Reports of the Chaco Center
Number Eleven

EXCAVATIONS AT 29SJ 627
CHACO CANYON, NEW MEXICO

Volume I

EXCAVATIONS AT 29SJ 627, CHACO CANYON, NEW MEXICO

VOLUME I

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Reports of the Chaco Center
Number Eleven

EXCAVATIONS AT 29SJ 627, CHACO CANYON, NEW MEXICO

Volume I. The Architecture and Stratigraphy

by
Marcia L. Truell

BRANCH OF CULTURAL RESEARCH
U.S. Department of the Interior
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REPORTS OF THE CHACO CENTER

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The Branch of Cultural Research maintains an up-to-date listing of all published papers, reports, and monographs that include Chacoan or Chaco-related research carried out under the general auspices of the Chaco Project, regardless of where they might be published. This list, entitled "Contributions of the Chaco Center," is available on request. Correspondence should be addressed to the General Editor, Branch of Cultural Research, National Park Service, P.O. Box 728, Santa Fe, New Mexico, 87504-0728.

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(Published as of 1992)

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GENERAL EDITOR'S FOREWORD

Site 29SJ 627, located in Marcia's Rincon across the Chaco Wash from the Visitor Center in Chaco Culture National Historical Park, New Mexico, is the most complex small site excavated during the Chaco Project. Because of the long time span of its occupation—from the late A.D. 700s through the mid A.D. 1100s—building and remodeling cover the transition from a Pueblo I occupation through the entire Pueblo II period. It existed during the initial phases of the development of the Chaco Phenomenon, thus providing data for comparisons, not only with other small sites, but also with some early material from the great houses for which Chaco Canyon is so well known.

Three major construction episodes in the above-ground roomblock and similar reuse of space in that area through time indicate not only conservative use, but continuous use of space, probably by the same lineage-based groups, perhaps of three or four families (McKenna 1986:84; Truell 1980 and this report).

While some information on 29SJ 627 has been included in McKenna (1986), which summarized the data on small sites excavated by the Chaco Project staff, and in Truell (1986), which presented architectural data for all small sites excavated in Chaco Canyon, this report presents the descriptive material specific to this site. Volume I covers the architecture and stratigraphy and Volume II the analyses of artifacts. Both add many details necessary for understanding the Chacoan adaptation through time.

The presentation of data from this site is the result of hard work by many individuals who, in addition to coping with the archeological complexity of the site itself, dealt with a number of other problems. While several of these are pointed out by Truell in her introduction, it is worth listing them here.

First, this site was initially considered to be a fairly small one (three rooms, one kiva, and a trash mound) that dated to the middle or late A.D. 800s. On excavation, it turned out to be the largest of the small sites (25 rooms, several pit structures, trash mound, etc.) excavated by the Chaco Project staff, with an occupation that spanned several hundred years. While some earlier pit structures were located, not all of them were excavated; it is anticipated that others are still buried by alluvium that covers some surface areas in Marcia's Rincon.

Second, personnel changes and several changes in approaches (both methods and recording techniques) added to the difficulties faced in later compilation of data, evaluation of evidence, and analysis of material. There was a transition in field supervision: Alden C. Hayes, who had worked in

Chaco Canyon during the 1930s and returned in the 1970s as Supervisory Archeologist, retired in 1975. He was succeeded by W. James Judge, who joined the permanent Chaco Project staff in 1974 and became Chief of the Chaco Center in 1978 when Robert H. Lister retired.

A computerized data base was initiated; as a result, standard forms and terms were being evaluated. The manual of terms was not formalized until 1978, long after the excavators had assigned feature names prior to removing fill, objects, etc. In addition, the ratio of archeologists/recorders to laborers increased, and screening of all material began in 1975. In some instances, there was more systematic recording of notes and maps and a different method of sampling material culture was initiated. Also, a collection strategy for pollen and flotation samples was designed and used. In the end, the most complex small site also suffered from major changes in how and what level of detail of information was obtained.

The analyses and writing of reports followed in the next few years, and draft reports were assembled into a final report long after the archeologists had moved on the new positions. Peer review approximately 8 years later included many comments on these drafts, but the authors who were no longer working for the National Park Service were unable to devote much of their time to revisions. In addition, the comprehensive overviews of the different artifact types for all sites were written during the early 1980s, but these are not yet published. They include definitions of terms used and a standard chronology that was applied canyonwide by the analysts; as a result the site specific discussions do not repeat all of that background information.

The analysts who looked at specific artifact types used Truell's first draft on the excavations at 29SJ 627 as their major reference for names of features and their stratigraphic placement. While Truell recognized room suites at that time, she did not label them as such. During 1986-1988, Truell was able to spend some time reviewing her data and revising her report. The other archeologists did not have the same opportunity. As a result, Truell divided and labeled the roomblock into four suites with accompanying ramada areas and assigned more rigorous functional terms to some of the features. However, there was insufficient time for her to integrate the information from the artifact analyses into her revision.

When it was time to assemble this report, there were some differences in the terminology used in Volume I and Volume II to describe the same floor surfaces and floor features. After some discussion, it was agreed that two sets of terms would be used. In the text of Volume I, Truell's contribution presents the revised terminology, followed by the original terms in parentheses. Her tables were also prepared using the new terms, but the photographs and line drawings had been prepared years earlier, using the original designations. In Volume II, the original terms were used throughout.

Tables 1 through 5 were prepared by Truell in 1990 to provide the reader with a summary of the terminology and a list

Table 1. *Original field designations and those used in Volume I of this report for floor surfaces and features associated with above-ground rooms built during the first roomblock construction and use period (Phase B--late A.D. 700s-middle 900s).*

Designations in Text	Original Field Designations	Associated Field Specimen Numbers
Suite A	Northernmost suite	
Room 22, Floor 3, no floor features	Same	7375, 7378-7390, 7392, 7394-7396
Room 19, Floor 2, no floor features	Same	6979-6982, 6992-6995, 7023-7025
Suite A ramada	Includes Room 10, Floor 2, and portions of 2nd floor surfaces of Rooms 12, 14, and 15 (northernmost ramada)	1762-1765, 2138, 2160, 4910-4914, 4958-4964, 5129-5137, 5156, 6262-6264, 7302, 7305
Firepit 1	Pit 1, Room 14, Floor 2	818-819, 1950, 2138-2139, 2246
Firepit 2	Pit 3, Room 10, Floor 2	5365-5369, 5618-5619
Posthole 1	Pit 1, Room 10, Floor 2	5254-5255, 5364, 5626-5628
Posthole 2	Pit 2, Room 14, Floor 2	None
Posthole 3	Pit 3, Room 14, Floor 2	None
Posthole 4	Pit 9, Room 10, Floor 2	5520-5521
Bell-shaped Cist 1	Pit 4, Room 10, Floor 2	5473-5480, 5488, 5517, 6072-6073, 7300
Other Pit 1, only partially excavated	Pit 1, Room 15, Floor 2	None
Other Pit 2	Pit 2, Room 10, Floor 2	5250-5253, 5629
Other Pit 3	Pit 5, Room 10, Floor 2	5471-5472
Other Pit 4	Pit 6, Room 10, Floor 2	None
Other Pit 5	Pit 7, Room 10, Floor 2	5518-5519, 5620-5623
Tool Storage Area	Feature 10, Room 10, Floor 2	5129-5134, 5137, 5473 (flotation)
Cist 1, not excavated	Cist 1, Room 12, Floor 2	None

Table 1. (continued)

Designations in Text	Original Field Designations	Associated Field Specimen Numbers
Suite B		
Room 16, Floor 4	Same	6784-6792, 6801
Pit 1 (firepit)	Same	6793-6796, 6800, 7005, 7198
Room 16, Floor 3 (upper--used sequentially with Floor 4 in this report)	Same	5241-5247, 5351-5358, 5554-5556, 5559, 5561, 5565, 5770-5774, 6048
Pit 2 (heating pit/firepit)	Same	5748-5754, 5775-5777, 5794, 6012, 6013, 6156-6160, 6171
Pit 2 (posthole)	Same	5755, 5768-5770, 5778-5779, 6161-6164
Pit 3 (posthole)	Same	5756, 5760-5762, 6165-6167
Pit 4 (posthole)	Same	5757-5759, 6168-6170, 6172
Pit 5 (posthole ?)	Same	5763-5766, 6045-6047
Feature 6 (function unknown)	Same	5558, 5560, 5562-5564, 5566-5569
Pit 7 (posthole, rodent disturbance)	Same	None
Room 4, Floor 2	Same	4921-4922, 5095-5103, 5157-5160, 5499-5514, 5648, 5664, 5676-5677
Pit 1 (heating pit)	Same	5649-5652, 5678-5679, 5747, 6115, 6616
Pit 2 (storage)	Same	5653-5663, 5680-5681, 6124-6127
Suite B ramada	Includes Room 3, Floor 2, and Room 8, Floor 3	2687-2689, 2775, 5854-5861, 5873-5874, 5937-5940, 6014-6015, 6238-6239, 6326-6329, 6331, 6443-6446, 6504-6505, 6571, 7262-7263
Heating Pit 1	Firepit 1, Room 3, Floor 2	2595-2596, 2632, 4489-4498
Heating Pit 2	Firepit 2, Room 3, Floor 2	2690, 2696
Heating Pit 3	Firepit 3, Room 3, Floor 2	2674?-2682, 2691, 2697, 2699, 2730-2732, 4506-4510

Table 1. (continued)

Designations in Text	Original Field Designations	Associated Field Specimen Numbers
Heating Pit 4	Pit 1, Room 8, Floor 3	6240-6243, 6265, 6390-6391
Heating Pit 5	Pit 16, Room 8, Floor 3 (beneath Firepit 1, Room 8, Floor 2)	6833-6835
Posthole 1	Posthole 1, Room 3, Floor 2	2631, 2631A, 4181, 6330
Posthole 2	Pit 5, Room 3, Floor 2	2700, 2820, 2823, 2825, 2956, 2973, 4163, 4680
Posthole 3	Pit 6, Room 3, Floor 2	2701, 2867-2868, 2957
Posthole 4	Pit 9, Room 3, Floor 2	2821-2822
Posthole 5	Pit 7, Room 8, Floor 3	6323-6325
Posthole 6	Pit 9, Room 8, Floor 3	6358-6362
Posthole 7	Pit 10, Room 8, Floor 3	6363-6366
Posthole 8	Pit 11, Room 8, Floor 3	6447-6450
Posthole 9	Pit 14, Room 8, Floor 3	6506-6509, 6655, 6920
Posthole 10	Pit 15, Room 8, Floor 3	6649-6654, 6910-6911
Posthole 11	Pit 17, Room 8, Floor 3	7244
Posthole 12 ?	Pit 7, Room 3, Floor 2	2947-2950
Storage Pit 1	Pit 5, Room 8, Floor 3	6276-6280, 6318-6319, 6374
Other Pit 1	Pit 4, Room 3, Floor 2	2819, 2821-2822, 6336
Other Pit 2	Pit 8, Room 3, Floor 2	2951-2955
Other Pit 3	Pit 2, Room 8, Floor 3	?
Other Pit 4	Pit 3, Room 8, Floor 3	6266-6269, 6385
Other Pit 5	Pit 4, Room 8, Floor 3	6270-6275, 6383-6384
Other Pit 6	Pit 6, Room 8, Floor 3	6320-6322

Table 1. (continued)

Designations in Text	Original Field Designations	Associated Field Specimen Numbers
Other Pit 7	Pit 8, Room 8, Floor 3	6354-6357
Other Pit 8	Pit 12, Room 8, Floor 3	6451-6453
Suite C		
Room 9, Floor 4	Same	5256-5270, 5338-5345, 5481-5483A
Pit 1	Same	5491-5496, 6134-6137
Pit 2	Same	5484-5487, 6069-6071
Suite C ramada	Includes Room 5, Floor 2	4230-4238, 4261-4264, 4269, 4271-4273, 4298-4299
Pit 3 (firepit)	Same	4205-4206, 4294-4296, 4302-4305, 4307-4310, 4532
Pit 7 (heating pit)	Same	4382, 4419, 4422, 4429, 4432, 4435, 4742
Pit 8 (heating pit)	Same	4455-4461, 4529-4531
Pit 1 (posthole)	Same	4370, 4378-4379, 4385, 4387, 4393, 4528
Pit 4 (posthole ?)	Same	4394, 4428, 4526-4527
Pit 5 (posthole)	Same	4371, 4383, 4636-4638, 4856, 4859-4860
Pit 10 (posthole)	Feature 10	4645-4646, 4669
Pit 11 (posthole)	Feature 11	4647, 4663-4667, 4858, 4863
Pit 12 (posthole ?)	Same	4744, 4748-4750, 4854-4855
Pit 13 (posthole ?)	Same	4746-4747
Pit 14 (posthole ?)	Same	None
Pit 15 (posthole ?)	Same	None
Pit 16 (posthole ?)	Same	None
Pit 17 (posthole)	Same	4833-4834

Table 1. (continued)

Designations in Text	Original Field Designations	Associated Field Specimen Numbers
Pit 18 (posthole)	Same	4826-4829, 4847-4848
Pit 19 (posthole--plugged)	Same	4830-4832, 4840, 4844
Pit 20 (posthole)	Originally mistakenly thought to be part of Suite B (Pit 13, Room 8, Floor 3)	?
Pit 2 (ashpit)	Same	4388, 4395
Pit 6	Same	4423, 4425, 4427, 4533-4534, 4741
Pit 9	Same	4584-4587, 4639-4641, 4652

Table 2. Original field designations and those used in Volume I of this report for floor surfaces and features associated with above-ground rooms built as additions to the first roomblock construction period.

Designations in Text	Original Field Designations	Associated Field Specimen Numbers
Suite D	Southernmost room suite (added on to the south end of the site either at the end of the first construction episode or during the second--see text)	
Room 2, Floor 3	Same	None
Pit 1 (heating pit)	Same	None
Room 2, Floor 2	Same	668, 669-671, 742, 1987, 5439-5448, 5515-5516, 5544-5551, 5887, 6149-6150
Pit 1	Same	5527-5530, 5664, 6077
Pit 2	Same	5531-5534, 5624, 6109-6111
Pit 3 (posthole)	Same	5535-5539, 5888, 6112-6114
Room 1, Floor 2 (burial from later occupation placed on this surface, no primary deposits)	Same	None
Suite D1A Ramada (stratigraphically deepest, no floor contact materials)	Formed by Room 11, Floor 4, only (dimensions incomplete) very fragmentary	None
Pit 1 (burned pit)	Same	6313-6314
Pit 2 (other pit--not dug ? postoccupational fill, unidentified function)	Same	7309
Pit 3 (other pit--not excavated)	Same	None
Suite D1B Ramada	Includes Room 6, Floor 4; Room 7, Floor 3; Room 11, Floor 3? (Room 6, Floor 4 and Room 7, Floor 3 only uncovered in tests)	6187, 6192, 6295
Pit 1 (heating pit)	Pit 1, Room 11, Floor 3[a]	5777, 6294

Table 2. (continued)

Designations in Text	Original Field Designations	Associated Field Specimen Numbers
Pit 3 (posthole ?)	Pit 3, Room 11, Floor 3[a]	5780-5781
Pit 6 (posthole ?, associated with Pit 3)	Pit 6, Room 11, Floor 3[a]	5922
Pit 5 (posthole)	Pit 5, Room 11, Floor 3[a]	5926-5927
Pit 8 (posthole)	Pit 4, Room 11, Floor 3[a]	6091-6093
Pit 4 (storage pit)	Pit 4, Room 11, Floor 3[a]	5782-5787, 5923-5925, 6188-6191, 6336
Pit 9 (not a feature--rodent burrow)	Pit 9, Room 11, Floor 3	6094-6100
Pit 2 (charcoal concentration)	Pit 2, Room 11, Floor 3	5778-5779
Firepit 1 (only partially excavated, no material collected)	Pit 1, Room 6, Floor 4	None
Suite D2 Ramada (overlying D1)	Includes Room 7, Floor 2, and Room 6, Floor 3; Room 11, Floor 3 continued in use	4097-4107, 4214-4221, 4246, 4267, 6089A, 6090
Firepit 1	Pit 1, Room 7, Floor 2	4108, 4120-4135, 4207-4208
Firepit 2	Pit 1, Room 6, Floor 3	5840-5843, 5930, 6154-6155
Heating Pit 1	Pit 6, Room 6, Floor 2 (mistakenly called Room 7, Floor 2, on FS sheets)	6894-6895
Posthole 1	Pit 2, Room 7, Floor 2	4118-4119, 4268, 4536-4538
Posthole 2	Pit 4, Room 7, Floor 2	6896-6897
Posthole 3	Pit 2, Room 6, Floor 3	5844, 5876
Posthole 4	Pit 4, Room 6, Floor 3	5932
Posthole 5 ?	Pit 5, Room 6, Floor 3	5933-5934
Other Pit 1	Pit 5, Room 7, Floor 2	None

Table 2. (continued)

Designations in Text	Original Field Designations	Associated Field Specimen Numbers
Other Pit 1	Pit 3, Room 6, Floor 3	5931
Plaza-facing Ramada		
Room 24, Floor 1 (only partially excavated; no features were encountered in test)	Same	6822-6825, 7010-7011
Room 23, Floor 1 (grinding room adjacent to Suite B ramada)	Same	6281-6293, 6301, 6303-6306, 6345-6348, 6397, 6489-6492, 6494-6495, 6503, 6510-6511, 6971
Mealing Bin 1	Same	6349, 6349A
Pit 1 (posthole)	Same	6970, 6977
Pit 2 (posthole)	Same	6972, 6976
Pit 3 (firepit)	Same	6512-6515, 6973-6975
Pit 5 (heating pit)	Same	6500
Pit 6 (pot rest ?)	Same	6501-6502
Room 25, Floor 1 adjacent to Suite C; no features; possibly large storage bin	Same	6930-6939, 7074, 7081

[a] Materials contained in these Room 11, Floor 3, features probably were deposited during the use of Suite D2.

Table 3. Original field designations and those used in Volume I of this report for floor surfaces and features associated with above-ground rooms built during the second roomblock construction and use period (Phase C--late A.D. 900s-early A.D. 1000s).

Designations in Text	Original Field Designations	Associated Field Specimen Numbers
Suite A		
Room 22, Floor 1 (storage--probably not the upper surface)	Same[a]	None
Pit 1 (cist)	Same[a]	None
Room 19, Floor 1 (mealing room)	Same[a]	None
Cist 1	Same[a]	None
Mealing Catchment 1	Pit 1, Room 19, Floor 1[a]	None
Mealing Catchment 2	Pit 2, Room 19, Floor 1[a]	None
Mealing Catchment 3	Pit 3, Room 19, Floor 1[a]	None
Mealing Catchment 4	Pit 4, Room 19, Floor 1[a]	None
Mealing Catchments 5 and 6 (Pit 5 overlies Pit 6)	Pits 5 and 6, Room 19, Floor 1[a]	None
Cist 1 (storage)	Same[a]	None
Suite B		
Room 16, Floor 2 (storage, surface only partially preserved)	Same	None
Room 4, Floor 1	Same[a]	None
Bell-shaped Storage Cist 1	Same[a]	None
Suite B ramada	Includes Room 3, Floor 1A; Room 8, Floor 2	2463-2464, 2605-2606, 2771, 2771A, 4150-4151, 5648, 5659, 5862-5871, 6120-6123
Firepit 1	Firepit 1, Room 8, Floor 2	2578, 2607-2608, 2630, 2883-2884, 4148, 4513-4515, 4728-4736, 6630

Table 3. (continued)

Designations in Text	Original Field Designations	Associated Field Specimen Numbers
Firepit 2	Firepit 2, Room 8, Floor 2	2609-2611, 2626-2627, 4143-4147, 4188-4189, 4200-4203, 4516, 4643-4644
Firepit 3 (just a burned spot on the floor surface)	Firepit 3, Room 8, Floor 2	None
Firepit 4	Firepit 4, Room 8, Floor 2	2733-2737, 4421, 4433, 4436-4437, 4443, 4517-4520, 4561-4564, 6016
Pit 1 (posthole)	Posthole 1, Room 8, Floor 2	2518, 2612, 2613, 2766, 4204
Pit 2 (posthole)	Pit 2, Room 3, Floor 1A (originally designated Floor 1)	2689, 2698, 4499, 4501-4504
Pit 4 (possible posthole)	Pit 4, Room 8, Floor 2 (not the same as Firepit 4)	2693-2694
Pit 5 (posthole)	Pit 5, Room 8, Floor 2	2695, 4525
Pit 7 (possible posthole)	Pit 7, Room 8, Floor 2	4382, 4395, 4551-4555
Pit 8 (possible posthole)	Pit 7, Room 3, Floor 1A (originally Floor 1)	2947-2950
Pit 6 (basin in tool storage area)	Pit 6, Room 8, Floor 2	2767-2769, 2865-2866, 2885
Feature 8 (series of three grooves)	Feature 8, Room 8, Floor 2	4374, 4381, 4392
Feature 9 (two grooves, crossed)	Feature 9, Room 8, Floor 2	None
Tool Storage Area	Tool Storage Area, Room 8, Floor 2	2770, 2772, 2776-2778
Pit 3 (metate rest ?)	Pit 3, Room 8, Floor 2	2628, 2629, 2709-2711
Suite C		
Room 9, Floor 3 (no floor features)	Same	1988, 2161
Suite C ramada	Includes Room 5, Floor 1A (originally Floor 1)	None
Firepit 1	Same (originally designated Floor 1)	2826-2827, 2834, 2961-2964, 4169-4171

Table 3. (continued)

Designations in Text	Original Field Designations	Associated Field Specimen Numbers
Pit 4	Same (originally designated Floor 1)	2970-2972, 4156-4158, 4163?
Suite D (added at the end of the first construction episode or beginning of second, see Table 2)		
Plaza-facing Room/Ramadas		
Room 23, upper surface	Same	None
Pit 6	Pit 6, Room 17/18, subfloor	6244-6248, 6381-6382
Pit 7 (firepit)	Pit 7, Room 17/18, subfloor	6235-6237, 6249-6252, 6257, 6375-6380
Pit 8 (firepit)	Pit 8, Room 17/18, subfloor	6253-6254
Room 20, lower surface (may be associated with this episode--only uncovered in a small test)	Same	None

[a] Materials recovered from these surfaces probably were deposited during the third construction episode; it is believed that the surfaces continued in use during the latter period.

Table 4. *Original field designations and those used in Volume I of this report for floor surfaces and features associated with above-ground rooms built during the third roomblock construction and use period (Phase D--middle A.D. 1000s).*

Designations in Text	Original Field Designations	Associated Field Specimen Numbers
Suite A		
Room 22, Floor 1? (continued in use from second construction episode)	Same	6898-6901, 6951-6964, 7012-7013, 7284
Pit 1	Same	6967-6968
Room 19, Floor 1? (continued in use from second construction episode)	Same	2000, 2142-2145, 2172, 6614-6615, 6868, 6978
Cist 1	Same	1953, 1994-2003, 2164, 2168, 2187, 2191B, 2238
Mealing Catchment 1	Same	2165-2166
Mealing Catchment 2	Same	None
Mealing Catchment 3	Same	2163, 2185, 6869
Mealing Catchment 4	Same	2162, 2170-2171, 2189B, 2190B, 6870
Mealing Catchments 5 and 6	Same	2169, 2175, 2177
Room 15, Floor 1	Same	1395, 7090-7091
Pit 1	Same	None
Room 10, Floor 1 (no associated floor features)	Same	474-479, 2140, 4739-4740
Room 14, Floor 1	Same	840, 853, 856-859, 861, 864, 866-868
Firepit 1	Same	818-819, 851
Room 12, Floor 1	Same	583, 615, 719-724, 730
Firepit 1	Same	678-684

Table 4. (continued)

Designations in Text	Original Field Designations	Associated Field Specimen Numbers
Suite B		
Room 16, Floor 1 (no floor features)	Same	1651-1656, 1989-1993, 5025-5038
Room 4, Floor 1 (probably constructed during second construction episode; continued in use?)	Same	241, 673-676, 4923
Storage Cist 1	Same	104-105, 202?, 248-249, 646, 664-665, 776
Room 3, Floor 1	Same	197, 204, 208, 2141, 2466, 6331
Pit 1 (heating pit)	Same	123, 205-207, 242-243, 7259-7261
Pit 2 (heating pit)	Same	198-199, 201, 203, 244-245
Pit 3 (animal burrow)	Same	None
Pit 4 (heating pit)	Same	None
Room 8, Floor 1	Same	725, 729, 737, 1675-1676, 1689-1690, 1692-1693, 1696, 1698, 1700-1701, 1703
Tool Storage Area	Same	1677-1688, 1702
Firepit 1	Same	725-728
Tool Cache (northwest corner of room floor)	Same	138
Suite C		
Room 9, Floor 2A (surface identified by isolated baking pit)	Firepit 1	None
Firepit 1	Same	624, 626-628
Room 9, Floor 2	Same	107-110
Burial 2 on Floor 2	Same	106, 429, 446-448, 484, 539, 543, 741

Table 4. (continued)

Designations in Text	Original Field Designations	Associated Field Specimen Numbers
Room 5, Floor 1	Same	221, 431-432, 449-450, 459-473, 1553-1559, 1657-1674
Burned concentration of vegetal material and slabs on floor (possibly post-occupational)	Firepit 1	485-488, 4169-4171
Burial 5 and Burial Pit	Same	4653-4662, 4743, 4745, 4770-4771, 4852-4853
Suite D		
Room 2, Floor 1[a]	Same	None
Room 1, Floor 1[a]	Same	None
Room 1, Floor 2 (the upper floor of Room 1 was removed during the third construction episode and Burial 1 was placed on the lower surface)	Same	None
Burial 1	Same	74-85, 246-247, 250, 608, 897
Room 7, Floor 1	Same	637, 2159, 2984-2985
Firepit 1	Same	623, 630-631, 783
Two possible mealing bins or remains of catchments; no artifacts associated other than one upright slab buried in floor plaster and one flat slab		
Room 6, Floor 2 (no floor features)	Same	2158
Room 11, Floor 2	Same	None
Pit 1	Same	None
Burned slab concentration (northwest corner)	Same	None

Table 4. (continued)

Designations in Text	Original Field Designations	Associated Field Specimen Numbers
Plaza-facing Ramada		
Room 17/18 (mealing room)	Same	1737-1741, 1959-1986, 2146-2147, 4897-4898, 6255-6256, 6312, 6988-6989
Mealing Catchment 1	Bin 1	1478-1482
Mealing Catchment 2	Bin 2	1744-1745, 1954
Mealing Catchment 3	Bin 3	None
Mealing Catchment 4	Bin 4	1951
Mealing Catchment 5	Bin 5	None
Firepit 1	Same	1742-1743, 1752
Pit 1	Same	None
Room 20, Floor 1 (upper surface)	Feature 1 or Room 20	1957, 2142-2145
Ashpit 1	Same	1947-1948, 1955-1957
Mealing Catchment 1	Bin 1	None
Mealing Catchment 2	Bin 2	None
Mealing Catchment 3	Bin 3	None
Pit 1 (function unknown)	Same	None
Pit 2 (function unknown)	Same	None
Pit 3 (function unknown)	Same	None

[a] Both upper surfaces removed prehistorically, see text.

Table 5. Original field designations and those used in Volume I of this report for floor surfaces and features associated with pit structures.

Designations in Text	Original Field Designations	Associated Field Specimen Numbers
Pithouse B		
Floor 1 (not a real surface; level where prehistoric construction ceased)		None
Central Pit 1 (mixing pit ?)	Same	2019, 2028
Pithouse C	Kiva C	None
Bench	Same	2648
Floor 1	Same	4867-4879, 4988-5008, 5015-5019, 5051-5054, 5317-5321, 5323-5325, 5451-5463, 5644-5645, 6181-6185, 6193-6205, 6387-6389
Wing wall structure	Same	4981-4987, 5990
Hearth 1	Same	5448-5449, 5590-5594, 5616-5617, 5745, 5972-5976
Pit 2 (heating pit)	Same	5596-5598
Pit 8 (heating pit)	Same	5815-5818, 6032, 6033
Pit 11 (heating pit)	Same	6038-6039
Pit 12 (heating pit)	Same	5810-5814, 6030-6031
Pit 17 (heating pit)	Same	6407-6411, 6918-6919
Pit 1 (main roof support)	Same	5595, 5803, 5808-5809, 5977
Pit 5 (main roof support)	Same	None
Pit 7 (main roof support)	Same	5599-5601
Pit 20 (main roof support)	Same	None
Pit 4 (sipapu)	Same	None
Pit 10 (sipapu)	Same	5589, 5970-5971

Table 5. (continued)

Designations in Text	Original Field Designations	Associated Field Specimen Numbers
Pit 3 (other pit)	Same	None
Pit 9 (other pit)	Same	6403-6404
Pit 13 (other pit)	Same	None
Pit 14 (other pit)	Same	None
Pit 15 (other pit)	Same	5986
Pit 16 (other pit)	Same	6405-6406
Pit 18 (other pit)	Same	6412-6413
Pit 19 (other pit)	Same	6414-6415
Pit 21 (other pit)	Same	None
Pit 22 (other pit)	Same	None
Pit structure F	Kiva F	
Floor 1	Same	6561-6563, 6592-6596, 6606, 6610, 6640-6646, 6648, 6670, 6737-6738, 6889-6893, 6921-6922, 7073
Hearth 1	Same	6887-6888, 6940-6944
Pit 7 (heating pit)	Same	6760, 6764, 6769-6770, 6772
Pit 8 (heating pit)	Same	6756, 6773-6775, 6782, 7003
Pit 11 (heating pit)	Same	6876-6877, 6879-6882
Pit 15 (heating pit)	Same	None
Pit 18 (heating pit)	Same	None
Pit 12 (ash pit)	Same	6947-6950
Posthole 1	Same	6597-6598, 6753-6755
Posthole 2	Same	6757, 6761-6762, 6765, 7004

Table 5. (continued)

Designations in Text	Original Field Designations	Associated Field Specimen Numbers
Posthole 3	Same	7121-7126
Posthole 4	Same	7127-7128
Posthole 5	Same	6874-6875, 7085-7089
Pit 16 (posthole)	Same	7136
Pit 1 (other pit)	Same	None
Pit 2 (sipapu)	Same	6759, 6763
Pit 3 (other pit)	Same	6758
Pit 4 (other pit)	Same	6766
Pit 5 (pot rest ?)	Same	None
Pit 6 (other pit)	Same	6768, 6780
Pit 9 (other pit)	Same	6776
Pit 13 (other pit)	Same	7129-7131
Pit 14 (other pit)	Same	7132-7135
Pit 17 (other pit)	Same	7243
Pit 19 (also Pit 10 ?)	Same	7174-7175
Pit 20 (other pit)	Same	7176
Wall Niche 1	Same	6878, 6883-6886
Kiva D		
Floor 1	Same	4924-4932, 4967-4980, 5009-5012, 5139-5146, 5168-5169, 5175-5184, 5186-5210, 5212-5214, 5216-5229, 5370-5377, 5396-5397, 5579, 6052-6053, 7094
Hearth 1	Same	5378-5386, 5432-5436, 5605-5607, 5625

Table 5. (continued)

Designations in Text	Original Field Designations	Associated Field Specimen Numbers
Ashpit 1	Same	None
Mealing Bin 1	Same	5408, 5611-5613, 5792
Pit 9 (sipapu ?)	Same	5393-5395, 5608-5610
Pit 1 (other pit)	Same	5387-5392, 5437-5438
Pit 2 (rodent burrow)	Same	None
Pit 3 (other pit)	Same	5419-5421
Pit 4 (other pit)	Same	5422
Pit 5 (other pit)	Same	5423-5424
Pit 6 (other pit)	Same	5425-5426
Pit 7 (other pit)	Same	5410-5415
Pit 8 (other pit)	Same	5428-5429
Pit 10 (other pit)	Same	5694
Kiva G (only partially excavated)		
Floor 1	Same	7030-7037, 7114, 7295-7299, 7308
Firepit 1	Same	7138, 7180-7194, 7199-7233, 7246
Kiva E		
Floor 1	Same	6663-6669, 6675-6678, 6712, 6802-6811, 6817-6819, 7069, 7095, 7112
Hearth 1 (upper) Hearth 2 (discovered beneath Hearth 1)	Same	6679-6681, 6812-6816, 7001-7002
Pit 2 (deflector groove)	Same	6682

Table 5. (continued)

Designations in Text	Original Field Designations	Associated Field Specimen Numbers
Pit 3 (other pit)	Same	6681
Pit 4 (other pit)	Same	None

of field specimen numbers used in the above-ground rooms, as well as in the pit structures. Because no changes were made in the trash mound designations, there is no table of concordance for that area of the site. It is hoped that the included tables will enable the readers of all published and unpublished material pertaining to 29SJ 627, as well as those who use the original field notes and catalog sheets, to correlate information for a better understanding of the functional use of the site through time.

With regard to chronology, Truell assigned time in date ranges (see Chapters 1 and 3), the major ones being those assigned to the construction and use of the roomblock; these rough dates were those originally assigned to the ceramic assemblages at the time she was working on her report. She did this for several reasons. First, it was fairly obvious that there were problems in applying the Pecos Classification to some parts of the prehistoric occupations, both in small and large sites, in Chaco Canyon. Second, there are so few absolute dates from 29SJ 627 that she chose to apply "postulated" dates associated with the ceramic assemblages as described by Toll, Windes and McKenna. These dates were refined later and used by several authors. Third, Truell also knew that when and if the assemblages were better placed in time that the dates could be shifted. Last, she also considered what she knew about the relative sequence of architectural form through time. Some of the other writers used ceramic assemblages to assign existent phase names, or they refer to the Pecos Classification in their reports. Later, T. C. Windes (1987) revised many of the earlier dating schemes and presented a new one. Tables 6-8 are included to allow readers to correlate Truell's time frame with those in other reports pertaining to the Chaco Project.

Due to the long interval between preparation of first reports and production of the final volume, almost all personnel had moved on to new projects. Rewriting and editing of their manuscripts a decade after they were written placed undue burdens on all concerned, but the archeologists were willing to put forth some additional efforts to update their work.

Some later changes by the general editor, however, were necessary when authors could no longer devote more time to this endeavor. In some instances these changes were major and do not necessarily reflect the opinion of the site excavator. Such changes are marked in the text or below. For example, based on the combination of evidence from architecture, stratigraphy, ceramic analyses, and other methods of dating, Truell divided the use of this site into five segments (Table 9).

