated gray	9	7.7
			Painted black-on-white	2	1.5
Plain gray			4	3.0	
Pueblo I or Pueblo II style black-on-white			2	1.7	
Exfoliated or too small for analysis			9	6.7	
3, bin	Chuska	Indeterminate gray	1	0.7	
		Cibola	Escavada Black-on-white	3	2.2
	Rock-tempered		Dolores Corrugated style	1	0.7
			Indeterminate	Corrugated gray	6
			Polished gray	2	1.5
		Painted black-on-white	1	0.7	

		Pueblo I or Pueblo II style black-on-white	1	0.7
		Too small for analysis	4	0.7
4, mealing trough	Chuska	Toadlena Black-on-white	1	0.7
	Cibola	Banded gray	1	0.7
		Escavada Black-on-white	1	0.7
		Gallup Black-on-white	1	0.7
		Red Mesa Black-on-white	1	0.7
	Indeterminate	Corrugated gray	13	9.6
		Painted black-on-white	2	1.5
		Plain gray	3	2.2
		Pueblo I or Pueblo II style black-on-white	1	0.7
		Slipped white	2	1.5
		Too small for analysis	4	3.0
6, ash pit	Cibola	Gallup Black-on-white	1	0.7
	Indeterminate	Corrugated gray	3	2.2
		Plain gray	1	0.7
		Pueblo I or Pueblo II style black-on-white	1	0.7
7, ash pit	Exfoliated		1	0.7
General Contexts	Chuska	Brimhall Black-on-white	1	0.7
	Cibola	Gallup Black-on-white	3	1.2
		Indeterminate gray	1	0.7
		Polished gray	1	0.7
		Red Mesa Black-on-white	2	1.5
	Rock-tempered	Corrugated gray	1	0.7
		Indeterminate gray	2	1.5
	San Juan	Indeterminate black-on-red	1	0.7
	Indeterminate	Corrugated gray	9	6.7
		Painted black-on-white	2	1.5
		Plain gray	6	4.4
		Pueblo I or Pueblo II style black-on-white	2	1.5
		Slipped white	2	1.5
		Too small for analysis	9	6.7
Total			135	100.0

Three sherds were recovered from Feature 1, a slab-lined hearth including a Newcomb Black-on-white sherd, one exfoliated sherd, and one that was too small to analyze.

Thirty-four sherds are associated with Feature 2, another hearth. Chuska, Cibola, and rock-tempered ceramics were identified. Seventeen sherds fell outside the sampling parameters, and nine were too small to analyze. Identified types include Escavada Black-on-white, Gallup Black-on-white, Cortez style black-on-white, and Mancos style black-on-white (Dogoszhi style). Also identified were corrugated gray, plain gray, and polished gray ceramics. Indeterminate sherds correspond to sampled sherds, and suggest that the features are contemporaneous.

A complete small Dolores corrugated style wide-mouthed jar (Vessel 12) was recovered from a bin (Feature 3) in Room 20-4. An additional 19 sherds were found in the feature with the vessel, but most were not corrugated gray sherds associated with the vessel. Four sherds and the vessel were fully analyzed including a Chuska indeterminate gray sherd and three Escavada Black-on-white sherds. In addition four sherds were too small to analyze. Non-sampled sherds include polished gray, painted black-on-white, corrugated gray, and Pueblo I or Pueblo II style black-on-white sherds.

The vessel is tempered with crushed rock, has a gray paste, a hard fracture, a plain interior, and an all-over corrugated exterior. The corrugations are shallow and small in size. Since the vessel was complete, measurements could be taken. The jar has an average thickness of 5.5 mm, an orifice diameter of 13.5 cm, a maximum diameter of 19.5 cm at the shoulder, and a height of 16.5 cm.

Cooking and storage attrition patterns were observable on the vessel. Evidence of use as a cooking pot includes an oxidized exterior base, a scorch mark near the middle of the vessel, and a sooted exterior. The scorch mark is likely the result of the contents burning once the liquid had evaporated. Heavy sooting covers the entire exterior surface except for the base, and light sooting is noticeable on the interior. If the pot was used extensively, as evidenced by the heavy sooting, the sooting would have soaked into the paste; however, this is not the case. It is likely that the vessel was burned in a fire causing the heavy sooting, and therefore, charring the vessel walls to the point where it could not be used as a cooking pot. The vessel was then used as a storage container. Some of the sooting is probably evidence of cooking, but the heavy sooting has obliterated the original cooking patterns.

The vessel was recovered from a sub-floor cist indicating that the jar was used at in the later part of its use life as a storage container. Evidence of use as a storage container is present on the interior rim and neck as polishing. The remainder of the interior is rough from the initial manufacture. The polish is likely the result of oils from hands reaching into the pot to extract the contents. Because of the heavy burning, we cannot determine how long the vessel was in use, but it is in relatively good condition suggesting that it was not used as a cooking pot for long before it was used as a storage container.

A total of 30 sherds were recovered from Feature 4, a mealing trough. The majority (n=4) of identifiable sherds are Cibola; however, a single Chuska sherd was also identified. Twenty-one sherds fell outside the sampling parameters and 4 were too small to analyze. Identified types include Toadlena Black-on-white, Escavada Black-on-white, Gallup Black-on-white, and Red Mesa Black-on-white. Sherds from Feature 4 are similar to sherds recovered from other features and contexts within Room 20-4.

Six sherds were recovered from Feature 6, an ash pit, including a Gallup Black-on-white, 3 indeterminate corrugated gray, 1 indeterminate plain gray, and a Pueblo I or Pueblo II style black-on-white sherd.

A single sherd was recovered from Feature 7, a second ash pit. Because the sherd was exfoliated, it was not typed.

Below Surface 1 Assemblage

Sixty-nine sherds were recovered from contexts below surface 1. Of these 14 were fully analyzed, 50 fell outside the sampling parameters, and 5 were exfoliated or too small to analyze (Table 9). Sherds are similar to those associated with the room fill and surface 1 contexts. No vessels were found in association with contexts below surface 1. Identified types include Chuska Black-on-white, Toadleana Black-on-white (Puerco style), Escavada Black-on-white, Gallup Black-on-white, Reserve Black-on-white, Tusayan Black-on-red, and Dolores Corrugated style ceramics. The majority of sherds (n=23) that fell outside the sampling parameters were corrugated gray ceramics. Painted black-on-white, plain gray, polished gray, slipped white, and Pueblo I or Pueblo II style black-on-white ceramics also fell outside the sample. These sherds are similar to those that were fully analyzed. Several corrugated and plain gray and a slipped white and a Pueblo I or Pueblo II style black-on-white sherds were placed within the sample, and fully analyzed.

