Report on McPhee Village (Preliminary)
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Report 008

ABSTRACT

Site 5MT4475 is a multi-component Anasazi village site, that perhaps served as the nucleus and/or socio-religious center for the McPhee community. The site is located approximately 5 miles northwest of Dolores, Colorado, very near County Road X. The initial investigation disclosed a horseshoe-shaped pueblo built and occupied during the McPhee Phase dating from AD 850 to AD 950. Periods of abandonment and re-occupation are manifested during this time period. Three subterranean pitstructures, one built within the other, indicate multiple occupations; the earliest of these structures is a large ceremonial pitstructure or great kiva. Two of the pitstructures were completely excavated along with 10 rooms. Underlying these remains, evidence of another earlier occupation has been located, probably dating to the latter half of the ninth century. The extensive remodeling and re-use as well as the extensive midden deposits suggests a fairly long history for this site, with occasional periods of abandonment.

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INTRODUCTION

McPhee Pueblo (Site 5MT4475) was one of 7 sites investigated during the 1978 Dolores Archaeological Progam (D.A.P.) field season, conducted by University of Colorado and Washington State University personnel.

The site is located adjacent to County Road X, approximately 5 miles northwest of the town of Dolores, Montezuma County, Colorado. The site is in the Southeast Quarter of the Southwest Quarter of Sec 30, T38N, R15W; according to the Universal Transverse Mercator Mapping System, the site is grid 0716500/4154790.

Field excavations were initiated on 19 June 1978 and the site was closed on 30 September 1978. Excavation crews at the McPhee Site consisted initially of 30 Youth Conservation Corps personnel separated into 5 groups; later the work force consisted of several University of Colorado and Youth Conservation Corps crews. Total labor expanded in excavating the site was approximatley 1,350 man-days.

The rationale for investigating McPhee Pueblo was two-fold. First, the site is critical to the general research design adapted by the Dolores Archaeological Program. According to the site typology developed by Program personnel, McPhee is classified as a village habitation (10-plus households) occupied during the Pueblo I and early Pueblo II periods (the site typology adapted by the program is based on that presented by Parsons 1971 and Blanton 1972). It is the only such site in the Sagehen Flats Locality, as currently defined; it is a major focus of projected research activities during the first 3 years of the project. Therefore, McPhee represents a unique archaeological resource and has been slated for major investigation during the duration of the program.

Secondly, because of ease of access to the pueblo and the high visibility of prehistoric remains at the site, McPhee was designated a public display site as part of the D.A.P. during 1978. Local and out-of-state visitors were given an opportunity to view archaeology in the field and fraternize with Program personnel (Fig. 1). By this means the public will hopefully gain more of an understanding of the methods, goals, and philosophy of the professional archaeologist.

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

Potential Farmland

The McPhee Site is located on an alluvial terrace overlooking the floodplain of the Dolores River which flows some 600 m east of the site (Fig. 2). West of Site 5MT4475 a higher terrace creates a natural boundary to the McPhee habitation area. The soils of the upper terrace are shallow and rocky, making them unsuitable for farming. The inhabitants of McPhee Pueblo probably practiced agriculture on the alluvial soils in the river bottom lands to the east and southeast of the site. This area is intensively utilized by modern farmers as cropland and pasturage. The inhabitants of McPhee had available within a 1 km radius 130 ha (325 acres) of arable land suited to dry farming, and also amendable to more intensive techniques such as flood water or irrigation farming. No evidence of these more intensive practices has yet been detectd in the McPhee area.

Since the McPhee community is estimated to have consisted of 50 to 75 individual households during the late McPhee Phase, the inhabitants probably were farming additional areas besides the alluvial bottoms. As the river bottomlands to the north and south of McPhee were probably the territory of other habitations (Site 5MT4671 downstream and Site 5MT2318, 5MT2232, and 5MT2189 upstream), and the farmable uplands east of the river probably were utilized by the House Creek community, supplementary fields utilized by the McPhee community may have been located in the Sagehen Flats are to the west. The rich loess deposits in the upland area to the northwest were probably supplemental to the McPhee community as well. Therefore in order to supply the needs of the whole community the area of

Sagehen and the loess uplands, as well as the floodplain, were probably farmed. Some, if not most, of the Pueblo I through Pueblo II field houses recorded away from the main habitation (Sites 5MT2203, 5MT2191, etc.) were probably extensions of the McPhee community.

Ecozones Available for Economic Exploitation

Four different environmental zones are located within a few hundred meters of McPhee Pueblo. The site is located at the optimim area on the Dolores River for practice of intensive horticulture, and access from the river to the uplands holds no physical obstacles. Downstream from the locale of McPhee the river enters a major canyon. The slopes and bottom of the canyon and the series of steep narrow side canyons provided many ecozones not always available to prehistoric agriculturists. In other words, the McPhee residents had a greater range of ecozones to exploit due to the proximity of the river canyon than is usually the case for prehistoric agriculturalists.

The four major zones around McPhee are as follows:

1. a riverine environment including the Dolores River itself and its fringes;
2. the floodplain on both sides of the river;
3. the alluvial terraces along the canyon sides, and
4. the pinyon-juniper-oak scrub uplands away from the river proper.

The potential resources of the natural areas available to the inhabitants of McPhee Pueblo area discussed below. Because the faunal species overlap in all four of these zones they will be listed apart from the individual zonal discussion.

Riverine Zone

An easily accessible permanent source of water was a luxury to the peoples living in the prehistoric sedentary communities of the arid and semi-arid southwest; the people of the McPhee community were fortunate in this respect, in that the Dolores River is easily accessable. In addition to domestic and potential irrigation waters, the inhabitants would have had available in abundance the accompanying resources of the riverine zone: the river bed itself would have supplied pediment cobbles for tool manufacture (manos, axes, hammerstones and other lithic implements) and marshy areas along the river offered diverse plant resources such as willow (Salix spp.), reeds (Phragmites spp.), cottonwood (Populus fremonti) and box elder (Acer negundo).

Floodplain Zone

This zone is inferred to have been the area used primarily for agriculture. In the floorplain area not used for agriculture grasses common to the short-grass prairie would have been plentiful. Some of these are gramma grasses (boutlous spp.), false buffalo grass (Munroa squarrosa) and Indian rice grass (Oryzopsis hymenoides). Forb species such as three-awn grass (Aristida adsecensionis), sand dropseed (Sporobolus cryptiondrus) and blue stem (Andropogon spp.) would also have been available.

Alluvial Terrace Zone

The alluvial terrace area yielded many economic shrubs and plants. Some of these were Gamble oak (Quercus gambelii), serviceberry (Amelanchier utahensis), rabbitbrush (Chrystothamus nauseousus), gooseberry (Globemallow) (Sphaeralcea), prickly pear (Opuntia spp.), yucca (Yucca baccata), wild onion (Allium acuminatum) and sego lily (Calochortus

nuttallii). Due to their tough but flexible nature the shrubby plants could have been used in numerous ways within the household, e.g., in the construction of wattle-and-daub walls, or as lintel poles, bows, digging sticks, etc. Gambels oak makes excellent firewood because it burns hot and long; firedrills were also made of oak. The fruit of the prickly pear is edible, as are the bulbs of wild onion and sego lily. Sagebrush (Artemisia tridentata) is present and seems to have been used in roof construction as a filler between the poles and mud.

Some of these terrace areas could also have supported small garden plots in deep soil locations.

Upland Zone

Steep slopes and cliffs leading into the uplands begin directly north and west of the site. This zone would have provided a ready source of pinyon and juniper logs for construction purposes, firewood, and pinyon nuts. The broad leaf yucca, prickly pear, and Gambel oak are also abundant.

Sandstone for architectural or artifact construction is present in quantity along the cliffs.

Faunal Resources

There are three basic faunal categories in and around McPhee: big game, small game and avifauna. The larger mammals that probably were present and of economic use to the prehistoric McPhee community are mule deer (Odocoileus hemionus), elk (Cervus canadensis), black bear (Ursus americanus), and mountain lion (Felis concolor). The mule deer is in residence year round and is the msot abundant of the big game. The elk is quite common when severe winters drive them down from the higher eastern

elevations. Black bear and mountain lion are only seldom reported.

Smaller or medium sized mammals include the bobcat (Lynx rufus), jackrabbit (Lepus calitornicus), cottontail (Sylvilagus nuttallii), coyote (Canis latrans), skunk (Mephites mephitis), weasel (Mustela enminea), and fox (Urocyon cinereoargenteus). The jackrabbit and cottontail have been shown to be a major meat source in southwestern prehistoric sites. This is probably due to their abundance and ease of capture as compared to the larger game animals.

Several species of small mammals (most numerous of all mammals in the McPhee area) were observed in the modern environment. Their abundance presently makes them important as herbivores and as prey for predatory mammals and raptors. Prehistorically, they were probably looked upon more as a pestilence than an important link in a food chain. Some of them are the pinyon mouse (Peromyseus truei), canyon mouse (Peromyseus crinitus), brushy-trailed woodrat (Neatoma cinerea), Colorado chipmunk (Eutamias quadrivittaters), spotted ground squirrel (Spermophilus spilosonia), and Gunnison's prairie dog (Cynomys gunnisoni).

Some of the common birds of the area are the scrub jay (Aphelocoma coerulscens), pinyon jay (Gymnorhinus cyanocephalus), raven (Corvus corax), magpie (Pica pica), and red-shafted flicker (Calaptes cafer). Plummage has been recovered from all of the above mentioned species in various archaeological sites in the Southwest. The mourning dove (Zeraidura macroura) is quite common in the area and may have been a food source as well as a source of plummage. Birds of prey found in the area include both the bald eagle (Haliaeetus leucocephalus) and golden eagle (Aquila chrysaetos), red-tailed hawk (Buteo jamaicensis), great horned owl (Bubo virginianus), and Coopers hawk (Accipter cooperii).

Ethnographically birds of prey, especially the eagles, played an important role in pueblo ceramonialism (Cushing,). Shorebirds, ducks and geese are more seasonal in nature but are currently present and could have been a source of food and for plummage.

Even though the primary subsistance strategy of the McPhee inhabitant was probably agriculture, foraging was also an important economic activity. Gathering and hunting parties from the McPhee community would have had to range away from the central village area. Many of the small limited activity sites found throughout the project area that are not accompanied by structures or diagnostic (temporal) artifacts, probably represent processing areas and temporary camps set up by the McPhee peoples for this purpose.

SOCIAL SETTING

In a demographic sense the alluvial terraces along the sides of the Dolores River valley near McPhee Pueblo were a popular habitation location during the Anasazi occupation of the area, particularly during the Pueblo I and early Pueblo II time period (AD 750 - AD 925). McPhee Pueblo was only one site among many, that, taken on a whole, formed an interacting contemporaneous community. Site 5MT4475 and nearby pueblos formed a habitation cluster that may have functioned as an intercommunity intergrative center. Within a 1 km radius of the main village are located other contemporaneous sites including hamlets, field houses and forage camps (limited activity sites).