Because she was most concerned with periods during which significant amounts of construction took place in the roomblock and associated use areas, she and the other analysts focused on the middle three phases and referred to them as construction periods. Readers must keep in mind that the first major construction period does not mean the first use of the site. Due to comments by reviewers regarding the need for a standard designation that encompasses the

Table 6. Dominant ceramic types by period.[a]

Period (A.D.)	Black-on-whites	Black-on-reds	Culinary
500s-early 700s (late 400s-500s = higher frequencies above, ca. 10% Woodruff brownwares)	La Plata B/w White Mound B/w Lino B/g Piedra B/w	Abajo B/o Bluff B/r Sanostee B/o	Lino Gray Lino Fugitive
Middle/late 700s-early/middle 900s (700s-early 800s = White Mound B/w, Piedra B/w, and Lino Gray dominate)	Kiatuthlanna B/w Early Red Mesa B/w White Mound B/w Piedra B/w Tunicha B/w Pena B/w	Deadman's B/r Bluff B/r	Kana'a wide neckbanded Lino Gray Grey Hills Gray Tohatchi neckbanded
Middle/late 900s-early/middle 1000s	Red Mesa B/w Newcomb B/w Burnham B/w Naschitti B/w Cortez (Cortecanos B/w) Early Gallup B/w (mid 1000s) Puerco-Escavada B/w	Deadman's B/r	Narrow neckbandeds (see above) Neck corrugateds Capt. Tom's Corrugated Newcomb Corrugated Coolidge Corrugated (etc.) Tohatchi Neckbanded
Late 1000s-middle 1100s (see Truell 1986)	Gallup B/w Puerco-Escavada B/w Mancos B/w Chaco-McElmo B/w Chaco B/w Sosi B/w Black Mesa B/w McElmo B/w Brimhall B/w Nava B/w Toadlena B/w Chuska B/w	Tusayan B/r Puerco B/r Wingate B/r	Chaco Corrugated Mancos Corrugated Blue Shale Corrugated

[a] Taken from Truell (1986:142, Table 2.3).

Table 7. Bonito phase ceramic assemblages in Chaco Canyon: A.D. 900-1140.[a]

Phase	Black-on-whites	Black-on-reds	Culinary
Early Bonito phase A.D. 900-975± (early Red Mesa)	Red Mesa B/w Whitemound B/w Tunicha B/w Kana'a B/w LaPlata B/w	San Juan Redwares (types unidentified) Deadman's B/r LaPlata B/r Bluff B/o Sanostee B/r	Cibola/Tusayan plain gray Cibola narrow neckbanded Tohatchi Banded Kana'a Neckbanded Cibola neck indented corrugated Chuskan neck indented corrugated Lino Gray
Early Bonito phase A.D. 975±1040/1050 (Red Mesa)	Red Mesa B/w Escavada B/w Newcomb B/w Burnham B/w	San Juan Redwares (types unidentified) LaPlata B/r Deadman's B/r	Cibola/Tusayan plain gray Cibola narrow neckbanded Cibola neck indented corrugated Chuskan neck indented corrugated Chuskan narrow neckbanded Tohatchi Banded
Classic Bonito phase A.D. 1040/1050-1100 (Gallup)	Gallup B/w Puerco B/w Red Mesa B/w Chuska B/w Toadlena B/w Black Mesa B/w Mancos B/w	Tsegi Orangewares (types unidentified) San Juan Redwares Tusayan B/r	Cibola Corrugated (unidentified) Chuskan Corrugated (unidentified) Indented corrugateds (types unidentified) Exuberant Corrugated Coolidge Corrugated Blue Shale Corrugated Tohatchi Banded
Late Bonito phase A.D. 1100-1140 (Late Mix)	Chaco-McElmo B/w Gallup B/w Puerco B/w McElmo B/w Chuska B/w Toadlena B/w Black Mesa B/w Mancos B/w Sosi B/w Socorro B/w	White Mountain Redwares (types unidentified) Tsegi Orangewares (B/r and polychromes) Puerco B/r Wingate B/r Wingate Polychrome	Chuskan corrugated (unidentified) Cibola corrugated (unidentified) Indented corrugateds (types unidentified) Coolidge Corrugated Blue Shale Corrugated Chaco Corrugated Hunter Corrugated Mancos? Corrugated

[a] Types arranged in approximate descending order of frequency. Not all minority types listed. Table taken from Windes (1987:246, Table 8.15).

Table 8. Ceramic typological time in Chaco Canyon.[a]

Ceramic Spans for Artifact Analyses	Ceramic Spans Revised	Phase/Ceramic Period	Dominant Painted Ceramic Type(s)
A.D. 900-1020	A.D. 900-1040/1050	Early Bonito phase A.D. 900-975± (early Red Mesa)	Red Mesa Black-on-white
		Early Bonito phase A.D. 975±-1040/1050 (Red Mesa)	Red Mesa Black-on-white
A.D. 1020-1040	A.D. 1040/1050	None	Red Mesa Black-on-white and Gallup Black-on-white
A.D. 1020-1120	A.D. 1040/1050-1100	Classic Bonito phase (Gallup)	Gallup Black-on-white
A.D. 1120-1220	A.D. 1100-1140	Late Bonito phase (Late Mix)	Gallup Black-on-white Puerco Black-on-white Chaco-McElmo Black-on-white McElmo Black-on-white (local varieties)

[a] Taken from Windes (1987[III]:8, Table I.2).

Table 9. Periods represented at 29SJ 627.

Truell's Assignment	Approximate Dates	Phase Designation
Initial Site Use	A.D. 600s-Early 700s	Phase A
First Roomblock Construction and Use Period	Late A.D. 700s-Middle 900s	Phase B
Second Roomblock Construction and Use Period	Late A.D. 900s-Early 1000s	Phase C
Third Roomblock Construction and Use Period	Middle A.D. 1000s	Phase D
Last Site Use	Early A.D. 1100s	Phase E

total site as we know it, phases were assigned to all five periods (Table 9). These phases only apply to 29SJ 627, and they have been inserted in appropriate places throughout the report.

In summary, this site report has been the most difficult of all to produce because it was the most complicated in all aspects. In addition to the long occupation of the area on which the prehistoric inhabitants had rebuilt several times, changes in personnel who excavated the material, changes in methods of excavation and recording, and the long period between initial preparation of various sections to final printing added to the challenge. Readers who have questions are welcome to examine the original field notes and earlier drafts of the report; the data are curated by the National Park Service staff at the University of New Mexico.

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Jerry L. Livingston and Ernesto Martinez prepared the illustrations, Sherry J. Ivey , Margaret Mosher, and Sarah L. Chavez typed several versions of the text, and Kathy McCoy and Laura Ware edited the contributions that make up both volumes.

1

INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

Site 29SJ 627 is located on the west side of Chaco Canyon, directly opposite the Park's Visitor Center and just north of the Chaco and Fajada (Vicenti) wash confluence (Figures 1.1-1.3). The site is situated in the middle of an alluvial plain in an area referred to as Marcia's Rincon, bounded on the west by South Mesa and limited on the north and south by two, low, unnamed ridges (Figure 1.4).

During the Chaco Project's 1974 and 1975 excavations, 25 rooms, portions of seven pit structures, several plaza areas, and trash accumulations were disclosed, indicating at least 350 to 400 years of occupation. Site use, although perhaps not continuous or of consistent intensity, lasted from the middle to late A.D. 700s to the early to middle A.D. 1100s with architectural and ceramic indications of limited A.D. 600s habitation. The period of most intensive site use was from the late A.D. 800s through the middle A.D. 1000s.

General Research Objectives

To better understand their interrelationship, one directive of the Chaco Project was to examine local Anasazi small house development prior to and concurrent with large site use. Previous work at small sites in the area near Casa Rinconada (e.g., Bc 50 and Bc 51 [Brand et al. 1937; Kluckhohn and Reiter 1939] and at nearby £eyit Kin [Dutton 1938] during the 1930s and 1940s; Figure 1.2) revealed that small and large sites (such as Pueblo Bonito, which had over 600 rooms) were occupied contemporaneously. The lack of complete reports on most excavations, however, prevented accurate interpretation. Vivian (1970:61, 1990) suggested that the "village/town" dichotomy in Chaco Canyon indicated "two different systems of social organization," an observation based on apparent differences in site layout, construction styles, burial practices, water control systems and occurrence of luxury items (Vivian 1970:78); however, it was evident that considerably more information about small houses was needed to evaluate this position. Our ultimate objective was to refine our understanding of Chaco Canyon prehistoric subsistence patterns and better explain the intensive use of such a harsh environment for the entire time span of human occupation of the canyon.

Initially, three areas in the canyon—Marcia's Rincon, Fajada Butte, and Werito's Rincon—were selected for intensive investigations of small sites. The principal objective for excavations in Marcia's Rincon was to examine a series of small house sites in a restricted area, digging them as nearly as possible in chronological sequence. It was hoped

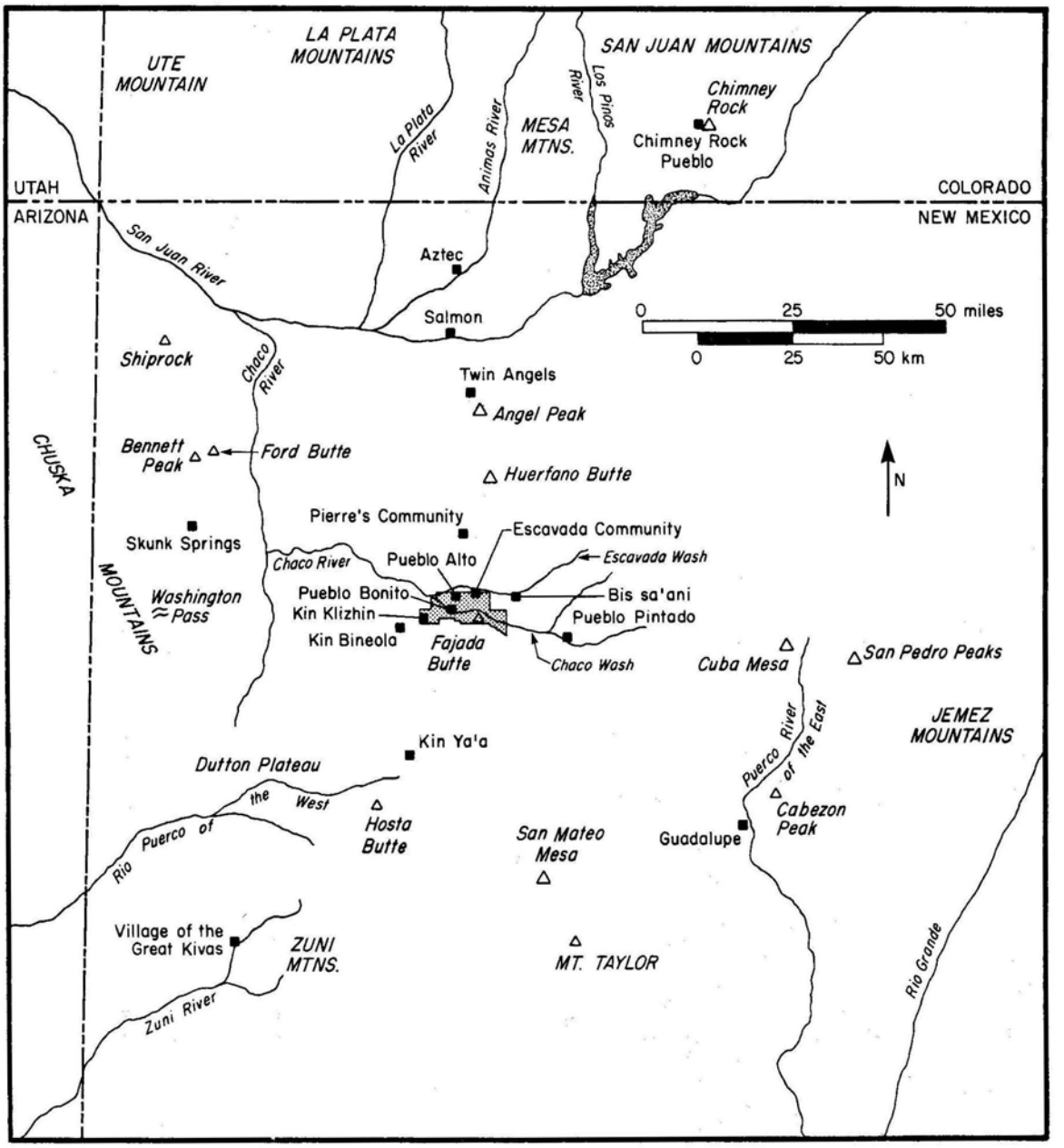

Figure 1.1. The central San Juan Basin and its immediate peripheries. Chaco Canyon is in the approximate center of the Basin.

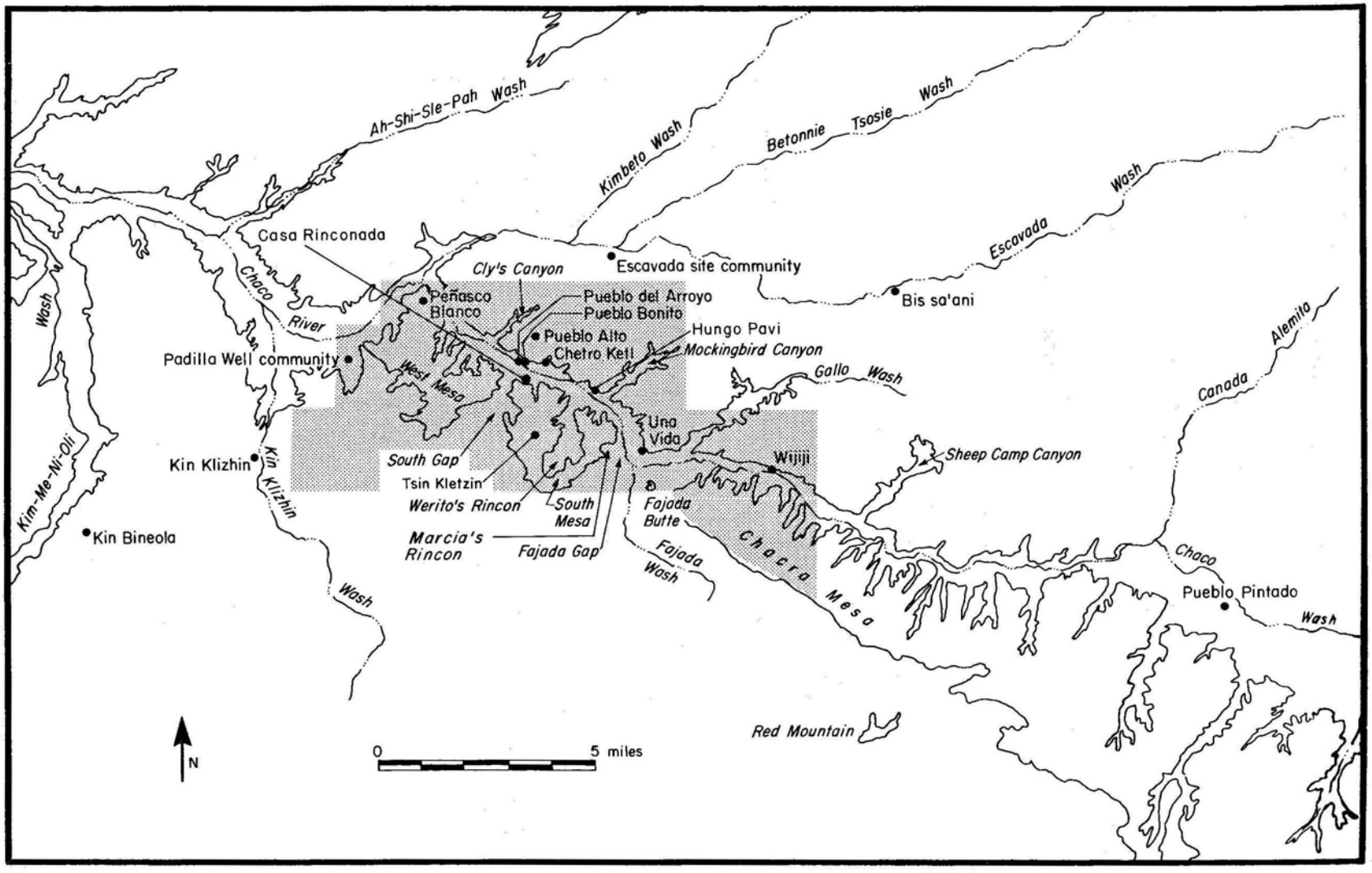

Figure 1.2. Chaco Canyon and the surrounding area. Chaco Culture National Historical Park is indicated by stippling.

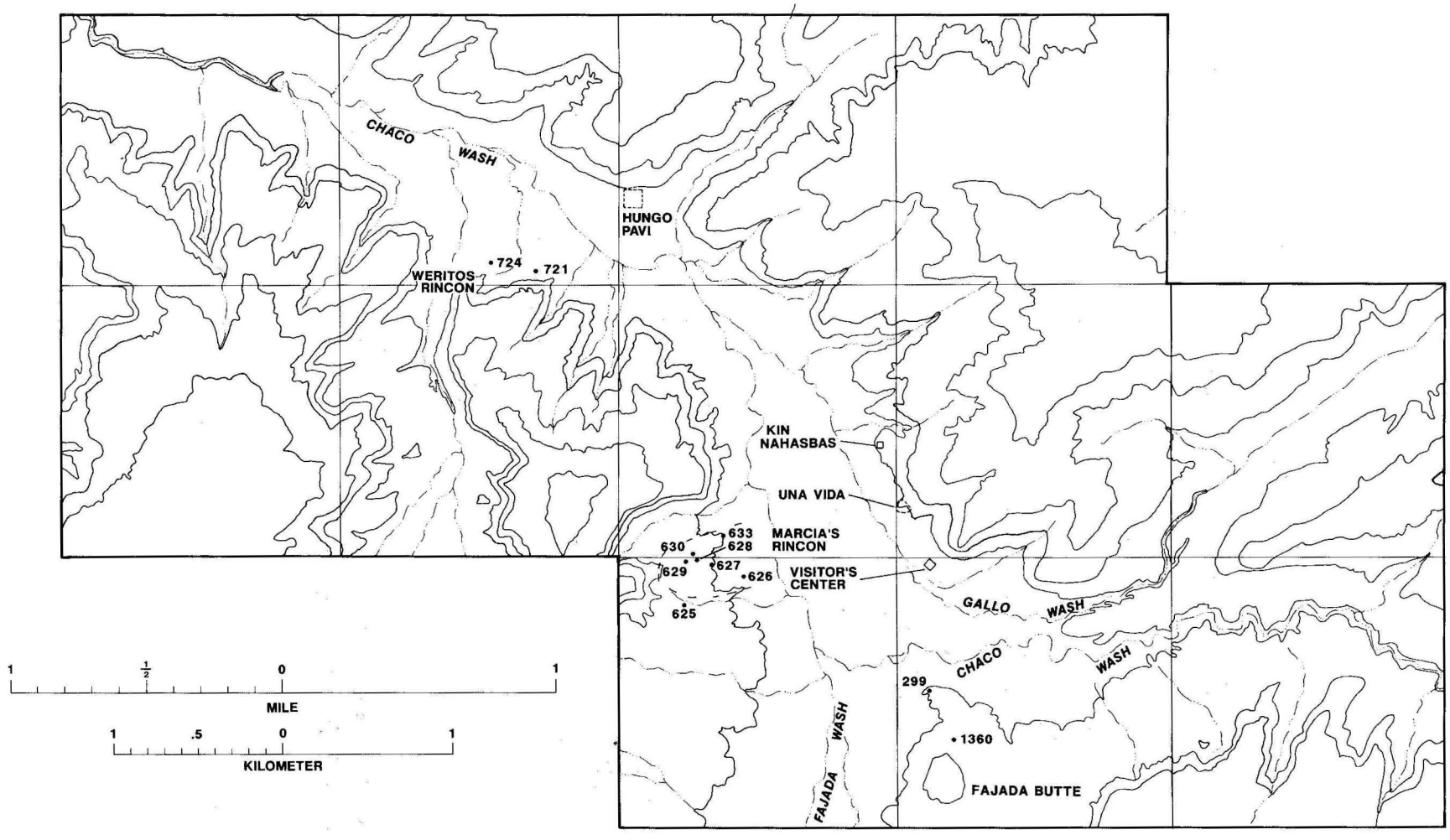

Figure 1.3. Location of Marcia's Rincon and site 29SJ 627.

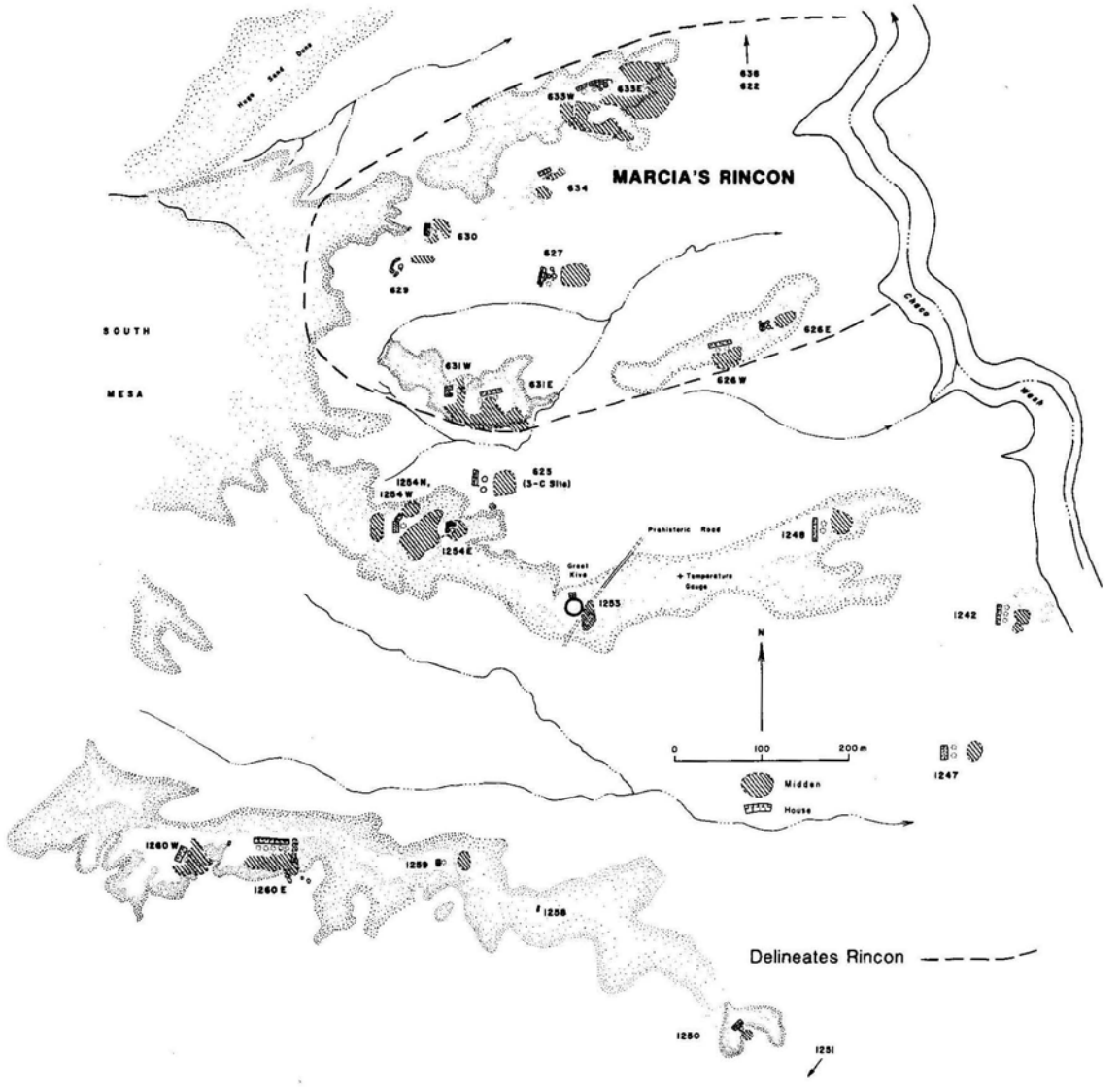

Figure 1.4. Small sites included in Pueblo I-Pueblo II settlement in and and around Marica's Rincon.

that by systematically examining houses within a small geographic area that the origins and development of formal changes in Chaco Canyon house sites might be better understood during the approximately A.D. 500s through A.D. 1100s period.

An additional consideration in Marcia's Rincon was its proximity to the existing south entrance road to the Park. Park managers wanted to expand the interpretive program to include exhibits of small site development. The previous interpretive focus logically emphasized the impressive large structures within the canyon boundaries; therefore, existing small house exhibits were poorly understood and far from indicative of developmental aspects. Easy access to Marcia's Rincon and indications of the presence of a sequentially constructed series of houses presented an opportunity to exhibit the small and more crudely constructed, apparently utilitarian dwellings, which were so long-lived in prehistoric Chaco Canyon.

At the base of Fajada Butte, site 29SJ 299 (Figure 1.2) had both Basketmaker III (A.D. 600s) and Pueblo I (A.D. 700s) components (McKenna 1986:41-49) while 29SJ 1360 provided evidence for a Pueblo II occupation dating approximately A.D. 900-1030 (McKenna 1984, 1986:71-77). Just east of the mouth of Werito's Rincon, 29SJ 721 had evidence of Pueblo I structures (A.D. 700s), as well as an unfinished Pueblo III kiva, while nearby 29SJ 724 was a single component Pueblo I site dating A.D. 724-750/800? (McKenna 1986:58-65). To gather comparative information, these two areas were examined in a similar manner to Marcia's Rincon; unfortunately, these investigations were curtailed after only two seasons of exploration.

Investigations in Marcia's Rincon

Excavations at 29SJ 627 followed those of the previous summer at nearby 29SJ 628 (Figure 1.3). 29SJ 628 had been examined in 1973, and the portion of the site that was dug consisted of six pithouses and six storage cists; these dated from the middle A.D. 600s through the A.D. 800s. Deep alluvial accumulations in the area may have obscured additional pit structures around the excavated cluster, but time limitations did not allow further surface stripping (Truell 1975).

The subsequent decision to begin excavations at 29SJ 627 in 1974 was made in an effort to uncover a site where occupation began when it left off at 29SJ 628, sometime in the middle to late A.D. 800s. As this report will demonstrate, 29SJ 627 was indeed occupied in the sought-after period, but these deposits were overlain by extensive A.D. 900s through early A.D. 1000s habitation and restricted middle/late A.D. 1000s to early A.D. 1100s use. Site 29SJ 627 proved to be the largest, longest occupied, small site excavated by the Chaco Project staff, and it provided a valuable example of intrasite growth and change through time.

In addition to the excavations at sites 29SJ 627 and 29SJ 628, site 29SJ 629 (at the western end of the rincon) was extensively explored during the 1975 and 1976 field seasons under the direction of Thomas C. Windes (Windes 1978) (Figures 1.3 and 1.4). Although smaller in size, 29SJ 629 was similar to 29SJ 627 in length of use and associated material culture.

Small site tests were also made at sites 29SJ 626 and 29SJ 630 (Figures 1.3 and 1.4). Due to the stratigraphic complexity of 29SJ 627, which was apparent by the middle of the 1975 field season, site 29SJ 626 was tested to see if a purer example of A.D. 700s through A.D. 900s occupation could be located in this area. It was found that 29SJ 626 consisted of a series of separate houses lining the south ridge of the rincon and that their overall continuum was roughly the same as 29SJ 627 (Figure 1.4). This set of circumstances influenced the decision to abandon the tests at 29SJ 626 in favor of further investigations at 29SJ 629; however, a reexamination of ceramics from tests at 29SJ 626 indicates that a relatively discrete A.D. 700s-900s deposit may have existed in this string of sites (McKenna, personal communication, 1979; Post 1985).

Tests at 29SJ 630 (Figures 1.3 and 1.4) were restricted to a couple of test pits in the site's trash mound, which is on the southeastern side of the knoll where the site is located. These tests were made to determine whether this site was built during the middle A.D. 1100s—a period of large site florescence. Excavations at such a site would have served to round out the sequence in the long-term settlement of the rincon. Probably due to the topographical location of the area tested, disappointingly shallow deposits were present. The ceramics recovered from the tests at 29SJ 630 indicate that site use was contemporary with the primary use of 29SJ 627—during the A.D. 900s through the middle A.D. 1000s. Some later materials were collected (McKenna, personal communication, 1978).

In 1978, despite project time limitations, it was decided that a restricted test of a small site, contemporaneous with the early to middle A.D. 1100s florescence in the large sites, was essential. For this reason, 29SJ 633, located on the ridge that forms the northern boundary of the rincon, was sampled (Figures 1.3 and 1.4). The component of this site, built in the late A.D. 1000s or early to middle A.D. 1100s, probably contained about 15 rooms and three pit structures. Although the "Bc" sites near Casa Rinconada and across the Chaco Wash from Pueblo Bonito and Chetro Ketl (Figure 1.2), dug by the University of New Mexico field schools in the 1930s and 1940s, were considered typical small site construction of this period, some confusion emerged during the Chaco Project investigations as to their representativeness. After the Chaco Project staff dug several small sites, it was clear from the architecture that the Casa Rinconada area sites were not internally arranged like houses in the rincon and elsewhere; therefore, a small test was made at 29SJ 633, consisting of excavations of one-and-a-half rooms and several small test pits (Truell 1979). While this was a limited examination, a number of crucial aspects of small site development were disclosed. Spatial arrangement in this site was more like other sites in Marcia's Rincon than those near Casa Rinconada; however, like the Casa Rinconada area sites from this period, 29SJ 633 exhibited some large site architectural characteristics, e.g., prelaid wall foundations and large room size (Truell 1979, Truell and McKenna 1986). Additionally, the second (later) component excavated in these rooms at 29SJ 633 contained dense trash deposits dating to the late A.D. 1100s/early to middle A.D. 1200s, which were the first well-documented accumulations of this

type, from this period, and from a small site.

Site 29SJ 627

Site 29SJ 627 was surveyed by the Chaco Project staff in May of 1972 and apparently had not been recorded in Pierson's 1950s and 1960s survey (Pierson's survey cards, Chaco Project Archives). The Chaco Project survey recorded the site as consisting of three rooms, one kiva, and a trash mound. Excavation disclosed 25 rooms and seven pit structures, a discrepancy which is explained by extensive alluvial cover. The Pecos Classification dates assigned by the survey crew indicated Pueblo I through early Pueblo II habitation, which was substantiated in excavation, but which was not indicative of the full period of occupancy.

Figure 1.5 shows the extent of excavations at 29SJ 627. Three major construction episodes were noted within the site roomblock. Specific pit structure construction and remodeling within the adjacent plaza area may have been associated with periods of roomblock remodeling, but direct evidence of simultaneous building between the roomblock and the plaza area was not obtained. It was apparent that building modifications, particularly within single rooms, occurred on a regular basis and were not solely associated with major house renovation; however, when several rooms within a single suite were modified, changes within other room suites often occurred simultaneously, supporting the inference of cooperative construction efforts within the site when extensive remodeling was undertaken.

Although most of 29SJ 627 was excavated, exceptions include one or possibly two lower room floors, extensive portions of the trash mound, and the floor and walls of Pit Structure H beneath Kiva E. A series of upright slabs (which were not mapped) north of the principal site area suggests an A.D. 600s occupation that was probably associated with the construction of the partially completed Pithouse B. This portion of the site was also left unexplored.

Excavation Procedures

Despite efforts to be consistent in field procedures used at 29SJ 627, changes in the ratio of trained recorders to field hands affected several aspects of the recovery techniques and recording methods between the 1974 and 1975 excavation seasons. In 1974, screening was minimal; only when items such as seeds or small artifacts were identified during excavation were deposits screened.

During the 1975 season, all excavated material was screened through 1/4 in. mesh. Additionally, four-liter soil samples for conservation and two-liter samples for fine screening were taken from all naturally deposited layers that were identified. The latter samples were water-screened through 1/16 in. mesh and processed in the field laboratory. Very little herpetological or small mammal bone or other artifacts were recovered (Akins 1981; Cameron, personal communication, 1975).

In 1975, Anne Cully and Mollie Struever Toll instituted a sampling strategy for pollen and macrobotanical material. This strategy attempted to address a number of general questions concerning the occurrence of these materials in archeological contexts and was specifically related to 29SJ 627 contextual identifications of general provenience

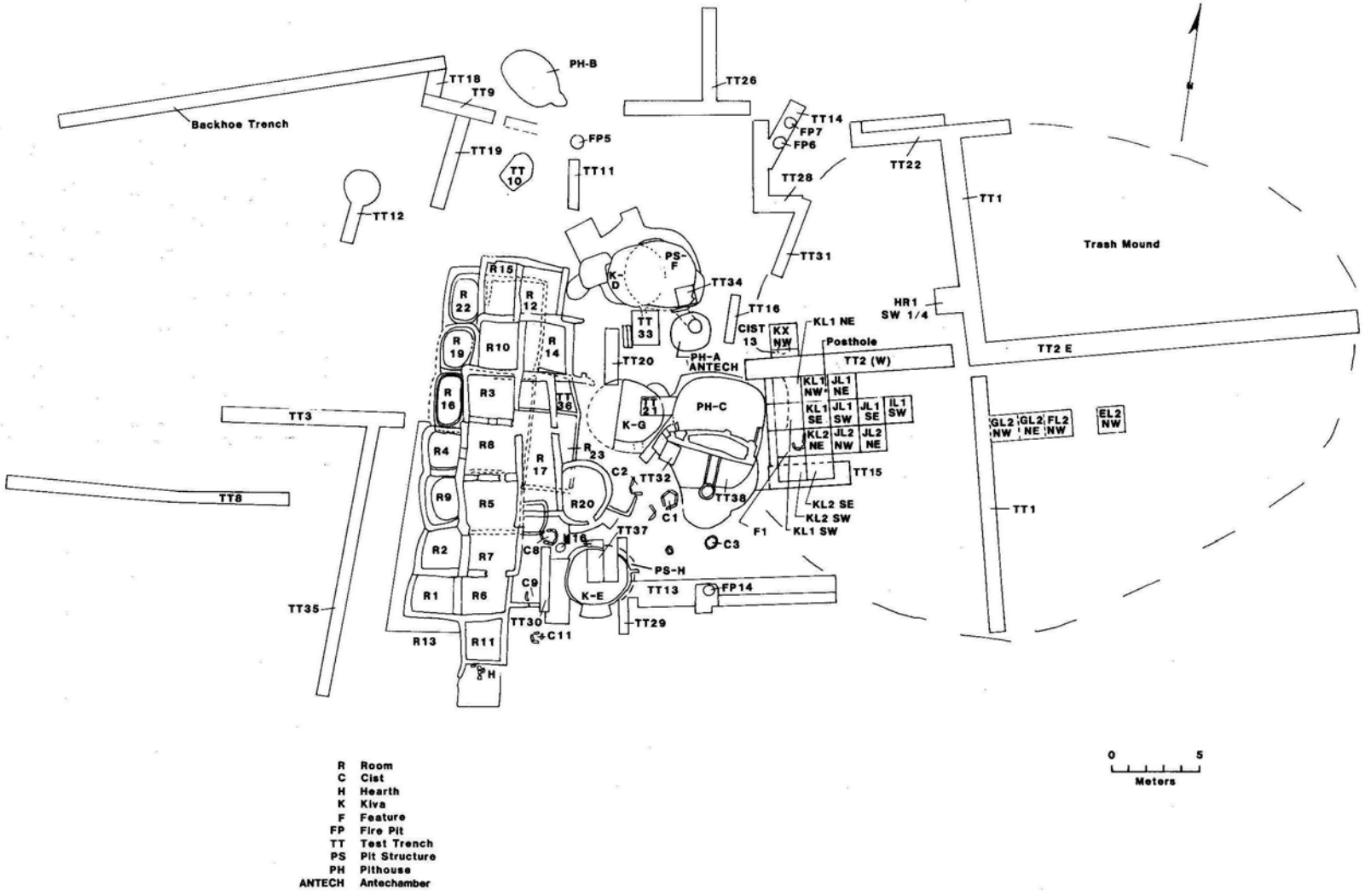

Figure 1.5. Plan view of 29SJ 627 showing excavation extent subsequent to 1975 Chaco Center exploration.

function made from other lines of evidence. Results of their findings are presented in their Master's theses (Cully 1977, Struever 1977) and in the summary volume on environment and subsistence in Chaco Canyon (A. Cully 1985; M. Toll 1985).