**Table 9. Ceramics Recovered from Contexts Below Surface 1 in Room 20-4 at LA 126581**

Series	Ceramic/Generic Type	Frequency	Percent
Chuska	Chuska Black-on-white	1	1.4
	Corrugated gray	1	1.4
	Toadleana Black-on-white (Puerco style)	1	1.4
Cibola	Escavada Black-on-white	1	1.4
	Gallup Black-on-white	3	4.3
	Painted black-on-white	1	1.4
	Pueblo I or Pueblo II black-on-white	1	1.4
	Reserve Black-on-white	1	1.4
Tsegi	Tusayan Black-on-red	1	1.4
Rock-tempered	Dolores Corrugated style	2	2.9
	Plain gray	1	1.4
Indeterminate	Corrugated gray	23	33.3
	Painted black-on-white	7	10.7
	Plain gray	6	8.7
	Polished gray	3	4.3
	Pueblo I or Pueblo II style black-on-white	3	4.3
	Slipped white	8	11.6
Exfoliated or too small to analyze		5	7.2
Total		69	100.0

### Room 20-5 Ceramic Assemblage

A total of 194 sherds weighing 2895.4 grams were recovered from Room 20-5. Sherds were found in association with two separate floors, and 5 features associated with the floors. Ceramics were also recovered from the room fill/wall fall above the floors. Most of the sherds were recovered from floor 2 (n=91), followed by 57 sherds from the room fill/wall fall, and 46 sherds from floor 1. Eighteen percent of the assemblage was sampled including five sherds from floor 1, 22 sherds from floor 2, and 7 sherds from room fill/wall fall. Of the remaining 160

sherds, 22 were exfoliated or too small to analyze and 138 fell outside the sampling parameters. Both decorated and utility ware sherds were recovered from all three proveniences (including sampled and non-sampled ceramics) and are similar in when they were manufactured, suggesting a date range between AD 1016 and 1088 with a mean of AD 1052. As with most of the excavated rooms from the 2000 field season, Chuska, Cibola, Northern San Juan, and rock-tempered ceramic traditions were identified. Quantities of sherds within each ceramic tradition are evenly distributed between Chuska, Cibola, and rock-tempered traditions with 11 and 10 sherds respectively. Two sherds were identified as Northern San Juan. Five vessels were recovered from Room 20-5 including a Mancos Corrugated style wide-mouthed jar, a Dolores Corrugated style wide-mouthed jar, a Mancos style black-on-white (Sosi style) bowl, a Reserve Black-on-white jar, and a Red Mesa Black-on-white jar. Two vessels were recovered from floor 1, and the remaining three were found in association with floor 2.

#### Room fill/wall fall

A total of 57 ceramics were recovered from the room fill/wall fall in Room 20-5 (Table 10). Of these 9 were exfoliated or too small to analyze, 7 were fully analyzed, and 41 fell outside the sampling parameters. Those sherds that were not included in the sample consisted of corrugated gray, plain gray, polished gray, slipped white, and Pueblo I or Pueblo II style black-on-white ceramics. None of these could be give a specific type; therefore, they were not included in the sample. The non-sampled sherds are consistent with those sherds that were analyzed. Two of the eight plain gray sherds are most likely the unpainted sections of decorated vessels. The remaining 6 plain gray sherds are probably the body portions of necked corrugated vessels. Fully analyzed sherds consisted of Chuska corrugated gray, Chuska indeterminate gray, Taylor Black-on-white, Escavada Black-on-white, and rock-tempered corrugated gray. These sherds suggest a late Pueblo II occupation. No vessels were recovered from the room fill/wall fall.

**Table 10. Ceramics Recovered from the Room/Fill/Wall Fall in Room 20-5 at LA 126581**

Series	Ceramic/Generic Type	Frequency	Percent
Chuska	Corrugated gray	1	1.8
	Indeterminate gray	2	3.5
	Taylor Black-on-white	2	3.2
Cibola	Escavada Black-on-white	1	1.8
Rock-tempered	Corrugated gray	1	1.8
Indeterminate	Corrugated gray	24	42.1
	Plain gray	8	14.0
	Polished gray	2	3.5
	Pueblo I or Pueblo II style black-on-white	3	5.3
	Slipped white	4	7.0
Exfoliated or too small for analysis		9	15.8
Total		57	100.00

## Floor 1 Ceramic Assemblage

Forty-six sherds were recovered from Floor 1 and 3 features associated with Floor 1 (Table 11). Of these 12 were associated with Feature 1 (cist), 2 were associated with Feature 2 (hearth), 3 were recovered from Feature 3 (pit), and the remaining 29 were recovered from the floor or just above the floor surface. Sherds from all four proveniences are similar in age and are contemporaneous. The identified sherds suggest an occupational date during the mid to late Pueblo II period. Two vessels were recovered from Floor 1 contexts including Vessel 7 found in Feature 1 and Vessel A recovered from general contexts.

**Table 11. Ceramics recovered from Floor 1 and Associated Features in Room 20-5 at LA 126581**

Feature	Series	Ceramic/Generic Type	Frequency	Percent
1, cist	Indeterminate	Corrugated gray	1	2.2
		Polished gray	7	15.2
	Rock-tempered	Dolores Corrugated style	1	2.2
		Exfoliated or too small to analyze	3	6.5
2, hearth	Indeterminate	Painted black-on-white	1	2.2
		Plain gray	1	2.2
3, pit	Indeterminate	Corrugated gray	2	4.3
		Rock-tempered	Cortez style black-on-white	1
General Contexts	Indeterminate	Corrugated gray	10	21.7
		Painted black-on-white	2	4.3
		Plain gray	4	8.7
		Pueblo I or Pueblo II style black-on-white	5	10.9
		Slipped white	1	2.2
	Cibola	Puerco Black-on-white	1	2.2
		Reserve Black-on-white	1	2.2
	Rock-tempered	McElmo style black-on-white	1	2.2
	Exfoliated or too small to analyze	4	8.7	
Total			46	100.0

Sherds recovered from Feature 1 are from a single vessel (Vessel 7), a medium-sized Dolores style corrugated wide-mouthed jar. The vessel is tempered with crushed rock, has a gray paste, a hard fracture, a plain interior and an all-over indented corrugated exterior surface. Because the crushed rock temper did not resemble either trachyte or diorite, a specific ceramic tradition could not be assigned; therefore, the vessel was assigned to the rock-tempered category. When the vessel was recovered from the cist, it was nearly complete. Because the vessel is nearly complete, measurements could be taken. The jar has an orifice diameter of 23 cm, a maximum diameter of 27 cm near the middle of the vessel, an approximate height of 28 cm, and an average thickness of 6.5 mm.