The number of households (an average of five persons are estimated to equal one household) represented by the habitations sites is approximately 50-75; therefore, an estimation of total maximum contemporary population is 250-375 people for the McPhee community area. This estimate is based on identified contemporaneous habitation sites within 1 km of the central habitation cluster; thirteen sites were classifed as such. These contain from two to ten household groups and are Sites 5MT4476, 5MT4477, 5MT4478, 5MT4479, 5MT4480, 5MT4482, 5MT4621, 5MT4622, 5MT4625, 5MT4725, 5MT5104, 5MT5106, 5MT5107, 5MT5108, and 5MT5121. Seasonal field houses are located in or near postulated fields; three of these have been identified thus far. One of these is located in the floodplain area south of McPhee (Site 5MT2196) and two (Sites 5MT2222 and 5MT2229) are in the fertile upland area northwest of McPhee. The Sagehen Flats area probably contains more of these field houses. Even though this area is over a kilometer from the central habitation cluster, it probably formed an integral part of the

McPhee community.

Only one limited activity site has been located within a 1 km radius of McPhee: this is a non-structural seasonal use camp (Site 5MT2224). Three other foraging camps of this nature further away than 1 km have been recorded (Sites 5MT2202, 5MT2199 and 5MT4543). These sites also may have belonged to the McPhee community or other communities in the area.

EXCAVATION OBJECTIVES AND METHODS

Preliminary Work

Before initiating actual excavations, several preliminary tasks were undertaken at McPhee Pueblo. The first was a survey of the site area for recovery of faunal and floral specimens. This was accomplished by assigning each crew a number of transects to examine; for this purpose, a datum near the center of the site was established as a base point and compass directions were related at transect lines. Flora specimens collected were presed and identified, and later served as a permanent reference for the project.

The site was then gridded using 2 X 2 m squares as the basic unit and a center block of delimited units surface collected to gather data regarding temporal and cultural affinities. Elevations were recorded at each corner of the grid ultimately to be employed in the preparation of a topographic map.

Specialized Collection Techniques

Intrasite sampling techniques adopted for McPhee Pueblo were designed to recover data regarding the occupational sequence and prehistoric use of space. These reconstructions will be employed to make general inferences regarding social and economic patterning. Specific conclusions are expected in reference to the composition of Anasazi househld units, the division of labor within a household, and the nature of craft specialization at the household level (if any). Socio-religious aspects of the McPhee community can also be inferred from the nature of the material culture present in living areas. The specialized sampling

techniques used to gather the information necessary for these analyses were as follows:

1. Pollen sampling on all floor levels encountered. The prehistoric use of an architectural feature can sometimes be determined by pollen sampling of the floor when no other indications such as floor artifacts or floor features are present, or such sampling can be used to augment existing information.

2. Bulk soil sampling. These samples were taken from all levels (or F.S. units). By processing these samples through the flotation technique very small floral and faunal specimens were salvaged. This technique gives insight into the ecological adaptations of the prehistoric population.

3. Stratigraphic control columns. Within the site, blocks of soil were left intact. These were placed so as to allow a fairly detailed description of the depositional history in sampled areas. Micro-analysis of these columns performed in program laboratories will add to the data gathered during excavation. Analysis of the samples might yield information concerning environmental fluctations, depositional sequences throughout the site, and economic systems.

Excavation Strategy and Objectives

Because the layout of the major roomblock and locations of pitstructures, middens and plaza areas were fairly obvious from surface evidence it was decided not to employee an elaborate sampling scheme for investigatory purposes, but rather to concentrate on obvious features. Initial investigations centered on the rooms in the central (northern) section of the horseshoe-shaped roomblock (Fig. 3) and the large

depression, assumed to represent a pitstructure directly south. Two test trenches were also begun in the midden area to determine depth and content and a series of grids were opened on the eastern flank of the horseshoe; these latter tests revealed vertical slab rooms, representing an earlier occupational element. The most intensive work was done in the large depression and the upper room area. It was hoped that here a fairly clear picture would be gained of the temporal span and complexity of McPhee. This approach proved effective. The data and subsequent interpretations allows the formation of a picture which allows a more comprehensive research approach to McPhee during future excavations.

Excavation Techniques

The rooms were outlined by following the wall tops, then excavated in arbitrary levels until a use surface was encountered. Once this surface was exposed, and samples were taken and recorded, it was removed, and the process was repeated until the lowest surface was investigated.

To initiate studies at the large depression, a north-south 2 m wide trench was begun along the eastern side. This trench extended from the northern side of the pueblo, over the rooms, and down the slope through the deprssion. That portion of the trench intersecting the pitstructure was excavated in arbitrary levels until the upper (east) wall of Kiva 2 was encountered. The test trench was then expanded in order to follow the wall and determine the size and shape of the structure. When this was done, a test pit was dug adjacent to the eastern wall to determine the depth to the floor and bench levels. The upper fill was then removed by a backhoe down to a point 50 cm above the floor, except for the fill over

the bench area; this was removed by hand. The floor was divided into quadrants and floor artifacts mapped and removed as they were encountered.

The midden area was tested only for composition and depth. This was accomplished by the plaement of two backhoe trenches which were excavated down to undisturbed soil. Test Trench 1 was then examined in detail for stratigraphic relationships by excavating a 30 X 100 cm section cut from the east wall; for this test arbitrary 10 cm levels were used. Interpretations of the depositional sequences in these two trenches and the controlled test in Trench 1, will allow the formulation of a specific strategy for intensive work in the midden area in future seasons at McPhee Pueblo.

The dating methods employed at the site were dendrochronology, radiocarbon, and archeomagnetometry. The tree-ring and C-14 samples were taken by the excavation crew as they were encountered; the archaeomagnetic samples were taken by an individual trained in this technique. No magnetometer testing occurred at McPhee as the site had already been opened and many sub-surface features defined before the magnetometer program was initiated.

DESCRIPTION OF CULTURAL REMAINS RECORDED AT MCPHEE

Depositional Setting

All areas so far encountered at McPhee indicate that primary use surfaces are overlain by a complex sequence of cultural and natural deposits. Post-abandonment deposits in the roomblock area were leveled by later occupants and the rooms re-used; in most cases, the rooms were structurally modifed as well. Most rooms have two to three of these surfaces built on the earlier deposits. There are silty lenses in some of the back rooms indicating sporatic periods of non-use. A complex sequence of use and re-use is evident in the plaza/pitstructure area enclosed by the roomblock. Investigations here revealed that the earliest occupation was represented by a large communal-type pitstructure that burned and subsequently partly filled with trash and deposits with other origins. After a period of abandonment a circular unlined kiva (Kiva 1) was cut through the post-abandonment deposits and south wall of this structure. Due to the instability of the fill deposits surrounding Kiva 1, two episodes of structural collapse occurred during occupation, seriously damaging the lower walls. This inherent instability evidently forced the inhabitants to rebuild the structure; the remodeling produced a masonry-faced bench and a masonry-faced outer wall. This structure was abandoned in the 900s but the roof remained intact during the post-occupation period until approximately 35 cm of alluvial soil was deposited on the floor. The kiva was then destroyed; it is unknown whether the destruction was by accident or the result of deliberate action.

It is appropriate at this point to give a very brief chronology of the site so that some of the depositonal sequences outlined above can be

understood. Four major occupations have been tentatively identified at McPhee Pueblo. The first (Element 1) is represented only by upright slab-jacal rooms, designated Roomblock 1 located beneath later structures; the walls discovered east of the roomblock might also be assigned to this occupation. Roomblock 2, representing the second, third, and fourth occupations, (Elements 2, 3 and 4) was built on top of the razed earlier roomblock. The structures originally incorporated walls of adobe in a double row room format. These non-masonry rooms and the communal pithouse in the central depression are tentatively assigned to Element 2. The upper portions of these walls were later torn down and structures of horizontal scabbled masonry erected in their place, again utilizing the double row plan. Kiva 1, an unlined circular structure with a bench was built in the adandoned depression representing the large central pithouse; these units are assumed to have been used by the population of Element 3. The rooms in Roomblock 2 exhibit upper surfaces which represent the fourth occupation; Kiva 2, the masonry-lined structure built inside Kiva 1 is also assigned to this late period.

Element 1

A discussion of the architectural units comprising Element 1 has been deferred until such units have been more thoroughly investigated. Currently, no complete rooms or features have been excavated. A tentative assessment is that Element 1 consists of a long, crescent-shaped roomblock (Roomblock 1), more open in form than the later Roomblock 2, associated pithouses to the south, and lower strata in the midden area (Fig. 4).

Element 2

Again, a detailed discussion of the architectural units comprising this occupational period has been deferred until more data is available. Element 2 is believed to consist of a double-row room block (Roomblock 2) in a horshoe shape with approximately 10-15 living rooms backed by 25-35 storage rooms; the primary construction medium was adobe although those walls subject to more stress were masonry. The central open area or plaza contained the ceremonial structure (Pitstructure 1) and an unknown number of other pitstructures as well as outdoor work areas.

Element 3

Because the horseshoe-shaped masonry roomblock (Roomblock 2) was subject to several episodes of remodeling and re-use, the description format for the individual rooms and pitstructures will be organized according to element rather than excavation unit. Surfaces assigned to Element 3 generally correspond closely to the bases of the east-west or longitudinal masonry walls and surfaces below the bases of the existing masonry north-south or cross walls. This placement reflects the type of remodeling carried out in the roomblock; that is, the walls oriented according to the long axis were left intact after the initial switch from adobe to stone while the original cross walls were disassembled and rebuilt in different locations. More substantial construction is evident in the original perimeter walls than in the rebuilt cross walls (Figs. 5 and 6). Kiva 1 also was assigned to Element 3; this determination was made on the basis of inferred architectural contemporanity; the stratigraphic relationship of architectural units in the central depression is illustrated in Fig. 7. It is assumed that future investigations in the

midden area will result in the identification of strata also representing this occupational period. Architectural units assigned to Element 3 are depicted in Figure 8.

Fortunately, considerable fill accumulated in the primary rooms prior to re-occupation and remodeling; thus fill deposits clearly separate the three occupations of Roomblock 2. To clarify this distinction, the lower masonry rooms will be designated "A" and the remodeled masonry rooms from the base of their walls to present ground surface will carry "B" designations. The original masonry rooms will be discussed first. These units are Rooms 1A, 2A, 3A, 4A, 5A, 6A, 7A, 8A, 9A, 10A and Courtyard 1A.

Room 1A

Dimensions:

North Wall:	
Length:	2.9 m
Thickness:	.7 m
Height:	1.19 m
South Wall:	
Length:	2.24 m
Thickness:	.5 m
Height:	1.27 m
East Wall:	
Length:	2.53 m
Thickness:	.23 m
Height:	.95 m
West Wall:	
Length:	2.55 m
Thickness:	.2 m
Height:	.85 m
Floor Area:	6.53 sq m

Location: Two-thirds of this room underlies Room 1B. The eastern one-third of the room is east of the existing limits of Room 1B and is yet unexcavated.

Because the room was not completely excavated the measurements for Room 1B were used. It was felt that Room 1B is offset to the west of Room 1A about the same amount as the remaining area on the east to be excavated, thus the two rooms are approximately the same size.