Terms Used

Large and Small Sites

During the Chaco Project, extensive discussion surrounded the appropriateness of the terms "town" and "village," used previously by Chaco Canyon researchers to distinguish the large impressive sites from the modest dwellings found within Chaco Canyon. Despite the established nature of "town" and "village," Chaco Project staff members thought these terms were misleading (Lekson 1984; Powers et al. 1983; Truell 1986). After this agreement was reached, there arose the additional problem of what alternative terms to use. Because the function of the large impressive structures within the canyon remains unclear, the following text simply refers to them as large sites (100-700 rooms), although other staff members have preferred terms such as Chacoan structure (Powers et al. 1983:15) or great pueblo (Lekson 1984). Small sites (3-4 to 30-35 rooms) are referred to as such or as "small houses," because they certainly served as habitations; however, the use of this later term should be viewed strictly within a Chaco Canyon context because small sites here are by no means small in size when compared with other similar prehistoric dwellings within the Anasazi region.

Assuming the view that large and small sites in Chaco Canyon represent an architectural continuum (Lekson 1984; Truell 1986:127-129), small becomes useful within Chaco Canyon proper to distinguish the lower end of that continuum. Because all sites in the canyon are part of this continuum, the use of the term "Chacoan," simply for the larger end of the spectrum, is misleading. Small sites built within the canyon clearly are Chacoan as well.

Room Suites

Letter designations applied to aboveground room suites (i.e., Suite A, Suite B, etc.) used in the architecture and stratigraphy section do not occur in the reports on analyzed artifacts because they were generated with this second writing after the latter were prepared.

Rooms and Room Numbers

Due to the complex nature of roomblock remodeling, room numbers were maintained for their entire vertical extent, and floors were labeled serially as uncovered; Floor 1 refers to the uppermost floor. In some cases, despite the room designation, it is doubtful whether lower surfaces were fully or even partially enclosed and/or whether they conformed to overlying room boundaries. These aspects will be noted in the following discussion. Definitions of room suites by construction episodes and assignment of floors and floor features to specific construction periods and areas were revised in 1988. The new terms are used in the remaining chapters of Volume I. The analyses of artifacts in Volume II and other reports use only the designations assigned during excavation.

Ramada and Ramada Area

Ramada refers to open-sided work areas covered by light roofs supported by series of upright posts. These areas frequently faced plazas and had surfaces continuous with them. Low adobe walls or lines of upright slabs occasionally delineated ramada boundaries in Chacoan small sites.

These ramada areas generally contained numerous features such as firepits, heating pits, bell-shaped storage cists, and other pits of unidentified function. They are viewed as slightly protected work areas, their low, enclosing walls and light roofs providing some protection from the wind, sun, and precipitation; however, the open-sided character of these structures probably placed some seasonal constraints on their use.

Following the relocation of many domestic features, from pit structure floors to above-ground room surfaces (Truell 1986:273), Chaco Canyon ramadas seem to have been replaced by fully walled, living rooms during the late A.D. 900s and early A.D. 1000s.

Pit Structure

Pit structure is used in place of pithouse or kiva to avoid the functional implications attached to the latter terms; however, during the excavation, pithouse and kiva designations were assigned specific structures, and these original field designations are maintained in the proper names used.

Feature Names

Because features are usually given names prior to excavation, these may or may not prove to be completely accurate once the feature is totally exposed. At 29SJ 627, this also happened. In Volume I, some names have been changed to better reflect functions; both terms are noted in the text.

Feature designations have been presented (Truell 1986:206-216; Windes 1987:Table 9.2). At 29SJ 627, the terms that are used most interchangeably are "firepit" and "hearth." Truell (1986:209) refers to the substantial, flat-bottomed, slab- or masonry-lined fireplaces commonly uncovered in pit structures as either hearths or firepits. They are distinguishable in terms of functional implications from the shallow, scooped-out, slightly burned firepits occasionally discovered in above-ground storage rooms, the latter expressing considerably less labor investment and frequently less utilization. The latter have been called "heating pits."

Temporal Designations

General references to calendric dates are used, as opposed to Pecos Classification designations or phase names. Although there are difficulties with assigning calendric dates where reliable absolute dates are for the most part lacking, offering suggested ranges (i.e., late A.D. 900s/early A.D. 1000s, Truell 1986:141-143) is preferable to dealing with the numerous conflicting implications attached to the other systems (Truell 1986:129-130). (See editor's preface, Tables 6 through 8, to correlate the ceramic types and their placement, as well as the various phase names used by Chaco Canyon investigators for chronological placement of sites.)

This Report

In its present form, the first volume of this report dealing with the architecture and stratigraphy of 29SJ 627 is a much reduced version of the original manuscript (Truell 1980). Once the analysis of the material culture was completed, artifact field data were removed from the original report. Volume II of this report consists of the detailed analyses by my colleagues from the Chaco Project who specialized in the analyses of particular classes of materials and artifacts. Not included in Volume II, but related to the 29SJ 627 material culture, are reports which summarize materials from some small sites; these include manuscripts by Breternitz (1976) on axes and mauls; by Lekson (1980) on points, knives, and drills; by Wills (1977) on hammerstones; by Akins (1980) on abraders; by Akins (1986) on burials; by Cameron (1977) on manos; and by Schelberg (n.d.) on metates.

2

ARCHITECTURAL OVERVIEW

Site Growth and Change through Time

A Summary

Due to the complexity of the growth and change of this small house, a very simplified version of its form through time is presented to guide the reader. Few reliable absolute dates were available from 29SJ 627 (Chapter 3), and much of the following interpretation was based upon stratigraphic evidence.

Although building and remodeling at 29SJ 627 were probably continuous after the roomblock was established in the middle to late A.D. 700s, several major construction episodes were identified. Within the roomblock, use surfaces assigned to different periods were often separated by only a few centimeters of soil. This fill material frequently was brought in during remodeling and was not associated with room use. Ceramics found in these fill layers only give a general idea of age (i.e., "not filled earlier than ...") and were found in very low frequencies. Toll and McKenna present a detailed discussion of the 29SJ 627 ceramics in Volume II of this report. McKenna (1986:77-88) also summarizes the dating evidence from this site in his discussion of small sites excavated by the Chaco Project.

The following summary is presented in five sections that correspond to the phases assigned for this site.

Phase A: A.D. 600s-Early A.D. 700s Initial Site Use

Evidence for limited use of 29SJ 627 during the A.D. 600s (Figure 2.1) was determined from excavation data. Toll and McKenna (1985:114; Volume II) noted very low frequencies of ceramics dating prior to A.D. 875, indicating light early use of the site. This component may have been centralized north of the area of subsequent site development. The only excavated proveniences attributable to Phase A were an alluvial and trash-filled pit structure (Pithouse B), the construction of which was never completed prehistorically, and the remaining segments of Pithouse A, which were obscured by subsequent construction (Figure 2.1). Toll and McKenna (1985:Appendix A:105; Volume II) noted a mix of ceramics in the Pithouse B fill that undoubtedly is attributable to erosional activity. A small collection of sherds from the A.D. 600s/early 700s, however, was found in the basal fill layers of this structure, representing the largest ceramic concentration of this period at the site. The neckbanded sherd

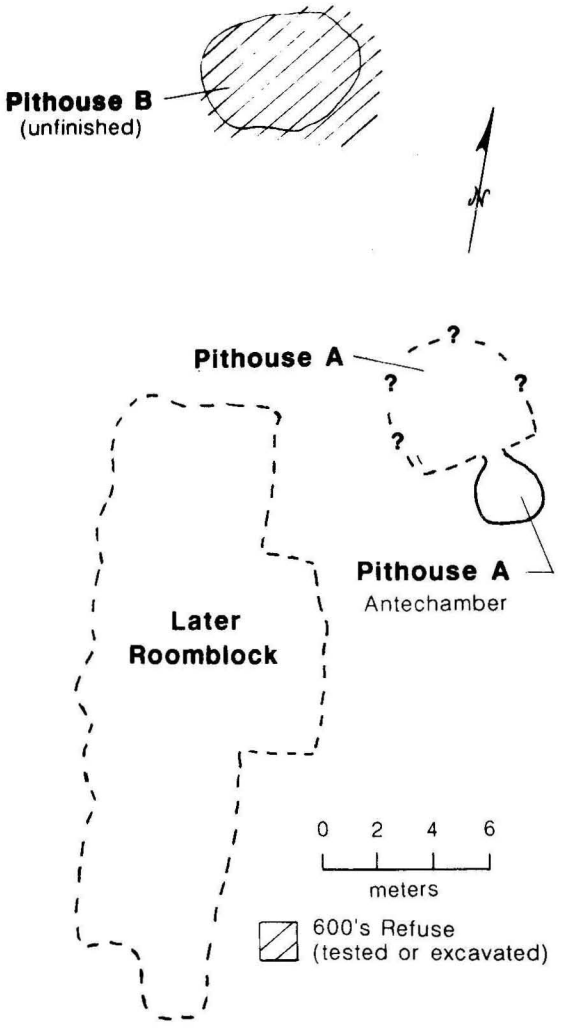

Figure 2.1. Excavated or tested portions of 29SJ 627 associated with Phase A—A.D. 600s-early 700s initial site use.

recovered from the floor feature was not associated with the use of Pithouse B but instead was attributed to trash filling at some later date.

Only the antechamber of Pithouse A remained. A ventilator shaft of a later structure was built into the floor of this antechamber, and original walls were torn out by later building.

During excavations at 29SJ 627, a series of upright slabs were noted northwest of Pithouse B; these may be the remains of storage cists dating to this period. These features, however, were not mapped, excavated, or tested by the Chaco Project staff.

Phase B: Late A.D. 700s-middle 900s First Roomblock Construction and Use Period

Figure 2.2 shows the site extent by the end of the first major roomblock construction episode. At least two pit structures and probably three or four above-ground room suites were present by the end of Phase B. This configuration resulted from the construction of two or possibly three sections of the roomblock, probably occurring in relatively rapid succession. Ceramic information (Toll and McKenna 1985:114; Volume II) indicates that the first period of major site use actually may have centered in the late A.D. 800s.

The room suites, shown in simplified form in Figure 2.3, consisted of oval semi-subterranean storage rooms and adjacent ramada areas (see definitions in Chapter 1). It has been postulated that these above-ground room suites can be translated into single family units or immediate family units within an extended family (Truell 1986:241-242). If this were the case, three or four families or extended family segments would have been housed at 29SJ 627 during Phase B. The actual number of associated pit structures is in question and is discussed in greater detail in Chapter 4. Probably two pit structures served the inhabitants of the site during this time.

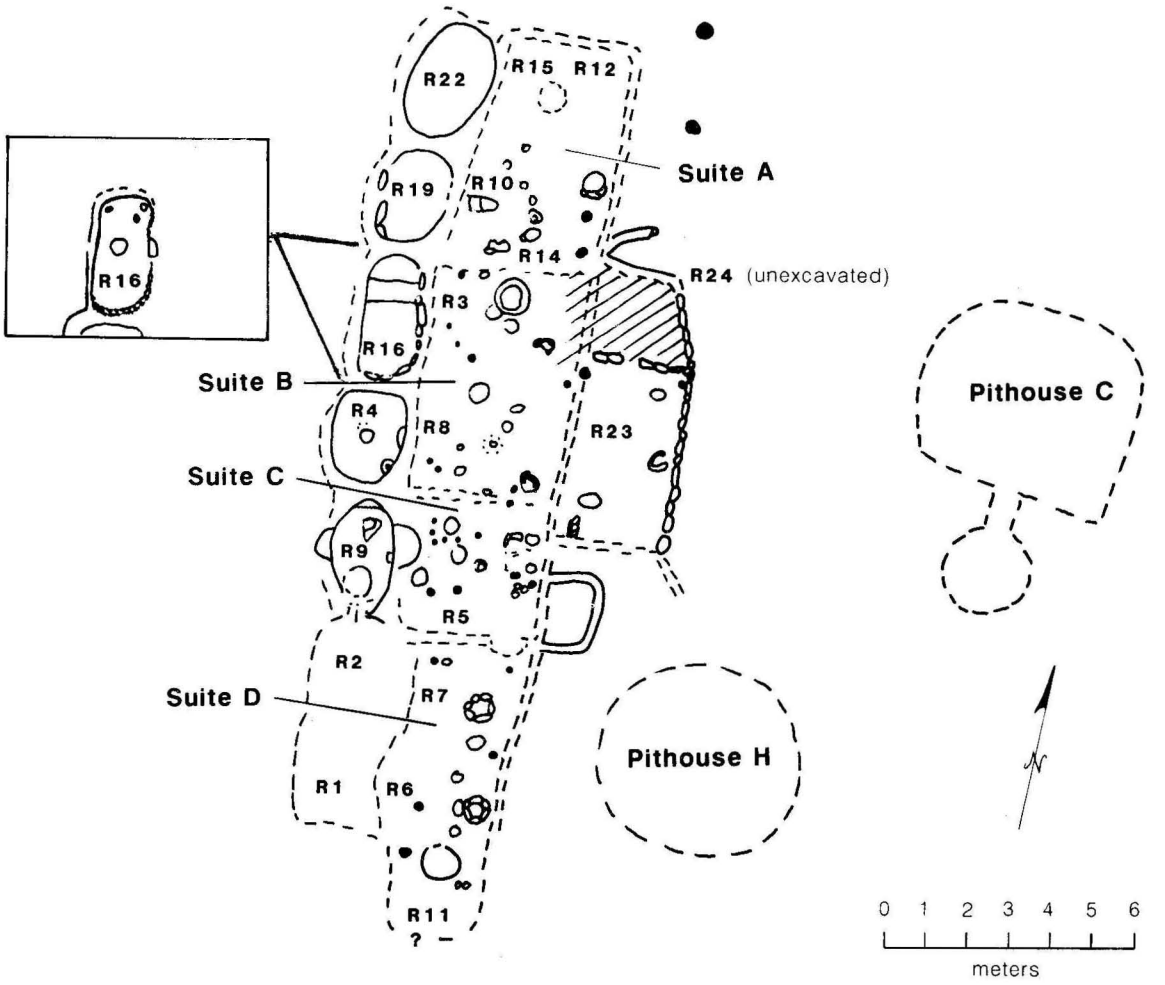

Figure 2.2. Phase B: First roomblock construction period—late A.D. 700s-middle 900s.

Within-Period Site Expansion

Pithouse C and above-ground room suites A, B, and C formed the core of the house during Phase B. Pithouse C would have provided year-round shelter for site occupants. Ramada areas associated with this pit structure may have been in use year-round, but their serviceability was almost certainly limited during the winter months.

Suites A and B each consisted of two storage units with adjacent ramadas bounded by low adobe walls. Ramadas would have been broader but roughly equivalent in length to both associated storage units (Figure 2.3). Suite C, the southernmost of the original suites, had only one storage unit and a smaller ramada, also of roughly comparable length to the associated storage room.

After the core portion of the site (described above) was established and used for an undetermined period, another room suite was added to the southern end of the roomblock. It consisted of another pair of storage rooms and an associated ramada of unusual

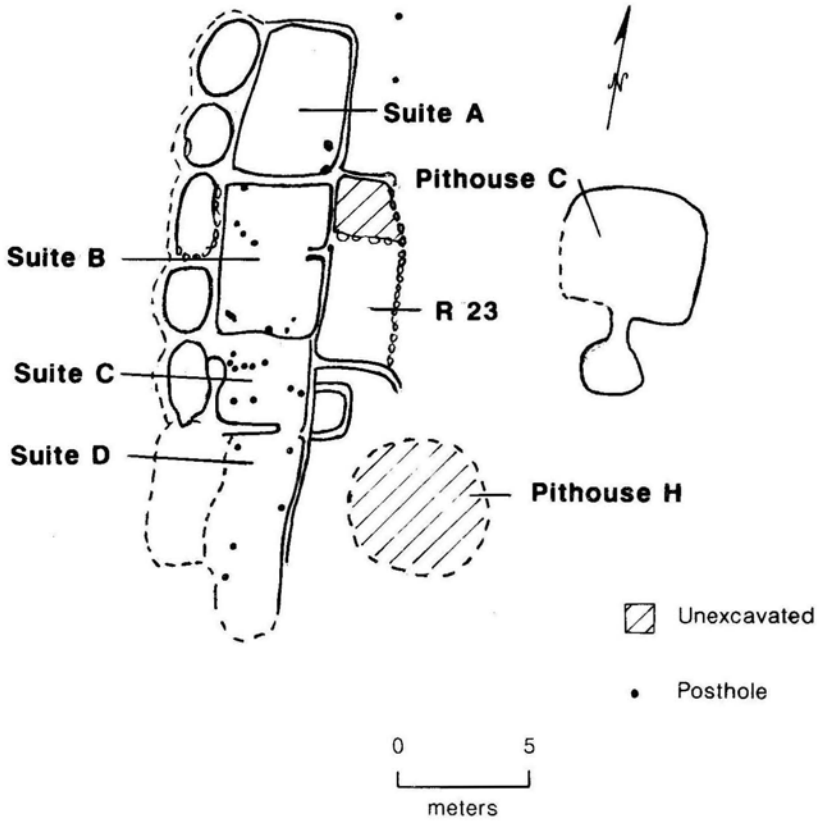

Figure 2.3. Simplified plan of Phase B, the first roomblock construction period—late A.D. 700s-middle 900s.

shape (Figures 2.2 and 2.3). This addition may have been built at the beginning of the second roomblock construction episode (Phase C) rather than at the end of Phase B. The lowest floor surfaces of the Suite D storage rooms are considerably higher stratigraphically than those of the three northern suites.

Pit Structure H was revealed in a series of tests outside the walls of a later pit structure (Kiva E), but it was not excavated. These tests indicated that the size, form, and type of construction may place this structure within this building period. Perhaps this house was added with the addition of Suite D at the southern end of the roomblock, placing it at the late end of Phase B or the beginning of Phase C.

Two more ramadas were added to the plaza side of Suite B (Figure 2.2). One of these rooms (Room 24) was not excavated. The other ramada, Room 23, was another open-sided work area that began a third row of rooms which is preserved in later site construction, but which is unusual in Chaco Canyon small sites.

Building Form

Storage Rooms. Storage rooms of Phase B were oval, shallow, subterranean features with rounded bottoms that sloped up along the room edges to meet the walls; these rooms were shaped much like an oversized modern bathtub (Figure 2.4). Floors and the subterranean portions of the walls were usually plastered and sometimes partially lined with large flat slabs of sandstone. A narrow shelf or bench, also with an occasional plastered surface, surrounded these features at what is assumed to have been a level roughly equivalent to the then-existing ground surface and with that of the adjacent ramada areas. The only wall remnants that are associated with these shelves, however, are located along the edge that is shared with the adjacent ramada. These walls were generally made of adobe turtlebacks (see Chapter 4), and none extended above two or three courses; they had been truncated and remodeled with overlying construction. For this reason, little is known about the superstructure of these storage areas (Truell 1980:II-C-30). No postholes were found along the other sections of the surrounding shelves, and only one room (Room 16) had floor post seats.

In some cases, sandstone blocks set into the storage room floors formed steps into adjacent storage rooms and ramada areas (Truell 1980:II-C-27). This access aided in determining room suite associations, as did the low adobe walls that indicated ramada boundaries. Where low ramada walls existed, no doorways or steps were found that would have allowed access to rooms or ramada areas outside these boundaries.

Table 2.1 lists the planimetric measurements for room floor areas of structures associated with this period.

Ramadas. Ramada surfaces at this time were at roughly the same level as the existing ground surface surrounding Pithouse C. The bases of low adobe walls, which defined their limits, were thin—only 10-17 cm thick at their bases, except along the side shared with the storage

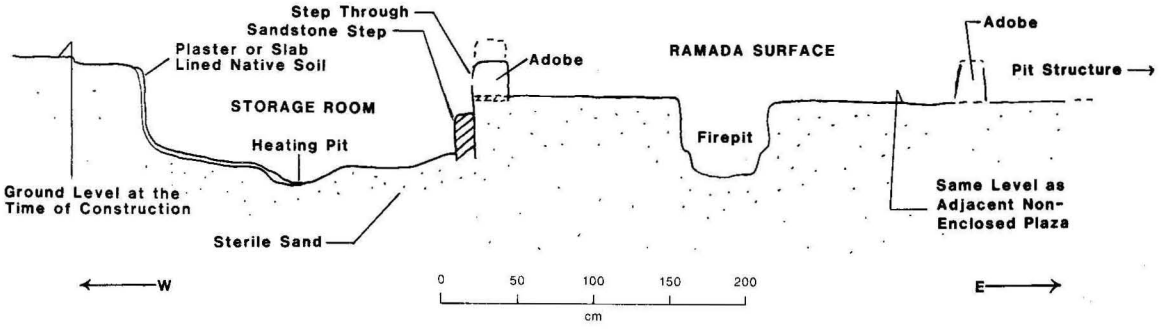

Figure 2.4. Cross section of a storage room and ramada area from Phase B, the first roomblock construction period—late A.D. 700s-middle 900s.

Table 2.1. Floor areas of structures associated with Phase B, the first major roomblock construction period (late A.D. 700s/early 800s).

Suite	Storage Room, Floor Numbers	m^2	Ramada Area, Room Numbers	m^2
A	Room 22, Floor 3	3.65	Room 10, Floor 2 and	
	Room 19, Floor 2	3.23	Rooms 12, 14, and 15, portions of the second floors	
	TOTAL	6.88	TOTAL	16.26
B	Room 16, Floors 3 and 4	4.06	Room 3, Floor 2,	
	Room 4, Floor 2	3.88	Room 8, Floor 3, and area beneath western portion of Room 17/18	
	TOTAL	7.94	TOTAL	18.80
C	Room 9, Floor 4	3.53	Room 5, Floor 2	10.17
D[a]	Room 2, Floor 3	5.17 (est.)	Room 6, Floors 3 and 4,	
	Room 1, Floor 2	3.80 (est.)	Room 7, Floors 2 and 3, and	
			Room 11, Floors 3 and 4	
			TOTAL	16.80
	Pithouse C, floor area	17.19		

[a] Possibly built after the first major roomblock construction episode.

units where remnants ranged from 20-50 cm. These very thin walls probably could not have stood to full roof height and may have been built as wind breaks and possibly to prevent water from flowing across their surfaces during rain storms. They also may have been built to formalize this use space—to separate it from open plaza areas and other ramadas. An irregular pattern of postholes makes the actual support pattern for the roof difficult to discern; however, whatever cover existed over this area, it probably was not a very stout one, based on posthole diameter. No remains of the light roof postulated for this area were recovered.

Ramadas of Phase B contained numerous pits of many varieties, indicative of their intense use. The presence of these pits in ramadas contrasts with storage room floor surfaces, which were empty or which contained large storage

cists and/or very slightly burned heating pits.

Pithouse C. The construction of Pithouse C is discussed in detail in Chapter 4. It was dirt-walled, D-shaped, and had a bench encircling the rounded portion. The south wall was remodeled at least once, possibly during its use in Phase C. The structure's large size and numerous intensely used floor features, of many types, are indicative of intensive domestic use. It may have served all of the occupants of the three initially constructed above-ground room suites during inclement months.

House Arrangement—Paired Storage Units

The initially constructed (Phase B) roomblock units noted at 29SJ 627, consisting of two storage units and an associated ramada surface, are a unit that Lekson (1984:66) also found in Early Bonito phase architecture and one that is recorded for many small sites in Chaco Canyon (Truell 1986:221). The fact that this unit is visible from patterns of connecting doorways in some later sites indicates that it was common through the middle A.D. 1100s. This does not mean that there is not considerable variability in the pattern; but even when ramada areas become fully walled living rooms and their length is subdivided, the original pattern remains discernable.

Phase C: Late A.D. 900s-Early 1000s Second Roomblock Construction Period

Figure 2.5 shows the principal structures associated with the second major roomblock building and use period at 29SJ 627, occurring somewhere between the middle to late A.D. 900s and the early 1000s. The general arrangement of the roomblock and the pueblo, as a whole, was not greatly altered during this construction episode. Room floors built at this time were, in some cases, offset slightly sideways from those of Phase B.

The size of the pueblo remained relatively consistent with the previous period. Suite D, at the southern end of the pueblo, was definitely present during Phase C, for a total of four above-ground room suites (Figure 2.5). Pithouse C continued to be used and a second pit structure, Pit Structure F, was built to the north of it. Because nothing is known about Pit Structure H, it is impossible to speculate on its continued use.

Within the roomblock, the major alteration in structure was the resurfacing of the ramada areas. The entire ramada area east of the row of storage rooms was resurfaced. The bounding ramada walls from Phase B were torn down, and only basal remnants were left; the earlier surfaces were covered with trash and remodeling debris, such as adobe, from windbreak walls. Subsequently, an entirely new surface of adobe was laid over the ramadas of the three northernmost suites. No remains of interior subdivisions were found within the ramadas of the northern room suites. The southern ramada (Suite D) had only one plastering episode.

Storage room associated with specific suites during Phase B remained the same during Phase C; however, more than just a new plaster surface was added to this group. In most cases, the walls of these rooms were completely rebuilt, and often they were slightly offset from the pre-existing ones; floor surfaces, although still

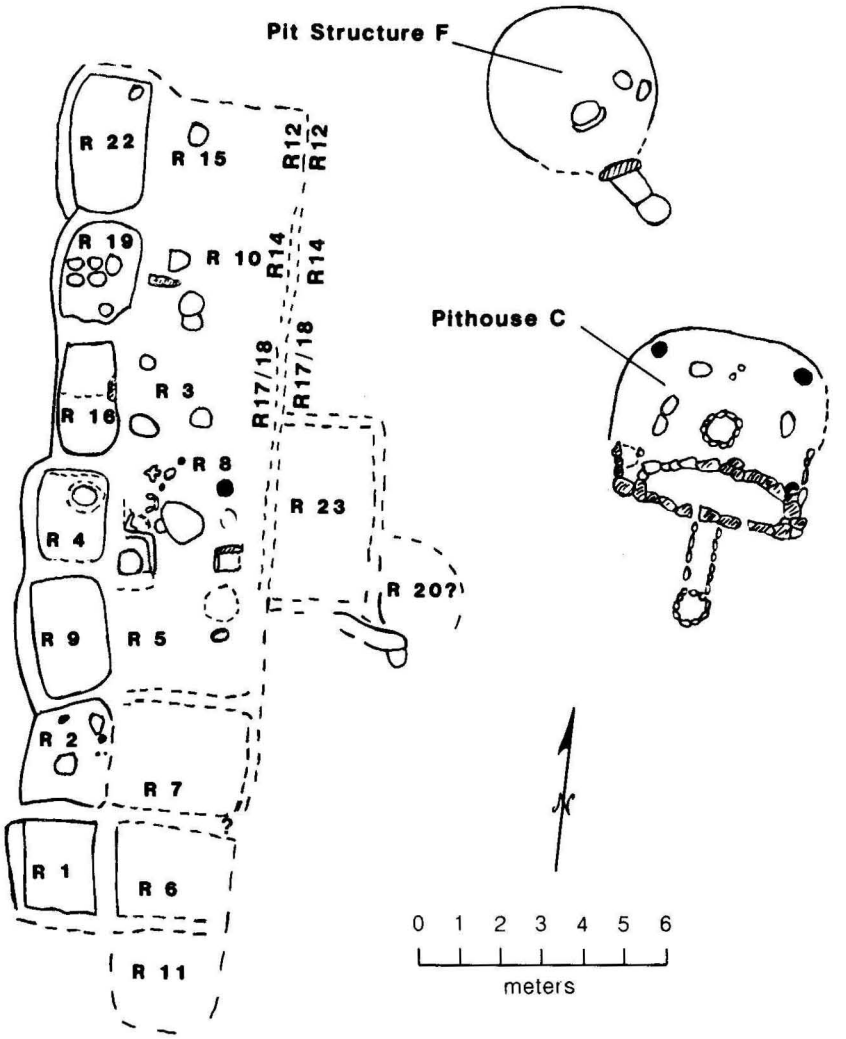

Figure 2.5. Phase C: Second roomblock construction period—middle A.D. 900s-early 1000s.

set below the level of adjacent ramadas, were raised more than ramada surfaces. Room 19, a storage room that was built at this time, contained a series of mealing catchments with slab-lined bins and had evidence to indicate that it did not continue to function solely as a storage unit.

Building Form

Storage rooms during Phase C were constructed in much the same fashion as those of Phase B. Although it is not certain where the existing ground surface of the site was at this time, or the relation of the storage room floor level to it, it is apparent that the storage room floors (with respect to their associated ramadas) continued to be recessed. Generally, storage room floors were located 20 to 25 cm lower than the adjacent ramada floors.

Walls that still remained in the storage rooms consisted of adobe turtlebacks (Chapter 5) which were covered with an adobe plaster made from on-site soil. In a number of cases, small sandstone slabs and spalls were imbedded into the adobe plaster (Figure 2.6a and 2.6b). Sandstone slabs set

Figure 2.6a. *Detail of Room 4, south wall plaster with embedded spalls (Chaco Center Negative No. 11604).*

Figure 2.6b. *Example of wall construction from the Three C Site (29SJ 625) showing adobe turtleback core covered with heavy plaster embedded with random spalls (Chaco Center Negative No. 31485).*

Table 2.2. Floor areas for Phase C, the second major roomblock construction period (late A.D. 900s/early 1000s).

Suite	Storage Room, Floor Number	m^2
A	Room 22, Floor 1?	3.93 (partial)
	Room 19, Floor 1?	4.18
B	Room 16, Floor 2	5.13 (estimated)
	Room 4, Floor 1?	4.43
C	Room 9, Floor 3	5.91
D	Room 2, Floors 2 and 3	5.17
	Room 2, Floor 1	5.73
	Room 1, Floor 2	Surface partial, no information
Ramada area surface areas not available, see text.		
Pithouse C		17.19
Pit Structure F		12.73

upright into the plaster continued to be used as basal lining in storage rooms during Phase C.

Ramada walls, except for those shared with adjacent storage areas, were missing in the three northern ramadas; however, in the southern section, basal portions of dividing walls were found. Some of these contained a variety of upright slabs, adobe turtlebacks, and irregular, simple, flat-laid masonry. The combination of these construction techniques within a single wall (apparently constructed as a single unit) raises some questions. For instance, did these odd constructions ever stand to full height or was their function similar to that of their predecessors that had been used as windbreaks? This question is discussed in the detailed examination of the work areas in use during this time (Chapter 5). The lack of postholes during Phase C, however, should not be regarded as conclusive evidence that a post-supported roof was not present. Due to the proximity of overlaying later surfaces, a very incomplete record of features associated with Phase C is available.

Because the boundaries of most of the ramadas were missing, storage room size, relative to ramada size, can only be estimated. Table 2.2 lists available information on floor areas for these structures during Phase C.

During Phase C, pit structures continued to be dirt-walled. Some flat-laid masonry was present along the remodeled south wall of Pithouse C; it presumably functioned as a retaining wall after the pithouse was remodeled. At the time of this renovation, the wing wall also was built.

Pit Structure F, constructed during Phase C, is roughly 4.5 m^2 smaller than Pithouse C. This decrease in floor area through time is discussed in detail in Chapter 4 and elsewhere (Truell 1986:158-167). The trend is a gradual change as more and more activity is transferred to above-ground work areas. Pit Structure F contains numerous floor features of a variety of types that indicate its persistent use as a domestic structure, housing a number of different activities. During Phase D, the third roomblock construction episode, pit structures are relatively featureless in comparison; at the same time, all the ramada areas at the site become fully walled living rooms. More detail on Pit Structure F as a transitional structure is presented in Chapter 4.

House Arrangement

During Phase C, basic spatial organization followed that described for Phase B relatively closely. The pattern of one to two pit structures with three to four room suites illustrates the consistency. Holes in our information make it impossible to determine exactly how consistent these periods of use were. The functional arrangement is not completely consistent with the previous period. If the dating is accurate, Room 19 is an early example of a mealing room in the westernmost row of storage rooms.

Phase D: Middle A.D. 1000s Third Roomblock Construction Period

Figure 2.7 shows the site arrangement subsequent to the third and final major construction episode in the middle A.D. 1000s; however, some additional structural modifications continued through at least the middle A.D. 1100s. These are described in Chapter 5.

During the middle A.D. 1000s, the above-ground work areas became fully walled and another floor surface was added to the majority of the rooms within the pueblo. The remains of doorways indicate that the rooms' associations, which existed in previous periods, partly continued through Phase D use of the house. Additionally, at least two pit structures, and possibly three, were in use during Phase D.

Pit structures of Phase D (Kivas D, G, and E) continued to be dirt-walled, but they were more circular in shape than previous ones, having very few floor features.