Heavy crusty sooting is present on the middle exterior surface, while lighter sooting is present on the upper and lower portions of the vessel. The cist that the vessel was recovered from was filled with ash and charcoal; therefore, obscuring the original sooting pattern suggestive of a cooking pot. However, there are other clues to suggest that the jar was used for

cooking before being placed in the pit to be used as storage. The exterior base is oxidized, while the interior base is sooted. The interior sooting has not soaked into the paste indicating that the heating episodes did not occur repeatedly. In addition, few thermal stress cracks were noted on the interior neck of the vessel. If the vessel had been used extensively, numerous stress cracks would be present. The placement of the heaviest sooting on the exterior surface, the oxidation and light sooting on the base indicate that the vessel was used for cooking and most likely for boiling or cooking grain-like substances (Skibo 1992). Another indicator of cooking grain-like substances is the presence of pitting on the lower third of the interior surface. The chemical reaction of the grains and the heat will pit the vessel wall (Skibo 1992). Four separate scorch marks are visible on the interior surface. Because the exterior sooting has obliterated prior use wear, oxidation patches cannot be seen on the exterior surface opposite the scorch marks. However, it is likely that the scorch marks occurred when the vessel was placed to the side of the fire to warm the contents. The vessel does not appear to have been used as a cooking pot for very long, before it was placed in the cist and used for storage. The vessel however is older than the previously discussed vessels.

Two sherds were recovered from Feature 2, a hearth, and include an indeterminate painted black-on-white, and an indeterminate plain gray sherd. Because neither sherd could be typed, they were not included in the sample. However, they are similar to sherds recovered from other proveniences within Room 20-5.

Three sherds including two indeterminate corrugated gray sherds and a Cortez style black-on-white sherd were recovered from Feature 3, a cist. The Cortez style black-on-white sherd was tempered with crushed rock that is dissimilar to diorite or trachyte. In order to distinguish the sherd from true Northern San Juan and Chuskan pottery, the sherd was placed in a rock-tempered category. The Cortez design style was produced earlier than the rest of the decorated ceramics. Because the sherd was found on the floor and since the surrounding ceramics date later, it is likely that the item was curated

The remaining 29 sherds were recovered from general floor contexts including both sampled and non-sampled ceramics. Identified types include Puerco Black-on-white, Reserve Black-on-white, and McElmo style black-on-white sherds. Non-sampled ceramics included corrugated gray, plain gray, painted black-on-white, slipped white, and Pueblo I or Pueblo II style black-on-white sherds. Those sherds that were not fully analyzed are contemporaneous with those that were analyzed. A single vessel was identified (Vessel A), a Reserve black-on-white jar. Because less than 30 percent of the vessel was identified, the jar was not reconstructed, and few measurements were taken. The jar was tempered with sand and sherd, had a hard fracture, a plain interior and a polished and painted exterior with designs executed in a mineral pigment. The design consists of bands of solids and hatchure elements.

## Floor 2 Ceramic Assemblage

The majority of ceramics (n=91) were recovered from floor 2 and two features associated with the floor (Table 12). Of these 63 fell outside the sampling parameters, 22 were fully

analyzed, and 6 were exfoliated or too small to analyze. Most of the ceramics (n=56) were recovered from general floor contexts. The remainder of the assemblage was recovered from Feature 4, (n=30) and Feature 5 (n=5). Ceramics from all three proveniences are similar in age, and are contemporaneous with ceramics recovered from contexts located above floor 2. Three vessels (Vessels 4, 9, and H) associated with floor 2 were identified. One vessel was recovered from Feature 4, and the other two were found in association with general floor contexts.

**Table 12. Ceramics Recovered from Floor 2 and Associated Features in Room 20-5 at LA 126581**

Feature	Series	Ceramic/Generic Type	Frequency	Percent	
4, pit	Chuska	Blue Shale Corrugated	1	1.1	
		Sheep Springs Gray	1	1.1	
	Cibola	Escavada Black-on-white	1	1.1	
		Gallup Black-on-white	2	2.2	
		Red Mesa Black-on-white	1	1.1	
	Rock-tempered	Mancos style black-on-white (Sosi style)	1	1.1	
	Indeterminate	Corrugated gray	10	11.0	
		Painted black-on-white	1	1.1	
		Plain gray	7	1.1	
		Pueblo I or Pueblo II style black-on-white	1	7.7	
		Exfoliated or too small to analyze	4	4.4	
	5, pit	Chuska	Brimhall Black-on-white	2	2.2
		Indeterminate	Corrugated gray	1	1.1
Plain gray			1	1.1	
Polished gray			1	1.1	
General Contexts	Chuska	Brimhall Black-on-white	1	1.1	
		Newcomb Black-on-white	1	1.1	
	Cibola	Gallup Black-on-white	2	2.2	
		Red Mesa Black-on-white	2	2.2	
	Rock-tempered	Banded gray	1	1.1	
		Dolores Corrugated style	1	1.1	
		Indeterminate gray	1	1.1	
		Mancos Corrugated style	1	1.1	
		McElmo style black-on-white	1	1.1	
	San Juan	Indeterminate red	2	2.2	
	Indeterminate	Corrugated gray	27	29.7	
		Painted black-on-white	2	2.2	
		Plain gray	9	9.9	
		Polished gray	1	1.1	
Slipped white		2	2.2		
	Exfoliated or too small to analyze	2	2.2		
Total			91	100.0	

Thirty sherds were recovered from Feature 4, a bell-shaped pit and include utility and decorated ceramics. Of these seven were fully analyzed including Blue Shale Corrugated, Sheep

Springs Gray, Escavada Black-on-white, Gallup Black-on-white, Red Mesa Black-on-white, and Mancos style black-on-white (Sosi style) sherds. Two sherds date prior to the mid Pueblo II period (Sheep Springs Gray and Red Mesa Black-on-white); however, since the majority of ceramics date later and because so few Pueblo I to early Pueblo II ceramics were recovered from the room (including the fill), it is likely that the sherds were curated. The majority of sherds indicate a mid to late Pueblo II occupation dominated by corrugated gray ware and Sosi and Dogoszhi design styles. Nineteen sherds fell outside the sampling parameters and include corrugated gray, plain gray, painted black-on-white, and Pueblo I or Pueblo II style black-on-white ceramics. These sherds are contemporaneous with the seven that were fully analyzed lending credence to the mid to late Pueblo II period as an occupational date. A single vessel (Vessel 9) was recovered from Feature 4