Walls: The north and south walls are the same as described for Room 1B. (Single-coursed, but with larger stones than the partition walls.) The remaining portion of the west wall is of single-coursed construction. It appears to be butted, but until the wall is removed, bonding can't be ruled out. Both faces of this wall had been plastered with a tan sandy coating of clay. The east wall is yet to be seen under the unexcavated area.

Wall Features: The doorway in the south wall (Feature 23) will be deferred until the discussion for Element 4. Both occupations used this doorway.

Floor 1: This floor is the original floor of Room 1A. There were no other floors between this and Floor 1 in Room 1B. The 31 cm separating the two floors consists of unconsolidated trashy fll, greatly disturbed by rodents. Just above the floor was a layer of clay, possibly plaster and/or mortar washed off the walls. The artifactual trash becomes heavier towards the top of this fill, more so than just above the floor. The actual floor is basin-shaped, hard-packed and burnt at its northern end.

Floor Features: A sub-floor cist (Feature 27) was located in the southeast quadrant west of the doorway. This is a bell-shaped cist in cross-section. No other floor features were present.

Floor Artifacts: There were no artifacts on the excavated portion of this floor.

Room 1A Conclusion

This room was possibly utilized as a storage room and/or an area for sleeping.

Room 2A

Dimensions:

North Wall:	
Length:	3.50 m
Thickness:	0.75-.83 m
Height:	1.47 m
South Wall:	
Length:	2.88 m
Thickness:	0.37 m
Height:	1.45 m
East Wall:	
Length:	2.70 m
Thickness:	0.24 m
Height:	0.85 m
West Wall:	
Length:	2.63 m
Thickness:	0.24 m
Height:	1.35 m
Floor Area:	8.61 sq m

Location: Most of Room 2A lies directly under Room 2B. Only the eastern 1 m does not; it is under Room 1B. The western portion of Room 10A lies south of Room 2A.

Walls: All four original walls are present for this room. The west, north and south walls were utilized by both occupations. The east wall has been described under Room 1B. The masonry has been described under Room 2B.

Wall Features: There are three doorways in this room which are at an average height of 75 cm above the floor level. The doorway in the north wall had directly under it a stack of horizontally placed slabs (remaining height 30 cm), probably used for a step. The south doorway leads into the unexcavated portion of Room 10. Rooms 1A, 10A, 2A and 11A (tested but not excavated) are all connected by these doorways. Three of these are back rooms and the larger (10A) is in the front.

Floor 1: This is the original floor of Room 2A. It is hard-packed and

well-defined. It is basin-shaped, sloping up to the wall-floor junction. The fill between the two floors consist of a charcoal lens directly on the floor, mixed with a fine layer of silt burned red to orange. Seven tree-ring specimens were taken from this burnt roof material. The remaining 20 cm of fill was composed of an orange colored silt mixed with charcoal bits and lenses, and with a lot of burnt jacal, lithic and sherds.

Floor Features: In the center of this floor there is a bell-shaped sub-floor cist (Feature 28). This was the only floor feature.

Floor Artifacts: There were three manos, one core and two miscellaneous ground stones. All are located in the central area east of Feature 28.

Conclusion: The artifacts and bell-shaped cist suggest that Room 2A, Floor 1 was primarily used for storage. The exterior door in the north wall probably led out onto a work area associated with this household.

Floor 2: The 30 cm of fill separating these two floors has already been described. The roof over this floor may also have burnt. The roof fall (adobe cast, ash) was found but no beams remained. The floor was burnt and fairly well-defined.

Floor Features: There were none.

Floor Artifacts: These consist of one abrading stone and one mano.

Conclusions: Again, storage is indicated for the primary use of this floor. The lack of a hearth and the small floor space, plus the three doorways leading into this room suggest this.

Room 2A Conclusions

Both of these floors in this room seem to have been used for the same primary function. How this room fits into Household Cluster 1 will be discussed in more detail in the summation of "A" designation rooms.

Room 3A

Dimensions:

North Wall:	
Length:	2.75 m
Thickness:	0.52 m
Height:	1.50 m
South Wall:	
Length:	2.69 m
Thickness:	0.45 m
Height:	1.28 m
East Wall:	
Length:	2.25 m
Thickness:	0.28 m
Height:	1.30 m
West Wall:	
Length:	2.50 m
Thickness:	unknown
Height:	0.80 m
Floor Area:	6.47 sq m

Location: Room 3A sits, on the whole, directly under Room 3B. It lies west of the unexcavated area, north of Room 7A and east of Room 4.

Walls: All walls are as described for Room 3B, except the west partition wall. This wall has been totally removed and the west partition wall of Room 3B was built in the same place on a higher level and at a later time. Wall construction and floor features discussed below lead to the conclusion that the above-mentioned wall placement is correct as stated.

Wall Features: The doorway located in the south wall leading into Room 7 is the same as that described for Room 3B. No other wall features are present.

Floor 1: This is the only floor belonging to Room 3A. It is slightly dish-shaped, hard-packed, and was fairly easy to define except in areas of rodent disturbance. This floor, as all original floors of the "A" designation rooms, sits on top of cultural fill from an earlier occupation (the original adobe rooms of Roomblock 2) that has only been glimpsed, but

not investigated at this time. The northeast quadrant of this floor was left unexcavated to preserve Feature 2, which sits on Floor 1 in Room 3B. The 30-40 cm of fill separating Floor 1 in Room 3A from Floor 1 in Room 3B consisted of fine-to-medium textured brown aeolian loess with charcoal bits and some sandy quartz.

Floor Features: This floor is of particular architectural interest because its back wall has a series of upright slabs lined up along its base, and the floor rises abruptly to encompass the base of these slabs. On the west side of the room the floor also rises sharply (20 cm) and forms a shelf; it is postulated that this is where a partition wall once stood. The purpose of incorporating the slabs along the north wall, and perhaps along the west wall, is unknown. This is mentioned here because of the integration of the slabs and floor. There were no other floor features on the portion of the floor that has been excavated.

Floor Artifacts: There were no floor artifacts on this surface.

Room 3A Conclusion

Again, the location of the room in the back row of rooms, the small floor area, and the lack of a hearth, suggest a storage room. This room, Room 7A, and the two (perhaps three) rooms lying under the unexcavated area, may form another household group.

Room 4A West

Dimensions:

North Wall:	
Length:	2.48 m
Thickness:	0.52 m
Height:	1.40 m
South Wall:	
Length:	2.35 m
Thickness:	0.50 m
Height:	0.83 m
East Wall:	
Length:	2.65 m
Thickness:	unknown
Height:	0.80 m
West Wall:	
Length:	2.50 m
Thickness:	unknown
Height:	0.70 m
Floor Area:	6.24 sq m

Location: Room 4A is in the back row of rooms; the courtyard area fronts it on the south, Room 5 on the west. Room 4A East is on the east.

Walls: The north and south walls are the horizontal slab walls described for Room 4B. The area that was once occupied by the west partition wall of Room 4A West is presently taken up by the west partition wall of Room 4B. The east wall of Room 4A West is only evidenced by a slightly raised clay coping. This coping is where the floor sloped up and connected to the base of the wall. This partition wall was totally removed after abandonment of Room 4B West. It appears to have been bonded into the north and south walls. The broken remains of the bonding stones can be seen in the north and south walls. It was this now-missing wall that divided Room 4A West from Room 4A East.

Wall Features: There are no wall features in the existing walls of this room. Either of the missing partition walls could have contained a doorway or other wall features. This will never be known.

Floor 1: This original floor is hard-packed and fire-blackened. It is slightly lower in the center than at the edges.

Floor Features; There were no floor features on this floor.

Floor Artifacts: The floor artifacts were two olivella shell beads. One quartzite end scrapper, one mano and one prepared slab lying flat on the floor. All artifacts except one olivello shell bead were grouped along the north central wall. The lone bead was by the west side of the south wall.

Floor 1 Conclusion: Again, due to the small size and lack of a hearth, this room is assumed to have been used for storage.

The roof over this floor did burn and nine tree-ring samples were taken. Of these nine samples two were dateable. These were both of ponderosa pine and have dates of AD 877v and AD 879v. This implies that this floor was constructed and utilized around AD 880.

Floor 2: The 35 cm of fill separating Floor 1 from Floor 2 is composed primarily of dark brown loess. This material is interspersed with sandstone fragments, fallen wall slabs in moderate amounts, charcoal and jacal fragments. The area just above and on Floor 1 was primarily the burnt roof debris.

Floor 2 was built on top of the above-mentioned brown loess. It was fairly hard-packed and except for rodent-disturbed areas fairly easy to follow.

Floor Features: There were no floor features found on this floor.

Floor Artifacts: The floor artifacts were one jadeite pendant, one long bone (perhaps human), one hammerstone, one cluster of non-human bone fragments, a few random sherds, and a lithic scatter associated with the hammerstone.

Floor 2 Conclusion: This floor was probably a storage room. The hammerstone and lithic scatter suggest possible use as a tool making area during inclement weather.

Room 4A West Conclusion

The primary use of both floors in this room seems to have been storage.

Room 5A

Dimensions:

North Wall:	
Length:	3.06 m
Thickness:	.4 m
Height:	1.25 m
South Wall:	
Length:	2.95 m
Thickness:	.3 m
Height:	.96 m
East Wall:	
Length:	2.50 m
Thickness:	.30 m
Height:	.70 m
West Wall:	
Length:	2.25 m
Thickness:	.25 m
Height:	.70 m
Floor Area:	7.62 sq m

Location: South of Room 5A is the western end of Courtyard 1. Room 8 lies to the west of this room and Room 4A West lies to the east.

Walls: Both the east and west walls are of the secondary occupation, but both are believed to be built where the original partitions once stood. The north and south walls are of the original primary occupation manufacture.

Wall features: There are no doorways or other features built into any of the existing walls.

Floor 1: This floor is of fairly hard-packed soil. It flares upwards around its edges to encompass the north and south walls.

Floor Features: There are none.

Floor Artifacts: There was one trough metate and a lithic scatter.

Floor 1 Conclusion: The trough metate rested flat on the floor and was not propped up in the back, a position which would have indicated use. There were no manos, and no tools accompanying the lithic scatter. This scatter probably represents a one-time happening.

This room was probably used for storage and perhaps occasionally as a sleeping room.

Floor 2: The 12 cm to 12 cm of fill between Floors 1 and 2 was composed of a loose homogeneous brown loess with a few silty varves. There were bits and pieces of charcoal with very little cultural debris mixed in.

Floor 2 was built on top of this fill. It was slightly compact but not hard.

Floor Features: There were no floor features on this floor.

Floor Artifacts: In the north eastern quadrant was two metate fragments, and there was one in the south western quadrant; there was one mano.

Floor 2 Conclusions: Probable usage for this floor was storage.

Floor 3: The brown aeolian and silty varve fill built up on Floor 2 to a depth of 15 cm before Floor 3 was laid down. This floor is loosely packed and probably didn't experience much use before the pueblo was abandoned.

Floor Feature: There were none.

Floor Artifacts: The only floor artifacts were sherds (Cortez Black-on-white and Reserve Ware), burnt bone and numerous bone fragments.

Floor 3 Conclusion: Indications are that this room was a storage facility.