When the work areas or ramadas adjacent to storage rooms were fully walled during this period, some subdivisions of the area within the suite boundaries established in the first roomblock construction period, Phase B, were made. In Suites A, B, and D, surfaces that originally had been continuous were divided roughly in half (compare Figures 2.2 and 2.7). These subdivisions did not necessarily redefine suite boundaries. Although most doorways in the other remaining room walls were missing, some interconnection between storage rooms, and former ramadas, and with one another is evidence for consistent segmentation of the pueblo. These subdivid-

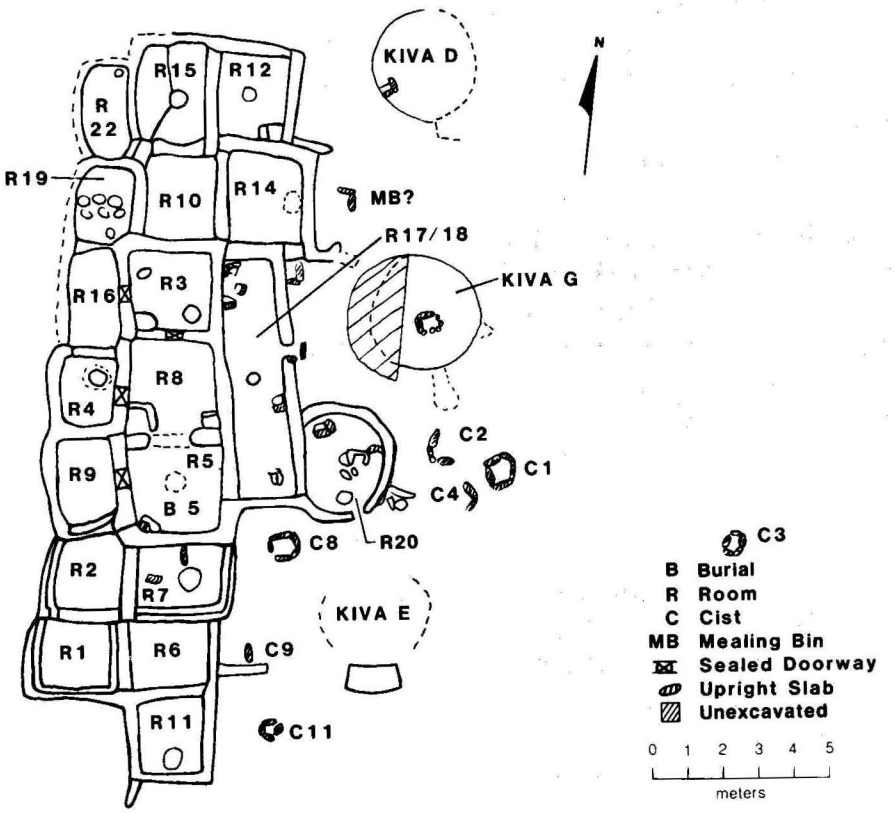

Figure 2.7. Phase D: Third roomblock construction period—middle A.D. 1000s.

ing walls, in fact, may have been useful for roofing purposes.

The third row or plaza-facing rooms described for Phase B, the first roomblock construction period, continued to be present. It is not clear whether these remained low-walled work surfaces or whether they were walled to full height and roofed. The lack of postholes within the long plaza-facing room (Room 17/18) indicates that either it had only low windbreak walls with no superstructure or that it was walled to full height to support a roof. The lack of rubble remaining within the fill is of little assistance in determining original wall height. This long room had a doorway into the plaza, and its large size and several series of mealing bins is evidence that supports the proposition that it may have been used by the entire site population. A second, smaller, semi-circular room (Room 20), also containing mealing bins, was present at the southeastern corner of Room 17/18. Because a lower floor was found, a precursor to this room may have been present during Phase C.

Several hearths and a mealing bin were found along the east side of the pueblo outside of the roomblock, often protected by short windbreak walls. These features probably were con-

structed during Phase D, partly to replace the exterior work areas lost for outdoor activity when the earlier ramada areas were fully enclosed.

There is some controversy regarding which of the remaining three pit structures were associated with Phase D. The author maintains that Kivas D and G were in use and that Kiva E may have been constructed during the latter part of this period. This is based on the presence of pilasters in this structure.

Building Form

The pit structures continued to be dirt-walled and more circular in shape than in previous periods. The bench does not reappear in a formal sense until pit structures become masonry-lined as in Kiva E. Subfloor ventilators, which appeared at this site in the late A.D. 900s in Pit Structure F, are not present in Kivas D and G, but reappear in Kiva E.

Although several single construction units could be distinguished on the basis of wall abutments and construction style, a wide variety of masonry styles are identified within the roomblock during this period (Chapter 7). The compound masonry generally present at 29SJ 627 at this time changes from one side to the other of the same wall. And during house use and remodeling, some wall facings may have been added onto simple masonry walls.

During the excavation of 29SJ 627, it was apparent that a large amount of construction stone had been robbed prehistorically. Nearby sites of later construction were undoubtedly the destinations of these materials. Within small sites in Chaco Canyon, there is a consistent pattern of extensive reuse of materials that is not limited to just building stone and wood (Truell 1986:147-148).

Floor areas for structures during Phase D are listed in Table 2.3. Position within the roomblock is not as synonymous with function or feature associations as it was in the first roomblock construction period, Phase B. Some plaza-facing rooms contained no features and some of the rear rooms along the west side of the roomblock contained work area floor features. The use of the site area through time is summarized in the concluding chapter.

Phase E: Early A.D. 1100s Last Site Use

Although materials may have been removed from 29SJ 627 for subsequent use elsewhere, the last extensive prehistoric use of the site apparently was after the majority of the rooms and pit structures were abandoned. The dense trash deposits in Kiva E, along with very high, shallowly buried, room floors at the southern end of the house, containing one slightly burned hearth and several jars, have been attributed to use during Phase E; however, the conditions that generated these deposits are not clear. The density of the trash deposit in Kiva E suggests to some that more of the site was inhabited than is apparent. Toll and McKenna (1985, Volume II) suggest that Kiva G continued in use after Kiva E was abandoned, its occupants generating this material. These deposits indicate rapid deposition, regardless of their origin.

Table 2.3. Floor areas for Phase D, the third major roomblock construction period (middle A.D. 1000s).

Location	Room Number, Floor Number	m^2
Rear rooms	Room 22, Floor 1	[a]
	Room 19, Floor 1[b]	[a]
	Room 16, Floor 1	5.13
	Room 4, Floor 1	[a]
	Room 9, Floor 2	5.91
	Room 2, Floor 1	5.73[c]
	Room 1, Floor 1	5.33 (estimated)[c]
Middle rooms	Room 15, Floor 1	5.61
	Room 10, Floor 1	6.16
	Room 3, Floor 1[b]	7.50
	Room 8, Floor 1[b]	8.66
	Room 5, Floor 1	8.09
	Room 7, Floor 1[b]	6.00
	Room 6, Floor 2?	5.34
	Room 11, Floor 2?[b]	4.71 (estimated)
Front Rooms	Room 12, Floor 1[b]	7.01
	Room 14, Floor 1[b]	7.00
	Room 17/18, Floor 1[b]	14.29
	Room 20, Floor 1[b]	5.41 (estimated)
Pit Structures	Kiva D	9.82
	Kiva G	10.36 (estimated, half dug)
	Kiva E	9.92

[a] Built during Phase C, the second roomblock construction period.
[b] Rooms designated as living rooms based on feature type and occurrence.
[c] Actual surface removed prehistorically.

Other Comments

Although only brief reference has been made to the plaza development and to trash accumulation within the site, these are discussed fully in Chapters 6 and 7. The above summary is presented as a brief orientation of basic structures and is meant to provide a simple frame of reference.

3

CHRONOLOGY

Despite extensive excavation, reliable dates from small sites in Chaco Canyon are very few—site 29SJ 627 is no exception. In this chapter, several dating methods will be evaluated and the phase designations assigned to the various features will be presented.

Absolute Dates

Dendrochronology

No remains of roofing material and very little wood of any type were found during the 29SJ 627 excavations. All (12) of the tree ring specimens submitted to the Laboratory of Tree-Ring Research lacked sufficient numbers of rings to be dated, although species information was obtained (Table 3.1). Additionally, other wood samples were sent to Endangered Plant Studies, Inc., for species identification (Table 3.2). Thus, while we can determine the species used for roofing and firewood, we have a limited number of datable pieces.

During the Chaco Project excavations at a number of small sites, it became apparent that prehistoric scarcity of timber in the immediate vicinity forced small house builders to reuse structural lumber and to use smaller beams that were available closer to Chaco Canyon (Truell 1986:147-149). This prehistoric economy in small sites stands in obvious contrast to the extravagant "wood abuse" or "work force abuse" apparent in the large Chaco Canyon sites (Dean and Warren 1983). Historic reuse of small site lumber undoubtedly also occurred, but it probably happened less frequently than at large sites that offered abundant, readily available fuel and fence posts. Apart from historic intervention, beam reuse prehistorically seems to have been so intensive in small sites that timbers do not accurately date the contexts in which they occur, even if they could be tree-ring dated.

Archeomagnetic Dating

Samples from eight proveniences (one resubmitted) were processed at the Earth Sciences Observatory. The original dates were published in McKenna (1986:Table 1.21); these dates were later revised. The data are presented in Table 3.3, which includes the old and new terms for those proveniences that were updated during the 1986-88 revisions to this report. Appendix A presents the full report on archeomagnetic dates from 29SJ 627 and 29SJ 633.

Table 3.1. Tree-ring specimens from 29SJ 627.[a]

Provenience	Lab. No.	Species	Comments (Field No.)
Pithouse C, Level 6	CNM-216	Non-conifer	Not plotted (FS 1687)
Pithouse C, Level 6	CNM-217	Ponderosa	Not plotted, short, very rotten (FS 1688)
Pithouse C, Level 8	CNM-218	Douglas fir	Plotted short (FS 2075)
Pithouse C, Balk 2, Layer C	CNM-236	Non-conifer	Not plotted (FS 2554)
Pithouse C, Layer E	CNM-237	Douglas fir	Plotted short (FS 2914)
Pithouse C, Layer E	CNM-238	Douglas fir	Not plotted, ca. 15 rings (FS 2914)
Pithouse C, Floor 1, Hearth	CNM-234	Pinyon	Not plotted (FS 5591)
Pithouse C, Vent	CNM-235	Ponderosa	Not plotted, ca. 15 rings (FS 4773)
Pit Structure D, Level 3	CNM-232	Pinyon	Plotted (FS 2714)
Pit Structure F, Vent shaft (lintel)	CNM-239	Juniper	Not plotted, compressed (FS 6752)
Kiva G, Hearth	CNM-240	Pinyon	Plotted erratic (FS 7138)
Room 3, Floor 1, Firepit 1	CNM-233	Pinyon	Plotted (FS 7260)

[a] Data from records of the Laboratory of Tree-Ring Research.

The dates were changed for three samples. Difficulties regarding the reliability of this technique and the overall relationship of actual dates received to specific contexts (in most cases, they were considerably out of line with relative dating methods) make it difficult to accept them as accurate (McKenna 1986:15-27; Windes 1980). It is not clear whether any of the collection difficulties for archeomagnetic samples were due to collection equipment (Windes 1980:4-6) or otherwise; however, Windes (1980:6) did note a marked difference between datable samples recovered from site 29SJ 629, upslope from 29SJ 627 (within Marcia's Rincon), where only 16% of the samples collected were dated, and those taken from Pueblo Alto (on the Canyon rim), where almost 84% of those collected yielded dates. Windes believes that because the collectors for these two sites were the same that other factors, such as the consistency of the clay itself or anomalies present in particular sections of Chaco Canyon, were responsible for these differential results. In the case of 29SJ 627, the samples taken were among the earlier ones collected in the project

Table 3.2. Wood species identification.[a]

Provenience	FS No.	Identification	No. of Fragments
Pithouse C, Floor 1, Pit 17, Heating Pit (plugged)	6411	Sarcobatus vermiculatus	?
Pithouse C, Floor 1, Hearth	5975	Juniperus monosperma	?
		Sarcobatus vermiculatus	?
Pithouse C, Vent tunnel poles	4354	Juniperus monosperma	1
		Pinus edulis	1
		Populus spp.	6
Pit Structure F, Floor 1, Hearth	6940	Sarcobatus vermiculatus	30
		Chrysothamnus nauseosus	1
Kiva D, Floor 1, Hearth, Layer 1	5380	Sarcobatus vermiculatus	?
Kiva G, Floor 1, Lower Firepit (lower plastering of Floor 1)	7196	Sarcobatus vermiculatus	23
Kiva G, Floor 1, Upper Firepit (upper plastering)	7181	Pinus edulis	1
		Sarcobatus vermiculatus	4
Kiva E, Floor 1, Firepit 1 (upper)	6814	Sarcobatus vermiculatus	?
Kiva E, Balk 3, Layer 3B	4690	Sarcobatus vermiculatus	?
		Juniperus monosperma	?
Room 8, Floor 2, Posthole Pit 1	2613	Juniperus monosperma - rotted wood	?
Room 9, Floor 2A, Firepit 1	624	Sarcobatus vermiculatus	26
		Chrysothamnus nauseosus	1
Plaza Cist 16, Heating Pit, fill	2814	Pinus edulis	1
		Sarcobatus vermiculatus	3

[a] Study performed by Stanley Welsh (1978-79) of the Endangered Plant Studies, Orem, Utah.

before all these sampling difficulties were apparent.

Radiocarbon Dating

In 1991, Windes prepared Table 3.4. Again, several problems arose. The difficulties with C^{14} dating have not been examined closely in Chaco Canyon. With the paucity of organic material from 29SJ 627, C^{14} clearly could not have assisted greatly at that particular site; however, as Table 3.4 indicates, samples from one area, Firepit 1 on Floor 2 of Room 9, were submitted to two laboratories, one of which retreated their sample in an effort to remove lingering carbonates. It is not clear whether this retreatment enhanced the accuracy of the date, but a discrepancy of roughly 185 years still existed between the results of the two laboratories.

In summary, the chronometric dating methods did not provide sufficient

Table 3.3. Archeomagnetic samples and dates from 29SJ 627.

Provenience	Original Date	Revised Date	Lab Reference No.[b]
Room 8, Floor 2, Firepit 2	1200 ± 55[a]	Same	ESO 1291
Room 8, Floor 3, Heating Pit 1, now Ramada B, Firepit 1	700s-800s[a]	Same	ESO 1293
Room 14, Floor 1, Firepit 1	N.A.	Same	ESO 933
Room 21, Floor 1, Firepit 1	1175 ± 15	1110 ± 15	ESO 1294
Pithouse C, Floor 1, Heating Pit 2; formerly Kiva C	795 ± 42	720 ± 35	ESO 1292
Pit Structure F, Floor 1, Hearth; formerly Kiva F, Firepit 1	1000 ± 40	Same	ESO 1296
Kiva G, Floor 1, burn; formerly Firepit 1 (McKenna 1986:Table 1.21)	N.A.	Same	ESO 1299
Kiva G, Floor 2, burn; formerly Firepit 1 (McKenna 1986:Table 1.21)	1120[a]	955 ± 29	ESO 1559
Kiva E, Floor 1, Hearth 1; formerly Firepit 1	N.A.	Same	ESO 1295

[a] Large alphas, estimated dates.
[b] ESO - Earth Sciences Observatory, University of Oklahoma, Norman.

Table 3.4. Radiocarbon dates from 29SJ 627.[a]

Provenience	Lab No.[b]	B.P. Date	A.D. Date	Calibrated A.D. Date	Mean Date	Sigma	Date	Date: Accept Probability or Reject[c]
Room 5, Floor 1, Firepit 1	Dic-792	800 ± 70	1150 ± 70	1186-1278	1232	1	0.86	R
				1148-1285	1216.5	2	0.79	R?
Room 9, Floor 2A, Firepit 1	SI-4502A	765 ± 50	1185 ± 50	1222-1279	1250.5	1	1.00	R
				1158-1300	1229	2	0.99	R
Room 9, Floor 2 A, Firepit 1	SI-4502b	915 ± 60	1035 ± 60	1031-1144	1087.5	1	0.83	A
				998-1227	1112.5	2	1.00	A
Room 9, Floor 2A, Firepit 1	Dic-795	730 ± 60	1220 ± 60	1220-1299	1259.5	1	0.96	R
				1187-1328	1257.5	2	0.86	R
Kiva D, Floor 1, Hearth 1; formerly Firepit 1	SI-3710	1515 ± 60	435 ± 60	531-599	565	1	0.52	R
				421-642	531.5	2	1.00	R
Kiva E, Floor 1, Hearth 1; formerly Firepit 1	SI-3709	865 ± 65	1085 ± 65	1042-1093	1067.5	1	0.31	A
				1151-1227	1189	1	0.55	R
				1025-1263	1144	2	1.00	A
Pit Structure F, Floor 1, Hearth 1; formerly Kiva F, Firepit 1	SI-3707	1280 ± 65	670 ± 65	660-796	728	1	1.00	R
				628-896	762	2	1.00	R
Kiva G, Floor 1, Hearth 1, formerly Firepit 1	SI-3708	935 ± 65	1015 ± 65	1022-1159	1090.5	1	1.00	A
				984-1277	1105.5	2	1.00	A

[a] Calculated by the Radiocarbon Calibration Program (1987), Revision 2.0 (University of Washington, Quarternary Isotope Laboratory). See Stuiver and Becker (1986).

[b] SI - Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C. Dic - Dicarb Radioisotope Company, Gainesville, FL.

[c] Rejected or accepted on archeological grounds (context and ceramics) for the given time span.

or satisfactory results. In addition to the inconsistencies noted above, within the archeomagnetic and radiocarbon samples, the two techniques again differed, as exemplified by the dates for Hearth 1, Floor 1, Pit Structure F: C^{14} at 670 $\pm$ 65 versus archeomagnetic at 1000 $\pm$ 40.

Relative Dating Methods

Architecture and Sediment Stratigraphy

Stratigraphy was a useful relative dating technique at 29SJ 627. Within the roomblock, superposition of floors and walls suggested three main construction and use periods (see Chapter 5). Similarly, superposition of three pit structures (Pithouse A, Pit Structure F, and Kiva D) and comparison of architectural features among these and the other pit structures that were excavated at this site and in Chaco Canyon (Chapter 4), provided a general outline of their place in time; unfortunately, it was not possible to link together the roomblock and pit structures within a tight time frame. Knowledge of change in form through time for these two types of architectural features in Chaco Canyon (Truell 1986) did allow placement of them within broad periods.

Ceramic Analyses

Despite numerous problems with redeposition, ceramics was the most useful artifact class that aided in relative temporal placement of features at 29SJ 627. It was the only, even roughly datable class of material that existed in sufficient frequency to offer comparison within this site, between this and other small sites, or even to the large Chaco Canyon sites. Toll and McKenna (1985, Volume II) describe the difficulties of using ceramic types as indicators of time, particularly with such scant backup from absolute dating techniques at 29SJ 627 and elsewhere. And although other classes of artifacts began to show patterns of change in use, such as manufacture and material preference, through time, much of the responsibility for relative temporal placement of this site—within the broader picture for Chaco Canyon small sites—ultimately rested on the shoulders of the ceramicists.

There is no need to reiterate Toll and McKenna's comprehensive discussion of 29SJ 627 ceramics, which is presented in Volume II; however, it is useful to mention their findings regarding the length of time this site was used. They note that the principal period of site use occurred between A.D. 875 and 1050, during which time Red Mesa Black-on-white comprised nearly one third of their detailed sample analysis (Toll and McKenna 1985:114, and Volume II). They also indicate that the lightest site use appears to have been prior to the A.D. 870s (Toll and McKenna 1985:114, and Volume II), which offers less ceramic evidence than the middle A.D. 1000s through middle A.D. 1100s period. The pre A.D. 870s ceramics correlate, to some extent, with the archeomagnetic date from Pit 2 of Pithouse C (795 $\pm$ 42, revised to 720 $\pm$ 35 years). Architectural evidence from the site corroborates this evidence although there is evidence that "Basket Maker" pithouses may be present at the northern periphery of the site, along with several storage cists that were not dug. The fact that only a small part of this area was excavated may be the reason for the low frequencies of earlier ceramics; however,

it appears that what remained of Pithouse A (after prehistoric alterations) and of Pithouse B (which was never finished prehistorically) may have belonged to this earlier period.

Discussion

As for many small sites in Chaco Canyon, the lack of reliable absolute dates at 29SJ 627 made temporal definition difficult. The use of architecture and stratigraphy to outline roomblock construction stages is emphasized in Chapter 5. Ceramics provided vital information about the extent of site use, but because the majority of the site's use was within a period dominated by a single, relatively long-lived, decorated pottery type, specific temporal refinements to less than 50 or 100 years were not possible in most cases. Ceramic deposits from pit structures and rooms generally were associated with filling of these features rather than their construction or use. As a result, the post-abandonment material from these areas was best used as a parameter to define the last period of use or occupation.

The completion of Toll and McKenna's ceramic analysis report, prior to the rewriting of this volume, partially affected the temporal associations assigned to these phases. My impression of the architectural style present at the site suggested that Phase B, the initial major construction period of the roomblock, was somewhat earlier than good ceramic evidence suggested. Rather than concede completely to the empirical evidence, I suggest dates for Phase B, the first major building period, that are lengthened to accommodate the early pit structure architecture and date from Pithouse C.

It should be noted in the architectural discussions (Chapters 4 and 5) that the periods of site use, although basically corresponding temporally to the periods suggested by ceramics, sometimes have wider ranges of dates, since between-site architectural comparisons (Truell 1986) do not always suggest as specific temporal associations as groups of ceramic types. As noted in the original version of this report, 29SJ 627 ceramics frequently do not go with the use of the provenience in which they are found. Intentional fill

Table 3.5. Periods defined at 29SJ 627.

Phase	Site Use	Dates
Phase A	Initial Site Use	A.D. 600s/early 700s
Phase B	First Roomblock Construction Period	Late A.D. 700s/middle 900s
Phase C	Second Roomblock Construction Period	Late A.D. 900s/early 1000s
Phase D	Third Roomblock Construction Period	Middle A.D. 1000s
Phase E	Last Site Use	Early A.D. 1100s.

layers frequently accompanied remodeling within the roomblock and the fill of pit structures was most frequently post-occupational.

Despite chronological refinement problems, a relative sequence for roomblock construction and site use was derived. It isolates three major roomblock building and use periods (Phases B, C, and D), and it takes into consideration some minor site occupations prior to (Phase A) and subsequent to (Phase E) these roomblock building and use periods. Obviously, the roomblock construction episodes give an extremely strong impression of tidiness that may not be true.

Basically, the use of the site is now defined in Table 3.5.

Future investigators may be able to shed more light on the problems with absolute dating techniques, and additional studies in Chaco Canyon may bring about better refinement of this chronology.

4

PIT STRUCTURE FORM THROUGH TIME

In the following discussion, information on pit structures at 29SJ 627 is organized as nearly as possible in chronological order of their construction, from oldest to most recent. With few absolute dates, little evidence of ceramic mixing and redeposition from long site use, and repeated remodeling, architectural characteristics often determined the relative chronological placement of these houses. Despite the availability of much comparative data, formal architectural characteristics of pit structures, which are subject to much individual variability within and between sites, obviously offer only very imprecise placement in time. And although these changes are not linear, some trends are apparent. Too few dates are available, however, to accurately define the variability in contemporaneous structures.

Table 4.1 presents some basic architectural data for the pit structures at 29SJ 627, and Table 4.2 summarizes information concerning associated floor features. More detailed floor feature information is included with individual structure discussions.

Phase A: A.D. 600s-Early 700s

Earliest Pit Structures

Although there is little ceramic evidence for more than slight use of the site area during Phase A, the A.D. 600s and early 700s (Toll and McKenna 1985:114, and Volume II), there seems to have been some construction associated with this period. The architectural remains are very incomplete; they are represented only by parts of two pit structures and light scatterings of debris.

Pithouse A

Located in the northern half of the site and just east of the later roomblock (Figure 1.5), the only part of Pithouse A that remained intact was the antechamber (Figure 4.1), into which the ventilator shaft of Pit Structure F intruded. The main chamber, originally associated with this entryway, was removed during the construction of two later structures, Pit Structure F and Kiva D. The ventilator shaft for Pit Structure F was dug into the center of the floor of the Pithouse A antechamber, but the original configuration

Table 4.1. Formal characteristics of pit structures at 29SJ 627.

Provenience	Dates (A.D.)	Floor Area (m^2)	Depth (cm)	Bench - Width/ht (cm)	Pilast.	Vent.[b]	S. Recess	Wall Const.	Niche	W.	Wall Orientation
Pithouse B		(unfinished)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	?
Pithouse A		(partial)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	?
Pithouse C	795±42 (A)[a]	17.19	249	3/4 35/121	None	AF	None	Dirt/1 Masonry	-	+/225	17° east of TN
Pit Structure F	1000±4 (A)	12.73	227	None	-	SF-AF	None	Dirt	?	-	20° west of TN
Kiva D		9.82	179+	None	-	AF	None	Dirt	-	-	7.5° west of TN
Kiva G	1015±65 (C^{14}) (lower firepit)	10.36 est. (half dug)	210	None	-	AF	+?	Dirt	-	-	15.5° west of TN
Kiva E	1085±65 (C^{14}) (Hearth 1)	9.92	180	Full	6	SF-AF	140-153/80	Veneer	-	-	11-11.5° west of TN

[a] Archeomagnetic dates.
[b] Ventilator type. Where above-floor (AF) and subfloor (SF) types were found within the same structure, whichever existed first is listed first at the left side of the column.

Table 4.2. Pit structure floor features.

Provenience	Hearth (cm) (L x W x H)	Heating Pits (cm) (L x W x H)	Main Roof Supports	Sipapu ?	Other Pits
Pithouse C	70 diam. x 25-32	48 x 31 x 10 47 x 31 x 13 46 x 36 x 8 46 x 36 x 6.5 44 x 28 x ?	4	2?	One storage cist containing water jar; 10 other pits of unknown function
Pit Structure F	78 x 64 x 24	51 x 37 x 10 45 x 35.5 x 9 44 x 37 x 19 39 x 32 x 6 41 x 33 x 7-8	4 (two in north wall), remodeled	1?	Ashpit: 40 x 20 x 5; one pot rest?; 10 other pits of unknown function
Kiva D	50 x 45 x 31	-	-	1?	Ashpit: 55 x 44 x 5-6; one mealing bin; eight other pits of unknown function
Kiva G[a]	65 x 50 x 31				
Kiva E	Upper: 78 x 72 x 28-29 Lower: 51 x 35 x 18	-	-	-	Deflector slab; two small pits

Pithouses A and B are discussed in the text.

[a] Only half of Kiva G was excavated. No other floor features in addition to the central hearth were found in the excavated portion.

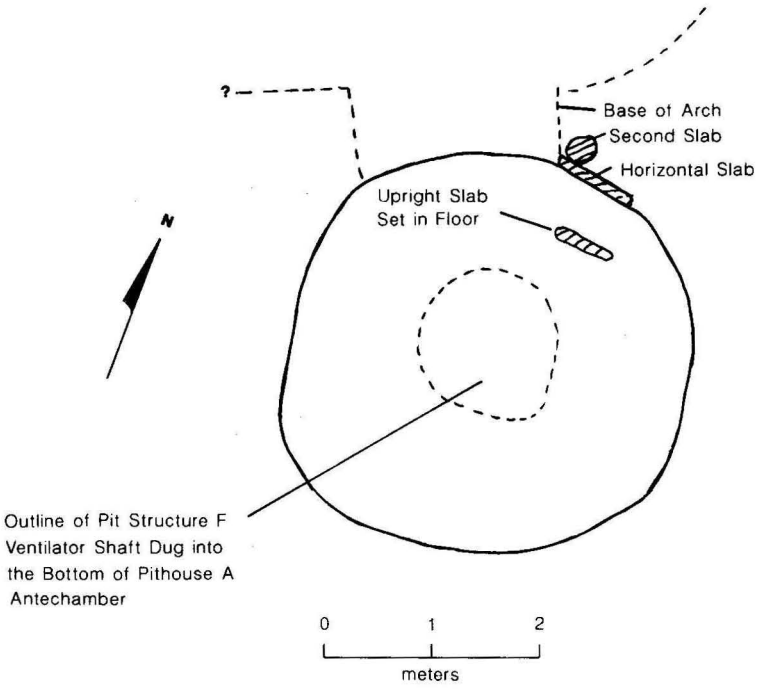

Figure 4.1. Plan view of Pithouse A antechamber.

of the antechamber does not appear to have been greatly altered by this modification.

The antechamber of Pithouse A was roughly circular, measuring about 2.30 m (E-W) by 2.10 m (N-S), with an estimated floor area of 3.8 m^2. During excavation, the floor surface was located about 56 to 63 cm below the ground surface. The ground surface that would have been associated with the structure at the time of use was not apparent. The walls of the antechamber were native soil retaining traces of clay plaster, which was particularly evident near the floor. The walls belled out slightly near the floor level.

An arch-shaped opening filled with trashy soil was found in the north wall of the antechamber; measuring about a meter across and roughly 50 cm high, it presumably served to connect with the main chamber when Pithouse A was in existence (Figure 4.2). Immediately east of this archway was a series of horizontally-laid slabs that reinforced or finished the edge of this opening. Although uncommon, flat-laid slabs that reinforce passageways of this type have been found in Chaco Canyon during this period (Roberts 1929:15, 31).

The floor of the antechamber was plastered with the same gray clay that was found on the lower portions of the chamber walls. A slab, shaped by flaking and grinding, remained in an upright position where it had been set into the floor plaster just east of the passageway opening (Figures 4.1 and 4.2). A second, shaped, slab, which had been set adjacent to the first, was found on the chamber floor (Figure 4.2). Some of the plaster coping, which had accommodated the second slab, was observed about 20 cm toward the west. Inasmuch as these slabs were incorporated into the floor plaster of the antechamber, it seems that they were in place with its first use rather than associated with retention of fill during construction and use of the ventilator for Pit Structure F.

The fill of the antechamber is discussed in conjunction with Pit Structure F. It consisted primarily of trash associated with both Pit Structure F construction and abandonment.

It is improbable that the antechamber of Pithouse A is associated with the use of any form of Pit Structure F because

Figure 4.2. View of Pithouse A antechamber and arch-shaped passageway into chamber. North arrow rests within Pit Structure F ventilator (not yet excavated in this photograph). (Chaco Center Negative No. 10913).

the antechamber floor is located about 1.5 m above the later structure. Although antechamber floors in Chaco Canyon are generally no more than 10 cm above the adjacent main chamber floor, occasionally steps have been discovered between the two rooms; regardless, the difference is rarely as great as 30 or 35 cm (Truell 1976:17; 1986:192).

Although there is no datable cultural material associated with the antechamber of Pithouse A, no pit structures with antechambers dating later than the late A.D. 700s have been excavated in Chaco Canyon (Truell 1986:192). It is assumed that this structure was built sometime in the A.D. 700s.

Pithouse B

Pithouse B is located in the northernmost area of the site (Figure 1.5). This oval-shaped structure was only partially completed by prehistoric builders. This determination is based on the fact that it had very irregular, sloping walls that were excavated into the native soil and which still retained evidence of digging stick marks. Based on size and location, a small semi-circular depression that intruded into the southeastern portion of the structure wall apparently was destined to be the antechamber; but it, too, was never completed (Figure 4.3). The unfinished main chamber contained one central, shallow, unburned and unfinished feature.

Stratigraphy

Overburden. The soil contact within this structure, which distinguished the refuse from the yellow/tan sandy native soil surrounding it, was initially located at about 46 cm below the ground surface on the southeastern side of the structure; however, the overburden was shallower along the southwestern side, where it was only 29 cm deep. This overburden layer consisted of lensed alluvium and scattered trash with mixed ceramic types. Although several slab-lined cists (not excavated) were found upslope from Pithouse B, it is assumed that the trash found within the overburden was a result of its movement from other sites upslope within the rincon (Figure 1.3). The overburden layer was removed as a single excavation unit within the definition of the structure outline.

Fill. Three arbitrary 20 cm levels were assigned to and divided the fairly homogeneous 66 to 77 cm layer of trash within Pithouse B. Despite the general consistency in appearance of the fill from top to bottom, and the predominance of a Red Mesa/indented corrugated-plain gray ceramic component (Toll and McKenna 1985:105, Volume II), earlier sherds, although few in number, were noted in this layer just above the unfinished floor surface (McKenna, personal communication 1986). Chipped stone frequencies increased slightly in the middle excavation level; and bone,

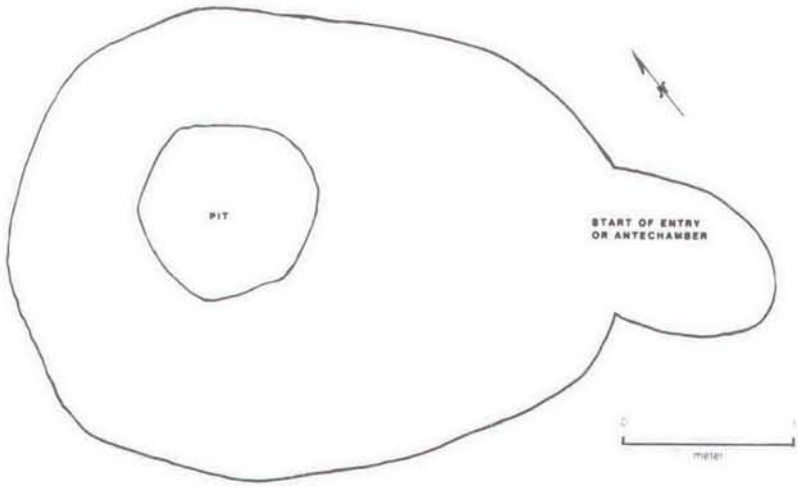

Figure 4.3. Plan view of Pithouse B.

found in low frequency throughout, lessened beneath the overburden layer. Although this fill layer has been referred to as trash, artifact densities were moderate with gray/tan charcoal-stained sand and relatively densely scattered adobe chunks present throughout.

Floor. No artifacts were found in direct contact with the floor of Pithouse B.

Architecture

Size. If the incipient pithouse antechamber is included, Pithouse B is roughly 4.49 m long. The maximum width is 2.73 m, while the depth ranged from 67 to 77 cm below the soil contact, which defined the structure into which the pithouse was dug.

Walls. Digging stick marks distinguished the prehistoric excavation boundaries. In a small area along the west side of the structure, some gray plaster was uncovered for which there is no clear explanation because, from all other aspects, the structure was never finished.

Floors. The dirt floor of the antechamber area was about 19 cm higher than the main chamber. No connecting passageway had yet been constructed, although the surface sloped down from the antechamber area. The main chamber floor was covered with a thick coat of gray plaster similar to that found on the finished floors of other pit structures in the rincon and which contrasts with the native soil. Like the small amount of plaster on the west wall, there is no suitable explanation as to why this material was present. The clay floor was extremely uneven; but if this represents a mixing pit in subsequent use, it contrasts with other much smaller and shallower examples found within the rincon.

Floor Features. A large pit about 1.05 m in diameter and only about 8 cm deep was found. It was unburned and contained the same irregular clay lining as the floor. This feature was irregular in shape and cross section. The fill of the pit contained part of a neckbanded jar, a polishing stone, and a hammerstone. These artifacts are thought to be part of the fill of the structure which extended into the pit rather than to have been in direct association with it.

Discussion

Because there are no indications that anything within Pithouse B was ever finished, it seems unlikely that Pithouse B represents a razed structure. If this structure were something other than an unfinished pithouse, this function was not apparent to its excavators.

Site 29SJ 299, just north of the base of Fajada Butte, included a pithouse similar to Pithouse B, which also appeared to be unfinished prehistorically (Loose 1979). With the excepton of a large depression in the western section of the structure, Pithouse C at 29SJ 299 had unplastered walls and an incomplete antechamber. It contained two partially completed benches with step-like cuts, presumably for house access during construction. It did not have any gray plaster on any interior surfaces. To my knowledge, these are the only two structures of this type from the A.D. 600s-early 700s that have been excavated within Chaco Canyon.

As indicated by the partial neck-banded jar recovered from the fill of the pit, filling began sometime after the middle A.D. 700s. Toll and McKenna (1985:105 and Volume II) state that the ceramic assemblage is a Red Mesa/indented corrugated-plain gray component, and that the fill of Pithouse B is probably the result of alluviation and some trash deposition.