Vessel 9 is a complete medium-sized rock-tempered Mancos style black-on-white (Sosi style) bowl tempered with crushed rock. The walls of the bowl are nearly straight and 8.5 cm high giving the bowl a deep appearance. Other bowls recovered from the assemblage also have walls 8 to 10 cm in height, but the walls angle outward giving the bowl a more open, shallow appearance. A recessed bottom was created prior to firing, but after the leather-hard stage had passed. This is evident by the cracking located only over the recessed area. Creating the recessed bottom was probably an after thought, and was created during the drying process. Once the pot has dried beyond the workable stage (leather-hard), the potter runs the risk of the vessel cracking (K. Hensler, personal communication 2001). The vessel has a maximum diameter of 22.1 cm at the rim, a height of 10.9 cm, and an average thickness of 6.4 mm

The bowl has a hard fracture, a gray paste, a polished exterior and a slipped and painted interior. The slip is washy reminiscent of Cibola pottery; however, the presence of crushed rock temper does not allow placement of the vessel into the Cibola series. It is likely that the vessel was made locally using local materials, but using Cibolan pottery production techniques. The design is executed in a mineral pigment and consists of a single motif repeated around the sides of the bowl. A single framing line is present at the rim to create a banded effect. Connected to the line is a band of joined solid right triangles with the long edge of the triangle pointing to the left and the base of the triangle at the bottom of the band (closest to the center). Two more rows of joined right triangles are present each joined top to bottom and side to side. The space in between each triangle creates a negative mirrored image of the triangle. The center of the vessel is empty.

Attrition was only observed on the exterior base of the vessel in the form of abrasion and striations. The polish is worn away on the base, and striations parallel to the rim are evident on the base. This suggests that the vessel was turned on a hard or abrasive surface either during cleaning or stirring and scooping out the contents. The base is not as worn down as the base of Vessel 8 suggesting that the vessel was not used as much as Vessel 8. No post-firing modifications were noted on the vessel

Few sherds were recovered from Feature 5, a second pit, but they are similar to others associated with floor 2. Only one sherd was fully analyzed, a Brimhall Black-on-white sherd. The remaining four fell outside the sampling parameters and includes corrugated gray, plain gray and polished gray sherds. The polished gray sherd appears to be the unpainted portion of a decorated vessel.

The majority of ceramics (n=56) associated with floor 2 were recovered from general floor contexts. Of these 13 were fully analyzed, 41 fell outside the sampling parameters, and 2 were too small to analyze. A variety of ceramics were recovered including Chuska, Cibola, Northern San Juan, and locally produced rock-tempered pottery. Identified types include Brimhall Black-on-white, Newcomb Black-on-white, Gallup Black-on-white, Red Mesa Black-on-white, Dolores Corrugated style, Mancos Corrugated style, and McElmo style black-on-white sherds. Ceramics that weren't sampled included corrugated gray, painted black-on-white, plain gray, polished gray, and slipped white pottery. Both sets of sherds suggest a mid to late Pueblo II occupation consistent with ceramics recovered from the room as a whole.

A single vessel (Vessel H) was recovered from the floor of Room 20-5 and weighs 592.2 grams. Several sherds from Vessel 4 were also noted, but the majority of the vessel is associated with Room 20-6 and is discussed with the Room 20-6 assemblage. Vessel H is a Red Mesa Black-on-white jar tempered with sand and sherd. Because less than 30 percent of the vessel was identified, the jar was not reconstructed. The vessel has a hard fracture, a gray paste, a plain interior, and a polished and painted exterior surface. Designs are executed in a mineral pigment. Because no rim fragments were identified, a specific jar form could not be determined.

### Room 20-6 Ceramic Assemblage

Ninety-one sherds were recovered from Room 20-6 including two vessels, and a portion of a third. Sherds were recovered from three proveniences; Floor 1, Feature 1, and room fill contexts. Of these, 2 were exfoliated or too small to analyze, 2 were fully analyzed, and 70 fell outside the sampling parameters. Most of the ceramics (n=45) were recovered from Feature 1, a hearth located on Floor 1 (Table 13). The remaining sherds include 34 from Floor 1 and 12 from the room fill. Both Pueblo II and early Pueblo III ceramics were recovered from all three proveniences suggesting that Room 20-6 was built last. Therefore, a date range between AD 1060 and 1137 with a mean of AD 1099 is suggested. The date is pushed to the later end, by the presence of Mesa Verde style Corrugated and McElmo style Black-on-white ceramics (n=3). All three proveniences appear to be contemporaneous with each other.

**Table 13. Ceramics Recovered from Room 20-6 at LA 126581**

Context	Sub-Feature	Series	Ceramic/Generic Type	Frequency	Percent
Floor 1	1, hearth	Indeterminate	Corrugated gray	36	39.56
			Unfired raw clay	1	1.10
		Rock-tempered	Corrugated gray	6	6.59
			Mancos style corrugated	1	1.10
			Mesa Verde style corrugated	1	1.10
General Contexts		Chuska	Brimhall Black-on-white	1	1.10
			Toadlena Black-on-white	1	1.10
		Cibola	Polished gray	1	1.10
		Indeterminate	Corrugated gray	16	17.58
			Painted black-on-white	2	2.20
			Plain gray	3	3.30
			Pueblo I or Pueblo II black-on-white	4	4.40
			Slipped white	2	2.20

		Rock-tempered	Mancos style black-on-white (Dogoszhi style)	1	1.10
			Mesa Verde style corrugated	1	1.10
			Too small or exfoliated	2	2.20
Room fill/wall fall		Cibola	Chaco Black-on-white	1	1.10
			Escavada Black-on-white	1	1.10
			Indeterminate gray	1	1.10
		Indeterminate	Corrugated gray	5	5.49
			Painted black-on-white	1	1.10
		Rock-tempered	Indeterminate gray	2	2.20
			McElmo style black-on-white	1	1.10
Total				91	100.00

### Floor 1 Assemblage

Seventy-nine sherds were recovered from Floor 1 (n=34) and one sub-feature [Feature 1, hearth (n=45)]. Sherds from both proveniences are contemporaneous and will be discussed together. Of these 2 were too small, 64 fell outside the sample, and 13 were fully analyzed. Those sherds that were not fully analyzed could not be typed (i.e. corrugated gray, slipped white, plain gray etc.). One of the indeterminate pieces, is a piece of unfired raw clay. A portion of the clay was refired, in order to compare the clay with other refired clays collected near the site for technological analysis. Identified sherds include Brimhall Black-on-white, Toadleana Black-on-white, Mancos style corrugated, Mesa Verde style corrugated, and Mancos style black-on-white (Dogoszhi style). These types suggest a late Pueblo II to early Pueblo III occupation date. Two vessels and part of a third were recovered from Floor 1. Vessel 4 was recovered from Feature 1 and Vessel 11 was recovered from general floor contexts. A small portion of Vessel 5 was also recovered from the hearth area in Room 20-6, but the majority of the vessel was recovered from Room 20-7, and will be discussed with the later room.