Room 5A Conclusion

This room appears to have been used for storage throughout its history. Of all the rooms in the back row, Room 5A has the greatest floor space (7.62 sq m); therefore it could also have functioned as an occasional sleeping area.

Room 6A

Dimensions:

North Wall:	
Length:	2.05 m
Thickness:	.49 m
Height:	1.46 m
South Wall:	
Length:	1.75 m
Thickness:	.35 m
Height:	.95 m
East Wall:	
Length:	2.60 m
Thickness:	.25 m
Height:	.70 m
West Wall:	
Length:	2.70 m
Thickness:	unknown
Height:	unknown
Floor Area:	5.04 sq m

Location: This room joins Room 4A West on its east side. Room 3 is on its east side and the eastern end of Courtyard 1 lies south.

Walls: The north and south walls are the same as described for Room 4A West. The west wall is absent, as described for the east wall of Room 4A West. The east wall is also absent. There is a partition wall present but it belongs to the re-use occupation; however, this partition wall occupies the same space as the original east wall of Room 4A East.

Wall Features: There are no wall features present in the existing wall.

Floor 1: This floor is the same as that described for Floor 1, Room 4A

West, with the exception of its being 5 cm lower and its not being burnt.

Floor Features: There are no floor features on this floor.

Floor Artifacts: The artifacts on this floor were one mano, one metate fragment and one miscellaneous ground stone.

Floor 1 Conclusion: This room seems to have been primarily a storage room.

Floor 2: The 40 cm of fill separating the two floors consists primarily of dark brown aeolian loess. This loess contains wall fall, bits and pieces of charcoal, and a very small amount of cultural trash.

This floor is hard-packed except in the area of rodent activity.

Floor Features: There were no floor features associated with this floor.

Floor Artifacts: There were no floor artifacts on this floor.

Floor 2 Conclusion: There is no evidence in this room to suggest any use other than storage.

Room 4A East Conclusion

Like Room 4A West, Room 4A East appears to have functioned as a storage area throughout its history. The discernible break could be defined in Floor 2 between Rooms 4A West and 4A East. It is very possible that the partition wall dividing these two small storage rooms was not present when Floor 2 was constructed.

Room 8A

Dimesions:

North Wall:	
Length:	4.25 m
Thickness:	0.25 m
Height:	1.28 m
South Wall:	
Length:	3.88 m
Thickness:	.3 m
Height:	.55 m
East Wall:	
Length:	1.90 m
Thickness:	.22 m
Height:	.70 m
West Wall:	
Length:	2.14 m
Thickness:	.27 m
Height:	.63 m
Floor Area:	8.20 sq m

The above dimensions are the same as those for Room 8B. In actuality Floor 1 in Room 8A represents the floors of two separate rooms. The eastern room is represented in its totality but the western room extends beyond the western partition wall, which is of secondary occupation manufacture.

Walls: The series of wall construction has already been described for this room under Room 8B.

Wall Features: There are no wall features in this room;

Floor 1: This is the floor that in actuality represents two different rooms. The eastern portion is totally excavated and has a floor space of 4.77 sq m. The western portion is only partially excavated and the floor space at present is 3.31 sq m. There is a 4 cm lift in the floor level from the west room to the east room. At the top of this rise are six of the basal stones; these are all that remains of the partition wall that

once separated the two rooms.

There was between 4 cm and 53 cm of fill above Floor 1 up to Floor 1 of Room 4B. In this fill there were possibly two other surfaces, but the soil is so riddled and churned by rodent activity that floor level designations were not given.

Floor Features: There were none present on either portion of the floor.

Floor Artifacts: There were no artifacts on the eastern portion of the floor. The portion of the western section so far observed yielded one mano and one miscellaneous ground stone.

Room 8A Conclusion

The upper portions of this room (Room 8B) is a single room constructed in part over the remnants of two rooms of the primary use occupation. Even though Floor 1, Room 8A is actually one complete and one partial floor the numbering hasn't been changed. Instead, the two components are simply discussed in the text. There is nothing on the floor of either component to suggest a primary use other than storage.

Room 10A

Dimensions:

North Wall:	
Length:	2.80 m
Thickness:	0.5 m
Height:	1.45 m
South Wall:	
Length:	3.20 m
Thickness:	0.3 m
Height:	0.77 m
East Wall:	
Length:	2.40 m
Thickness:	0.23 m
Height:	0.50 m
West Wall:	Unexcavated
Floor Area:	8.40 sq m

Location: This room is the most southesterly of the rooms yet excavated. Room 1 co-joins it to the north. To the west and east the area is unexcavated. The western end of Room 10 (as already described under Room 10B) is unexcavated.

Walls: All walls seen (north, south and east) in this room originate from the primary occupation of this pueblo.

Wall Features: In the north wall a doorway is located. This doorway will be described in the narrative for Room 1B.

Floor 1: The original floor in Room 10A was difficult to trace because of rodent activity; it, like all other floors, is built on cultural fill above the remains of the adobe rooms of Roomblock 2. This fill was also mixed with Floor 1 by rodents.

Floor Features: There were no floor features on this floor.

Floor Artifacts: There were two polishing stones and one miscellaneous ground-stone.

Conclusion: No function can be assigned to this floor as yet. Its lack

of features suggest a storage room, but its large floor area (8.40 sq m, and this is not yet the total) suggests a living room.

The roof over this room did burn and 19 tree-ring samples taken. Of these only three were dateable. The dates secured from these samples were AD 872r, AD 862v, and AD 861v.

Floor 2: The 10 cm of fill separating Floor 1 from Floor 2 was made up primarily from the roof fall lying on Floor 1. Floor 2 was built on top of this leveled-off fill.

Floor Features: Whereas Floor 1 had no apparent floor features, Floor 2 had many. There were two upright slab bins (Features 10 and 13) in the northeast corner and a slab-lined hearth (Feature 14) in the southwest quadrant. South of the hearth next to the south wall Feature 30 is found. This is a metate with the back propped up on two cobbles, ready for use.

Floor Artifacts: There were one point, one core, two miscellaneous ground-stones, one bone awl and two manos. All of these artifacts were located in the clear area between the hearth and bins.

Conclusion: The amount of floor area available, the type of features, and the diversity of artifacts suggest this was a main living room.

Room 10A Conclusion

Room 10A was probably used as a living room throughout its history. During the life of the second floor a profusion of floor features were added. This may or may not imply a change in function. It could simply imply a social change such as a decrease in family size or a change of ideals concerning what constitutes a living room.

Complete excavation of the room will help clarify the functions of Room 10A.

Just above (in post-occupational fill) the smaller of the two bins,

Burial 3 was encountered. This consisted of the disarticulated skeleton of an infant. Rodents had carried some of the bones under the north wall and into the lower fill of Room 1A.

Courtyard 1A and Rooms 7A and 9A

The lower surfaces in these two areas have not been excavated. Test pits were put down in these areas to determine the presence or absence of lower levels. In Courtyard 1, only one lower level was located. This was a floor level which was 32 to 35 cm below Courtyard 1B, Floor 1. This area has not been sufficiently exposed to warrent further discussion at this time.

Below Floor 1, Room 7B, at least two, possibly three, earlier floor levels are present. These too will be examined and described at a later date.

Room 9A also falls under this category. The upper two floors exposed are of the re-use occupation. No further work was done in this room.

Kiva 1

After the communal pithouse was destroyed by fire, Kiva 1 was built into the cavity. It is possible that Kiva 1 is deeper than the original floor of the earlier structure and thus the floor of the latter has been removed inside Kiva 1. Hopefully the floor area of the pithouse that lies outside the perimeter of the later structure will eventually be located more or less intact.

Kiva 1 as well as Kiva 2 have both been excavated almost in their entirety so more can be said of these two structures. See Table 1 for detailed measurements of Kiva 1.

Architectural Details:

-Walls. The walls were formed by cutting down through the trashy

deposits left from the communal pithouse. The exposed faces were then plastered with a thin tan sandy plaster.

In only four instances was stone used in the wall construction. In the first two it was noted that where the wing walls of Pithouse 1 disappear through the walls of Kiva 1, vertical columns of small coursed stone were placed to strengthen this structural fault. These columns were set flush with the walls and plastered over. Two more of this same type of stone columns were found behind the wall plaster along the east wall. This is the only instance in which stones was used in the wall construction. The purpose of the two columns found in the east wall is unknown.

-Wall Features. There are no wall features associated with this structure.

-Floor. The floor is laid on top of the 30-40 cm of intentional fill placed above the floor of Pithouse 1; the floor was hard-packed with a thin layer of sand in some places.

-Floor Features. The floor cists are numerous and most are of very similar form. There were 20 such features not including the four post

Table 1. Dimensions for Kiva 1.

East-West Dimensions	5.69 m
North-South Dimensions	5.60 m
Hearth (Feature 24)	
East-West	0.91 m
North-South	0.71 m
Depth	0.25 m
Ash Pit	
East-West	0.62 m
North-South	0.37 m
Depth	0.25 m
Sub-floor Vent	
Length-unfinished	2.0 m
Greatest Width	0.45 m
Narrowest Width	0.36 m
Greatest Depth	0.64 m
Shallowest Depth	0.24 m

Kiva 1 Floor Cists

The sockets for the main support logs average 0 .12 m in diameter and 0.40 m in depth.

The postholes average 0.10 m in diameter and 0.20 m in depth.

Cist 5	
East-West	0.45 m
North-South	0.38 m
Depth	0.10 m

Cist 7

Frying Pan Shaped Cist

support sockets. Of these 20, 18 were the size and shape of postholes. They cannot be positively identified as postholes, collectively or in part, because all of them were filled with clean sand and in some cases plugged with an adobe cap. Two of these were shallow circular depressions north and east of the hearth, which probably served as ladder rests. Another floor cist (Feature 12) very likely served as the sipapu.

Floor Cist 7, which lies east and north of the hearth, is shaped like a frying pan with the handle pointing southwest. The other floor feature (Feature 5) that is not homogenous with the other 18 floor features is a fairly shallow, roughly circular cist lying southeast of the hearth. This may be some sort of warming pit, because the sides were heat-reddened, but no ash was present.

The hearth (Feature 24) is D-shaped, the straight edge is the south side. The interior south side of the hearth is lined with sandstone slabs. These slabs protrude only a short way (5 cm) above the floor level. The remainder of the hearth is unlined except by clay.

Directly south of the hearth there is an ash pit (Feature 25). The stones lining the south end of the hearth also form the north wall of the ash pit. The pit was like the hearth filled with ash and charcoal fragments.

The south wall of the ash pit meets the nothern extension of the sub-floor vent. The wall of the ash pit is separated from the northern extension of the sub-floor vent by a narrow clay divider. The sub-floor vent in plan view is wider at the northern end than at the southern end. In cross-section the sub-floor vent had three steps-ups. At the northern end it was 64 cm deep, in the center 47 cm deep and where it passes under the south wall it was only 24 cm deep. This feature had no stones in its

wall construction. From pieces of wood still in situ near the tops of its walls, it appears that the roof was composed of small poles, adobe, and perhaps thin slab.