Phase B: Late A.D. 700s-Middle 900s
The First Roomblock Construction Period

Pithouse C

Located east of the central part of the roomblock (Figures 1.5 and 2.2), Pithouse C was probably built in the A.D. 800s (Phase B), the first major roomblock construction episode at the site. Due to some initial confusion as to its exact configuration during the 1974 excavation season, it was designated as Kiva C. Subsequent investigations during that and the following season, however, revealed its size (Table 4.1), shape, and the number of domestic features that are indicative of pithouse, rather than kiva, functions and led to its renaming. Figure 4.4 is a plan view of the floor surface and features of this structure.

Stratigraphy

Overburden. An exceptionally deep layer of overburden, up to 80 cm in some places, covered the upper walls of Pithouse C. This layer was full of charcoal flecks, and several outlines in the soil made it difficult to delineate the structure. In retrospect, these outlines had meaning. A different soil color encircled the south wall, which was built with masonry (Figure 4.4). South of this south wall, above the ventilator tunnel, some intentional fill probably associated with tunnel remodeling, was discovered; additionally, a masonry wall was added to retain the unconsolidated fill. A trash concentration also was noted along the east side of this structure, which is adjacent to the formal trash mound for this site.

Fill. There was a difference between the fill in the east and west sides of Pithouse C. Natural deposits (alluvial/aeolian material) found in the western part overlay the floor surface, but they did not extend beneath the trash fill of the eastern side. It is assumed that subsequent to the abandonment of the house and removal of the roof, debris was thrown in before, or at the same time as natural filling was occurring. Sometime thereafter, a large hole was dug into the east side of the pithouse; prehistoric excavators also disturbed part of the bench and wall in the northeastern section while removing this and some of the material to the west of the formal trash midden (see Grid KL1, NW 1/4, Layers 3 and 4, and SW 1/4, Layer 2 in Chapter 6).

The fill profile shown in Figure 4.5 and described in Table 4.3 is of the west face of Balk 3, located in the northeastern corner of the structure, where the hole was dug into the side of the structure—although it is slightly difficult to tell from this view. Layer F, initial filling of this structure, which was thrown in over the south wall, is apparent from this illustration. During the removal of Balk 3, artifact densities (Table 4.4) for three classes of material—sherds, bone, and chipped stone—were recorded per cubic meter of soil removed for the fill layers shown in the west face profile.

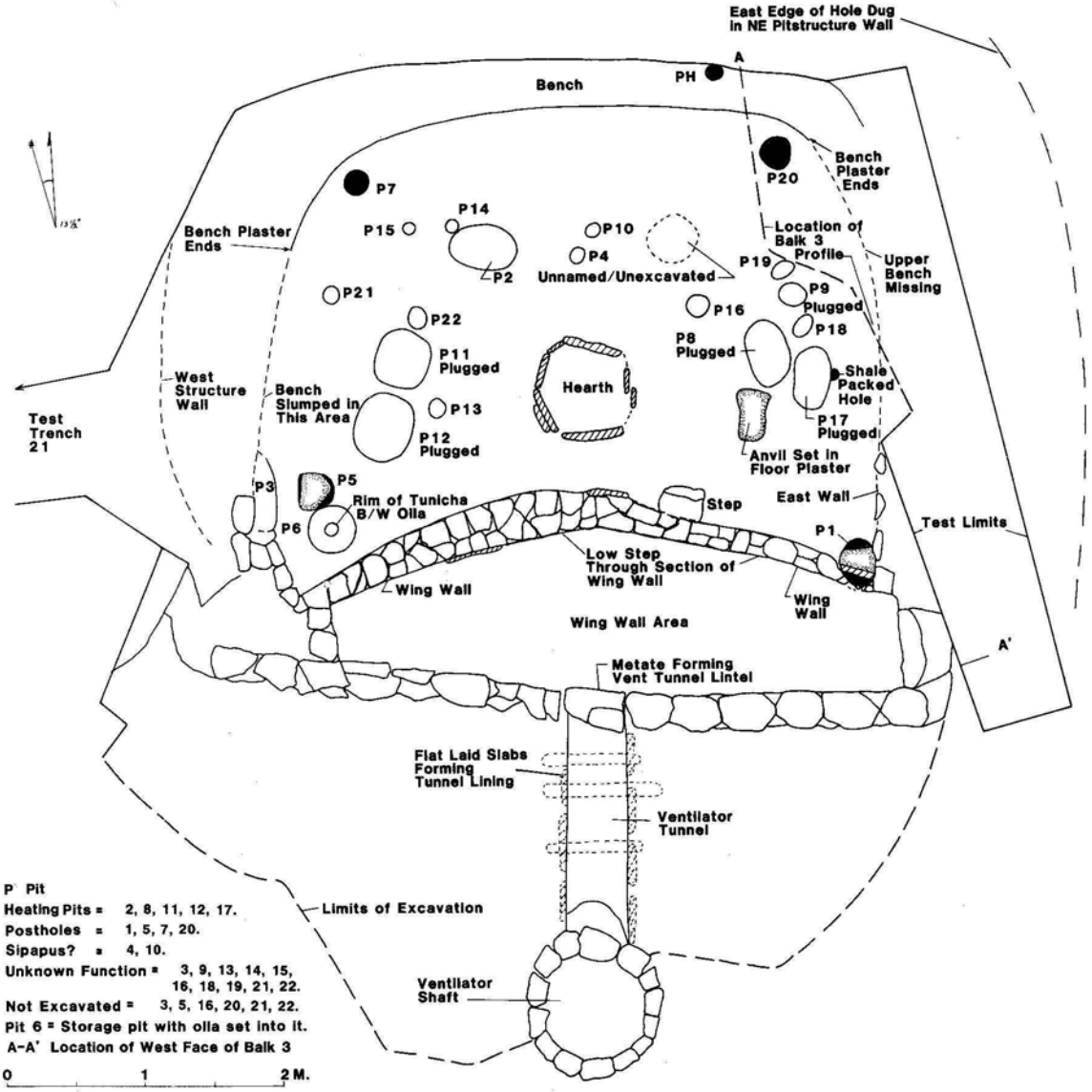

Figure 4.4. Plan view of Pithouse C, Floor 1.

Immediately after the house fell into disuse and the roof was removed, and prior to Anasazi digging and filling of a hole on the east side of the pithouse, relatively dense trash and some alluvial material collected along the south wall (Layer F, Figure 4.5). During this period, a concentration of burned matting (Layer E, Figure 4.5) was thrown into the structure. This material was either burned after it was tossed in or it was burning at the time of deposition because there was evidence of burning in the surrounding soils. Layers E and F (Table 4.4) indicate the artifact densities per cubic meter of fill for sherds, chipped stone, and bone, recovered from Balk 3, which was located in the northeastern corner of Pithouse C.

The large hole (not assigned a feature number) on the east side of Pithouse C was filled with trash and predates most of the material found in the trash midden, which is east of the pithouse. Layers AAA'-C from the west face of Balk 3 in Figure 4.5 and Table 4.3 relate to trash from this hole. It represents a separate filling episode dated to sometime in the late A.D. 900s or roughly 50 years earlier than the rest of the trash in the western half of the trash midden.

Of the chipped stone material recovered from the balk, roughly 75% was petrified wood, available within a relatively short distance from Chaco Canyon, if not from the rincon itself (Cameron 1977). Cameron (Volume II) notes that exotic (or imported) lithic materials were found in very low frequencies, except in the latest trash deposits on the site.

Akins (1981 and Volume II) reports that the largest number of bones recovered from this structure came from the control balk. This is not surprising because 1) it is presumed that material from the intentional hole represents a trash deposit rather than fill deposited due to natural agents, and 2) other than floor fill, this was the only provenience from Pithouse C that was screened. Additionally, bone within the hole may have been more protected against both the natural elements and animals than bone found elsewhere in the trash mound.

The only restorable vessels from this structure were found on the floor, and only six pairs of sherd matches were found among the decorated wares between balk layers. Although matches were infrequent within and between control balk layers, it should be noted that materials from these strata did match sherds from elsewhere in the site (Toll and McKenna 1985, and Volume II).

In an examination of material from Balk 3, trash of all types seemed to be most densely concentrated in Layers A and A', although at the time of excavation, the darker coloration of Layer A' indicated higher organic content. This assumption was not borne out by Cully and Struever in their examination of pollen and flotation samples from this layer (Cully 1977:1-2, Table 2; Struever 1977:1, Tables 1 and 3). Both researchers noted very low densities of a limited number of taxa from both sample types, not only in Layer A' samples, but in others taken from the balk. Despite the obvious potential for differential preservation of organic materials in trash concentrations, these low frequencies of pollen and seeds were ubiquitous in trash concentrations from 29SJ 627 (Cully 1985; Toll 1985).

Floor Contact Material. Because of overlying refuse, floor contact materials

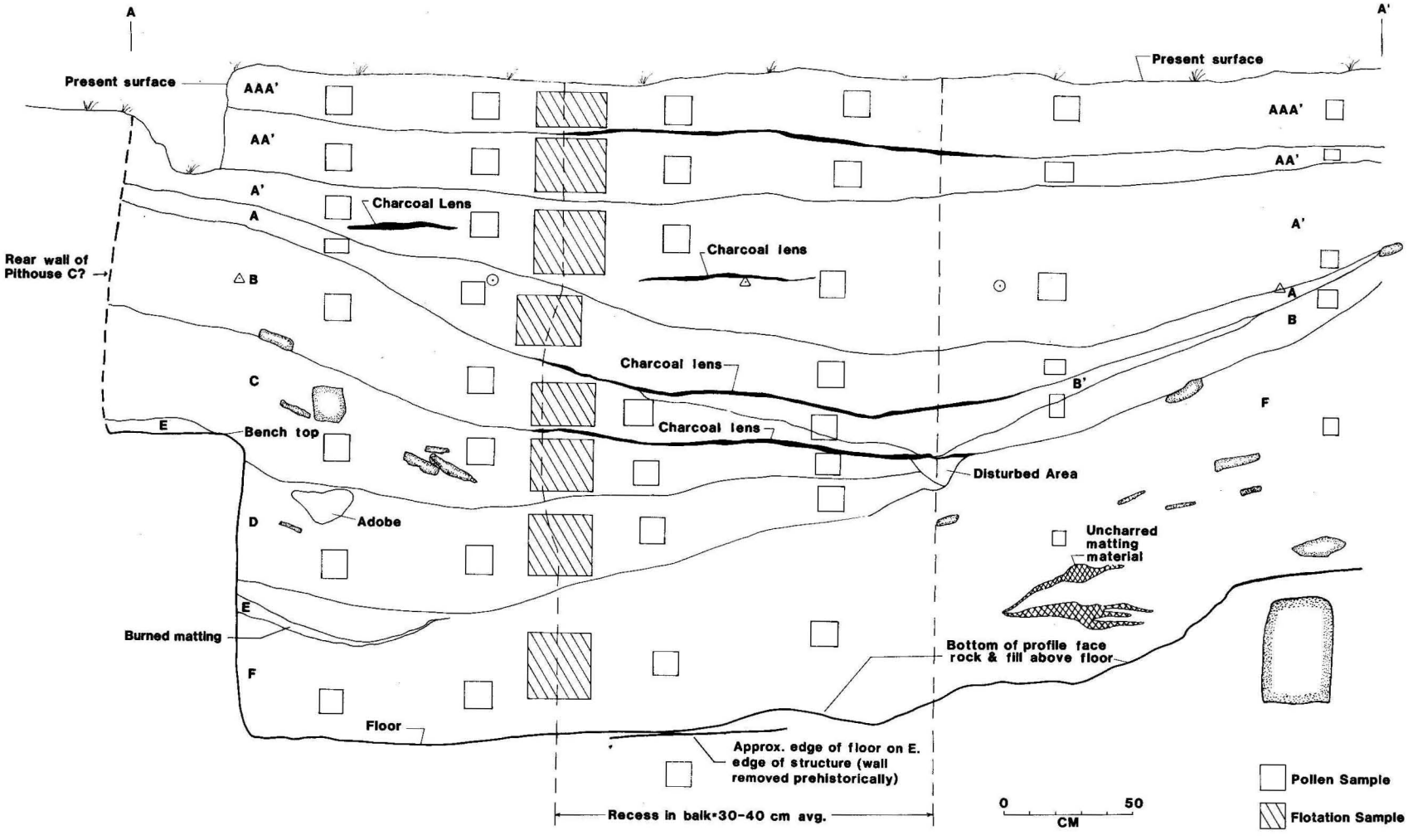

Figure 4.5. Stratigraphic profile of Pithouse C, Balk 3, in the northeastern part of the structure.

Table 4.3. Stratigraphic descriptions for profile from Balk 3, Pithouse C.[a]

Layer	Description[b]
AAA'	Uppermost layer: Fairly compact, fine-grained, relatively homogenous, clayey sand; very sparse charcoal and a few scattered pieces of sandstone; 1 laminated sand lens located centrally within this stratum lying horizontally; other lensing evident elsewhere in layer of very fine material; this layer separated from underlying one (AA') by about 1 cm thick lens of charcoal that was discontinuous. Thickness: 20 to 30 cm. Type: Alluvial/aeolian. Color: Light yellow/tan. Disturbance: No animal burrowing evident in profile and minimal root disturbance observed.
AA'	Fine-grained sand; less compacted than the overlying layer; sparse charcoal and a few large rocks and pebbles; more laminations evident in this layer than in AAA'; trash content increases (per unit volume) as layer thickness increases toward the north wall of the structure and also near the base of the latter; however, trash contained in this layer (taken as a whole) is still much less dense than the underlying one (A'); despite slight increase in cultural material and a slightly darker coloration (particularly in the laminae), Layer AA' is very similar to AAA'. Thickness: 6 to 29 cm. Type: Primarily alluvial with sparse scattered trash near the northern and basal portions of the layer. Color: Light yellow/tan with darker brown lenses. Disturbance: None evident.
A'	Loosely compacted, sandy soil with many lenses of charcoal and ash; frequent small rocks about the size of sandstone chinks; large rock was present but infrequent; cultural material was extremely dense (probably richest trash in column); some alluvial (fine sand) lensing evident; distinguishable from layers above and below by dark brown color and artifact concentration; layer configuration fairly flat. Thickness: 11 to 60 cm. Type: Very dense trash with some alluvial material evident with scattered washed lenses mixed in. Color: Light to medium brown with dark brown lenses. Disturbance: None evident.
A	Fine-grained, yellow/tan sand with some silt and clay; calcareous lumps 1 to 2 cm in diameter; scattered charcoal flecks and sherds in moderate density; no alluvial or aeolian structure evident and may be intentional fill; lenticular shape and discontinuous; dips steeply to the east. Thickness: 6 to 90 cm. Type: Intentionally deposited (?) sand and trash. Color: Yellow/tan. Disturbance: None evident.
B	Poorly sorted charcoal, lignite, ash, burned rock, adobe melt, matting, and sherds; lenticular, laterally discontinuous, dipping steeply to the east; a large alluvial layer is present near the center of the balk. Thickness: 8 to 54 cm. Type: Mixed trash and alluvium. Color: Light yellow/tan to dark brown. Disturbance: None evident.

Table 4.3. (continued)

Layer	Description
C	Alternating layers of trash and yellow/tan, unstructured, sandy soil ranging from fine sand to silt with substantial clay content (ca. 15%) containing parallel bands of small charcoal flecks and calcareous lumps up to 1 cm in diameter; angular sandstone blocks concentrated near the base of the layer rested on top of Layer D; this layer only present north of disturbed area in central portion of the balk. Thickness: 11 to 26 cm. Type: Trash. Color: Yellow/tan with dark brown lenses. Disturbance: None evident.
D	Banded, sandy clay; coarser sands in upper part of layer consist of both light and dark bands; bands (both sand and clay) between 1 and 5 cm thick, mostly water accumulations; very little cultural material recovered from this layer; terminates at northern edge of disturbed area near center of balk. Thickness: 6 to 40 cm. Type: Alluvial/aeolian. Color: Yellow/tan to medium-brown sand. Disturbance: None evident.
E	Burned matting running from the top of the bench level to the north and northeast portion of house across bench face and out onto the floor; layer is discontinuous and underlying Layer F butts up against it (where it exists); wedge-shaped in cross section; thickest portion rests against the north wall; burned material consists of reed matting and loosely compacted juniper bark (no ties were found); material may have been part of a ramada roof; material either thrown in while burning or burned after in pit structure as underlying material was burned red; portion of this layer closest to the upper floor is 8.5 cm above it; not part of the pit structure roof, which burned in place as no other roofing material or supports were recovered in association with it. Thickness: 11 cm maximum. Type: Burned matting. Color: Very dark brown to black. Disturbance: None evident.
F	Thick trash deposit, thicker at southern end of pithouse, tapering to north where it butts up against Layer E and in places along the north bench; fine-grained, unstructured sand with a lot of charcoal, vegetal material, sherds, and chipped stone; some lenses of laminated sand, mostly 5 to 10 cm above the upper floor on either side of the wing wall, where its eastern extent approaches the profile line. Thickness: 60 to 170 cm. Type: Mixed trash and alluvium. Color: Gray to light yellow/tan with some medium-brown lenses. Disturbance: None evident.

[a] Profile shown in Figure 4.5.
[b] Taken from notes of R. W. Loose.

Table 4.4. Artifact densities from Pithouse C, Balk 3, natural layers, presented as number per m^3 of soil.

Layer	Sherds	Chipped Stone	Bone
AAA'	179	9	2
AA'	212	9	13
A'	393	36	132
A	450	33	196
B	312	11	30
C	173	12	55
D	97	10	115
F	131	23	96

are viewed largely as post-occupational. Exceptions are discussed below. A concentration of ground and unmodified sandstone, found around the central hearth, is thought to have been stripped from the smoke hole in the roof at the time the roof beams were removed. Similar sandstone piles were found in the same location in other pit structures excavated at this site.

Subfloor Tests. Only two subfloor tests below Floor 1 were made. One was placed in the eastern part of the area south of the wing wall and the other in the eastern part of the house, north of the wing wall area. The first test, placed immediately east of the ventilator tunnel opening, revealed sterile soil directly beneath the floor plaster; it was traced to a depth of only 20 cm. No cultural material was found. Sterile soil also was found directly below Floor 1 in the second test which was slightly deeper than the first one.

Architecture

Table 4.1 lists some of the architectural characteristics of this structure and shows them in relation to others at the site. Table 4.5 lists specific attributes of the floor features of this structure. Special aspects of the latter and the dates of structure use and fill will be discussed below.

Pithouse C, the largest pit structure at this site, is indicative of its age. Although a considerable amount of variation is present among the excavated sample of Chaco Canyon small sites (Truell 1986:Table 2.11), it has a larger mean floor area than other structures dated to this period.

Walls. The origin and age of the charcoal-flecked dirt comprising the upper structure walls caused a fair amount of speculation (Truell 1980:V-26). The south wall, the wing wall, and the upper portion of the ventilator shaft

Table 4.5. Pithouse C floor features.

Pit No.	Dimensions (cm)	Depth (cm)	Fill Characteristics	Comments
Firepits				
Hearth 1	70 (diameter)	25-32	1) Ca. 25 cm dark brown, charcoal-stained sand with several discontinuous (burned black) layers; no ash 2) 5 to 7 cm of yellow/tan, sandy soil with scattered charcoal flecks and some unburned, cultural material	Irregular circle; slab-lined; only slightly burned; two dendro samples
Heating Pits				
Pit 2	48 x 31	10	Clean yellow tan/sand	Oval; well-burned upper walls; arch. date 795±42 yr (revised to 720±35 yr)
Pit 8	47 x 31	13	1) 2? cm gray, clay plaster, plugged pit at floor level 2) 8-9 cm yellow/tan, sandy soil with charcoal flecks 3) 2-3 cm ash on pit base	Oval; well-burned walls and base (not sampled for arch. dating--"too sandy")
Pit 11	46 x 36	8	1) Plaster plug of gray clay level with floor 2) Unburned, yellow/tan, sandy soil with scattered charcoal flecks	Rounded oval; sandy walls only slightly burned
Pit 12	46 x 36	6.5	1) Gray, plaster plug level with floor surface 2) Yellow/tan, sandy soil with charcoal flecks	Rounded oval; only slightly burned walls; burned base
Pit 17	44 x 28	?	1) Partial gray, clay plaster plug 2) Unburned, yellow/tan sand with burned twigs and charcoal flecks 3) 2-3 cm burned sand and charcoal	Oval; sandy, clay walls slightly burned; base burned

Table 4.5. (continued)

Pit No.	Dimensions (cm)	Depth (cm)	Fill Characteristics	Comments
Main Roof Support Post Seats				
Pit 1	40 x 29	47	Sandy soil and lignite; dark gray color	Southeast posthole; irregular, round shape, slab-lined; basal slab
Pit 5	27 x 25	Not excavated	Slab-plugged posthole?; shale and sand fill evident around slab plug	See text under southwest posthole
Pit 7	17 x 16	33	Dark, charcoally, sandy soil	Northwest posthole; slab-lined; plastered interior in upper portion
Pit 20	22 x 20	Not excavated		Northeast posthole?; not excavated; see text
Storage Cists				
Pit 6	40 x 30 (top) 46 x 47 at 30 cm below floor	43	Tunicha Black-on-white olla in pit comprised most of fill; olla fill: upper half was dark, charcoally sand, lower half was much cleaner, yellow/tan, sandy soil	Two manos and one piece of ground stone in mouth of jar (see text); bell-shaped pit; jar volume estimated 612,413 cc.
Sipapu(s ?)				
Pit 4	10 x 9	15	Clean, yellow sand	Circular; plaster-lined; rounded bottom
Pit 10	11 (diameter)	23	Clean, yellow sand	Circular; plaster-lined; rounded bottom
Other Floor Pits				
Pit 3		Not excavated		
Pit 9	19 x 15	?	1) Plugged with gray clay plaster 2) Clean, yellow sand	

Table 4.5. (continued)

Pit No.	Dimensions (cm)	Depth (cm)	Fill Characteristics	Comments
Pit 13	15 x 13	4	Clean sand	
Pit 14	9 (diameter)	15?	Clean sand	
Pit 15	8 (diameter)	17	Clean sand	
Pit 16	Ca. 17 x 15	Not excavated		
Pit 18	16 x 11	?	Clean sand	
Pit 19	18 x 10	?	Clean sand	
Pit 21	Ca. 12 (diameter)	Not excavated		
Pit 22	16 x 12	Not excavated		

were faced with flat-laid sandstone slabs of simple masonry. The area south of the wall may have been remodeled (Truell 1980:V-45), and the masonry may have acted as an aid in retaining disturbed fill. Taking into account the mortar thickness, and based on the amount of adjacent rubble, the south wall height was only reconstructable to roughly 1.28 to 1.34 m, which would be slightly above the bench height on the opposing wall. Some of the original construction material possibly was borrowed for reuse in subsequent roomblock construction. The remains of the south wall were plastered with a tan adobe mortar similar to that found on the wing walls, but which was absent from other structure walls.

The wing wall area, located roughly 10 cm above the floor of the rest of the chamber, comprised roughly 2.49 m^2 of the floor area of Pithouse C. The wing wall was a horizontally-laid masonry wall that had a maximum height of 70 cm upon excavation. This wall was noteworthy for the regularity of the stone used within it, and in the amount of ground stone incorporated into it. Even though numerous pieces of ground stone were found among the collapsed wall remains, the extent of the latter is not known because the wall was not torn down. A centrally located break in this wall, about 1.50 m across, formed a step-through into the rest of the chamber, with a flat slab forming the base of this opening.

Ventilator System. The ventilator tunnel was about 1.85 m long by about 49 cm wide, and its base was located about 21 cm above the wing wall area floor. The tunnel was lined with a combination of upright and horizontally-laid sandstone slabs. The ventilator tunnel opening was formed with a shallow, troughed-metate as a lintel. The tunnel itself was spanned by a series of poles averaging about 10 cm in diameter and placed roughly 15 to 18 cm apart. These poles, which were identified by Stanley Welsh (Table 3.2), included six pieces of Populus sp., one of Juniperus monosperma, and one piece of Pinus edulis. None of these samples were datable by the Laboratory of Tree-Ring Research in Tucson.

The ventilator shaft was roughly 1 to 1.12 m in exterior diameter and 1.45 m deep. The flat-laid masonry described above extended the full depth of the feature.

Bench. Bench dimensions are listed in Table 4.1. The 3/4 configuration may originally have had a number of small leaning member holes on its upper surface, but only one or possibly two remains of post seats were discovered on the poorly preserved upper bench surface. The bench face and lip were plastered with several coats of gray shale-derived clay plaster similar to that of the floor surface, but the only place where this was well preserved was beneath the layer of burned matting noted in the discussion of the structure fill (see above). The interior bench face was almost vertical, with no upright slab lining.

Floor. The floor surface was the same sandy gray clay found on the bench face, consisting of a single coat of material up to 5 cm in thickness in some areas. This floor surface was located roughly 2.49 m below the modern ground surface on the north side of the structure. A thin layer of bright yellow, clean, unstructured sand covered the floor plaster and resembled material found on the

floors of other small site pit structures at 29SJ 627 and those excavated elsewhere in the canyon by the Chaco Project staff (Truell 1976).

Floor Contact Material. Most of the floor contact artifacts are thought to be post-occupational, although a notable exception is the Tunicha Black-on-white jar found within Pit 6, discussed below (Figures 4.6a and 4.6b). The concentration of manos and ground stone found adjacent to the wing wall on both the north and south sides appears to have fallen out of the wing wall itself. Apparently, there was a very high frequency of ground stone built into the wing wall.

Floor Features. Floor feature locations are shown in Figure 4.4, and descriptions of their physical attributes and fill characteristics are presented in Table 4.5.

Hearth. Table 4.5 presents the descriptive information about the size, shape, and fill of the central hearth of Pithouse C. This hearth was not sampled for archeomagnetic dating because there was little burned mortar present between the upright slabs lining this feature.

Species of some of the burned twigs found within the firepit fill were identified by Stanley Welsh (Table 3.2); and one piece was sent to the Laboratory of Tree-Ring Research, but it yielded no date. These twigs included pinyon, juniper, and greasewood, although the latter were infrequent.

Storage Pit (Pit 6). Of particular note was the narrow-necked Tunicha Black-on-white storage jar (Figure 4.6) buried in Pit 6, adjacent to the southwest post support hole (Figure 4.4). This jar was held in place by manos and ground stone plastered into position, suggesting that this jar was permanently fixed into the floor, where it probably functioned as food storage. The olla mouth was only 10 cm in diameter; McKenna (personal communication, 1979) estimated the average diameters of a ladle bowl in Pueblo I times (half gourd shaped with a squat handle) would have been between 10 and 11 cm. Although a ladle might have been tailor-made to fit within this vessel, the lack of mineral deposits within the jar suggest to McKenna that it probably was used for grain storage. The vessel volume was estimated at about 25 liters. There seems to be little doubt that this pit was constructed expressly to house this particular jar.

Heating Pits. Of the five heating pits associated with this surface (Pits 2, 8, 11, 12, and 17), only one remained in use at the time of final abandonment. The other four were plugged prehistorically (Table 4.5). It may be that only one or two were in use at a given time. An archeomagnetic date in the late A.D. 700s (795 $\pm$ 45 which was recalibrated to 720 $\pm$ 35) was obtained from unplugged Pit 2. These pits formed a very uniform category in terms of size, shape, construction, and even in degree and location of burning. Based on her examination of a number of flotation samples from large sites, principally Pueblo Alto, Toll (1985:251) suggests that heating pits functioned as locations for seed parching, particularly grass seeds. The evidence from small sites is less conclusive, and the number of pits sampled is far fewer; but

Figure 4.6a. View of Tunicha Black-on-white storage jar in situ (Chaco Center Negative No. 11052).

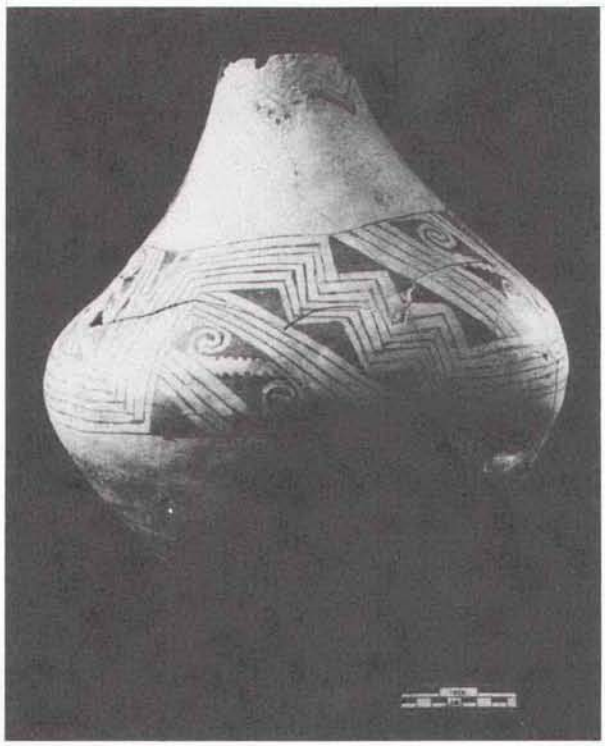

Figure 4.6b. Tunicha Black-on-white storage jar (Chaco Center Negative No. 14014).

it may be that they performed a similar function in small sites.

Post Seats. Only two of four post seats (Pits 1, 5, 7, and 20) for the main upright roof members were excavated. Lignite packing was found in only one of these, but both contained sandstone shims. No wood was recovered from the excavated samples.

Other Floor Pits. The other floor pit descriptions are presented in Table 4.5, and their locations are shown in Figure 4.4. Several small pits were not excavated; therefore, they could not be classified regarding their particular function.

Pithouse C Orientation

If an imaginary line were drawn through the ventilator system and the central hearth bisecting Pithouse C, it would be located roughly 17 degrees east of true north. As discussed below, pit structure orientation shifts through time. During the later site occupation, pit structures were more closely aligned with true north/south than during this early period.

Discussion

Truell (1980:V25-78) indicates that subfloor tests in Pithouse C entered sterile soil. The uppermost dirt walls (80-90 cm below ground surface), however, contained noticeable amounts of charcoal, leading her to consider the possibility that this structure was placed in an area where cultural material from earlier Basketmaker III sites moved downslope.

A single floor with numerous features was the only floor found; yet remodeling may have occurred during this habitation. Four out of five heating pits were sealed by the former occupants, and there were several coats of plaster on the bench. While there was no clear outline of pre-existing features, there was extensive disturbance in and around the masonry-constructed ventilator area and the south and wing walls of the pithouse. The archeomagnetic date (A.D. 795 $\pm$ 42 recalibrated to 720 $\pm$ 34) from a sealed heating pit (Pit 2) on the floor of Pithouse C places the use of this structure within Phase B. Although archeomagnetic dates from the site are known to be unreliable, this first reported result seems reasonable when formal aspects of other pit structures from the late A.D. 700s and early 800s are compared with this structure (Truell 1986:Table 2.6, 220-221).

Pithouse C is D-shaped in plan with a 3/4 bench (Figure 4.4). The major roof supports were located immediately adjacent to the bench, corresponding with the apparent trend toward slowly decreasing structure size (Truell 1986:Table 2.11, 220) during this time. Although the south wall, the ventilator tunnel, and perhaps the shaft probably were remodeled during this structure's use, nothing indicated an antechamber had ever been present. Nor was there evidence of house use prior to the late A.D. 700s. The ventilator system was an above-floor type, accessing the building through a wing wall area, also typical of A.D. 800s construction (Truell 1986:Table 2.6). Pithouse C had many features similar to those documented for Pithouse B at 29SJ 1360, which McKenna (1984) dated to the A.D. 800s.

Although only one floor surface was discovered, a long period of usefulness is assumed for this structure. A Tunicha Black-on-white olla set into a storage cist (Pit 6) suggests use of Pithouse C ca. A.D. 850-900. This house possessed numerous floor features indicative of its partially domestic function (Figure 4.4; Table 4.5). Small site pit structures generally become devoid of features during the middle A.D. 1000s in Chaco Canyon (Truell 1986:222).

When Pithouse C was abandoned, it was probably cleaned out. The lack of roofing material in the fill suggests timbers were stripped and reused elsewhere. Ground stone found on or just above the floor near the hearth can be explained as either occupational debris or a single depositional episode that occurred when the roof was stripped. The stones' condition suggests they may have been used to line the smoke hole in the roof.

Thus, this domestic structure, which has been associated with the first major roomblock construction (Phase B), was probably used as a residence for a number of years prior to its abandonment and later use as a trash dump.

Phase C: Late A.D. 900s-Early 1000s

The Second Roomblock Construction Period

Pit Structure F

Next in the series of structures under consideration is Kiva F. As indicated by its size, shape, depth, and numbers and kinds of features, this structure was a transitional form between semisubterranean structures with features and those without, or what have been referred to traditionally as pithouses and kivas. Because there has been much discussion among Southwestern archeologists about this transition and because some of them find the term protokiva misleading, based on its divergent uses (Gillespie 1976:34-35), it seems prudent to avoid a statement of use in the title.

Despite evidence of continued domestic use of this structure (one hearth, five heating pits, one ash pit, six postholes and 12 other pits), a decrease in living/working activity area was noted along with a considerable reduction in the size of this structure (Table 4.1). Pit Structure F is over 5 m^2 smaller than Pithouse C. Later structures at the site had very few floor features other than the central hearth.

The builders of Pit Structure F placed this house in the eastern section of the Pithouse A depression, remodeling the earlier antechamber into a ventilator shaft to serve its needs (Figure 4.7); as a result, Pit Structure F was dug down below the floor of Pithouse A, obliterating that structure. After Pit Structure F was abandoned, a later pit structure, designated Kiva D in our excavations, was built above Pit Structure F, but offset to the west. Figures 4.8 and 4.9 show this superposition.