Two vessels (Vessels 4 and 11) were recovered from Room 20-6 and include a Mancos style corrugated wide mouthed jar (Vessel 4) recovered from Feature 1 and a Mesa Verde style corrugated wide-mouthed jar (Vessel 11) recovered from the southeast corner of Floor 1. Vessel 11 has a similar pattern corrugated exterior to Vessel 5, possibly suggesting that the same potter may have manufactured both jars. Vessel 4 was not reconstructed.

Vessel 4 is a medium-sized rock-tempered Mancos Corrugated style wide-mouthed jar recovered from Rooms 20-5 and 20-6. The majority of the vessel was recovered from near the hearth (Feature 1) in Room 20-6. The vessel is tempered with crushed rock dissimilar from trachyte (Chuska) or diorite (Northern San Juan). Since the tempering material does not resemble either material, a specific ceramic tradition could not be assigned; however, it is probable that the tempering material was procured from local sources. A relatively narrow neck and exuberant corrugations easily distinguish the vessel from others in the assemblage. Because of time constraints, the vessel was not reconstructed, but it appears that nearly 70 percent of the vessel is present. Since the vessel was not reconstructed, few measurements could be taken. The jar has a rim diameter of 8 cm, an average thickness of 7.0 mm, and a weight of 1968.5 grams.

Very little attrition was noted on the jar. Sooting is prevalent on the upper third of the vessel on both surfaces. The sooting has not soaked into the clay body suggesting that the sooting may have been the result of a single firing episode. Neither sooting nor oxidation was identified near the base of the vessel. This pattern suggests that the vessel was not used as a cooking pot, and that the sooting probably occurred post-depositionally. Thermal stress cracks were noted on the interior neck, but are most likely the result of a post-depositional fire. No chipping, abrasion, or spalling was noted indicating that the vessel was used infrequently before it was discarded.

Vessel 11 is a large linear rock-tempered Mesa Verde style corrugated wide-mouthed jar recovered from the northwest corner of floor 1. Ninety percent of the vessel is present, and was reconstructed. Measurements taken from the vessel include an average thickness of 7.1 mm, a rim diameter of 28 cm, a height of 39 cm, and a maximum diameter of 30 cm at the shoulder. The jar has an oblong shape terminating in a pointed bottom reminiscent of Navajo utility ware rather than Anasazi pottery (Burgge 1981 and Wilson and Blinman 1992). Most Anasazi utility ware have a more rounded bottom that does not necessarily require a pot rest to remain upright. Because of the shape of the bottom, Vessel 11 would have been placed in a pot rest to remain upright. Wear on the exterior surface near the base of the pot also indicates that a pot rest was used. The wear manifests as a smoothed flattened area of clabboarding that encircles the vessel. The jar has a hard fracture, a gray paste, a plain interior and a pattern corrugated exterior surface. The patterned corrugated pattern is executed in both clapboard and indented corrugations; however, the majority of the vessel is covered with clapboard corrugations. The design is located between the rim and the shoulder manifested by short rows of indented corrugations angling away from the rim to the shoulder with the area in between the indented corrugations filled with clapboarding.

Use wear noted on the vessel suggests that the pot was used for cooking or at the very least for warming food stuffs. Five scorch marks were noted on the interior surface of the vessel. The scorch marks are pitted and the exterior surface opposite the scorch marks is slightly oxidized. The pitting within the scorch marks suggest that the liquid in the vessel evaporated leaving only the solid contents to burn. The pitting most likely occurred when a chemical reaction occurred between the clay and the acidity or alkalinity in the food stuffs. Sooting was noted in patches over the exterior surface; however, no distinguishable pattern was evident. Therefore, it is likely that the vessel was used to warm the contents while sitting next to the fire as exemplified by the scorch marks. Even with a minimum of five separate cooking episodes, the vessel is relatively free of attrition; therefore, it appears that the vessel was not used frequently before it fell out of use.

#### Room fill/wall fall

A total of 12 sherds were recovered from the room fill/wall fall above the floor including six sherds that were fully analyzed and six that fell outside the sampling parameters (see Table 13). Identified types include Chaco Black-on-white, Escavada Black-on-white, rock-tempered indeterminate gray, and McElmo style black-on-white. The sherds recovered from the fill are contemporaneous with those recovered from the floor and sub-feature proveniences. No vessels were recovered from the fill in Room 20-6

## **Room 20-7 Ceramic Assemblage**

A total of 215 sherds were recovered from three separate floors and associated features and room fill/wall fall in Room 20-7 including two partial vessels (Vessel 5 and B). Of these 63 were fully analyzed, 122 fell outside the sampling parameters, and 30 were exfoliated or too small to analyze. The majority of (n=102) ceramics were recovered from Floor 1 contexts, followed by Floor 3 (n=60). A variety of ceramics were identified including Cibola, Chuska, Northern San Juan, and rock-tempered sherds. Most of the identified ceramics are Cibola (n=30) followed by rock-tempered (n=20) sherds. Very few later Pueblo II ceramics were identified in the assemblage; however, most of the ceramics date to the mid Pueblo II period. Identified sherds indicate a date range between AD 978 and 1062 with a mean date of AD 1020.

### **Room fill/wall fall Assemblage**

Eleven sherds and one partial vessel (Vessel 5) were recovered from the room fill/wall fall of Room 20-7. These include 1 rock-tempered corrugated gray sherd, 7 indeterminate corrugated gray sherds, 1 indeterminate painted black-on-white sherd, and 2 sherds that were too small to analyze.

The vessel is a large rock-tempered Mesa Verde style corrugated wide-mouthed jar recovered from two proveniences. These include the hearth area (Feature 1) in Room 20-6 and within the fill of Room 20-7. Most of the sherds associated with Vessel 5 were recovered from Room 20-7. Like Vessel 4, the jar is tempered with crushed rock associated with neither the Chuska nor Northern San Juan Series. The vessel is distinguished by a unique corrugated pattern covering the upper two-thirds of the vessel. Pattern corrugation is generally associated with Pueblo III occupations. The design begins at the rim, below the fillet, and consists of independent indented corrugated diamonds with a hook protruding from the top of the diamond. The designs are connected to the lower third of the vessel by all over indented corrugations. The background consists of rows of clapboarding. In order to distinguish the corrugated design, the vessel was partially reconstructed. A variety of measurements were taken including a rim diameter of 18 cm, a minimum height of 47 cm, a weight of 3042.2 grams, and an average thickness of 7.0 mm.