-Floor Artifacts. There were 164 floor artifacts associated with the floor of Pitstructure 2. Most of these are flakes and sherds.

There were 43 flakes and 5 flake clusters, 13 cores, two projectile points and one blade. There were three whole and three partial manos, two river cobbles (anvils ?), one polishing stone and one rubbing stone, three pecking stones and ten micellaneous pieces of ground-stone.

There were 53 sherds and 12 sherd clusters.

Also present are one bone awl, ten non-utilized bones and one Quartz crystal.

Conclusion: This structure could be referred to as a kiva. This designation would be based on two sets of criteria. The first set deals with architectural features, the other with artifact assemblage.

Applying the first set, it is seen that the pitstructure is neither round nor square, but is closer to round than square in plan view. Also, there are no wing walls or mealing areas present.

The artifact assemblage indicates primarily tool manufacture, which is a male-related industry. No artifact or group of artifacts indicates female-related functions. The manos by themselves don't necessarily point to a female-related use.

Using the above mentioned criteria it was decided this structure was an early form of kiva, and thus it was labeled Kiva 1 to differintiate it from a domicilary family pithouse. It is estimated that Kiva 1 sat idle for two or three years, or long enough for 10-15 cm of silt to build up around the edge and 3-4 cm to accumulate over the rest of the floor before

it was remodelled into Kiva 2.

Element 4

Rooms

Room 1B

Dimensions:

North Wall:	
Length:	2.9 m
Thickness:	.7 m
Height:	1.15 m
South Wall:	
Length:	2.24 m
Thickness:	.5 m
Height:	1.25 m
East Wall:	
Length:	2.53 m
Thickness:	.23 m
Height:	.95 m
West Wall:	
Length:	2.55 m
Thickness:	.2 m
Height:	.85 m
Floor Area:	.53 sq m

Location: Room 1B is presently the most northeasterly excavated room of Roomblock 1. Room 10B co-joins Room 1 on the south and Room 2B on the west (Fig. 9).

Walls: The north wall of Room 1B and also of Room 2B shows what could be interpreted as a double-coursed wall. In actuality this portion of wall was strengthened by its original builders by adding extra courses of masonry on the exterior face. This thickening gradually tapers down until the normal thickness is reached. In most places the north wall is composed of large single coursed slabs, but occasionally two smaller slabs are laid side by side, thus giving the impression that the wall is a true

double-coursed wall.

The south wall is done in the same manner, and like the north wall is an original wall. The west and east partition walls are single-coursed and are made from much smaller slabs. Both of these walls are of re-use manufacture and are butted against the north and south walls, and are not bonded.

Liberal amounts of mortar were utilized in all wall construction, with spalls occasionally added to fill a hole.

Wall Features: A doorway (Feature 23) in the southeast corner of the south wall is the only wall feature. This doorway leads into Rooms 10A & 10B. Even though this doorway originated at the time of primary construction and use of Room 1A, it remained open and probably in use by the occupants of Room 1B. The doorway was eventually sealed when the accumulated trash in Room 10B rose to within 20 cm of the door well. At this time a wall was built on top of this fill across the doorway, effectively sealing the door from further use. The doorway well was also filled in at this time by rough coursed masonry; for feature measurements, see Figure ??.

Floor 1: The first floor laid in Room 1B was located at the base of the east and west partition walls. The floor was laid on top of a silt lense that had built up after the final abandonment of Room 1A. The floor was basin-shaped, and hard to define due to rodent activity.

There are two floor features associated with this floor. One, Feature 5, is a slab-lined cist built into the floor in the northwest quadrant. The other (Feature 17) is an unlined hearth, slightly irregular in shape, located in the southwest quadrant. Both of these features intrude onto a leveled-off partition wall belonging to the earlier

occupation. The sub-floor cist is dug along the east face of this wall and the hearth rests in part on top of this wall. An archaeomagnetic sample (Sample 6) was taken from this hearth.

Five trough metates were lying on this floor. Three of these were clustered in the east-central portion of the room the fourth was in the northwest corner, and the fifth was next to the hearth in the southwest quadrant. There were no other floor artifacts.

Because there were no manos associated with these metates, and none of them were propped up as if in use, I suggest that they were being stored here. This leads to the conclusion that Room 1B, Floor 1, was a storage room.

Floor 2: Floor 2 is located approximately .2 m above Floor 1. This .2 m of fill consisted of alluvial silt lenses interspersed with cultural trash, charcoal and jacal fragments. The doorway was probably still in use at this time, but sealed shortly after Floor 2 was no longer in use.

There were no floor features associated with this floor.

There were three manos, two cores and one lap stone associated with Floor 2. All of these tools were located in the western portion of the room.

The cores and lap stone suggest tool manufacture, and perhaps the manos were also utilized in the process. There was, on the other hand, a decided lack of flake debitage that would be expected had flake tool manufacture taken place on this floor.

I might suggest these items were simply stored here for future use. Once these tools have been analyzed the wear patterns may clarify this.

Floor 3: After Floor 2 was abandoned the trash silt process began again. In this case a large amount of building stone and broken cobble tools were

thrown in. This layer may indicate a phase of cleanup and remodeling in another area of the pueblo. Above this layer of debris a homogenous layer of trash capped by a silt lens formed the base for Floor 3. There were no floor feature associated with this floor.

The floor artifacts consisted of one trough metate, three manos, one chopper and two cobbles. Two of the manos were clustered around the metate which was placed near the center of the room. One of the manos was in the southwest corner, associated with a cluster of flake debitage. The chopper was in the southeast quadrant.

This floor apparently served both as a mealing area and an area of tool manufacture. These functions may have been conducted during inclement weather with the room's main function being storage.

Room 1B Conclusion

It appears from the three floors that Room 1B was primarily a work area throughout its history.

Floor 1 primarily was used for storage; Floor 2 was used as a storeroom and/or a general work area; and Floor 3 saw tool manufacture and mealing as the last jobs carried out on its surface.

It is obvious from the amount of deposition between floors that the room was not used continuusly over a long period of time, but sporadically, with perhaps five to ten years between usage.

Room 2B

Dimensions:

North Wall:	
Length:	2.64 m
Thickness:	.85 m
Height:	1.35 m
South Wall:	
Length:	2.07 m
Thickness:	.48 m
Height:	1.30 m
East Wall:	
Length:	2.47 m
Thickness:	.25 m
Height:	.70 m
West Wall:	
Length:	2.55 m
Thickness:	.3 m
Height:	1.35 m
Floor Area:	5.90 sq m

Location: Room 2B co-joins Room 1B on the west side. Like 1B, 2B is in the northern tier of rooms. The area west and south of Room 2B is unexcavated.

Walls: Wall construction is the same as that described for Room 1B.

The west, north and south walls are of original construction. The east partition wall is the only one remaining from the re-use occupation of Houseblock 1. The addition of this particular wall shortened the east-west length of the original room (2A) by 1 m.

This east wall is butted against the north and south walls. The west partition wall, however may be bonded. Without dismantling the wall, butting or bonding must remain conjectual.

Each of the original walls in this room (north, west and south) possesses a doorway, two of which lead into adjoining rooms and the third (north) of which is an exterior doorway. All three doorways had been

sealed. The evidence indicates the occupants of Room 2B did use the doorways.

The doorway (Feature 3) in the north wall was sealed by building across its opening two parallel walls (one on the north side and one on the south side). The well was apparently left open and eventually filled with trash. The doorway (Feature 6) in the south wall and the west wall doorway (Feature 4) were simply plugged by filling up the well with roughly coursed masonry and a lot of mortar. The west doorway had a lip built into the sill. This was probably meant to hold a doorway slab more securely.

Floor 1: This room had only one floor level. This floor was dish-shaped, with the edges sloping up to the base of the east partition wall. There was a hit-and-miss ash lense used in following the definition of the floor. Rodent activity was quite destructive.

The .8 m of fill above this floor to the surface was composed of homogenous non-structural trash and aeolian deposited soil.

There were no floor artifacts of features in this room. Again, rodent activity may account for this.

Room 2B Conclusion

It is obvious that all three doorways were still in use at the time this room was in use. The sealing of the doors didn't take place until .9 m of deposits had been built up over the floor. Why the doors were sealed after the final usage of the room took place is unknown.

It seems obvious that originally Rooms 1A, 2A, 11A and 10A originally formed a compact household unit that was tied together by common doorways. Rooms 1A, 2A and 11A were the rear storerooms and 10A was the living room in the front. It is possible that during the re-use period these same,

slightly modified rooms, served a similar function. Unfortunately the re-use floors (which would be the living floors) of Room 10B were missed during excavation. These floors can now be seen in the cross-sectional soil profile left in the western end of Room 10, but the information about the floor usages has been lost.

Even so, by depositional analysis we can see that during the re-use period, these four connecting doorways were still in use which may indicate a household unit.

Floor 1 in Room 2B probably functioned as a storage area.

Room 3B

Dimensions:

North Wall:	
Length:	2.8 m
Thickness:	.3 m
Height:	1.50 m
South Wall:	
Length:	2.85 m
Thickness:	.28 m
Height:	1.25 m
East Wall:	
Length:	2.3 m
Thickness:	.25 m
Height:	1.20 m
West Wall:	
Length:	2.38 m
Thickness:	.25 m
Height:	.7 m
Floor Area:	7.58 sq m

Location: Room 3B is in the northern tier of rooms just as Rooms 1B and 2B already described. It is west of these two rooms and separated from them by an unexcavated section of the pueblo. Room 11 and probably two other rooms lie under this unexcavated section, as does the remainder of Room 10A and Room 10B. Room 7A and Room 7B lie south of Room 3B (Fig. ?).

Walls: Again, the wall construction is the same as in Room 1B and 2B. The north, south and east walls are of original construction and only the west wall partition is from the re-use occupation. The original west wall partition, or what remains of it, will proabably be found behind the bulk that was left under this wall to support it.

Wall Features: In the south wall anotehr sealed doorway (Fetaure 6), belonging to the original occupation, is located. It, like the others so far described, was still in use during the secondary occupation and not sealed until Room 3B was no longer in use.

It was sealed by filling the opening with large and small stones separated by gray-greenish mortar.

Floor 1: This floor rests slightly below the west partition wall and slopes up to meet its base. This floor is the underside of a 10 cm thick varve zone that separates this floor from Floor 2. Below this is the fill from Room 3A.

A mealing bin (Feature 2) is located in the northeast quadrant. The bin consists of a series of upright slabs open at the south end. A large, horizontally laid slab takes up the major portion of the interior space. Other slabs were horizontally laid in front of the bin on a lower plane, perhaps to form a knee rest. The large slab was not a metate. What function this bin performed is as yet unknown. The analysis of the pollen samples taken from this feature may clarify what was being processed here.

Two groups of artifacts were recovered. Below the doorway towards its eastern half was a group of three ground-stones and one mano. West of the doorway was a slab modified into a trough metate, and another mano.

The artifacts and Feature 2 suggest that this room was used for food processing and perhaps storage. The two groups of tools near the doorway suggests that most of the work took place here, perhaps to take advantage of the light coming through the door.