Stratigraphy

To construct the overlying Kiva D, the prehistoric builders filled the eastern half of Pit Structure F (Figures 4.8 and 4.9). No reinforcement was apparent along the east wall of Kiva D, which was formed by the intentional fill placed in Pit Structure F. During excavation, the east wall of Kiva D (Figure 4.8) was found at a level that is about 74 cm below the other

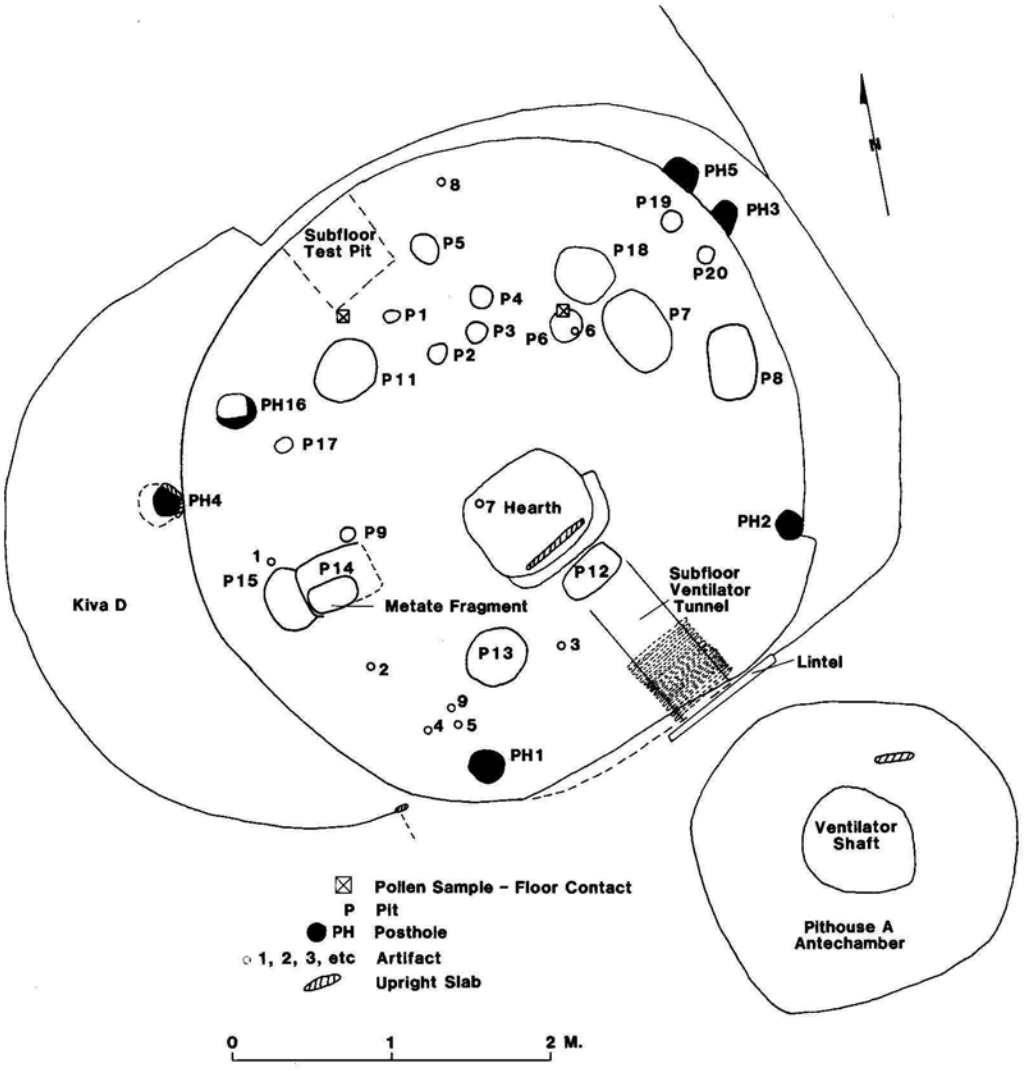

Figure 4.7. Plan view of Pit Structure F showing floor features.

Key to artifacts shown in Figure 4.7

Pit Structure F (floor contact materials)

1 - Shaped stone	FS 6646
2 - Smudged bowl sherd	FS 6642
3 - Tohatchi Banded sherd	FS 6643
4 - Tohatchi Banded sherd	FS 6641
5 - Red Mesa Black-on-white dipper bowl	FS 6640
6 - Polishing stone	FS 6644
7 - Basket impression	FS 6648
8 - Textile impression	FS 6670
9 - Matting impression	FS 7073

Not located:

Palatte	FS 6645
Shell bracelet	FS 6890

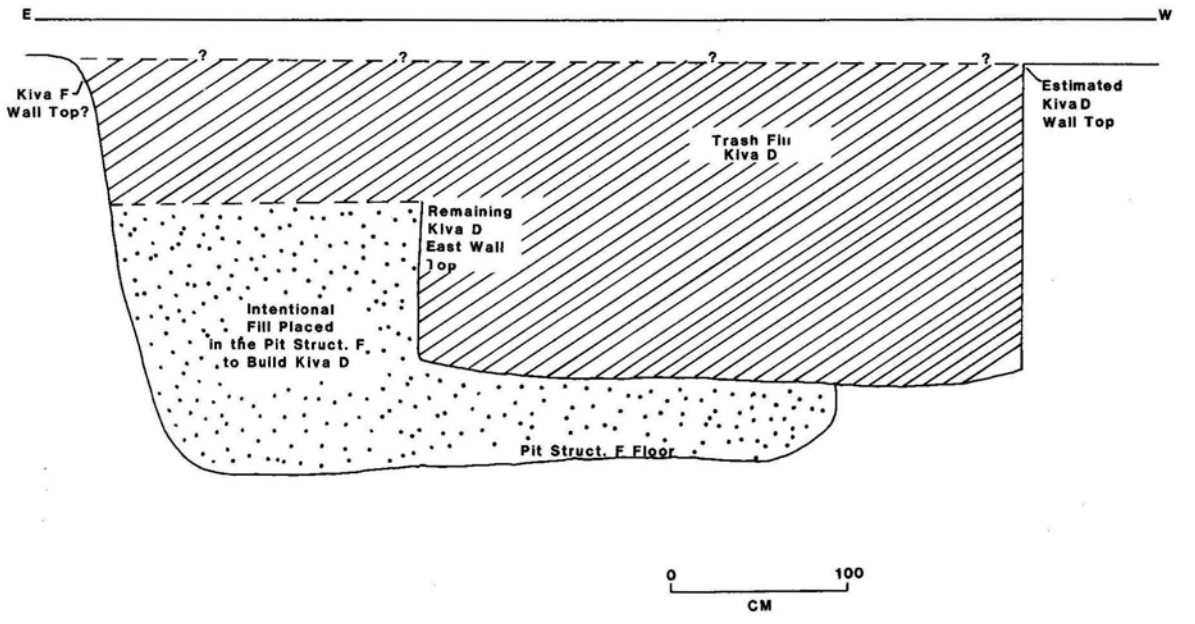

Figure 4.8. Schematic cross section showing the stratigraphic relationship of Pit Structure F and Kiva D.

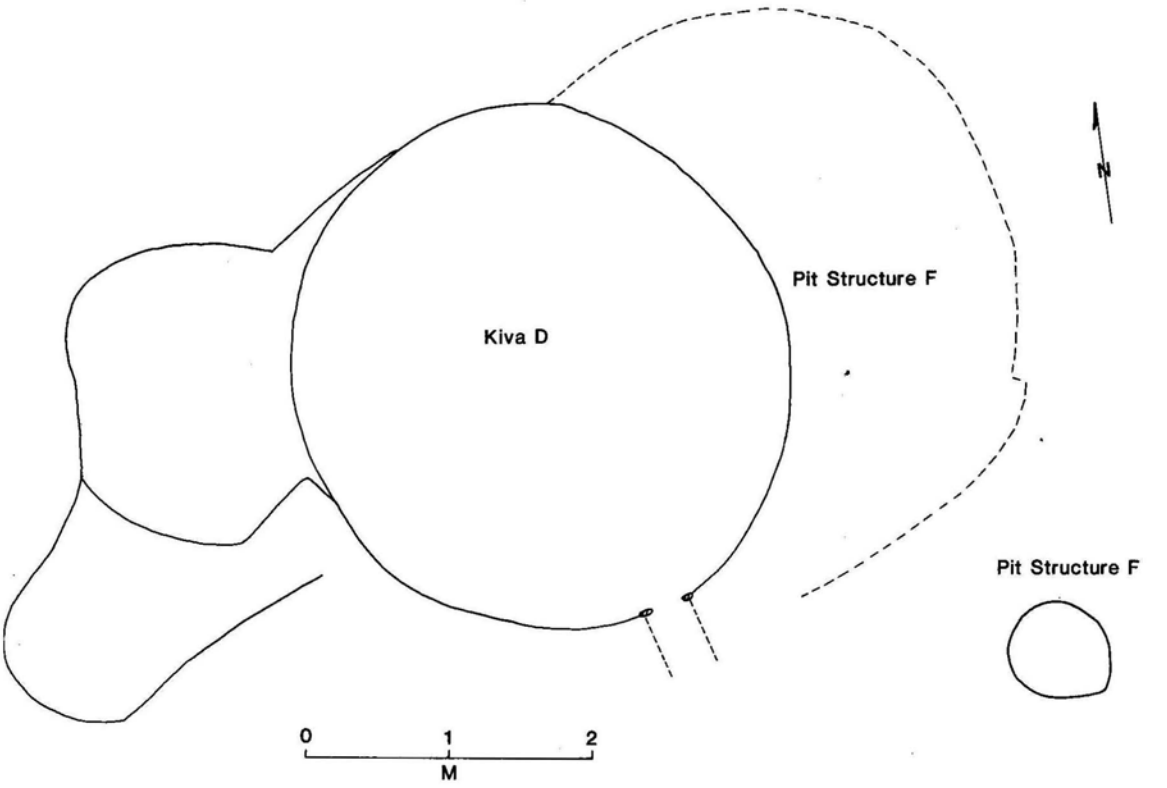

Figure 4.9. Plan view showing positional relationship of Pit Structure F and Kiva D.

walls of this structure. The ceramics in the trash fill of Pit Structure F, located east of and below the surviving east wall of Kiva D, seem to be somewhat earlier than those above it (Toll and McKenna 1985, and Volume II), but no clear soil break between them was found. Both ceramic collections from the fill above (Kiva D) and below (Pit Structure F) this point were dominated by Red Mesa Black-on-white and were of similar sherd density, but there was a higher percentage of Gallup Black-on-white in the upper two levels (7.5%) than in the lower ones (0.64%). Differences between the percentages of indented corrugated sherds, plain gray ware, and narrow neckbanded sherds support this separation of the trash fill of Kiva D from the intentional fill of Pit Structure F. This somewhat complex depositional situation is discussed in greater detail in Truell (1980:80-85).

Fill. Three arbitrary excavation units (Levels 5-7) were used in the removal of the intentional fill of Pit Structure F below the point where the top of the Kiva D east wall was found. The first level (Level 5) corresponded to a natural layer roughly 100 cm thick, consisting of tan to homogeneous, brown, unstructured, sandy soil with scattered charcoal flecks and relatively high frequencies of cultural material, averaging about 93 sherds per m^3. Bone frequency was roughly 20 per m^3, and one articulated turkey skeleton (discussed below) was found within this level. This layer included several small pockets of clean, golden sand. Roughly 15 cm below the top of this level/layer and immediately east of the Kiva D wall, one small, gray ash concentration containing many twigs was noted; it extended about 50 x 35 cm and was only about 0.5 cm thick. This lens was the only variation noted within this layer.

The second excavation level (Level 6) was roughly 40 to 45 cm thick and was a general continuation of the overlying layer. Near the base, an irregularly shaped, discontinuous, thick mass of water-washed adobe was concentrated against the north wall of the structure and was not located along the profile section shown in Figure 4.8. This material was up to 5 cm thick; although it may have been intentionally deposited within the structure and subsequently reworked by natural agents, the excavator felt that it was a natural filling episode. Cultural material increased in the base of this layer. Portions of six immature turkey skeletons were recovered in addition to the one recovered from Level 5, above. These skeletal remains were scattered vertically through this layer and were not in association with the adobe concentration. No eggshell or dung was recovered from this layer, indicating that the abandoned house was not used as a turkey pen. Gillespie (1976:152) notes the common presence of animal skeletons (dogs, turkeys, and rabbits) on or just above pit structure floors in the Mesa Verde/Mancos Canyon area. Due to their abundance in these proveniences and in general, he thinks that these animals were purposefully placed within these structures on abandonment. At 29SJ 627, Kiva D and Kiva E both contain deposits of this type (discussed below). Truell (1986:225-227) summarizes the documented deposits of this type that have been found in small site contexts in Chaco Canyon, although

through an editorial error, several contexts have been omitted.

The lowermost excavation level (Level 7) consisted of 5 or 10 cm of material overlying floor contact; notably, the basal portion of the clay layer on the north side was already mentioned in the description of Level 6. A thin layer of trash was present in the southern part of the structure where the clay was not present, but it was removed as part of Level 6. Very little cultural material was recovered from this clay layer.

No pollen or flotation samples were processed from the fill of Pit Structure F.

Ground Stone Concentration. A slab and ground stone accumulation in the center of this structure, a portion of which actually rested on the structure floor, extended up into Layer 6. This concentration resembled the one already noted in Pithouse C and others found in Kiva G and Kiva E. These stone concentrations suggest that material was stripped from around the smoke holes in the center of these roofs and tossed in on the structure floors prior to removal of the reusable roofing material.

Floor Contact Materials. Figure 4.7 shows the locations of some materials found in contact with the Pit Structure F floor surface and which are believed to have been associated with its use. These included an impression of a basket (Figure 4.10a), a matting impression (Figure 4.10b), a textile impression, and a footprint indentation in the floor plaster. Because the textile impression was difficult to distinguish in field photographs, it (Chaco Center Negative No. 11323) is not included. Truell (1980:Table V-23) provides a complete list of artifacts from the floor; included were seven Red Mesa Black-on-white sherds, a Red Mesa Black-on-white ladle bowl, two Tohatchi Banded jar pieces (among other ceramics), four chipped stone pieces, three abraders, and two Sylvilagus bones.

Subfloor Test. A subfloor test along the north wall (Figure 4.7) revealed no floor below the single use surface and no cultural material or charcoal below that level. The clean sand contained one gravel lens; and, at a depth of 38 cm below the floor level, a very loosely consolidated, yellow/tan sandstone was found. To determine that the sandstone was bedrock, this test was deepened and enlarged slightly; this was the only place in the site where bedrock was found. It was located roughly 4.12 m below the main site datum.

Architecture

Size and Shape. As Table 4.1 indicates, Pit Structure F had much less floor area (12.73 m^2) than Pithouse C. In contrast to the D-shape of Pithouse C, its shape was almost circular, and Pit Structure F was almost a meter deeper, although its depth may have been effected by the amount of material that was removed to undercut Pithouse A (Table 4.1).

Walls. Although most (all but 45-48 cm) of the upper walls on the west side of Pit Structure F were removed by subsequent construction, traces of tan adobe plaster could be seen in some places on the remaining walls of the structure. It is doubtful that the adobe concentration found along the north wall of the pit structure represents the interior struc-

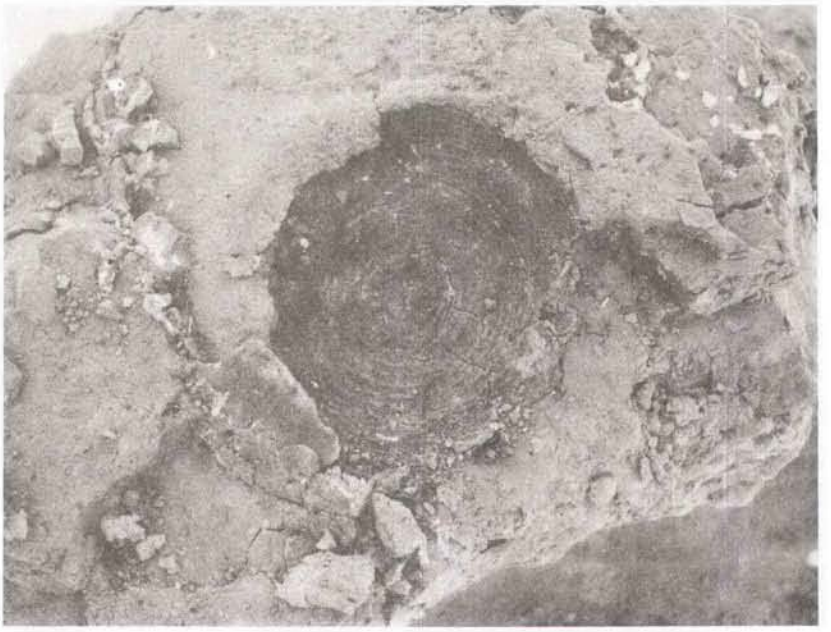

Figure 4.10a. *Basket impression from Pit Structure F floor (Chaco Center Negative No. 11342).*

Figure 4.10b. *Matting impression from Pit Structure F floor (Chaco Center Negative No. 11318).*

ture plaster; however, it may be that this was part of the missing upper wall of Kiva D, built to the west.

Wing Walls. With the appearance of rounder, smaller pit structures, the number of structures with wing walls decreases (Truell 1986:Table 2.16). No wing walls or breaks in floor plaster in this area were noted in Pit Structure F.

Ventilator System. Unlike Pithouse C, Pit Structure F originally had a subfloor ventilator system. The tunnel extended roughly 91 cm north of the south structure wall. It was about 36 cm wide and was recessed 10 to 12 cm below the floor. It was covered at floor level by a series of horizontally-laid, small-diameter poles. Fourteen log indentations, generally only 2 cm in diameter, were counted; they were spaced 1.5 to 2 cm apart, overlapping the side walls of the tunnel by between 8 and 10 cm on each side. This series extended roughly 54 cm north of the south wall where the pole impressions ceased. The northern 37 cm of the tunnel presumably were never covered; at this point, air circulated up into the structure. Hayes (personal communication 1988) questions the utility of such a small passage as a source of air. North of this opening, adjacent to the ashpit south of the central firepit (Figure 4.7), a single horizontal pole impression was noted. When discovered, this series of beam impressions was completely covered with floor plaster, as was the gap through which the air surfaced into the house. This plaster accompanied the remodeling of this system into an above-floor variety. The pole covering of the subfloor system apparently rotted in place, and none of the poles were sufficiently preserved to collect for species identification. The lintel for the subfloor system remained intact. It was roughly 5 cm in diameter and about 84 cm long; although it was not datable, it was identified by the Laboratory of Tree-Ring Research as juniper (Table 3.1).

The later above-floor tunnel opening cut immediately above the first one; it was 45 to 47 cm in height and was only cleared out for a short distance. It was lined with small sandstone chinks along part of one side, but little is known about its construction. Because the above-floor tunnel remained unplugged and a deflector slab was added and incorporated into the southern side of the central firepit, its later use is indicated.

As noted in the description of Pithouse A, the circular ventilator shaft associated with this pit structure was dug into the floor of the pre-existing antechamber of Pithouse A (Figure 4.7). It was 70 to 75 cm in diameter and was excavated to a depth of 1.50 m. Although the actual depth is not known, it is estimated that excavation ceased to be possible about 10 to 20 cm above the floor of Pit Structure F, located about 2.27 m below the ground surface. The lower part of the shaft was dug into sterile sand below the floor of the antechamber of Pithouse A, and the shaft filled with trash, subsequent to abandonment of Pit Structure F. A comparison of the percentages of Red Mesa Black-on-white (14.26%) and Gallup Black-on-white (0.71%) sherds suggests that this fill is a similar to that from the rest of Pit Structure F.

Bench. As illustrated in the floor plan of the structure (Figure 4.7), no bench was present in Pit Structure F,

another feature that disappears with the decrease in floor area in small site pit structures (Truell 1986:195-196), but which subsequently reappears when pit structures (kivas) finally become masonry-lined in the late A.D. 1000s or early A.D. 1100s.

Roofing Scheme. Six postholes, functioning as seats for the major roof uprights, were found in Pit Structure F (Figure 4.7, Table 4.6). It appears that the position of the two northern seats (Pits 3 and 5; Pits 4 and 16) was shifted sometime during the use of the structure and only four were in use at one time (Truell 1980:V-111, V-117). Both northeastern post seats (Pits 3 and 5) were incorporated into the pit structure wall, while only one of the northwestern ones (Pit 4) was recessed in this fashion (Figure 4.7). Presumably, this method of construction conserved floor space. And with small diameter structures, perhaps it was easier to find logs that would span the roof opening than in previous periods, making this configuration more feasible; alternatively, while earlier pithouses had a pattern of four interior post supports for the roof, they may not have been much farther apart. Why post seats were necessary at all, with ground surface available on which to rest flat-lying members, remains a mystery. Hayes (personal communication, 1988) suggests that flat-lying vigas resting at ground level may not have allowed enough height for the roof to efficiently shed rain water. The floor surface is located roughly 2.25 m below what is believed to be close to the prehistoric ground surface level in this portion of the site.

Floor Features. Descriptive data regarding the floor features and their fill is presented in Table 4.6. Only additional information not covered in this table is presented below.

Hearth. Stanley Welsh identified some wood taken from the central hearth of this structure (Table 3.2). A chenopodiaceous shrub presumed to be Sarcobatus vermiculatus (greasewood) comprised the majority of the sample (30 pieces) as it did elsewhere at the site (Welsh 1978-79:2). One piece of Chrysothamnus nauseous (rabbitbrush) was also recovered.

Heating Pits. Due to the sandy nature of the heating pit walls, none of the five associated with the pit structure floor (Pits 7, 8, 11, 15, and 18) were sampled for archeomagnetic dating. As in Pithouse C, all but one of these features were plugged at the time of abandonment; as suggested, it may be that only one, or possibly two, of these features was in use simultaneously.

Ashpit. Pit Structure F is the only pit structure at 29SJ 627 containing an ashpit (Pit 12). It was placed on the fill of the subfloor ventilator tunnel, and it was incorporated into the south side of the hearth immediately south of the deflector slab (Figure 4.7). This location suggests that ashes would have blown all over the floor; generally, and logically, these features are placed north of deflector slabs. In fact, this location may have functioned as a ladder rest and sustained only late minor use as an ashpit.

Table 4.6. Pit Structure F floor features.

Pit No.	Dimensions (cm)	Depth (cm)	Fill Characteristics	Comments
Firepits				
Hearth 1	78 x 64	24	1) 2-4 cm brown sand and caliche 2) Max. 4 cm red, sandy ash lens 3) 3-8 cm gray ash 4) Max. 1.5 cm white ash 5) 9-14 cm mixed tan sand and ash, burned sticks and twigs near pit base	Base and part of rim burned; base yielded archeomag. date of 1000±40 yr; adobe collar on south surrounded pit at one time; deflector slab in pit; shape is rectangular
Heating Pits				
Pit 7	51 x 37 (rim)	10	1) 4 cm light brown sand with charcoal flecks 2) 3 cm yellow/gold sand 3) 0.3 cm ash 4) 1 cm light brown sand with charcoal flecks (like top layer) 5) Thin layer of ash 6) 1.5 cm yellow/gold sand 7) Thin basal layer of ash	Oval; rim slightly burned; heavier burn on pit base; pit sides were plastered and taper near base (bowl); south end covered with thick plaster where floor collapsed into pit; not sampled for archeomag. date
Pit 8	45 x 35.5 (rim)	9	1) 1 cm clay plaster plug 2) Centrally located lens of dark brown, sandy soil with a lot of charcoal (max. 1 cm) 3) 6.5 cm light brown, sandy soil 4) 0.5 cm yellow/gold sand	Rectangular with round corners; tapered sides burned red; not sampled for archeomag. dating; irregular, unplastered, base burned

Table 4.6. (continued)

Pit No.	Dimensions (cm)	Depth (cm)	Fill Characteristics	Comments
Pit 11	44 x 37 (rim)	19	1) 1 cm gray clay plaster plug 2) Thin layer of yellow/gold sand (less than 1 cm) 3) 16 cm tan, sandy soil with 1 lamination; upper 7.5 cm finer sand than below lamina 4) Max. 9 cm lens of yellow/gold sand in which Layer 3 runs up against and over 5) Ca. 1 cm burned sand and twigs on pit base along north side	Oval with dish-shaped profile; burned red on pit base; very light burn around rim; not sampled for archeomag. dating; not plastered
Pit 15	39 x 32 (estimated)	6	1) 1 cm gray plaster plug 2) 5 cm tan, sandy soil	Oval, shallow, dish-shaped; not plastered; little burn; after plugged, cut by Pit 14
Pit 18	41 x 33	7-8	1) Gray clay plug comprised entire pit fill	Oval/circular; shallow dish-shaped; unplastered; base fire reddened but not rim; Pits 15 and 18 not sampled for archeomag. dates
Ashpit				
Pit 12	40 x 20	5	1) Gray ash mixed with tan, sandy soil	Rectangular with round corners; east and west pit edges indistinct; base rests on trash
Postholes				
Posthole 1	19 x 18.5	38	1) Homogeneous, tan, sandy soil with one lump of yellow/gold sand with more charcoal in it than the surrounding soil	Circular; adobe collar extended ca. 11.5 cm above floor surface
Posthole 2	16 (diameter)	45	1) Loosely packed sand and clay, medium brown with scattered charcoal	Circular; pit narrows and becomes slightly pointed at base

Table 4.6. (continued)

Pit No.	Dimensions (cm)	Depth (cm)	Fill Characteristics	Comments
Posthole 3	17 (diameter)	19-20 (below floor)	1) Sand fill surrounded by shale packing; a rock plugged the middle of the feature	Incorporated into the wall; shale packing; sandstone slabs set in mortar on room facing side; turquoise at base
Posthole 4	29 x 15 (15 is post size)	18 (upper part missing)	1) Sand with some small pieces of shale	Upper part cut by Kiva D; set in wall; sandstone slabs reinforce front
Posthole 5 (also Wall Niche 1)	30-32 (diameter)	24.5 below floor	1) Shale packing collapsing into pit comprised much top fill 2) Brown sand and clay and clay lumps, some burned twigs 3) 4 cm adobe plug in southwestern portion of hole (see text)	Set into wall with slab-reinforced base; shale packed; adobe collar below slabs; flat slab 10 cm above base which is niche base
Pit 16	29 x 25	13	1) Flat, sandstone slab used as plug ca. 22 cm across 2) Shale packing and sand	Basal slabs, but no side shims
Other Floor Pits				
Pit 1	8 (diameter)	9	1) 5 cm tan/brown lensed sand 2) 4 cm yellow/gold sand	Circular; straight sides; irregular base; unplastered sides slant to northeast
Pit 2 (sipapu ?)	12.5-13 (diameter)	23	1) All yellow/gold sand	Circular; straight sides; rounded base unplastered
Pit 3	13 (top diameter)	5	1) Light brown to tan sand with a few pieces of charcoal	Circular; dish-shaped base; unplastered
Pit 4	15 (top diameter)	3	1) Thin layer of cracked mud that may have been a plug 2) Tan sand, same as in Pit 3	Circular; flat base; sloping sides; unplastered

Table 4.6. (continued)

Pit No.	Dimensions (cm)	Depth (cm)	Fill Characteristics	Comments
Pit 5	18 (top diameter)	3	1) 0.7 cm adobe was like Pit 4 2) Mixed yellow/gold and tan, sandy soil	Circular; shallow; dish-shaped; unplastered
Pit 6	18-20 (top diameter)	10	1) Thin layer of cracked mud like Pits 3 and 4	Circular; dish-shaped; no plaster
Pit 9	8 (diameter)	13	1) Yellow/gold sand	Circular, tapering at base; slant to northeast; unplastered
Pit 13 (pot rest ?)	41 x 38	7	1) Gray clay plaster plug 2) Tan/brown, sandy soil	Circular; dish-shaped; unplastered
Pit 14	43? x 33 (top) 37 x 20 (base)	10 (top) 11 (bottom)	Top pit had yellow/tan, sandy soil with very little charcoal. Lower pit had metate fragment, plug filled lower pit	Oval, dish-shaped pit overlaid by larger pit with indistinct southern and eastern walls; both pits cut into walls of earlier baking pit (Pit 15) to the west; neither pit was plastered
Pit 17	22 x 10	2	1) Yellow/gold sand	Circular; very shallow; dish-shaped; unplastered
Pit 19 (also Pit 10?)	13 (diameter)	18	1) Plugged with clayey soil that filled entire pit	Circular; straight-sided with rounded base; unplastered
Pit 20	14-15 (diameter)	8	1) Sandy clay 2) Darker, sandy clay on base	Circular; dish-shaped; unburned but with darkened base; unplastered; rim collapsed at floor level

Pit Structure Orientation.

The north-south central axis of this house is approximately 20 degrees west of true north. Due to the slightly offset nature of the subfloor ventilator system, with respect to the central hearth, a precise bisecting line was difficult to draw.

Discussion

Pit Structure F was placed in an area that was used earlier; the prehistoric excavations obliterated all but the antechamber of Pithouse A, which was disturbed by construction of the ventilator system of Pit Structure F. On the northern side, however, subfloor testing revealed sterile soil and bedrock.

Due to the number and type of features, Pit Structure F represents the transition from pithouse to kiva. Only one floor surface was noted, but remodeling was evident in the ventilator and the roof support systems. Four of five heating pits and about half of the other pits were plugged. An ashpit, located south of a deflector, was added with the ventilator remodeling. One hearth probably served the entire span of use, yielding an archeomagnetic date of A.D. 1000 $\pm$ 40 yrs (Table 3.3). It is not clear whether this date is accurate, although excavators feel more positive about accepting the earlier end of this date when this structure is compared with others within the site and elsewhere in Chaco Canyon. Sherds from the floor are probably from the early A.D. 1000s, but the architecture suggests a mid to late A.D. 900s construction. By the middle A.D. 1000s, most small site pit structures examined in Chaco Canyon seem to have very low frequencies of floor features related to domestic activity. Like elsewhere in the Anasazi region, Chaco Canyon shows no evidence of resurgence in the numbers of these features occurring in pit structures after the frequency declines. As indicated in Table 4.6, Pit Structure F, like Pithouse C, contains a number of heating pits, and it may have had several pot rests, as well as a proliferation of pits of unidentifiable function.

Pit Structure F was probably built at the end of Phase B in the middle 900s, the first roomblock construction episode, and used through the beginning of the second major roomblock construction episode in the late A.D. 900s. Two room suites (Suites A and B) were definitely in use during Phase B, although a possible third suite (Suite C) may have been present during the latter part of this period.

Some time after abandonment, the roof of the pit structure was removed. Although no roof beams were found, adobe containing a few beam impressions, and probably represents roofing material, was found in the northern half of the structure. The beams were probably reused elsewhere. When the roof was removed, the stones surrounding the smoke hole were either tossed or fell into the pit structure, landing near the center. They were found in contact with the floor, as well as in Level 6 of the fill.

Excavation Levels 5 and 6 probably represent a single layer of relatively rapidly deposited intentional fill. Remains of six turkey skeletons were found scattered vertically throughout this layer; such placement of these birds was noted above the floors in other pit structures at the time of abandonment. Intentionally placed deposits in Pit Structure F were dug into by the site in-

habitants to form the east wall of a later structure, Kiva D. This intentional fill contained a number of Red Mesa Black-on-white sherds, suggesting a date around A.D. 1000-1060 (Toll and McKenna 1985:105), while dates associated with Kiva D were slightly later (late A.D. 1000s-early A.D. 1100s).

Phase D: Early A.D. 1000s

The Third Roomblock Construction Period

Kiva D

Kiva D is located immediately west of and partially overlying Pit Structure F (Figures 1.5 and 4.8). Pit Structure F clearly was abandoned and at least partially filled before the use of Kiva D. Figure 4.11 shows the plan view of Kiva D's only use surface.

The eastern wall top of Kiva D was discovered about 74 cm below the top of the rest of the structure's walls. The upper portion of this wall was either removed before or during the filling process in this structure, or it never extended to full height equivalent to the other walls in this structure, although the latter explanation seems unlikely. Ceramic evidence indicates that the fill above this east wall was temporally comparable to the material filling the structure and somewhat later in age than the intentional fill of Pit Structure F, located stratigraphically beneath this wall top level (Figure 4.8).

Excavation Procedures

Due to the homogeneous appearance of the deposits revealed in an initial test trench (Figure 4.12, profile), fill of this structure was removed in arbitrary 15 cm increments. Fill was removed in natural layers in the control balk which ran north-south in the northeastern section of the kiva. These natural layers, designated Macrostrata 1 through 3, are described in Table 4.7.

Stratigraphy

Clay and laminated sand lenses noted in the control balk (Figure 4.12, Table 4.7) were relatively symmetrical in cross section and thickest in the center of Kiva D, indicating that natural agents may have been responsible for part of this fill; in fact, the presence of homogeneous, light tan to brown, sandy soil with water-lain deposits throughout gave the mistaken visual impression that Kiva D fill was largely natural. However, quantities of sherds with lesser amounts of chipped stone and bone were recovered. Although in-place ponding, as well as alluvial/aeolian deposition are indicated, artifact density (Toll and McKenna 1985:Appendix 1:13, and Volume II; Truell 1980:Tables V-38 through 41) and the location of Kiva D within the pueblo (Figure 1.5) illustrate that this accumulation did not result solely from downslope soil migration. Estimated artifact densities (number per cubic meter) are listed in Table 4.8. These counts are based on excavation levels rather than natural layers for reasons discussed above, and the relation of these levels to excavation layers is shown in Figure 4.12. Despite apparent contemporaneity, because these levels extended over Pit Structure F and were not strictly within the confines of Kiva D, Levels 1 and 2 are not included in these counts. Data are not included from the macrostrata in the balk because

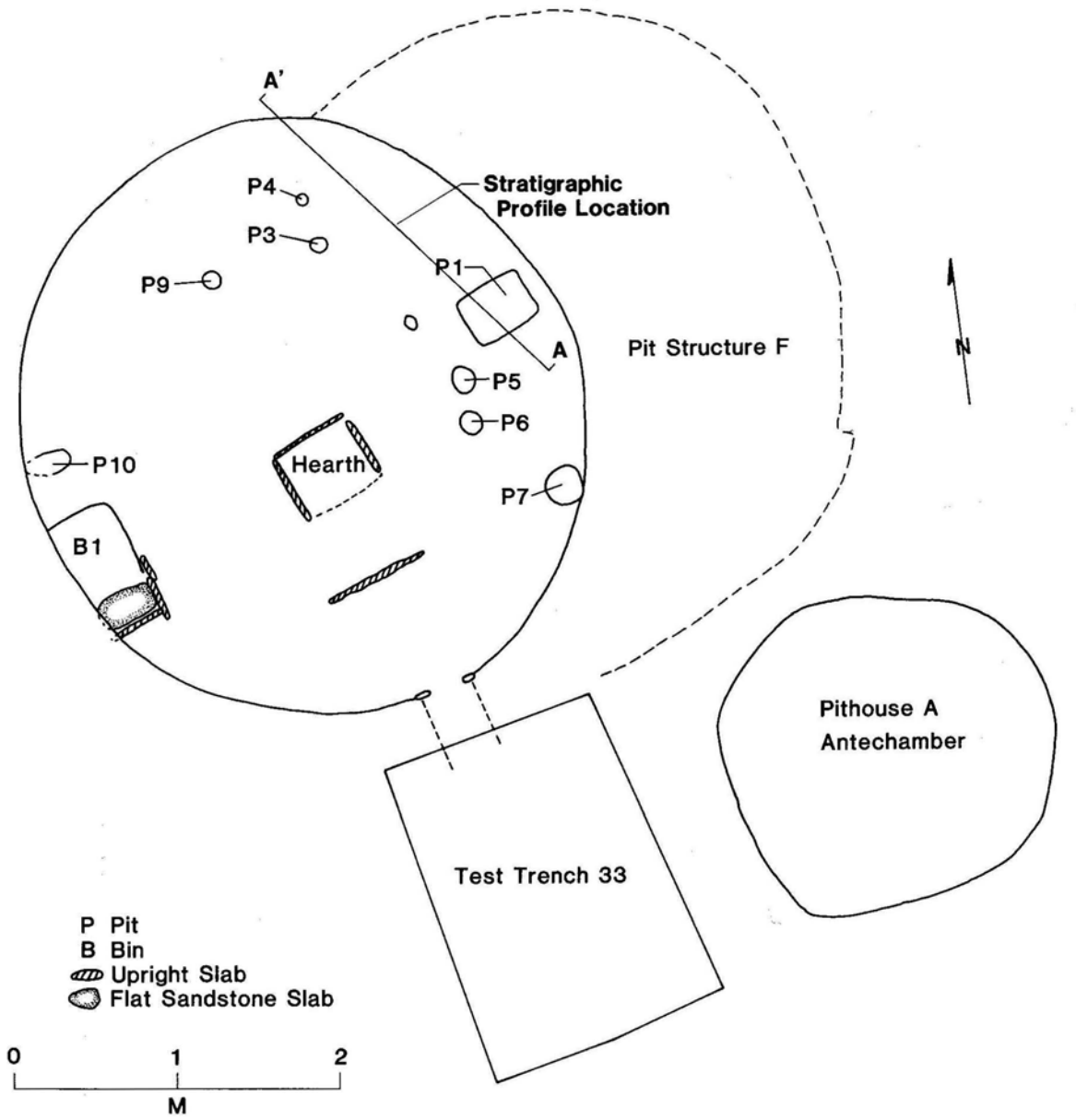

Figure 4.11. Plan view of Kiva D showing floor features of only floor surface.

some distortion has occurred with sherd frequencies for these layers, now difficult to retrace.