Very little use wear was noted on the vessel. The upper two-thirds of the vessel is sporadically oxidized and lightly sooted on both surfaces. A large scorch mark was noted on the lower third of the vessel on its exterior surface. The interior wall of the scorch mark is also severely sooted and burned. Because of the disproportionate placement of oxidation and sooting over the vessel, it is likely that it occurred post-depositionally, and that the jar was not used as a cooking pot. Because of the lack of use wear, the vessel was used infrequently before it was discarded. Because the vessel was recovered from the fill of the room, it is likely that the jar is not associated with the room block, but with a later occupation.

### **Floor 1 Assemblage**

A total of 102 sherds were recovered from Floor 1 and two associated features (Table 14). Of these 23 were fully analyzed, 56 fell outside the sampling parameters, and 23 were

exfoliated or too small to analyze. Identified sherds include Gallup Black-on-white, Escavada Black-on-white, Red Mesa Black-on-white, Reserve Black-on-white, Cortez style black-on-white, and Mancos style black-on-white (Dogoszhi style). Non-sampled sherds are consistent with those that were analyzed suggesting a mid Pueblo II occupation. A single vessel was recovered from Floor 1 and 2 contexts, but the majority of ceramics were recovered from Floor 1, hence the vessel will be discussed here.

**Table 1. Ceramics Recovered from Floor 1 and Associated Features in Room 20-7 at LA 126581**

Feature	Series	Ceramic/Generic Type	Frequency	Percent
2, pit	Chuska	Banded gray	1	1.0
	Cibola	Gallup Black-on-white	1	1.0
	Indeterminate	Banded gray	1	1.0
4, pit	Cibola	Gallup Black-on-white	1	1.0
	Indeterminate	Corrugated gray	3	2.9
		Plain gray	2	2.0
		Pueblo I or Pueblo II style black-on-white	4	3.9
		Slipped white	2	2.0
		Too small for analysis	5	4.9
	General Contexts	Cibola	Banded gray	1
		Escavada Black-on-white	2	2.0
		Red Mesa Black-on-white	7	6.9
		Reserve Black-on-white	1	1.0
Rock-tempered		Corrugated gray	6	5.9
		Cortez style black-on-white	1	1.0
		Mancos style black-on-white (Dogoszhi style)	1	1.0
		Plain gray	1	1.0
Indeterminate		Banded gray	1	1.0
		Corrugated gray	22	21.6
		Painted black-on-white	6	5.9
		Plain gray	9	8.8
		Polished gray	3	2.9
		Pueblo I or Pueblo II style black-on-white	2	2.0
		Pueblo II or Pueblo III style black-on-white	1	1.0
		Exfoliated or too small to analyze	18	17.6
Total				102

Three sherds including a Chuska banded gray sherd, a Gallup Black-on-white sherd, and an indeterminate banded gray sherd was recovered from Feature 3, a pit.

A total of 17 sherds were recovered from Feature 4, a second pit including a Gallup Black-on-white sherds, 3 indeterminate corrugated gray sherds, 2 indeterminate plain gray sherds, 4 indeterminate Pueblo I or Pueblo II style black-on-white sherds, 2 indeterminate slipped white sherds, and 5 sherds that were too small for analysis.

The remainder of the assemblage (n=82) was recovered from general contexts including Cibola and rock-tempered ceramics. Of these 19 were fully analyzed, 45 fell outside the sampling parameters, and 18 were exfoliated or too small to analyze. Identified sherds include Escavada Black-on-white, Red Mesa Black-on-white, Reserve Black-on-white, Cortez style black-on-white, and Mancos style black-on-white (Dogoszhi style) sherds. Also identified were banded, corrugated, and plain gray sherds. Those sherds that were not sampled are consistent with sherds that were fully analyzed suggesting a mid Pueblo II occupation. A single vessel (Vessel B) was recovered from general Floor 1 contexts.

Vessel B is a rock-tempered corrugated gray jar comprised of body and basal fragments. Less than 30 percent of the vessel is present; therefore, the jar was not reconstructed. The jar is tempered with crushed rock and sherd, has a hard fracture, a gray paste, and a weight of 41.8 grams. The presence of sherd temper suggests a late Pueblo II production period. Because no rim fragments could be associated with the vessel, a specific jar form could not be determined.

#### Floor 2 Assemblage

A total of 41 sherds from one feature and general contexts were recovered from the Floor 2 assemblage (Table 15). Sherds from Vessel B were recovered from the Floor 2 assemblage, but since the majority of the vessel was recovered from Floor 1 it is discussed with the Floor 1 assemblage. Three sherds were recovered from Feature 5, a pit, including a Cibola banded gray sherd, a Cortez style black-on-white sherd, and an indeterminate Pueblo I or Pueblo II style black-on-white sherd.

The remaining 38 sherds were recovered from general contexts associated with Floor 2. Of these 12 were fully analyzed, 23 fell outside the sampling parameters, and 3 were too small to analyze. Identified sherds include Gallup Black-on-white, Red Mesa Black-on-white, undifferentiated Mancos Black-on-white, Cortez style black-on-white, and Dolores Corrugated style black-on-white sherds. Even though a few late Pueblo II sherds are present, most of the ceramics date to the mid Pueblo II time frame. Non-sampled ceramics also support this supposition.

**Table 15. Ceramics Recovered from Floor 2 and Associated Features in Room 20-7 at LA 126581**

Feature	Series	Ceramic/Generic Type	Frequency	Percent
5, pit	Cibola	Banded gray	1	2.4
	Rock-tempered	Cortez style black-on-white	1	2.4
	Indeterminate	Pueblo I or Pueblo II style black-on-white	1	2.4
General Contexts	Chuska	Corrugated gray	1	2.4
	Cibola	Gallup Black-on-white	2	4.9

		Plain gray	1	2.4
		Red Mesa Black-on-white	3	7.3
	Northern San Juan	Undifferentiated Mancos Black-on-white	1	2.4
	Rock-tempered	Cortez style black-on-white	1	2.4
		Dolores Corrugated style	2	4.9
		Indeterminate gray	1	2.4
	Indeterminate	Corrugated gray	6	14.6
		Painted black-on-white	1	2.4
		Plain gray	9	22.0
		Polished gray	1	2.4
		Pueblo I or Pueblo II style black-on-white	1	2.4
		Slipped white	5	12.2
	Too small to analyze		3	7.3
Total			41	100.0

### Floor 3 Assemblage

Sixty sherds were recovered from Floor 3 general contexts and associated features (Table 16). Of these 24 were fully analyzed, 34 fell outside the sampling parameters, and 2 were too small to analyze. No later Pueblo II ceramics were identified from Floor 3 indicating that Floor 3 dates earlier than upper proveniences. The floor may have been constructed during the early to mid Pueblo II period, but the relative closeness in age between the three floors suggests that they were constructed within a relatively short time frame.