Floor 2: As already mentioned a 10 cm silt lense separates Floor 1 from Floor 2. This lense actually varies from 10 cm to 20 cm thick, creating an uneven surface for Floor 2.

The post-occupational fill (at least post-occupational for this room) consists of fallen wall debris, occasional pebbles, and charcoal bits, mixed into unstratifed aeolian deposited loess.

There were no features associated with this floor.

There were a few sherds, bone fragments (non-human) and some chipping debris on Floor 2, as well as two whole manos, two mano fragments, and one full-grooved ax. None of these artifacts show a clustering. They are randonly scattered throughout the room. (Fig. ?).

The artifact assemglage does not sugest any articular work being carried out on this floor. This and the lack of floor features suggest Floor 2 may have been a storage area more than anything else.

Room 3B Conclusion

It may be said that Room 3B is associated with a different household than the one made up of Rooms 1, 2, 11 and 10 which has already been touched upon. If it is part of another household, most of it lies under the unexcavated area that separate Rooms 2, 3, 7 and 10. The rooms involved would be the back Rooms of 3A, 11A and a yet unexcavated room, and Room 7A which is only partly excavated and is a front room. Room 3B as it now stands has two floors separated by 10 cm of water lain silt.

Floor 1 was apparently used for food processing and storage. Floor 2

perhaps was used for storage only.

It is interesting to note that the uppermost floor in Room 7B is 60 cm below the doorsill, while Floor 2, Room 3B was only 15 cm below. It is obvious from this height differential that Room 3B sat idle longer than did Room 7B.

In other words during the re-use period the area now known as Room 7B was utilized before Room 3B, which connects by a common doorway.

Room 4B

Dimensions:

North Wall:	
Length:	4.7 m
Thickness:	.52 m
Height:	1.11 m
South Wall:	
Length:	4.65 m
Thickness:	.25 m
Height:	.85 m
East Wall:	
Length:	2.83 m
Thickness:	.22 m
Height:	.8 m
West Wall:	
Length:	2.80 m
Thickness:	.25 m
Height:	.7 m
Floor Area:	13.16 sq m

Location: Room 4B connects to Room 3B on the east and Room 5B on the west. The courtyard area fronts it to the south.

Walls: The walls consist of the same horizontal scabbled wall masonry as found in the other rooms. The north wall in this case is the only thick wall (52 cm). The south wall and both partition walls are fairly uniform in size, 25 cm.

Both the east and west partition walls are of re-use manufacture.

Both of these walls may very well be built over the area where the original partition walls once stood.

Wall Features: There are no doorways or other wall features in Room 4B.

Floor 1: Room 4B has only one floor. The floor rests at the bottom of the partition walls, on top of a silt lenses that overlies the trash fill in Room 4A.

There is 65 cm of fill above this floor to the surface. This fill is composed of unstratified aeolian loess interspersed with fallen wall stones and light cultural trash.

Floor Features: Floor artifacts include two manos, a metate fragment, a hammerstone and a partial corrugated vessel; also included are bone fragments and bits and pieces of flaked lithic.

Room 4B Conclusion

This room either served as a storage room and/or a sleeping room. The artifacts, which were clusterd towards the southeast corner, aren't suggestive of any one activity.

During its time of use as Room 4B, entry must have been through the roof. If there was ever a wall entry it would had to have been in one of the original partition walls which are no longer present. Both the north and south walls still stand high enough to show a doorway if present.

Of the back rooms with the "B" designation, Room 4B has the greatest amount of floor space.

Room 5B

Dimensions:

North Wall:	
Length:	3.15 m
Thickness:	.4 m
Height:	1.25 m
South Wall:	
Length:	2.95 m
Thickness:	.3 m
Height:	.94 m
East Wall:	
Length:	2.57 m
Thickness:	.30 m
Height:	.7 m
West Wall:	
Length:	2.55 m
Thickness:	.25 m
Height:	17 m
Floor Area:	7 sq m

Location: Room 5B co-joins Room 4B on its west side. The courtyard area lies south of Room 5B.

Walls: The wall construction is the same as in the other rooms so far described.

The north and south walls are of original construction and both the east and west walls are of the re-occupation ocnstruction. The two walls are butted, not bonded, to the north and south walls.

Walls Features: There are no wall features in Room 5B.

Floor: During the course of excavation the floor level corresponding to the bottom of the re-use partition walls was missed. The presence of this floor could be detected after the soil around the walls had dried. A greenish line of clay where the wall and floor met could clearly be seen after the drying process.

No probable use for this room can therefore be postulated.

The upper fill from just below this floor upwards (80 cm) to the ground surface was dark brown aeolian deposited loess shot through with charcoal bits and flecks of jacal. The field was also rich with lithics, shell, ceramics, bone and fallen wall slabs.

Courtyard 1B

Dimensions:

North Wall:	
Length:	8 m
Thickness:	.3 m
South Wall:	
Length:	8 m
Thickness:	.2 m
East Wall:	
Length:	3.1 m
Thickness:	.35 m
West Wall:	
Length:	3 m
Thickness:	.25 m
Floor Area:	24 sq m

This central area sets in front of Rooms 4B and 5B. Room 9 lies at its west end and Room 7B at its east end.

Walls: The north wall is still the single-coursed scabbled masonry, made from heavier slabs than the partition walls. The west wall, composed of smaller slabs, is single-coursed masonry, and what remains of the south wall is typical of all the larger east-west running walls. The east wall is of single-coursed construction except that the slabs are individually longer and are laid with the long axis of the room (east-west) instead of with the short axis (north-south). This forms a wall that is thicker but still single-coursed. All four walls are of original construction. The east partition wall appears to be bonded as does the west partition wall.

Wall Features: There are no doorways or other wall features in this

courtyard area.

Floor 1: This is a rough undulating surface that was difficult to trace. It is built on layers of trash and fallen wall stone (mostly from the north wall).

Floor Features: In the western third there are three unlined hearths (Features 20, 21 and 22). Located near these hearths in the northwest corner is a storage bin made of single-coursed masonry (Feature 1). In the eastern portion of the courtyard a finely made slab-lined hearth is located (Fig. ??).

Floor Artifacts: There were eight manos (two in Feature 1), four sandstone slabs, three sherd clusters, eight projectile points, two blades, three cores, one bone awl (Feature 1), one antler flaker, one chopper, and numerous ground stone whose uses are unknown.

Floor 1 Conclusions: This is an interesting area because the floor features and artifact placement show a separation of two major activities.

In the western third are the three unlined hearths; in association with these hearths are the storage bin and six manos. This are strongly suggests a food processing area complete with a storage unit. Two metates with catchment basins set up in Room 9B directly west of the storage bin may be part of this processing area.

In the central third of the courtyard an area of minimal activity is encountered. Here one finds random artifacts: two points, a sherd cluster, two cores, two manos and two sandstone slabs.

The eastern third of the courtyard appears to have been primarily a tool manufacture area. There were clusters of debitage, an antler flaker, finished tools (points and bifaces), and one point that was only partially

finished. There are cores and one mano as well as a few tools not directly related to tool manufacture. These tools (polishing stone, scrapper and two sherd clusters) were coated around the hearth, while the tool making areas were on the periphery, especially the east side.

There are numerous slabs, both horizontal and vertical, protruding into and imbedded in this floor surface. These are mostly fallen wall slabs that occur at all but the lowest levels. The trash was not leveled at the time the surfaces were prepared as work areas. Most of the leveling and compacting was probably accomplished through use.

Floor 2: This floor sits from 10-15 cm to 0 cm above Floor 1. In other words the hearth (Feature 12) was probably utilized by both levels, as was the bin in the northwest corner (Feature 1). The upper fill covering this floor surface is a large varied mass of trash mixed with aeolian loess and silt deposits. Fallen sections of wall (north wall) and isolated wall stones occur throughout on all levels.

Floor Features: The hearth (Feature 12) and bin (Feature 1) already described originated with this floor and were the only two floor features observed.

Floor Artifacts: There were eight manos, one metate, six sherd clusters, two bone awls, one projectile point, one core and one broken cobble tool.

Floor 2 Conclusions: The artifacts located on this floor indicate an area used primarily for food preparation and mealing activities. The two bone awls and the projectile point were grouped together in the north central section. This area may have used to make basketry or perhaps to put the final touch on bifacial tools.

Courtyard 1B Conclusion

As mentioned already Level 1, showed a dual division of labor, with

female-related acitivities to the west and male-related activities to the east..

Level 2 on the other hand shows primarily female-related activities (mealing and food preparation).

It appears that Courtyard 1 was an open work area probably covered by some sort of a ramada structure. Just above Floor 1 some burnt secondary beams were found, and midway across the courtyard on Level 2 there were three stains running in a north-south line that could have been postholes. These were not distinct enough to call them postholes with any certainty, so they were not given feature numbers or put on the plan map. The west, east and south walls encompassing the courtyard are the ruins of the original walls and do not appear to have been rebuilt during the re-occupation of Houseblock 1. The debris was simply leveled in this area which ws then used as a courtyard work area. It is possible that once excavations are carried down to the levels of primary occupation that a partition wall will show up dividing the courtyard into two distinct rooms.

The lower levels of the courtyard (Courtyard 1A) have been tested but not excavated. There is another level 30 cm below Courtyard 1B that has not yet been exposed.

Room 7B

Dimensions:

North Wall:	
Length:	3.57 m
Thickness:	.45 m
Height:	1.45 m
South Wall:	
Length:	2.96 m
Thickness:	.35 m
Height:	.63 m
East Wall:	
Length:	3.20 m
Thickness:	.25 m
Height:	.6 m
West Wall:	
Length:	3 m
Thickness:	.35 m
Height:	.6 m
Floor Area:	10.40 sq m

This room is located on the east side of Courtyard 1 and a doorway co-joins it to Room 3 on the north.

Walls: The walls are all of the same construction as described previously. The west wall of Room 7B is the east wall of Courtyard 1B. The north wall of Room 7B is the south wall of Room 3. The south wall is single-coursed with one upight slab incorporated into the southeast corner. This slab probably dates to the re-use occupation and appears to flank the east side of a walkway leading out onto the courtyard plaza area to the south. The east wall is the only wall that is not a primary use wall. This single-coursed wall forms the eastern boundary for Room 7B.

Wall Features: The doorway in the north wall (Feature 6) has already been discussed under Room 3B.

In the south wall there is an opening in the wall on ground level. This is believed to be a ground level walkway that slopes down to the

plaza area; it would have allowed easier access during the re-use occupation.

Floor 1: the uppermost floor in Room 7B is the only one so far excavated. A test in the northwest corner has exposed at least three more, but as yet these are unexcavated.

Floor Features: Features 9 and 15 are located in the southeastern quadrant of this floor. They are both slab-lined, well prepared hearths (Fig. ??). A trough metate is set up in the northeastern quadrant against the north wall. The open end of the trough faces west.

Floor Artifacts: There were six separate sherd clusters seven cores, two choppers, seven manos, 16 pieces of miscellaneous ground stones, one metate and two projectile points.

Room 7B Conclusion

This floor, with its mass of ground stone, its hearths and the metate, suggests that this room was primarily used for food processing.