Toll and McKenna (1985:97 and Volume II) suggest that my initial impression of the homogeneity of the fill in Kiva D was borne out by their examination of sherd distribution. They compared ceramics in fill of Kiva D with those in Pithouse C (an earlier structure) and Kiva E (a later structure) because all three structures contained sherd assemblages dominated by Red Mesa Black-on-white. An intermediate temporal position was indicated for Kiva D (Toll and McKenna 1985:119-120 and Volume II). Although ceramic types represented

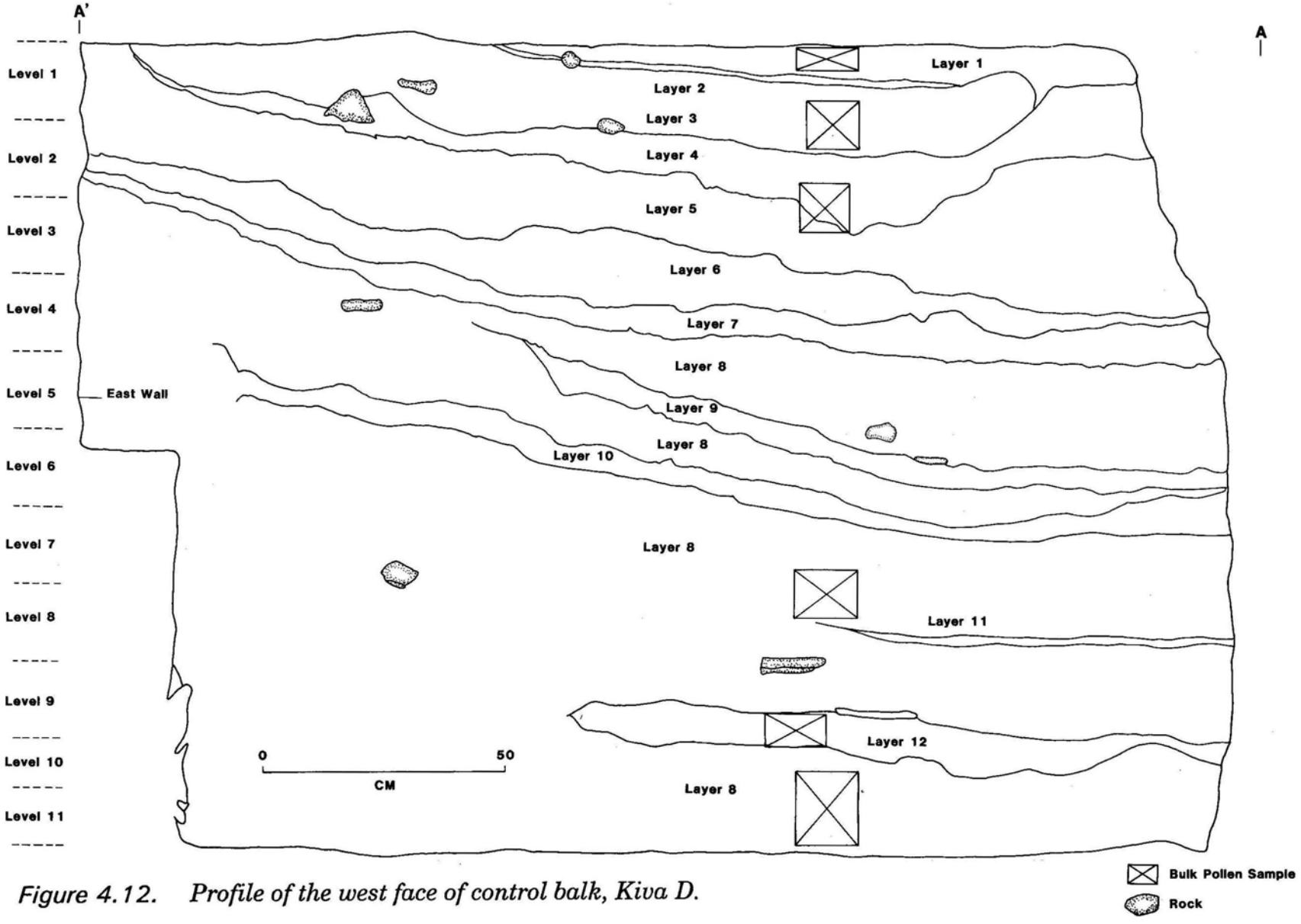

Figure 4.12. Profile of the west face of control balk, Kiva D.

Table 4.7. Kiva D control balk stratigraphic descriptions.[a]

Layer	Description
	Microstratum 1 = Layers 1, 2, 3, and 4 (see text)
1	Uppermost layer: Gray/tan, medium to fine-grained, sandy soil with scattered charcoal and some clay lensing; no gravel or rock; upper portion of this layer removed in delineation of structure. Maximum Thickness: 20 cm. Type: Alluvial/aeolian with moderate density cultural material. Disturbance: No signs of post-occupational disturbance (animal or other).
2	Light gray clay lens. Maximum Thickness: 2 cm. Type: Alluvial. Disturbance: None.
3	Medium gray to tan, mixed sand and clay; loosely compacted with charcoal and calcium carbonate concentrations scattered throughout; some pieces of sandstone averaging ca. 4 x 2 cm; no gravel observed. Maximum Thickness: upper portion of layer removed in structure definition; maximum remaining depth is 19 cm. Type: Alluvial/aeolian with moderate density cultural material. Disturbance: None.
4	Browner than the overlying layer; increased charcoal content and sandier than Layer 3; moderate frequency of sandstone pieces averaging ca. 4 x 2 cm; medium-fine-grained sand. Maximum Thickness: 16 cm. Type: Alluvial/aeolian mixed with cultural debris in moderate amounts. Disturbance: None.
	Microstratum 2 = Layers 5, 6, and 7
5	Sand with high clay content; hard, particularly in the northern portion of the layer; sandstone spalls scattered throughout (averaging about 1 x 1/2 cm) with particularly heavy concentrations toward the center of the structure; charcoal and sand content also increase as does the layer thickness toward the center of the structure; gray to gray/tan color; finer sand than in Layer 4. Maximum Thickness: 33 cm. Type: Alluvial/aeolian mixed with cultural debris. Disturbance: None.
6	Sandstone pieces (ca. 40% of layer) and clayey sand; sandstone ranged in size from ca. 4 x 2 cm to 8 x 3 cm, and some evidenced burning; very little charcoal was noted in the matrix; one clump of lignite was observed in profile face; matrix like Layer 5. Maximum Thickness: ca. 16 cm. Type: Construction debris and alluvial/aeolian material with some artifacts. Disturbance: None.
7	Light gray/tan, laminated alluvial sand with few scattered flecks of charcoal; very little cultural material. Maximum Thickness: 10 cm. Type: Alluvial. Disturbance: None.

Table 4.7. (continued)

Layer	Description
	Microstratum 3 = Layer 8, including lenses (Layers 9 through 12)
8	Most of the remainder of the fill of this structure was fine to medium-grained, gray/tan sandy soil with scattered charcoal, cultural debris, and pieces of sandstone (2 x 1 cm); laminated sands throughout of varying grain size with some small gravels; some lumps of adobe noted, particularly near the center of the structure. Maximum Thickness: 1.31 m. Type: Alluvial/aeolian mixed with cultural debris. Disturbance: None.
9	Laminated sand lens in the upper portion of Layer 8; scattered charcoal flecks and small gravel. Maximum Thickness: 7.5 cm.
10	Laminated sand lens in the upper portion of Layer 8; scattered charcoal flecks. Maximum Thickness: ca. 8 cm.
11	Laminated sand lens. Maximum Thickness: 2 cm.
12	Laminated sand lens with bands of lignite lining the top and bottom of the deposit. Maximum Thickness: 9.5 cm.

[a] See Figure 4.12.

NOTE: The Kiva D fill was homogeneous in both content and appearance, possibly more than is indicated by the number of layers described above. The overall description could be summarized as alluvium/aeolian fine to medium-grained sand with some clay lensing and sorting mixed with cultural debris in moderate to dense quantities.

within the fill of these structures did imply a temporal distinction among them, Toll and McKenna (1985:119 and Volume II) only note a slight difference in the wares represented among these three structures.

Cameron (Volume II) notes a slight increase in Washington Pass chert over that found in the fill of earlier structures (Pithouse C and Pit Structure F), indicative of the slightly later filling date for Kiva D; however, this frequency does not approach that found in the later Kiva E fill. Generally regarded as exotic, this material occurs in low frequencies in small house sites until the late A.D. 1000s or early 1100s when it becomes slightly more abundant. Although reliable information for small sites of this period is lacking, even in the early A.D. 1100s, Washington Pass chert is thought not to rival percentages of this material recovered from some large sites. The majority of the chipped stone from the fill of this structure was locally available petrified wood (74.9%) and "high surface chert" (12.8%) (Cameron, Volume II). Other exotics included a few flakes of obsidian and Brushy Basin chert. No yellow/brown spotted chert came from the fill of this structure.

Table 4.8. Kiva D artifact densities by excavation level given as number per m^3 of soil.

Level No.	Sherds	Chipped Stone[a]	Bone[b]
3	293	30	27
4	301	--	29
5	96	15	19
6	239	--	56
7	230	--	37
8	237	10	23
9	146	--	16
10	138	--	16
11	137	20	19

[a] Chipped stone frequencies were lumped in 3 groups (Levels 1-4, 5-7, and 8-10).

[b] Frequencies only, not minimum numbers of individuals. Levels 1 and 2 are not included; see text.

Bone recovery from Kiva D fill is described by Akins (1981, and Volume II).

Bulk pollen sample locations are shown on Figure 4.12. Pinch pollen samples were collected from thinner layers in the balk profile, as were flotation samples, where layer volume permitted. None of these samples were processed.

Ground Stone Concentration. Like Pithouse C and Pit Structure F, Kiva D had a concentration of ground and unground sandstone slabs centralized over the central hearth and extending from above the floor fill to floor contact. These stone piles and their consistent location within the 29SJ 627 pit structure fill have already been noted. The ground stone contained within this concentration included portions of four metates, one mano, two abraders, one mano/abrader, and one possible anvil; again, these probably fell or were pushed into Kiva D when the roof was removed.

Animal Skeletons within the Fill. Directly south of the deflector slab associated with the central hearth and in the floor fill material beneath the rock concentration described above, the complete skeleton of a very young coyote or dog (DS on Figure 4.13) was recovered. One part of a canine cranium (FS 5225) lay apart from the rest of the skeleton, at the northwestern corner of the deflector. It rested on the first floor surface. According to Akins (1981:29, 1985:349-353, and Volume II), the latter represents a separate deposit from the first, and remains of two canids are present.

As noted above, parts of six immature turkey skeletons were found within the fill of Pit Structure F. Because the two structures' positions indicate possible sequential use by the same group, the

presence of such animal burials may represent some variety of ritual closing of a structure. If the demise of these creatures was natural, the pattern is of less cultural value. These deposits will be discussed further below.

Subfloor Tests. One test pit going below the floor was dug immediately south and east of the grinding bin associated with Floor 1 (not shown on Figures 4.11 and 4.13). This test measured 77 cm (N-S) by 92 cm (E-W) and extended 20 cm below the floor. The soil in this test area consisted of layered

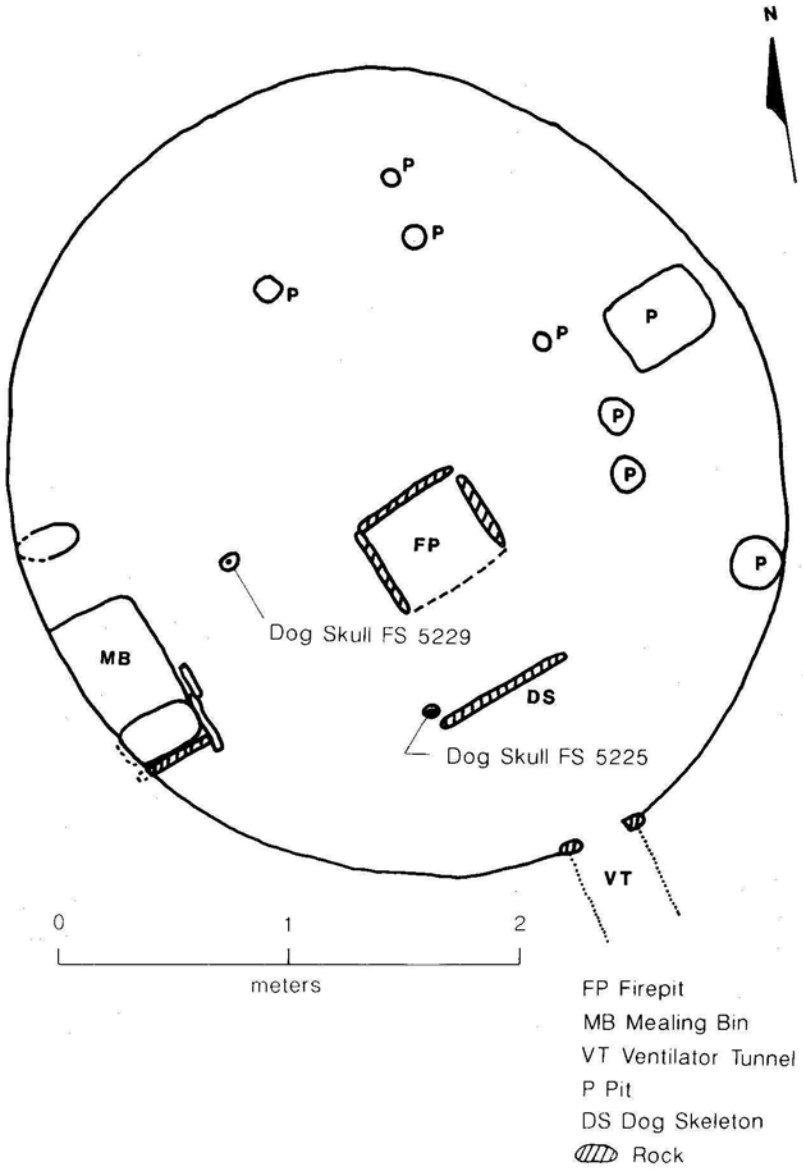

Figure 4.13. Plan view showing location of dog skeleton and isolated dog cranium above and on Kiva D floor.

sand with occasional charcoal flecks and lenses of medium coarse gravels. The excavator noted a small amount of cultural material along the western part of the test; it probably came from an adjacent rodent disturbance (designated Pit 2), which extended under the west wall. Although the western extent of this test disclosed residual soil, the most easterly edge of the test was an area of gray plaster which turned out to be the west wall of Pit Structure F, underlying and predating this house.

Architecture

Kiva D is smaller (3.65 m N-S x 3.40 m E-W) and rounder than the earlier structures considered. No interior roof supports were found in the floor; presumably, the roof was flat-laid. Table 4.1 lists structure dimensions.

Walls. The filling of Pit Structure F and the location of the east wall of Kiva D has already been discussed. The higher west wall and parts of the north and south walls were dug into sterile soil and were not noticeably disturbed thereafter.

Kiva D had dirt walls on which small patches of orange plaster adhered, but there were no signs of white plaster, pigment, or any incised designs. Most of the wall plaster that remained was found on the west wall, although a few patches were found elsewhere on the encircling surface.

The only wall feature present was the above-floor ventilator tunnel opening. No bench or wall niches were found.

Dirt-walled pit structures persist in Chaco Canyon up through the middle A.D. 1000s.

During exploration of the site, two apparent wall deviations on the west side of this structure were excavated, revealing what were actually pits containing shallow trash deposits that were not associated with construction or use of the structure. Because these features appear to be associated with the plaza surface and not with the use of Kiva D, they are considered elsewhere.

Ventilator System. Throughout the use of the structure, the ventilator system associated with Kiva D was an above-floor type. The roomward opening of the tunnel was formed by a metate with a large ground and pecked hole (41 x 22 cm) through the center (Figure 4.14). This slab had been set into the tunnel and was held in place by adobe with sherd and sandstone chinking. A sample from the material removed from this chinking appears to be part of a single plain gray jar.

It was never determined whether the ventilator tunnel of Kiva D angled over and connected up with the Pithouse A/Pit Structure F ventilator shaft. If this structure had a ventilator shaft of its own, it was never discovered, nor was an opening to its vent shaft, other than the Pit Structure F ventilator tunnel. The Kiva D ventilator tunnel angled off slightly to the west, but the excavator was unable to follow it without removing the entire south wall of Kiva D. Because this house would be open to Park visitors, no attempt was made to do so. Plaza tests to the south of the structure also revealed nothing.

Excavated tunnel fill consisted of two layers. The lower layer contained alternating bands of laminated sand and dark, charcoal-stained soil extending to about 10.5 cm above the tunnel floor. The over-

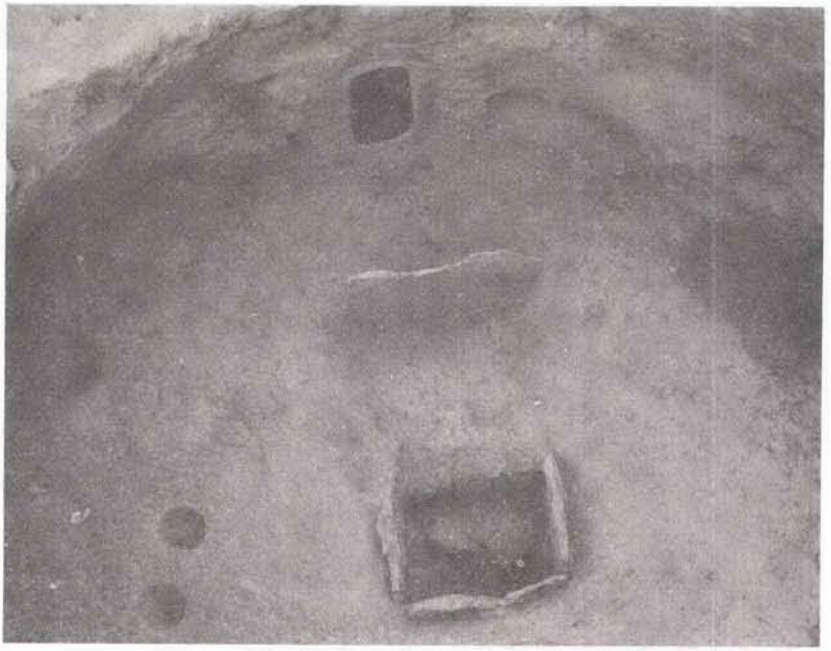

Figure 4.14. Kiva D floor looking south showing the ventilator tunnel opening slab (Chaco Center Negative No. 11186).

lying material was a mixture of dark brown sand and clay with relatively abundant, scattered charcoal flecks and chunks of calcium carbonate containing a minor scattering of cultural debris. A part of the ventilator wall is either composed of trash, or the actual surface was never located.

Roofing Scheme. The absence of floor post seats, bench, and the overall small size of Kiva D, suggest that this structure had a flat-laid roof. Perhaps a few widely spaced vigas or a more closely spaced series of smaller poles were adequate to support the roof for a structure of this size; however, no remains of wood were found.

Floor. The single floor surface in Kiva D consisted of gray, clay plaster that sloped slightly upward to the east. The central section of the floor was located about 1.68 m below the ground surface on which the outline of Kiva D was first discerned. Along the east side of the kiva, the floor surface was roughly 6 cm higher.

Floor Artifacts. Floor contact materials (Truell 1980:Table V-45) are shown in Figure 4.11. In addition to the concentration of ground stone found in the central part of the floor and the fill just above it, a number of other pieces were recovered. These included a lapidary stone and a lapidary abrader, six manos, and 11 abraders—nine of which were complete. Twelve other hammerstones, seven of which were clustered around the deflector slab, also may have been in use with the floor or deposited at abandonment. A bone needle was also

recovered; however, few sherds were found.

Floor Features. The descriptive details for the Kiva D floor features are listed in Table 4.9; a hearth, an ashpit, a mealing bin, a possible sipapu, and eight other pits are included. Once again, only comments not covered in this table are described below.

Ladder Rest Supports. Despite the fact that entry by ladder from the roof is assumed for all pit structures from Pithouse C on at 29SJ 627, formally prepared ladder rest holes in traditional locations south of the deflector slab were not found at this site (the ashpit in Pit Structure F may originally have been made as a ladder rest). Despite their unusual location east of the hearth (Figure 4.11), Pits 5 and 6 in Kiva D may have functioned as ladder rest holes or, possibly, roof assists.

Hearth and Ashpit. The slab south of the central hearth was missing; this may have assisted the cleaning of this feature. A portion of the floor plaster south of this feature had a shallow concavity to it, and it may have been an ash repository although lacking a formal feature.

Charcoal and ash were found below the floor plaster adjacent to the missing slab on the south side of this feature, and it appears that the hearth area was remodeled. The early form of this feature possibly had a formal ashpit associated with it. Only one floor surface was associated with both forms of this hearth. Some charcoal was identified from the upper layer of the upper form of this feature (Table 3.2). The size of this sample is absent from our records.

Deflector Slab. The deflector slab (65 x 45 x 2 cm), which functioned as part of the above-floor ventilator system, remained set into the floor plaster.

Mealing Bin 1. Dimensions for the mealing bin located directly adjacent to the west wall of the structure are listed in Table 4.9. A detailed cross section and plan view are shown in Figures 4.15a and 4.15b.

Like a number of other small site mealing bins in Chaco Canyon, this feature appears to consist primarily of a formal basin-shaped meal catchment with no enclosure or only slight adobe ridges built to contain the associated troughed metate. In this case, the catchment was formed by a series of five slabs—two along one side, one along each of the other sides, and one lying flat on the base. The westernmost slab was incorporated into the structure wall. This portion of the bin was recessed below the structure floor. The remainder of the feature slopes up gradually to meet the floor surface at the northern end. The metate presumably rested in the northern end of this feature, although the stone itself did not remain in place.

The position of this bin running lengthwise along the wall is somewhat unusual and has the appearance of being difficult to use without constantly bumping one's elbow on the wall while working. Otherwise, the size, shape, and configuration are similar to other mealing catchments found in rooms and work areas (Truell 1986:281, 299).

This feature is unique among small sites in Chaco Canyon. Only three, or

Table 4.9. Kiva D floor features.

Pit No.	Dimensions (cm)	Depth (cm)	Fill Characteristics	Comments
Firepits				
Hearth 1	50 x 45?	31-35	1) 21 cm ash 2) 10 cm fine, brown sand with charcoal and burned twigs; some ash 3) Sand and charcoal continued below basal slab (not excavated)	Three upright sandstone slabs line the north, east, and west faces; actual south pit wall location is unknown; square to rectangular; 3 slabs near pit base--possible remodeling
Ashpit?				
Ashpit 1	52 x 44	5-6	5-6 cm ash	Roughly oval; very shallow pit with floor plaster on base
Mealing Bin				
Bin 1	77 x 45	25 (above slab base)	Clayey sand with some clay lenses; trash mixed in with matrix like floor fill	Rectangular; basal slab at south end; three upright slabs form south and part of east walls; bin floor very shallow at north end
Sipapu ?				
Pit 9	11 (diameter)	25	Tan, sandy soil	Roughly circular; straight-sided; walls darker brown clay and sand; flat, sandstone slab at base; in line with hearth and ventilator shaft

Table 4.9. (continued)

Pit No.	Dimensions (cm)	Depth (cm)	Fill Characteristics	Comment
Other Pits				
Pit 1	47.5 x 35	13	1) 0.5 cm clay plug which sank 2-3 cm into the pit fill 2) Gray/tan clay and sand with charcoal flecks	Rectangular with round corners; dish-shaped with thin spotty plaster on pit walls
Pit 2 (rodent burrow)				
Pit 3	10.2 (diameter)	6.5	Tan, sandy soil (rodent disturbance evident)	Small, circular, dish-shaped
Pit 4	7-8.5 (diameter)	3	Tan, sandy soil	Small, circular, shallow; irregular lumpy base; unfinished walls
Pit 5	10.5 (diameter)	8	Brown to tan, sandy soil	Circular with rounded bottom; walls darker brown than fill; similar to Pit 6 to the south
Pit 6	10.5 (diameter)	6.5? (hard to distinguish bottom)	Adobe similar to fill below Floor 1	Circular; base indistinct; same size and shape as Pit 5 located 10.2 cm to north
Pit 7	20.7 to 23.5 (diameter)	10	1) Plugged with 2 cm of adobe; not compact like floor plaster 2) Tan/brown sand (rest of fill)	Circular to oval; rounded bottom; immediately adjacent to kiva wall; pit walls and base not described
Pit 8	7-8.5 (diameter)	9	Fine, tan/brown sandy soil	Small, roughly circular, straight-sided; bottom irregular

Table 4.9. (continued)

Pit No.	Dimensions (cm)	Depth (cm)	Fill Characteristics	Comment
Pit 10	20.9 (top) x 10.8 (small hole in base of pit and 2 cm diameter)	4	Tan/brown, sandy soil which stuck to interior pit plaster	Oval with well-plastered sides and base except along southwest side; small hole in base may be burrow; upper pit had dish-shaped base

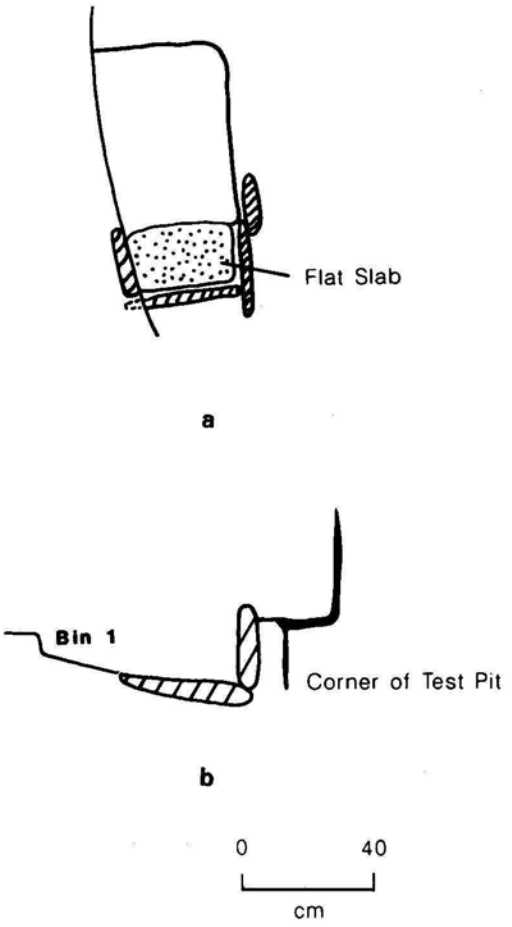

Figure 4.15. Kiva D mealing bin.
a. Plan view.
b. Cross section.

possibly four, pit structures from any period contain identifiable mealing bins (Truell 1986:214). One of these examples is Pithouse 2 at 29SJ 629, upslope in Marcia's Rincon (Windes 1978), predating Kiva D by 50 to 100 years. Another possible example is from Shabik'eshchee Village, probably considerably earlier than the others (Roberts 1929:14). Because so few examples exist, it is pointless to generalize about their temporal occurrence.

Orientation

A bisecting line drawn through the north-south axis (the hearth and ventilator) of this structure would be located about 7.5 degrees west of true north.

Discussion

Kiva D was constructed in the area previously used for Pithouse A and Pit Structure F. The fill and wall in the west side of Pit Structure F had been removed to a depth of 74 cm below surface to build Kiva D's eastern half, but the western half of the structure was excavated into sterile soil. The fill found in Pit Structure F dates to the early A.D. 1000s; thus, the floor and walls of Kiva D cannot be earlier.

No archeomagnetic dates were obtained from this structure because the clay in the central hearth had evidence of only minor burning. Little adobe was present; the hearth walls were largely comprised of slabs. The C^{14} date (Table 3.4) was not representative of the use of this structure, and there were few ceramics on the floor.

The architectural trends indicated by this structure with its small size and its decrease in the number and type of features have already been noted, suggesting at least early A.D. 1000s construction, if not somewhat later.

Although Floor 1 has considerably fewer features than both Pithouse C and Pit Structure F, the occurrence of a mealing catchment (Mealing Bin 1) is unusual

in small sites excavated in Chaco Canyon. This is not to suggest that this structure necessarily had any special function. Apart from this catchment, Kiva D is very similar to Kiva G (described below). Both are small dirt-walled structures with few floor features in similar locations close to the pueblo roomblock.

Once Kiva D was abandoned, parts of at least two skeletons of young dogs (or possibly coyotes), a deer skull (Akins 1981 and Volume II), and two turkey wings may have been intentionally placed in the fill. Additionally, the roof was intentionally removed, and large stones that were either on the roof or surrounded the smoke hole were pushed in or fell into the structure.

Fill above the floor was a mixture of trash and sand; ceramics found throughout suggest an early to middle A.D. 1000s material (Toll and McKenna 1985, and Volume II).

Kiva G

Kiva G is located between the roomblock and Pithouse C in an area where little space for construction remained (Figure 1.5). The upper walls of this structure were found in late July of 1975, the last excavation field season. For this reason, Jim Judge, field supervisor, decided to dig only half of the structure; however, slightly over half of the structure was ultimately dug (Figure 4.16).

Part of the reason that Kiva G was discovered so late in the excavations of 29SJ 627 was that it was wedged into a small area where it did not look as if there were enough space for another subsurface structure. And although the other later pit structures at the site (Kivas D and E) were both located very close to the roomblock, no depression was present where Kiva G was situated. Had not the incredible James Kee been idle one day and been sent off to do surface stripping in a "safe" location, while his attending recorder caught up on his notes, this structure would never have been found.

Stratigraphy

Excavation Procedures. No test was made to the floor surface as was done in other structures excavated at the site. The fill of what was estimated to be half of the structure was removed in eleven arbitrary levels. The upper nine levels were 20 cm arbitrary increments, while the bottom two fluctuated, based on the floor depth. Because of irregularity in floor level, the tenth level was removed as floor fill, and the eleventh was floor contact. The floor surface level ranged from 1.99 to 2.10 cm below the ground surface at the top of the south wall, explaining the variation in the depth of the floor fill, something which could not be anticipated without a preliminary test.

Fill. Figure 4.16 shows the location of the profile section, and Figure 4.17 presents the profile itself. The majority of the fill within Kiva G was natural accumulation. At 18 to 20 cm below the present ground surface, a clay line delineated the upper structure walls.

Alternating layers of lensed tan sand and clay in a slightly dish-shaped configuration extended from the top of the Kiva G walls to between 55 and 80 cm above the floor surface (Figure 4.17). Some coarse sand was noted in the fine to medium-fine-grained sand matrix. Clay lenses in the upper portion of the

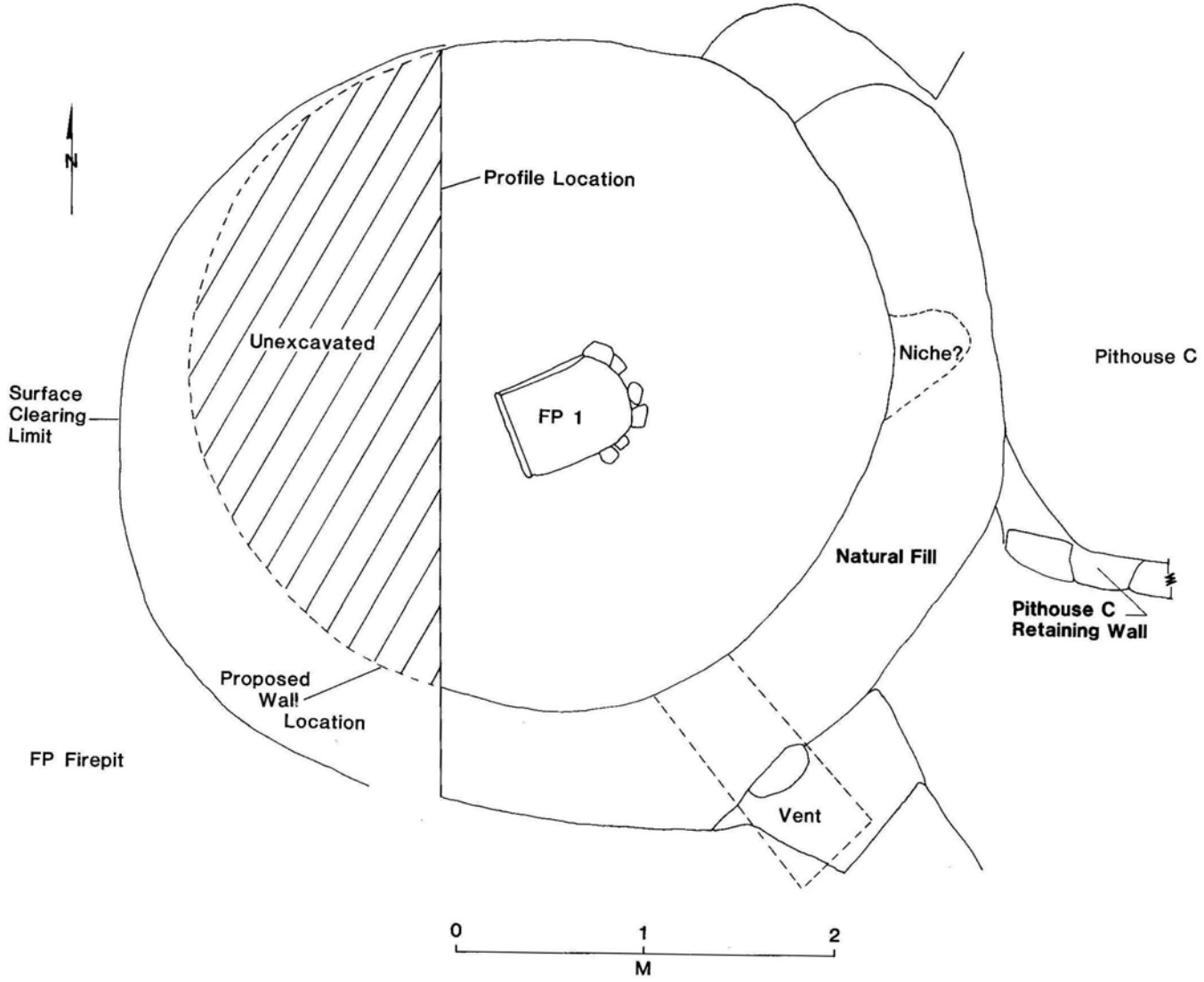

Figure 4.16. Plan view of Kiva G.