Twenty sherds were associated with Feature 6, a pit, including Cibola and rock-tempered sherds. Identified types include Cibola banded gray, rock-tempered banded gray, rock-tempered plain gray, and Cortez style black-on-white sherds.

The remaining 40 sherds were recovered from general proveniences associated with Floor 3. Of these 17 were fully analyzed, 31 fell outside the sampling parameters, and 2 were too small to analyze. Identified types include Red Mesa Black-on-white, Cortez Black-on-white, and Dolores Corrugated. In addition, plain, banded, and corrugated gray sherds were analyzed. Non-sampled sherds agree with those that were fully analyzed and suggests an early to mid Pueblo II date..

**Table 16. Ceramics Recovered from Floor 3 and Associated Features in Room 20-7 at LA 126581**

Feature	Series	Ceramic/Generic Type	Frequency	Percent
6, pit	Cibola	Banded gray	3	5.0
	Rock-tempered	Banded gray	1	1.7
		Cortez style black-on-white	2	3.3
		Plain gray	1	1.7
	Indeterminate	Plain gray	11	18.3
		Slipped white	2	3.3

General Contexts	Cibola	Plain gray	4	6.7
		Red Mesa Black-on-white	3	5.0
	Northern San Juan	Cortez Black-on-white	2	3.3
		Dolores Corrugated	1	1.7
		Plain gray	7	11.7
	Indeterminate	Banded gray	2	3.3
		Corrugated gray	6	10.0
		Plain gray	7	11.7
		Pueblo I or Pueblo II style black-on-white	4	6.7
		Slipped white	2	3.3
	Too small to analyze		2	3.3
Total			60	100.0

### Room 20-8 Ceramic Assemblage

Seventy-five sherds were recovered from three proveniences within Room 20-8 including floor artifacts (n=43), artifacts below the floor (n=25), and sherds recovered from the fill above the floor (n=7). A nearly complete McElmo style black-on-white bowl (Vessel 8) was recovered from the floor of Room 20-8. Twenty-five sherds received full analysis, 39 sherds fell outside the sampling parameters, and 11 sherds were too small to analyze (Table 17). Non-sampled sherds consisted of corrugated gray, painted black-on-white, slipped white, and polished gray ceramics. These sherds are similar to those ceramics that received full analysis.

Both utility and decorated ceramics were identified including Chuska, Cibola, San Juan, and rock-tempered traditions. Sherds from the fill are late Pueblo II types, while ceramics from the floor consist of both early and late Pueblo II sherds. The artifacts recovered from beneath the floor are also early Pueblo II. Because of the presence of both early and late Pueblo II ceramics suggests that Room 20-8 is one of the earliest rooms constructed. The identified sherds suggest an occupational date range between AD 1001 and 1064 with a mean of AD 1033.

**Table 17. Ceramics Recovered from Room 20-8 at LA 126581**

Context	Series	Ceramic/Generic Type	Frequency	Percent	
Room fill/wall fall	Rock-tempered	Mancos style black-on-white (Dogoszhi style)	1	1.3	
		Polished gray	1	1.3	
	Indeterminate	Corrugated gray	4	5.3	
		Slipped white	1	1.3	
Floor 1	Chuska	Blue Shale Corrugated	1	1.3	
		Cibola	Chaco Corrugated	1	1.3
		Escavada Black-on-white	2	2.7	
	Rock-tempered	Banded gray	1	1.3	
		Chapin gray style	1	1.3	
		McElmo style black-on-white	1	1.3	
		Painted black-on-white	1	1.3	
		Plain gray	9	12.0	
	San Juan	Bluff Black-on-red	1	1.3	
	Indeterminate	Corrugated gray	15	20.0	

		Painted black-on-white	2	2.7
		Too small for analysis	8	10.7
Below Floor 1	Chuska	Naschitti Black-on-white	2	2.7
		Plain gray	1	1.3
	Cibola	Red Mesa Black-on-white	1	1.3
		Reserve Black-on-white	1	1.3
	Indeterminate	Corrugated gray	15	20.0
		Painted black-on-white	1	1.3
		Polished gray	1	1.3
		Exfoliated or too small to analyzed	3	4.0
Total			75	100.0

### Room fill/wall fall Assemblage

Seven sherds were recovered from the fill above the floor including 4 indeterminate corrugated gray, 1 indeterminate slipped white, 1 rock-tempered polished gray, and 1 Mancos style black-on-white (Dogoszhi style) sherds. The polished gray sherd is an unpainted section of a decorated vessel. The presence of later Pueblo II types and the lack of earlier sherds above the floor, suggests that the room may have been abandoned during the later end of the occupation, and was used as a trash area. Sherds recovered from the fill are similar to other ceramics recovered from the fill of the other rooms.

### Floor 1 Assemblage

A total of 43 sherds were recovered from the floor including Chuska, Cibola, San Juan, and rock-tempered traditions. Identified types include Blue Shale Corrugated, Chaco Corrugated, Escavada Black-on-white, Bluff Black-on-red, Chapin Gray style, and McElmo style black-on-white ceramics. Since the Chapin Gray style sherd was not tempered with crushed rock and sherd, and does not display any indications that it might be a portion of a banded or corrugated vessel, it is likely that the jar sherd is a curated item. The pottery manufacture technique suggests that the sherd was produced at the earliest during the Pueblo I period because it lacks the large chunky temper particles, and is fired well. The narrow banded gray sherd and the Bluff Black-on-red sherd are most likely curated items as well. The plain gray ceramics are most likely body fragments from a neck-corrugated vessel.