It is believed that this floor level is an eastern extension of Courtyard 1B, Floor 2. Its vertical placement is only sligtly lower than that of Floor 2, Courtyard 1B. On the western edge the floor level swings up and over the top of the west partition wall and meets with Floor 2.

The 1.05 m of fill in this room is also of the same composition as that found over the Courtyard area. it is entirely possible that Room 9 on the western edge of the courtyard is also part of this courtyard, at least so far as its upper re-use surfaces are concerned.

Another ramada-type roof construction is postulated for this area.

Room 8B

Dimensions:

North Wall:	
Length:	4.25 m
Thickness:	.25 m
Height:	1.10 m
South Wall:	
Length:	3.88 m
Thickness:	.3 m
Height:	.6 m
East Wall:	
Length:	2.14 m
Thickness:	.27 m
Height:	.65 m
West Wall:	
Length:	1.90 m
Thickness:	.22 m
Height:	.63 m
Floor Area:	8.20 sq m

Location: This is the most northwesterly of the excavated rooms. It lies to the west of Room 5 and north of Room 9.

Walls: The only primary walls in this room are the north and south walls and these are only apparent towards the bottom. Basically all four walls are the result of the re-use occupation, built over the stubs of the original north and south walls. The west wall is purely of re-use constr-construction and the east wall is built where the original partition wall once stood.

Wall Features: There are no apparent wall features in this room.

Floor 1: This floor lies at the base of the secondary occupation walls. It was poorly preserved due to extensive rodent activity. It lies on a 10 cm pad of alluvial silt that separates the original and secondary occupations. The alluvium flows over the tops of the primary wall stubs. The upper portions were apparently removed because the wall stones were not in the fill of the room.

The fill above this floor to the surface was aeolian and alluvial deposits with minimal amounts of cultural trash.

Floor Features: There were no floor features associated with this floor.

Floor Artifacts: There were no floor artifacts, but there was a considerable amount of burnt corn, mainly kernels with some cobs.

Room 8B Conclusion

Apparently when this room was constructed, the original section of the north, east and south walls had collapsed or been removed down to a point 10 cm below the present level of Floor 1. The deposition shows that aftr Room 8A was out of use 10 cm of alluvium accumulated on the wall remmants before the room was re-used and rebuilt. When this took place the north, south and east sections of the wall were rebuilt and a west partition was added to define the room.

The corn indicates that this room was primarily used as storage. With all of the mealing activities occuring in these re-use rooms (such as Room 1B, Floors 1 and 3; Room 3B, Floor 1; Room 9B, Floor 2; Courtyard 1B, Floor 1; Room 7B, Floor 1), it is to be surmised that some areas were set aside for collection and storage. At this point Rooms 8B, Floor 1; Courtyard 1B, Features 1; and possibly Room 4B, Floor 1 are designated as storage rooms and/or general use areas.

Room 9B

Dimensions:

North Wall:	
Length:	3.75 m
Thickness:	.2 m
Height:	.62 m
South Wall:	
Length:	3 m
Thickness:	absent
Height:	absent
East Wall:	
Length:	3.25 m
Thickness:	.2 m
Height:	.50 m
West Wall:	
Length:	2.35 m
Thickness:	.25 m
Height:	.62 m
Floor Area:	10.90 sq m

Location: This room lies directly south of Room 8B, and on the east side of Curtyard 1B.

Walls: The north wall of Room 9B is the same as the south wall of Room 8B which has already been described. The east and south walls are single-coursed, and are of primary occupation manufacture. The room is not yet excavatd to a point at which it can be determined whether the west wall is of primary or secondary occupation construction.

Wall Features: There are no wall features in this room.

Floor 1: This floor is hard-packed, rough and uneven. The northeast quadrant was left intact to preserve Feature 11 which is on Floor 2.

Floor Features: There are no floor features in the three quadrants that have been excavated to date.

Floor Artifacts: The floor artifacts are one biface tool, one ceramic cluster, two large flakes, one blade and one projectile point.

Floor 1 Conclusion: The floor artifacts suggest this floor may have been used for tool manufacture but the amount of finished tools, the absence of cores, and the paucity of flakes (only two), indicate that some other activity took place here. What that activity was is unknown. This was perhaps a living area.

Floor 2: There was only 10 cm of hard-packed alluvial silt with charcoal flecks mixed throughout. The floor was not as rough as Floor 1 and easier to follow.

Floor Features: Feature 11 is a trough metate located in the northeast quadrant. This metate's near end was propped up on cobbles to give it the proper pitch. Directly under the open end of the trough (west end) was a sub-floor basin constructed to catch the meal. Directly south of the metate and catch basin, another basin and the cobbles used to support another metate were located.

The fill above this floor to the surface (45 cm on the north, 0 cm on the south) was a dark brown sandy silt on top of a yellowish sandy layer just above the floor. This, mixed with wall fall and charcoal bits, made up the fill.

Floor Artifacts: There were two manos associated with Feature 11 and a few miscellaneous ground stones in the southern area of the room.

Floor 2 Conclusion: This floor was obviously a mealing area.

Room 9B Conclusion

As mentioned before, Room 9B is believed to be a western extension of the Courtyard area. The back row of rooms probably used basically for storage and the front area (Room 9B, Courtyard 1B and Room 7B) was the food processing and manufacture area.

Room 10B

Dimensions:

North Wall:	
Length:	3.80 m
Thickness:	.5 m
Height:	1.43 m
South Wall:	
Length:	3.20 m
Thickness:	.3 m
Height:	.75 m
East Wall:	
Length:	2.40 m
Thickness:	.23 m
Height:	1.50 m
West Wall:	unexcavated
Floor Area:	not cleared

Location: This room is in the inner row of rooms. It is south of Room 1B. The area (6 m) west of Room 10B is as yet unexcavated. This unexcavated area includes the western portion of Room 10 itself.

Walls: the north, south and east walls are all of original occupation construction, and of the scabbled single-coursed masonry style.

Wall Features: The doorway in the north wall that co-joins Room 10B with Room 1B has already been discussed and described. This is the only wall feature so far encountered.

Floors: It is now evident in the west profile that three floor levels in this particular room were missed. This is unfortunate, because these three floors could have determined whether the re-use Rooms of 1B, 2B, 11B and 10B formed a household unit or are part of an overall work and storage area.

In general the fill encompassing the three floor levels was extremely heavy with trash (bone, sherds, lithic and ground stone) and fallen wall stone.

Kiva 2 Walls: When Kiva 2 was created from Kiva 1, four major changes took place (two of which concern the walls). First, a full bench; secondly, a stone veneer was applied to the wall behind and 15-20 cm below the bench surfaces; third, the shape of Kiva 1 was changed from squarish to circular in plan view; and fourth, the sub-floor vent shaft was filled in and an above-floor vent built directly over it. The method used to add a bench was interesting. First a free-standing circular masonry wall was constructed. This wall (bench face) was so placed that the original post sockets, which at one time projected into the room, were now directly behind this new bench face. As this wall was raised, trashy fill was packed in behind it and around the four upright posts. When the fill reached 15-20 cm below the projected height of the bench, the veneer that was to form the back wall was started. Once the bench reached its maximum height the wall veneer was carried upward to completion.

The masonry for both bench and upper walls was horizontal scabbled masonry, very like the rooms. An occasional river cobble or worn out tool (mano, metate fragment) was used along the base of the bench.

Wall features: along the base of the north wall veneer, just east of the midline, a niche was found. This area was oval and the bench plaster was extended up to it and lined the inside. No other wall features were seen.

Floor: The outer periphery of the floor was built on top of the 15-20 cm of silt mentioned in Kiva 1 (see Kiva 1 conclusions). Towards the center of Kiva 2 this silt deposit was cleared so that the old hearth and ash pit could be re-used. This means that the central area of the kiva was used by the occupants of both Structures 1 and 2.

Floor Features: The hearth and ash pit have already been described under Kiva 1. Thirteen floor cists of the size and shape of postholes were found on this floor. Two of these, as in Kiva 1, were paired, shallow and circular. These were north and west of the hearth and probably served as ladder rests. The pair in Kiva 1 were north and east of the hearth.

Kiva 2 had three shallow squarish features that have been termed warming pits. They are evenly spaced, and are oriented to the north half of the floor space. One was east, one north and one east and north of the hearth (Fig. ??). All of these were built into the silt deposit over Floor 1, Kiva 1. Floor cist 7 sits 30 cm east of the northwarming pit and is in the area traditional for the sipapu. This feature had a mano crammed into its opening. Two long shallow troughs are present, one in the northwest quadrant against the bench, and the other in the northeast quadrant against the bench. The use for these is unknown, unless they at one time held loom anchors which were then packed in place by mud.

The bent shaft opening is now a floor-level opening. The entrance had been necked down by an application of an adobe collar across the lintel and down both sides. It was unlined, and was simply dug through the trash fill behind the bench. What roofing elements it may have had are now totally gone.

Floor Artifacts: Floor artifacts include six flakes, one flake cluster, one metate, one standstone jar lid, one mano fargment, one abrading stone, seven hammerstones, five river cobbles, one polishing stone, one core, two projectile points (one side notched and one corner notched), one canine tooth, one deer mandible, one bone needle, one bone awl, one dog burial, five ceramic clusters, one sherd scoop, one jar bottom, one lithic tool kit, one ceramic blank (possible use as a pendant), and one antler tine.

Conclusions

Most of the artifacts from the main floor occur south of the east-west midline. The bench artifacts are pretty evenly scattered over its surface. The primary function carried on in this kiva seems to have been tool manufacture and possibly weaving.

The small posthole like floor cists are all arranged on the perimeter of the bench; their use is not known. Six of these holes in the southwest quadrant form a line projecting onto the kiva floor, suggesting that at one time some sort of partition existed here. If this was the case, the partition was totally removed an the holes filled in before the kiva was abandoned.

CONCLUSIONS

Taking all the pitstructures as a whole, both a socio-cultural change and a socio-religious trend can be seen. Table ? graphically illustrates these changes.

This sequence indicates that a small group (perhaps consisting of nuclear families) living in family-sized pithouses gradually through interaction with their neighbors and many others as yet unknown cultural variables; came to a point where inter-community integration was desirable. By this time the old pueblo had been abandoned (Houseblock 2) and the new and different types of dwelling had begun (Houseblock 1). This new two rowed house now served as areas for above ground living, storage and work areas. A Great Kiva was added to this complex and population and inter-community interaction probably reached its peak.

Shortly after the Great Kvia was destroyed by fire. At this time some of the rooms (Households) were abandoned and began to silt up while those households remaining constructed Kiva 1. By this time McPhee no longer functioned as a community integrating unit, and a gradual area wide population decline was in force. By the time Kiva 1 was built the abandoned rooms had been re-occupied and modified to suit the needs of the people. A big question at this time is who and by what process were these old rooms re-occupied and modified. This and other questions will be examined during field season 1979.

Primary Occupation Rooms and Special Use Areas

Both the primary and the secondary construction that occured in Houseblock 1 is characterized by two types of rooms, which are discussed

below.

