Material Culture

Time Periods: 500, 525, 550, 575, 600, 625, 650, 675, 700, 725, 750, 775, 800, 825, 850, 875, 900, 925, 950, 975, 1000, 1025, 1050, 1075, 1100, 1125, 1150, 1175, 1200, 1225, 1250, 1275

Chipped Stone

- low frequencies nonlocal material: obsidian 3.6% of assemblage, mostly as tools (proj. pts.)
- Grants obsidian 8% of assemblage, mostly as finished tools (proj. pts.)
- trace amounts nonlocal materials: obsidian 1.5% of assemblage, mostly as finished tools (proj. pts.)
- low frequencies of all nonlocal materials
- low frequencies of nonlocal materials: NPC (Narbona Pass chert) 2.1% of assemblage
- key period for increase in nonlocal, esp. late 1000s: NPC 21.1%, Morrison Fm. 4.3%, Zuni silicified wood 2.8%; obsidian rare; local silic. woods increase in frequency
- some nonlocal materials decrease: NPC on Fm. 2.6%, & Zuni silic. wood 1.1%; some increase: obsidian, mostly debitage 7.3%, & yellow-brown spotted chert 3%
- all nonlocal materials decrease: NPC 7%, Morrison Fm. 0.9%, Zuni silic. wood 0%, yellow-brown spotted 2.4%, & obsidian 2%

Ornaments/ Minerals

- few items, few forms (esp. beads & pendants, little inlay); local minerals (calcite, gypsum, jet, hematite) used, but not for ornaments; bone and nonlocal turquoise and shell from Gulf of California (Olivella & Glycymeris)
- more items, few forms; nonlocal minerals (malachite, azurite, serpentine) from periphery of San Juan Basin; new shell from Pacific Ocean (Haliotis) and freshwater clams (unknown source); no known workshops in Chaco Canyon, but mfg. debris found at Shabik'eshchee; turquoise & shell recovered in site outside of San Juan Basin, including Rio Grande Valley
- many items, many forms (more inlay, effigies, rings); new shell in small sites and GHs likely from G of C: Argopectin, Spondylus, Chama, Trachycardium, Episcynia, Strombus, Oliva, and Conus; one small site burial with shale bead necklace, at least one GH burial with turquoise; workshops known; turquoise in offerings
- many items, many forms (inlay, copper bells); new minerals: argillite, selenite, gypsite, green quartz, geothite; new shell from G of C: Choromytilus; workshop known; offerings in shrines, kivas, and burials; Pueblo Bonito contains store rooms for minerals, shell, & turquoise
- fewer items, fewer forms; new G of C shell: Nassarius; possible workshops at small sites and GHs
- fewer items, few forms; continued use of ornaments and minerals beyond Chaco at Aztec and Guadalupe; little material imported from north of the San Juan River (Mesa Verde) area

Ceramic Wares

- Gray ware: Plain gray
- Neck-banded
- Neck corrugation
- Overall corrugation
- period of peak Chuska import
- White ware: Red Mesa
- Gallup-Chaco Hatchure
- Chaco McElmo
- mineral to organic paint shift, 1095–1105
- specialized forms: cylinder jars, pitchers, human effigies, 1040–1110
- Red ware: San Juan
- White Mountain
- Tusayan
- Brown ware: Earliest pottery; Polished smudged

Ceramic Import Percentage

40–50%
30–40%
20–30%
10–20%
0–10%

	Chuskan	Total
750	3.6%	16.6%
850	9.7%	28.1%
950	12.3%	25.2%
1050	30.7%	39.8%
1125	31.3%	50.4%
1175	21.6%	45.7%

DATA CATEGORY