A single large rock-tempered McElmo style black-on-white bowl (Vessel 8) was recovered from the floor of Room 20-8. The vessel was partially reconstructed in order to take measurements including an average thickness of 5.8 mm, a maximum diameter of 24 cm at the rim, and a height of 12.5 cm. The bowl is tempered with crushed rock, has a hard fracture, a gray paste, a slipped exterior, and a slipped and painted interior. The slip has a gray appearance similar in color to the paste. Because the slip is similar in color to the paste it was difficult to determine if the vessel was slipped or only polished. The slip has chipped away in places on the vessel exposing the paste beneath and in turn exposing the layer of slip over the paste. The slip is also crackled, an attribute of Pueblo III manufacture. In addition to the crackled slip, other attributes suggest a Pueblo III manufacture including a flat ticked rim and elaborate painted designs. Designs are executed in a mineral pigment and consist of two motifs encircling the bowl in a band appended to the rim. The design consists of a set of seven parallel lines running

parallel to the rim followed by two rows of connected solid equilateral triangles. Each triangle is connected to the one to the left and right, and also to the row above or below tip to tip. The empty space between the connected triangles creates a negative diamond. Inside each diamond a single dot was placed. Beneath the two rows of triangles a second set of six parallel lines finishes off the design. The center of the vessel is empty.

The only visible use wear is located on the exterior base as evidenced by the fact that the slip on the base has been completely worn away. Random striations are also present; however, most appear to be perpendicular to the rim. This suggests that the vessel was dragged along an abrasive surface possibly when being picked up or put down. If the striations had been parallel to the rim it would indicate that the vessel was turned possibly from cleaning or stirring or scooping out the contents. A single drill hole located just below the rim, is the only identified post-firing modification. Because only one drill hole is present, its function cannot be determined. Based on the amount of use wear Vessel 8 appears to be older than Vessel 10.

**Beneath Floor 1 Assemblage**

Twenty-five sherds were recovered from beneath the floor of Room 20-8. Both Chuska and Cibola ceramics were identified including Naschitti Black-on-white, Chuska plain gray, Red Mesa Black-on-white, and Reserve Black-on-white ceramics. The Chuska plain gray sherd and the indeterminate polished gray sherds are the unpainted portion of a decorated vessel(s).

**Overburden Assemblage**

A total of 382 sherds weighing 3219.9 grams were recovered from 4 levels in the overburden. Of these 76 were fully analyzed, 272 fell outside the sampling parameters, and 34 were exfoliated or too small to analyze (Table 18). Sherds recovered from all four levels are fairly homogeneous dating to the mid to late Pueblo II period; therefore, the sherds will be discussed as a whole and not separated into individual levels. Several different ceramic traditions are present including Chuska, Cibola, Kayenta, Little Colorado, Mogollon, Northern San Juan, and rock-tempered traditions. The majority of ceramics are rock-tempered (n=39) and Cibola (n=22). Both the Little Colorado and Mogollon ceramics are consistent with a Pueblo II occupation; however, they are more commonly found on sites further to the south. The Mogollon sherd is a Showlow Smudged, and the Little Colorado sherd is a Padre Black-on-white fragment. The difference between the Little Colorado and Cibola ceramics is based on paint, temper and surface treatment. Little Colorado White Ware have organic painted designs, are tempered with sherd, and have a dead white slip. As compared to Cibola White Ware in which designs are executed in a mineral medium, are tempered with sand and sherd, and have a washy slip.

**Table 18. Ceramics Recovered from the Overburden at LA 126581**

Series	Ceramic/Generic Type	Frequency	Percent
Chuska	Blue Shale Corrugated	1	0.3
	Brimhall Black-on-white	2	0.5
	Corrugated gray	2	0.5
	Naschitti Black-on-white	1	0.3
	Plain gray	1	0.3

	Taylor Black-on-white	1	0.3
Cibola	Banded gray	1	0.3
	Chaco Corrugated	2	0.5
	Corrugated gray	1	0.3
	Escavada Black-on-white	4	1.0
	Gallup Black-on-white	6	1.6
	Polished gray	2	0.5
	Red Mesa Black-on-white	6	1.6
Kayenta	Black Mesa Black-on-white	1	0.3
Little Colorado	Padre Black-on-white	1	0.3
Mogollon	Showlow Smudged	1	0.3
Northern San Juan	Banded gray	1	0.3
	Mancos Black-on-white (Dogoszhi style)	1	0.3
	Mancos Black-on-white (Sosi style)	2	0.5
Rock-tempered	Corrugated gray	5	1.3
	Dolores Corrugated style	1	0.3
	Indeterminate gray	2	0.5
	Mancos Gray style	1	0.3
	Mancos style black-on-white (Dogoszhi style)	2	0.5
	Mancos style black-on-white (Reserve style)	24	6.3
	Mancos style black-on-white (Sosi style)	2	0.5
	McElmo style black-on-white	2	0.5
Indeterminate	Banded gray	5	1.3
	Corrugated gray	155	40.6
	Painted black-on-white	24	6.3
	Plain gray	40	10.5
	Polished gray	5	1.3
	Pueblo I or Pueblo II style black-on-white	26	6.8
	Slipped white	17	4.5
Exfoliated or too small for analysis		34	8.9
Total		382	100.0

Identified types include Blue Shale Corrugated, Brimhall Black-on-white, Naschitti Black-on-white, Taylor Black-on-white, Chaco Corrugated, Escavada Black-on-white, Gallup Black-on-white, Red Mesa Black-on-white, Black Mesa Black-on-white, Padre Black-on-white, Mancos Black-on-white (Dogoszhi style), Mancos Black-on-white (Sosi style), Dolores Corrugated style, Mancos Gray style, Mancos style black-on-white (Sosi, Dogoszhi, and Reserve styles), McElmo style black-on-white, and Showlow Smudged ceramics. These types suggest a date range between AD 1007 and 1095 with a mean of AD 1051. This is consistent with the rest of the excavated proveniences. Those sherds that were not fully analyzed are consistent with a mid to late Pueblo II occupation including corrugated gray, painted black-on-white, slipped white, Pueblo I or Pueblo II style black-on-white, polished gray, plain gray, and banded gray. Because surface treatments were not recorded for non-sampled sherds, the banded gray sherds are probably narrow bands. Because few wide banded sherds were recovered from the excavation as a whole, and since no earlier sherds associated with wide bands were identified, it

is likely that the sherds are narrow banded. This is suggestive of late a Pueblo I to early Pueblo II production; however, they are far and few between and lack for the most part the associated decorated wares to suggest that this part of the site may have been occupied earlier than the Pueblo II period.

A portion of a single vessel was recovered from the overburden. Vessel C is a Mancos style black-on-white (Reserve style) jar recovered from levels 3 and 4 in the overburden. Because no rim fragments were associated with the vessel, a specific jar form could not be assigned. A total of 24 sherds weighing 284.4 grams represent the vessel. The jar is tempered crushed rock, has a gray paste, a hard fracture, a plain interior and a polished and painted exterior. Designs are executed in a mineral pigment and consist of Dogoszhi and Sosi motifs.

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