Hill (1970:45), in Broken K Pueblo, set down guidelines for determining room function. The criteria he used applicable to the northern San Juan area are as follows:

1. size (floor area)
2. firepits (presence or absence)
3. mealing bins (presence or absence)
4. artifact types (frequency differentials)
5. lithic waste (frequency differentials)
6. animal bone (frequency differentials)
7. seeds (frequency differentials)
8. pollen (frequency differentials)
9. sherds (frequency and type differentials).

Using Hill's format, the two types of rooms present can be described as: (1) small, almost featureless, with non-specific artifact assemblages, all occuring in the north crescent of rooms, whose function has been established as storage; (2) the large rooms with floor features (see Room 10A, Floor 2), more and varied artifacts, more flake debitage and more sherds. These of the latter type have been categorized as living rooms; all occuring in front of the storage rooms in the back tier of the houseblock.

The floor area in the storerooms ranges from 5.04 sq m to 8.61 sq m. The large rooms average 10.99 sq m.

Within the small storage rooms, it is probably that other household activities occurred; generally, they were designed as and served as storage areas.

These room types have long been recognized in many areas of the Southwest (Bluhm 1957:126, 138-147). They first appear in the archaeological record at about AD 800 (Bluhm 1957:148), and both types are still used by most of the Puebloan peoples of today.

Ten storage rooms are present in teh excavated portion of Roomblock

1. Nine of these were totally or partially cleared during the 1978 field season.

In front of the storage rooms on the inner crescent of the pueblo, room of the second category are found. These are the large, or living rooms. An average room has a floor space of approximately 10 sq m. These rooms contain floor features such as hearths, bins and mealing areas. Generally, the artifacts are more numerous and varied in these rooms than in the storerooms behind them.

A good example of the second room category is Room 10A, which exhibits the above-mentioned traits and has been classified, according to Hill, as a living room.

The data from these rooms was compared to Hill's test implications for large and small rooms and found to fit very well as to form and function. Present informtion, especially for the large rooms, is incomplete; however, when excavation is completed the basic functional aspects outlined above should not change greatly.

Resdience Units

Bullard (1962:101), Judd (1964) and Rohn (1964) have examined the question of residence units from different perspecitives. In this preliminary report, residence units of no higher level than that of household will be examined. Households here are as defined by Rohn. These are groups of rooms interconnected by doorways and separate from other clusters by unbreached walls or open areas. Within such a cluster of rooms are storerooms and living rooms. The storerooms are smaller than the living rooms and outnumber them sometimes 3 to 1.

Households

For the primary occupation there is the possibility of three

households, and a specialized use area, which was perhaps utilized by the whole community.

Household Cluster 1 consists of Rooms 1A, 2A, 10A, and 11A (Fig.??). These rooms are connected by a series of four doorways. Three of these rooms (Rooms 1A, 2A and 11A) are back rooms of the small room category, and functioned as storage rooms. Room 10A is a front room (living room) and of the large-room category.

Household Cluster 2 has only three rooms. Rooms 3A and a presently unexcavated room (to the east) are of the small-room type and are located in the back row of rooms (Fig. ??). The living room in this cluster is Room 7A, directly south of Room 3A and the unexcavated room. A doorway connects Room 3A with Room 7A. If a doorway connecting to the unexcavated room exists, it is located in an unexcavated portion of Room 7A (the eastern end).

The inferred special use area is west of Household Clusters 1 and 2 in the center of the roomblock, and consists of Courtyard 1A and back rooms 4 West, 4 East, and Room 5A.

Concerning the primary occupation of this area, few things are known. One is that the three back rooms were primarily storage rooms; another is that there are no doorways in the south walls of any of these rooms connecting onto the courtyard area. There is no way of knowing if the storerooms were ever connected by interior doorways in the partition walls, because the original partition walls were removed totally during the secondary occupation.

Future excavation in the present courtyard area will determine whether this area always functioned as a courtyard or if there are two living rooms under its surface.

Present evidence indicates that this area was always a community work and storage area. First, as already mentioned, no wall openings are present in the south walls of the thru storerooms that would allow access into living rooms in front. Secondly, a large adobe wall feature in the north central portion of the courtyard; (possibly a storage bin) was encountered. This structure originates from the primary occupation levels. Due to its location and approximate size it would be more conductive to courtyard area activities than to sleeping and other household activities.

Household Cluster 3 (Fig. ??) consists of three rooms, Room 8A (which is actually two rooms) and Room 9A. Evidnece for Household Cluster 3 is not conclusive. The original south wall has only a suggestion of a door sill connecting the two northern rooms with the larger southern room, Room 9A. Not enough wall remained to determine that a smooth area on top of the wall was or was not a door sill. It is known that the east wall in Room 8A has no doorway, thus effectively separating this group of rooms from the special activity areas to the east. Also, the lower levels of Room 9 have yet to be investigated to determine the function of this room.

During the re-occupation, Roomblock 1 was modified by addition and deletion of partition walls, which changed the room forms. The basic function (storage) of the backrooms remained unchanged; they were fewer in number (eight) but larger in size, with an average floor space of 8.10 sq m. Some fo the larger front rooms (Rooms 7B & 9B) became part of the courtyard area. Specialized features such as a slab-lined hearth (as well as unlined hearths), mealing areas, and a storage bin now occupy this front area.

During the second occupation of Houseblock 1, Household Cluster 1 appears to have remained fairly functionally stable, but there is evidence for activities other than storage. For example, Floor 3, Room 1B was basically for mealing and tool manufacture; Floor 2 and Floor 1, however, were still used primarily for storage.

Household Cluster 2 now appears to be part of the community activity area. Here Room 3B was still used for storage but Room 7B was a mealing and tool manufacture area.

In the specialized use area the backrooms have been modified from three small rooms to two larger rooms.

Household Cluster 3 now consists of only two rooms, the previous storerooms having been expanded to form one larger room. These two rooms may also now be part of the specialized use area, as already mentioned.

SUMMATION

During the first occupation there were perhaps three households made up of seven storage rooms and four living rooms. One of these households lies west of a inter-household activity area, and two lie east of this area. The inter-household activity area was perhaps utilized by all households as part of a community effort beyond the needs of the individual nuclear family group (surplus?).

This area could also have been an architectural division of the pueblo or a combination of both hypotheses.

From the secondary occupation it appears that only one household cluster is still present (Household Cluster 1); Household Cluster 2 and 3 were absorbed into the inter-household activity area.

If a dual divison (moiety) of the pueblo existed before, that duality later disappeared. A population shift could explain this re-vamping of the social order. Of course, most of this is conjecture and hypothesis. It will be tested with future work at McPhee Pueblo. It must be kept in mind that the work done to date represents excavation of less than a third of the actual pueblo, and the findings in the other areas could turn our thoughts into far different channels.

Table 1.
Site 5MT4475 Floor Features

Roomblock 1	Floor Features and Feature Dimensions	
Room 1A, Floor 1	Sub-floor cist (Feature 27)	
	Diameter at mouth	23 cm
	Diameter at bottom	30 cm
	Greatest Depth	35 cm
Room 1B, Floor 1	Hearth (Feature 17)	
	North-South Diameter	39 cm
	East-West Diameter	43 cm
	Depth	11 cm
	Sub-lined cist (Feature 5)	
	North-South Diameter ??	
	East-West Diameter ??	
	Depth ??	
Room 2A, Floor 1	Sub-floor cist (Feature 28)	
	Diameter at mouth	25 cm
	Diameter at bottom	35 cm
	Greatest Depth	40 cm
Room 9B	Meal Basins	
	Basin 1 (on the north)	
	North-South Diameter	35 cm
	East-West Diameter	36 cm
	Depth	20 cm
	Basin 2 (on the south)	
	North-South Diameter	39 cm
	East-West Diameter	25 cm
	Depth	23 cm
Courtyard 1B	Mealing Bin (Feature 1)	
	North-South Diameter	75 cm
	East-West Diameter	60 cm
	Depth	50 cm
	Hearth-unlined (Feature 8)	
	North-South Diameter	63 cm
	East-West Diameter	60 cm
	Depth	15 cm
	Hearth-unlined (Feature 7)	
	North-South Diameter	75 cm
	East-West Diameter	70 cm
	Depth	15 cm
	Hearth-unlined (Feature 12)	
	North-South Diameter	87 cm
	East-West Diameter	78 cm
	Depth	23 cm

Table 1, Continued

Roomblock 1	Floor Features and Feature Dimensions	
Room 7B, Floor 1	Hearth-lined (Feature 9)	
	North-South Diameter	70 cm
	East-West Diameter	62 cm
	Depth	27 cm
	Hearth-lined (Feature 15)	
	North-South Diameter	58 cm
	East-West Diameter	60 cm
	Depth:	22 cm
Room 10A, Floor 2	Hearth-lined (Feature 14)	
	North-South Diameter	69 cm
	East-West Diameter	61 cm
	Depth	18 cm
	Large Slab Bin (Feature 10)	
	North-South Diameter	83 cm
	East-West Diameter	80 cm
	Depth	45 cm
	Small Slab Bin (Feature 13)	
	North-South Diameter	81 cm
	East-West Diameter	77 cm
	Depth	40 cm

Table 2.
Dimensions of Kiva 2

This structure was the end-product of the remodeling of Pitstructure Kiva 1. It is also the last structure built within the confines of the Great Kiva.

North-South	
Wall to Wall	5.75 m
Bench Face to Bench Face	4.55 m
East-West	
Wall to Wall	6.78 m
Bench Face to Bench Face	4.78 m
Floor Features	
Hearth (Feature 24)	
North-South	.70 m
East-West	.91 m
Depth	.25 m
Ash Pit	
North-South	.36 m
East-West	.60 m
Depth	.20 m
West Warming Pit	
North-South	.44 m
East-West	.30 m
Depth	.07 m
East Warming Pit	
North-South	.41 m
East-West	.31 m
Depth	.08 m
Sipapu (?)	
North-South	.13 m
East-West	.15 m
Depth	.20 m
Cist #6 (North Warming Pit)	
North-South	.34 m
East-West	.41 m
Depth	.12 m

Table 2, Continued

Floor Features	
West Trench	
North-South	1.24 m
East-West	.25 m
Depth	.10 m
East Trench	
North-South	1.46 m
East-West	.30 m
Depth	.12 m

The post sockets for the main four post supports average .14 m in diameter and .35 m in depth.

Ten other holes have been filled with clean sand and plugged in some cases. In size they resemble post holes. They average .09 m in diameter and .20 m in depth.

Two shallow depressed areas .70 m northwest of the hearth are perhaps ladder rests. They are both .08 m in diameter and .03 m in depth.

A "northern niche" was found at the base of the north wall veneer. It was .13 m high, .32 m long .15 m deep.

Table 3.
Socio-cultural and Socio-religious Changes

Period	Structure	Dates of Use	Function	Demography
Element 1	Pithouse 1	AD 850 - AD 870	Intra-household activities and intregration	Population Build Up
Element 2	Great Kiva	AD 875 - AD 900	Inter-community integration	Population and Social Climax
Element 3	Kiva 1	AD 900 - AD 925	Intra-household activities and integration	1st part of second occupation
Element 4	Kiva 2	AD 925 - AD 950	Intra-household activities and integration	Decline of second occupation