Schematic representation of lower-frequency trends in rainfall. Long-term mean is 8.9 ± 1.42 inches.
aggregated villages with Great Kivas

scattered households, no villages early Great Houses (GHs) in Chaco Canyon (CC), major increase in settlement after 875, roads, water-control systems?

little constr at CC GHs, some lots of GH constr & remodeling, GH constr & adds., kivas shift to rmblks, more kivas and Great Kivas (GKs), signal network, water control revamped

maj remod maj reoccup in CC, new sites or rebuilding old sites, GH use is primarily in kivas, remod GKs

small isolated sites early outlier GHs; lots of small major depopulation of small GHs, new in defensive locations

site constr, clustered around GHs; sites, last use of original GH GH form, roads; water control; pop high room plan, expansion of roads

domestic use of GHs, incr in small sites

Great House roomblocks and McElmo roomblocks

number construction events

13 to 15 10 to 12 7 to 9 4 to 6 1 to 3

Great House associated features

# cases # dated # known

Compound masonry 4 7 12 14 9 0
Core-Veneer masonry 4 9 16 18 13 2 66
Core-only 1 1 2 4 2 0 10
Enclosure 3 1 0 8 5 1 16
Enclosed plaza 5 1 3 5 7 0 29
Narrow 1 1 7 8 19 25 15 3 83
Roadways

Earliest appearance of this feature type

Largest number of GHs associated with this feature type constructed

Note: What is being dated is construction of the GH associated with the feature type. The figures there are largely estimated by currently available research.

1150–1200 probably overestimated
**Economic annuals**

- Great Houses
  - Common
  - Rare
- Small sites
  - Common
  - Rare

**Economic perennials & grasses**

- Great Houses
  - Common
  - Rare
- Small sites
  - Rare

**Predominant faunal species used**

- Cotton tail and pronghorn

**Relative proportions of large and small mammals and birds in the faunal assemblage**

- Small mammals
- Large mammals
- Birds

**Water-Control Systems**

- Large canals
- Small canals

**Agricultural Production**

- Tree-ring based model of agricultural productivity; each unit represents one year's worth of corn for a family (corn years)

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**Subsistence Resources**

- Agricultural Production
  - Tree-ring based model of agricultural productivity; each unit represents one year's worth of corn for a family (corn years)
### Material Culture

#### Chipped Stone
- Low frequency of obsidian: 3.5% of assemblage, mostly as tools.
- High frequency of non-local material: obsidian.
- Grants obsidian 8% of assemblage, mostly trace amounts.
- High frequency of all non-local materials.
- Obsidian is a significant low frequency material.
- Core production of obsidian.
- Zuni silicified wood 2.6% of assemblage, mostly debitage.
- 3.6% of assemblage, mostly as tools.
- Local materials: 2.1% of assemblage.

#### Ornaments/Minerals
- Many items, many forms (more inlay, effigies, rings).
- New minerals: malachite, azurite, serpentine.
- New shell from Pacific Ocean (Haliotus) and freshwater clams.
- Little material imported from north of the San Juan River area.
- Turquoise and shell recovered in site outside of San Juan Basin.

#### Ceramic Wares
- Gray ware:
  - Plain gray
  - Neck-banded
  - Neck corrugated
- White ware:
  - Red Mesa
  - Chuskan
- Red ware:
  - Taxalart
- Brown ware:
  - Earliest pottery
- Polished:
  - Total
  - Chuskan
  - Total

#### Ceramic Import Percentage
- Total: 40–50%
- Chuskan: 30–40%
- 30%–40%
- 10%–20%
- 0–10%
- Total: 3.6%
- Chuskan: 16.6%
- Chuskan: 9.7%
- Chuskan: 25.2%
- Chuskan: 33.8%