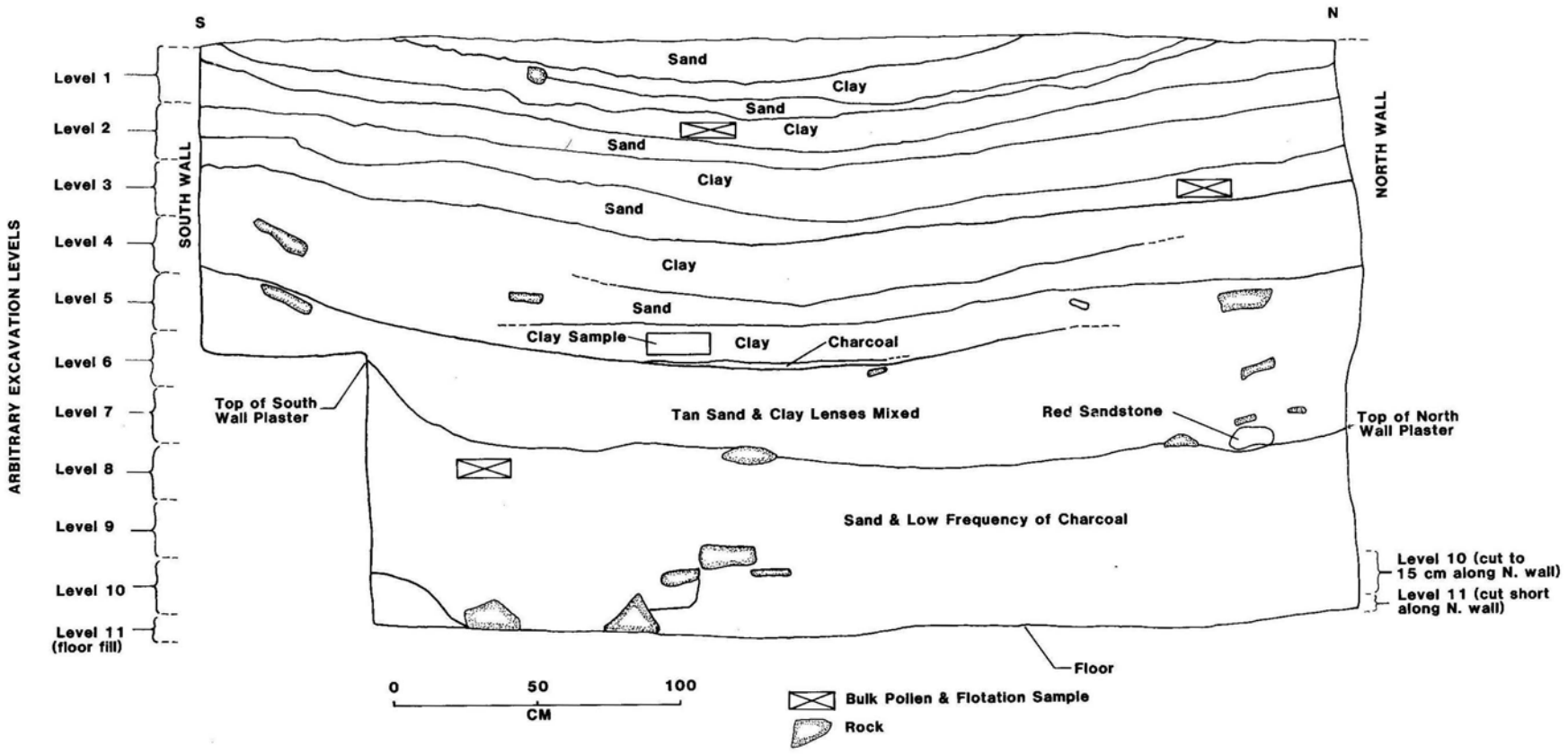

Figure 4.17. Stratigraphic profile of Kiva G, north-south section of entire structure fill.

profile contained very little sand (only slightly gritty when chewed). In the lower layers (parts of Levels 5-8) there was a mixture of sand and clay. The thickest clay layer, located about 70 cm below the wall tops (parts of Levels 4-6), was a maximum of 22 cm thick near the center of the structure. Despite the nicely drawn lines delineating the natural deposits in the upper fill of Kiva G (Figure 4.17), it was difficult to determine how many deposition layers were represented.

Although these natural accumulations had a slightly concave cross section, they dip down less sharply in the center than they would have had the relatively flat-laid basal layer (Levels 8-10) of intentional fiil been absent.

The upper 10.24 m^3 of natural accumulation (ca. Levels 1-7) contained an estimated 61 sherds, five pieces of chipped stone, and one bone per cubic meter of matrix. For this site, this is very little cultural material. The upper walls were not well-preserved, indicating that some weathering occurred during this natural accumulation; however, it is not known how long it took for this fill to build up (McKenna 1986).

A thin lens of charcoal, a maximum of 2.5 cm thick, was found near the bottom of Level 7 (Figure 4.17) about 30 cm above the base of what is termed the "natural accumulation". It was 93 to 95 cm above the structure floor in the central portion of the kiva. This layer was the only "cultural" layer identified in the upper fill; it was not mixed with sand, and it did not appear to have burned in place.

The bottom fill layer (parts of Levels 8-10, Figure 4.17) consisted of tan to brown sand, and contained an estimated 57 sherds, two pieces of chipped stone, and one bone per cubic meter, even fewer than in the natural layers; however, it contrasted with the overlying layer in its color, its lack of lensing, and its increased charcoal frequency. This layer ranged from 55 cm to a maximum of 92 cm along the south wall face. The upper contact of this layer coincided with the uppermost extent of the wall plaster remains, and generally lay relatively flat (Figure 4.17). It was not clear how this layer was deposited, but it appears that the village occupants deposited this material in this structure in a single episode after the roof was stripped. Toll and McKenna (1985 and Volume II) note that ceramics in the fill of this structure reflect the last (most recent) deposition at the site. Kiva G may have been partially filled as the roof was stripped for use at another site. It was filled to lessen the hazard of leaving an open pit at a site where no more trash would be generated to fill it.

Ground Stone Concentration. Kiva G contained an extensive concentration of sandstone slabs over the firepit area that extended down through the floor fill to the floor surface. This concentration is like the others described for Pithouse C, Pit Structure F, and Kiva D; but it contained greater quantities of larger stones (Figure 4.18). Fourteen metate fragments, one complete mano, one mano-like slab, three abraders, two architectural slabs, and one possible "firedog" were recovered from this deposit.

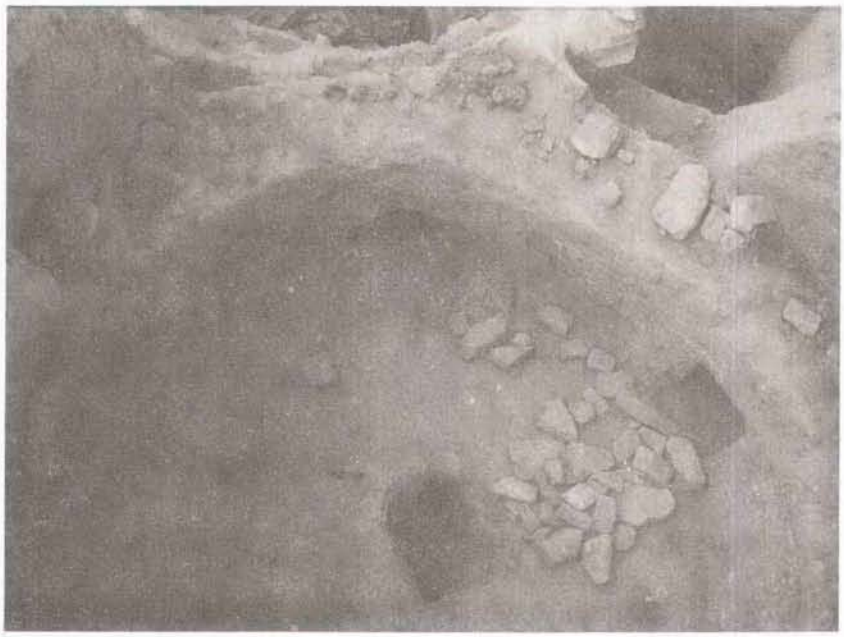

Figure 4.18. Concentration of stone in Kiva G, floor fill (Chaco Center Negative No. 11454).

Subfloor Tests. Due to time constraints, no tests were made below the first floor surface; however, a test in the base of the central hearth indicated that an earlier form of the firepit went with an earlier floor plastering. This is discussed in the following description of the hearth.

Architecture

Table 4.1 lists basic dimensions for Kiva G. The depth of the structure was a maximum of 2.10 m near its center, but the floor rose up near the south wall to about 1.99 m. Although only a portion of this structure was dug, the excavated segment indicates that it is quite round in shape (Figure 4.16).

Walls and Possible Southern Recess. The kiva walls were native soil with traces of plaster remaining in their lower sections. Although Kiva G was within about 55 cm of Pithouse C, the kiva walls did not cut into those of the earlier structure, nor was there any evidence that they cut out any of the earlier roomblock walls to the west (Figure 1.5). The charcoal flecks noted in the Pithouse C walls, and which extended back into what was supposed to be undisturbed soil, were found to an unrecorded depth only along the northeastern portion of the Kiva G walls.

The plaster remains noted on the lower portions of the house walls extended only up to a height equivalent with the top of the basal fill layer; and it consisted of alternating layers of orange and white material. This layering sequence consisted of at least three of each color, minimally six layers in all. Visually, this wall plaster material was very similar to that found within Kiva E. Al-

though this remains unsubstantiated, Judge suggested that perhaps the yellow layer was similar to a "primer" coat, followed by the finer layer of white or gray material which formed the finish layer. No remains of pigments of other colors or incised designs were found among the plaster remains.

Above the uppermost extent of the plaster, the kiva walls were extremely difficult to follow. The profile (Figure 4.17) indicates that the natural fill layers extended above and farther to the south of the plastered wall and ventilator tunnel opening. No clearly definable horizontal bench surface or lip could be located; similarly, the lateral extent of the feature could not be distinguished. It is possible that a southern recess existed in this area and that a portion of this upper wall was removed post-occupationally.

Other Wall Features. An irregular arch-shaped feature was found in the east wall of Kiva G (Niche on Figure 4.16). At the opening, it was 44 cm high in the central portion of the arch and was excavated to a depth of 54 cm. This feature was located at the upper floor level and had no plastered interior faces. It is not clear whether this was just a large animal burrow or an actual feature that was subsequently distorted by erosion and animal burrowing.

Ventilator System. The Kiva G ventilator system was an above-floor variety. The ventilator tunnel angled slightly to the east as opposed to running in a straight line with the firepit and the tunnel opening.

The tunnel opening was straight-sided, measured about 48 cm across by 56 cm high, and was dug for a length of 1.13 to 1.15 m. The estimated full length is only a short distance farther than was dug, or roughly 1.20 to 1.35 m. The floor of Kiva G was located 2 or 3 cm above the tunnel floor. A horizontal slab was incorporated into the tunnel floor at the opening and was set in plaster that extended back along the tunnel floor for a short distance. Apparently carved into native soil, the tunnel sides were distinct, but unplastered and unlined. A slightly rounded plaster coping finished the tunnel sides at the opening.

The tunnel roof showed the brown-stained indentation of the wooden beam or lintel, which was roughly 4 cm in diameter and set 7 cm back from the tunnel opening. The lintel had either rotted away or had been removed. A second 6 cm beam impression was set back another 3 cm. Both extended several centimeters into the tunnel sides at roof level; however, unlike Pithouse C, Pit Structure F, and countless other examples elsewhere in Chaco Canyon and in the Anasazi region, this series of beams did not continue back to the ventilator shaft intersection, nor were horizontal slabs or supports of any type found along the remainder of the tunnel. Possibly this was a true tunnel, and the remainder of its length was dug back into native soil.

Twenty-two pieces of turquoise, a turquoise pendant, and two Olivella shell beads were recovered from the sand covering the tunnel floor near its opening. This may have been a ritual offering placed in the tunnel at the time of construction or part of the intentional fill from the basal portion of the structure which extended into the tunnel fill. Twenty-one of the turquoise pieces were shaped like bead blanks (but not per-

forated) or inlay; all had a light green color and were chalky to the touch. The twenty-second piece was a perforated bead of much bluer color, similar to the pendant. Also recovered were a floor polisher, two metate fragments, and some sherds and chipped stone.

To determine whether a southern recess was present in Kiva G, a portion of the top of the ventilator shaft's north wall was removed, but the shaft was not excavated. Where the shaft was cut by our trench, the opening is estimated to be about 51 cm across, only slightly wider than the tunnel. The top of the shaft was located about 25 cm below the ground surface.

Roof Scheme. No timber was recovered from this structure. No postholes or bench were discovered in the uncovered segment of the kiva. This structure is very similar in size to Kiva D (Table 4.1); and in both cases, it is assumed that a flat-laid roof of some variety was present.

Floor. Few floor features were found in the exposed part of the Kiva G floor (described below).

Two floor surfaces may have been present in this house, but only a part of the upper one was uncovered. The upper surface varied in depth, the floor being roughly 10 to 12 cm deeper in the center of the structure (see below). The surface itself was comprised of a gray, shale-derived clay with an area of burned plaster located between the central hearth and the ventilator tunnel, as if ashes or hot materials had been placed on this surface; but no burned materials were recovered from this area. Archeomagnetic samples were taken from this area (Firepit 1 and the burned floor area south of the firepit)(Table 3.3). The original sample (ESO 1299) did not date; the second (ESO 1559) was originally estimated at A.D. 1120 and was later recalibrated at A.D. 955 $\pm$ 29 years.

Floor Contact Materials. The concentration of ground stone found on and in the floor fill above the Kiva G floor was discussed above. Very little other material was recovered from this surface. Pieces of pottery, chipped stone, bone, one squash seed (FS 7299), and one tubular bone bead (FS 7298) also were found in direct contact with this floor surface (Truell 1980:Tables V-35 and V-36).

Floor Features. The lack of features in this structure is typical of a pattern that develops in small sites in the middle to late A.D. 1000s, in which these structures begin to lose fixed features of most types, except the central hearth; thereafter, these features are never found in abundance in pit structures.

Hearth. The only floor feature found within the excavated portion of Kiva G was the central hearth. The southern edge of this feature was located about 1.28 m north of the ventilator tunnel opening, and the hearth's center was about 25 cm south of the estimated structure center. This feature measured about 50 cm (N-S) x 64 cm (E-W). The base that we identified was between 48 and 50 cm below the floor surface, although its walls were only burned to a depth of 43 cm.

The hearth fill consisted of three distinct layers. The upper few centimeters contained unburned post-occupational material that was continuous with the

intentional fill of the structure as a whole. Beneath this was a layer that was a maximum of 40 cm thick, consisting of burned sand, charcoal, some small pieces of burned sandstone, and several thin ash lenses. Near the base of this layer were several pieces of charred wood. The largest piece was identified by the Laboratory of Tree-Ring Research as pinyon, but it was not datable (Table 3.1). Five smaller specimens, not submitted for tree-ring dating, were sent to Stanley Welsh, who identified one as pinyon and the other four as black greasewood (Sarcobatus vermiculatus)(Table 3.2).

Beneath the burned material in the hearth were 7 to 9 cm of unburned sand with some scattered artifacts that extended beneath the upright slabs that lined the north and west sides of the pit. It is assumed that this material was fill above the lower floor.

The hearth was definitely remodeled once, but it may have been renovated several times. The bases of the two burned upright slabs that lined the north and west pit sides extended to approximately the same depth as the base of the burned material. Neither of these had bases that coincided with the base of the pit where two horizontally-laid slabs rested. On the eastern and southern sides, flat-laid slabs set in mortar extended to a depth of 27 to 28 cm below the floor surface. This simple coursed-masonry was burned red like the adjacent upright slabs; however, this masonry, with an interior face that was burned bright red/pink, stopped at a level 10 or 11 cm above the bases of the upright slabs, where it rested on a layer of clayey sand. The hearth curves along the east side, where the masonry is present (Figure 4.16).

When this feature was sampled for archeomagnetic dating, Windes (personal communication, 1976) noted the presence of an upright burned sandstone slab immediately south of the masonry slabs that formed the south feature walls. The masonry apparently was added as veneer to the slab construction.

The addition of the masonry walls represents remodeling that accompanied the upper floor; also situated on the floor was the form of a hearth that may have pre-existed it. The horizontal slabs associated with the pit base, however, were undoubtedly part of the lower floor's firepit. As noted, lower floor plaster was found along the edge of this lower firepit.

No deflector slab was found either set into the firepit or into the kiva floor; also not located were grooves or plaster coping that might have held it.

Structure Orientation

Because the ventilator tunnel is not in line with the ventilator tunnel opening and the central hearth, structure alignment is difficult to distinguish. If the tunnel angle is ignored and the hearth and tunnel opening are bisected, the structure is oriented about 15.5 degrees west of true north.

Discussion

Kiva G was built close to the roomblock at 29SJ 627. While it was not completely excavated, a test in the base of Hearth 1 indicated that there was an early floor and hearth, remodeled sometime during the use of this structure. An exact date of construction, however, has not been determined.

Similarity in size, shape, and construction indicate that Kivas D and G were constructed relatively contemporaneously, probably in the middle A.D. 1000s, and were built and used during Phase D—the final major roomblock construction episode.

An "upper" floor (Floor 1) in Kiva G had evidence for only one floor feature, Hearth 1 or the central hearth. The archeomagnetic sample from the burned floor surface adjacent to the central hearth yielded no date. To obtain a more secure date from this structure, Windes returned in December 1977 to take an additional sample that originally was reported as A.D. 1120, and later recalibrated at A.D. 955 $\pm$ 29. Because it seemed that Kivas D and G accompanied a major part of the site use postulated to be sometime in the middle A.D. 1000s, it was important to establish an accurate date during this period of utilization; unfortunately, this second sample seems to be no more reliable than the first.

A C^{14} date from the burned charcoal within the central hearth yielded a date in the early A.D. 1000s (SI 3708: A.D. 1015 or 935 $\pm$ 65 B.P.; Table 3.4). If the inhabitants burned old wood, or dead wood from which the outer rings burned off, the date may be correct, but earlier than the actual time of the hearth's use.

Once the kiva was abandoned, the roof was removed, a situation similar to other pit structures at this site. And a concentration of ground stone was found again on and above the floor around Hearth 1.

Although limited in number, the ceramics in the intentional fill in the base of Kiva G show a dominance of Red Mesa Black-on-white (20.0%) over Gallup Black-on-white (7.06%), which may be indicative of the middle to late A.D. 1000s use of the structure. Nothing in this basal fill material indicates that this structure sustained an A.D. 1100s use, but Toll and McKenna (1985:106 and Volume II) report that ceramics in the upper fill accumulated in the early A.D. 1100s.

Primarily due to the alluvial filling of the upper portion of Kiva G, McKenna has suggested that this structure was the last used at the site, post-dating Kiva E. Although Kiva G may have continued in use with Kiva E, this author contends that Kiva G was built at an earlier date.

Mid-Late A.D. 1000s Construction

Kiva E

The last of the excavated series of pit structures is Kiva E. It is partially lined with veneer masonry, has a narrow bench and pilasters, a deep well-defined southern recess, and a subfloor ventilator system remodeled for above-floor use. The dense trash fill in this structure was the latest (most recent) found at the site, except for the upper fill of Kiva G (see comparison of fill from Pithouse C, Kiva D, and Kiva E in Toll and McKenna [1985:95-104 and Volume II]). One C^{14} date of A.D. 1085 $\pm$ 65 yr. was obtained from the fill of the central hearth (Hearth 1 or Firepit 1 in original reports). The reliability of this date remains unknown,

although the mean date is roughly what one would expect for these architectural characteristics, as well as the fill material. Perhaps the final form of Kiva E did not sustain long use. There is little use of the roomblock that can be associated with the construction style found in Kiva E or trash deposition found in this structure. Several whole vessels have been found on the uppermost floors of rooms adjacent to this kiva (see below) and may represent contemporaneous use in the roomblock.

Kiva E was built immediately plazaward of the southern end of the roomblock, within the confines of, and above an earlier structure, Pit Structure H (not excavated)(Figure 1.5). The plan view of Kiva E is shown in Figure 4.19.

Stratigraphy

Figure 4.20 shows the stratigraphic profile of the west face of the control balk left within the kiva fill during excavation. The layers are described in Table 4.10.

Excavation Procedures. Kiva E was located by a backhoe test trench (Test Trench 29), during which a small portion of the walls on the northeast and southeast were removed. Because Layer 1, consisting of 6 to 7 cm of topsoil, was removed prior to excavation during plaza clearing, it does not appear in Figure 4.20. A second test trench (Test Trench 37) was sunk into the center of the kiva, where it partially crossed the north-south axis. The stratigraphy was used as a guide to determine the natural accumulations present within the structure. The remainder of the excavation followed the natural stratigraphic layers. To facilitate removal during excavation, Layer 3—a thick, very dense trash layer—was divided into two sub-layers, 3A and 3B. When it was discovered that the walls retained a considerable amount of plaster, a thin layer of soil left adhering to the walls below the bench so that the plaster was preserved until it could be cleaned off as a unit. Floor fill was removed in an arbitrary 15 cm level before actual contact materials were excavated.

Fill Layers and Associated Artifacts. Layer 3, which comprises much of the structure fill (Figure 4.20), is the densest trash accumulation at the site, with frequencies decreasing only slightly in Layers 4 and 5. Containing portions of restorable vessels derived from the full vertical extent of these three layers, the ceramic collection indicated considerable mixing within this segment of the structure's fill. McKenna and Toll (1985:105 and Volume II) describe this as the densest and latest ceramic deposit at the site, dating this filling episode in the late A.D. 1000s or early 1100s. The high frequencies of Tusayan carbon-painted ceramics, predominantly Sosi Black-on-white and Black Mesa Black-on-white, distinctive among the late carbon painted mixes in our excavated sample, are similar to findings within Kiva 16 at Pueblo Alto (Toll and McKenna 1987). Although this apparent uniqueness could be attributable to sampling restrictions, particularly at small sites, Windes (personal communication, 1979) thinks that the presence of these types may indicate an intermediate period between Gallup Black-on-white dominance in the late eleventh century and "late carbons" in the middle to late twelfth century. He believes that the brevity of this period

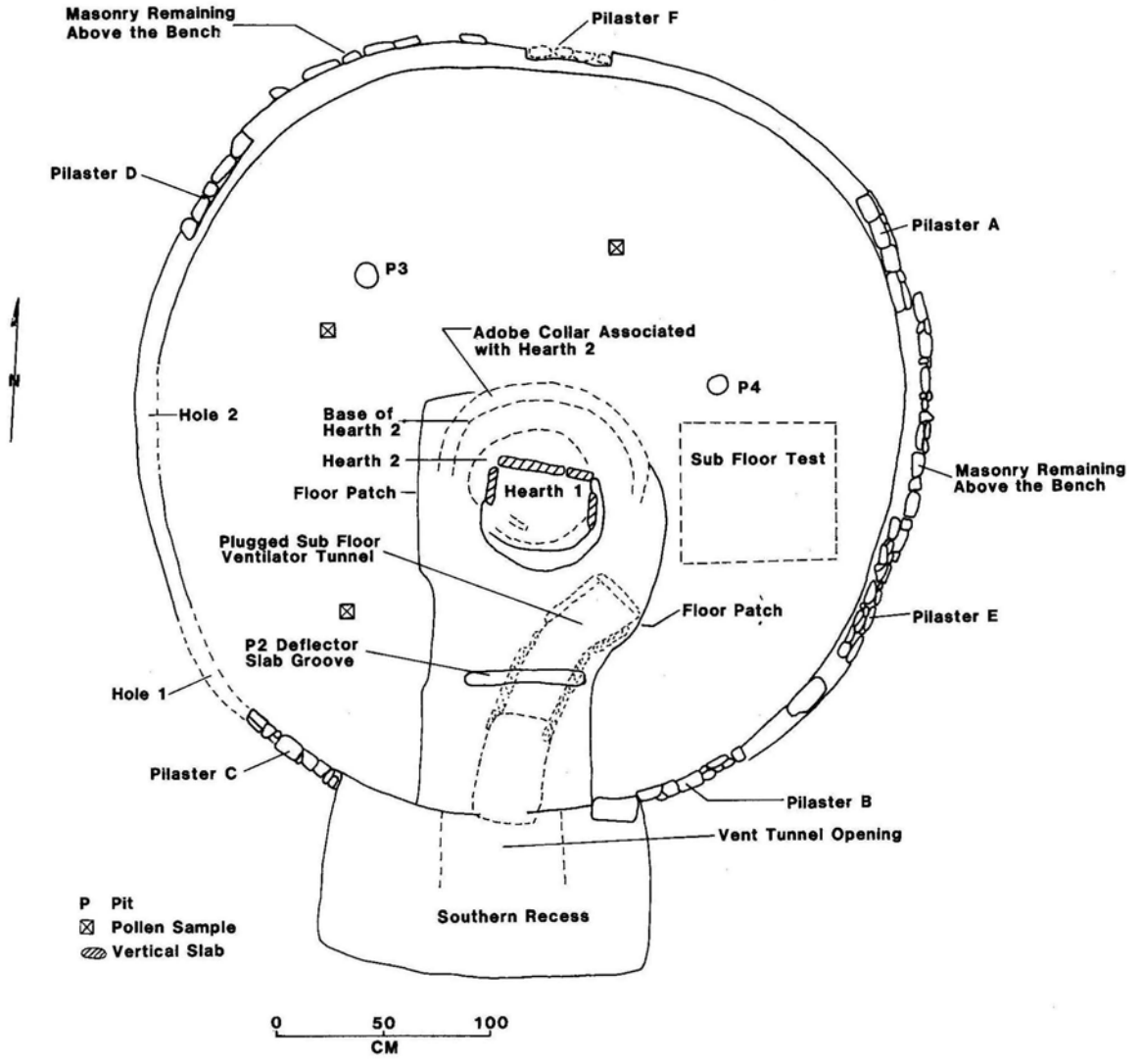

Figure 4.19. Plan view of Kiva E.

may be partially responsible for its low representation.

Layer 6, the basal deposit, was mounded in the center of the structure and shows less mixing with the other layers than do the overlying ones. Toll and McKenna (1985:97 and Volume II) state that the ceramics in this bottom deposit are earlier than the overlying ones which date the upper fill of the kiva to ca. A.D. 1075-1125. The ceramics in the base level reflect the early A.D. 1000s. Ceramics in Layers 2-5 include sherds from earlier periods and indicate that this material was accumulated prior to the abandonment of the structure, then were redeposited within it when it fell into disuse. The localized nature of Layer 6 suggests the intentional nature of this deposit. Truell (1980:V-202) suggests that the discrepancies between the late architectural attributes of the kiva do not correspond with an early A.D. 1000s construction, let alone abandonment.

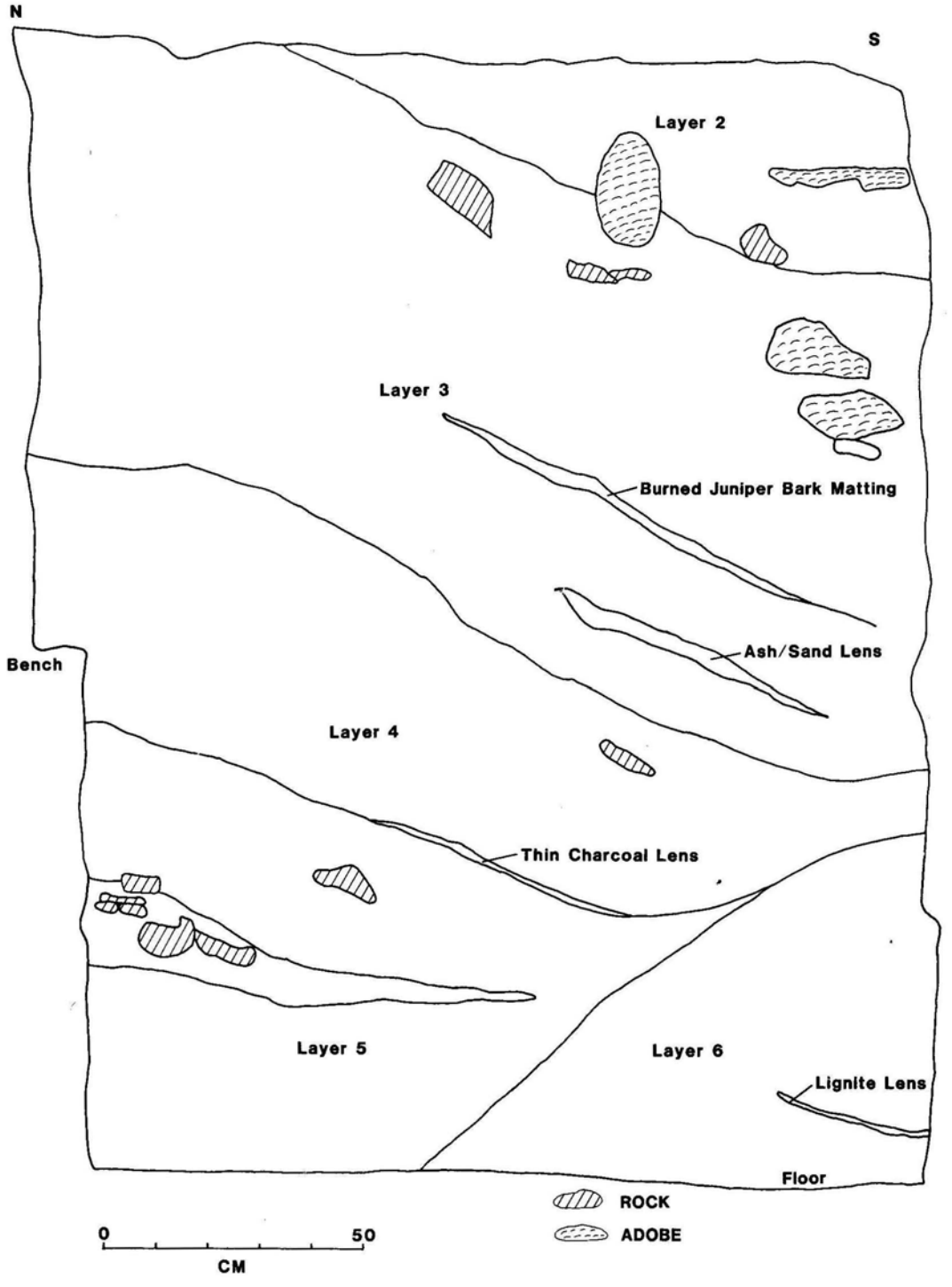

Figure 4.20. Stratigraphic profile of the west face of control balk 1 in Kiva E.

Table 4.10. Stratigraphic descriptions of layers shown in west profile of Balk 1, Kiva E (Figure 4.20).

Layer	Description
1	Fine-grained, loosely consolidated (powdery and dry), brown topsoil; layer removed prior to drawing profile shown in Figure 4.20. Thickness: 6-7 cm. Type: Topsoil. Color: Light brown to tan. Disturbance: Root disturbance, grasses.
2	Fine-grained, light tan, laminated sand (alluvial) with occasional charcoal flecks and scattered small chunks of adobe; layer discontinuous at structure edges; bowl-shaped in cross section, thickest in the center of the structure. Thickness: Maximum of 48 cm. Type: Alluvial with a light scatter of trash and adobe chunks. Color: Light tan.
3	Grayish tan, sandy matrix (not laminated) with abundant charcoal flecks and chunks containing large quantities of cultural material; small pieces of sandstone (1 to 2 cm in length) are relatively abundant with occasional larger unshaped slabs; some lumps of adobe present in the matrix; one lens of charred juniper bark matting; one lens of fine-grained sand (burned?) and ash near base. Thickness: Maximum of ca. 95 cm. Type: Dense trash. Color: Gray/tan.
4	Similar matrix to Layer 3 but noticeably grayer in color; sand not laminated; artifact density continues high; several ash lenses, one that was at the upper contact of this layer and one that was above a thin charcoal lens at the base of this layer where it contacts Layer 5; several lignite lenses. Thickness: Maximum of ca. 50 cm. Type: Dense trash with a lot of charcoal. Color: Gray.
5	Tan to gray, clayey sand with scattered adobe chunks and some large unshaped sandstone slabs; considerably less charcoal than in Layers 3 and, especially, 4, but artifacts continue to be dense; this layer is localized adjacent to the north wall and butts up against Layer 6 (see Figure 4.20). Thickness: Maximum of ca. 85 cm. Type: Dense trash. Color: Tan to gray.
6	Yellow/tan, fine-grained, unstructured sand with very few charcoal flecks and sparse artifactual material; thin lens of lignite in the portion of this layer in Balk 1 profile; this layer covered most of the floor surface (no layer of yellow/gold sand encountered overlying Kiva E floor as was present in many other pit structures excavated at 29SJ 627). Thickness: Maximum of ca. 67 cm. Type: Unstructured sand. Color: Yellow/tan.

Cameron (Volume II) notes that petrified wood continues to dominate the Kiva E chipped stone materials, comprising 66.8%. Washington Pass chert, however, is found in the highest frequency at the site, representing 6.55%, where it comprised only 3.92% of the materials in the Kiva D fill, 3.75% in the Kiva G fill (primarily from basal deposits), and only 1.82% in the Pit Structure F fill. Other identifiable trade lithic materials do not show a similar increase in the Kiva E deposits. Brushy Basin chert and obsidian each comprise only about 0.5% of the collection, falling below frequencies recovered from other structures. The only other small site excavated by the Chaco Center that had percentages of Washington Pass chert rivaling those at 29SJ 627 is 29SJ 633, which had 6.6%, and the matrix of which dated to the early/middle 1200s. Neither of these approached the frequencies cited for Pueblo Alto (Cameron 1985:46).

Akins (1981 and Volume II) discusses bone from Kiva E. The unworked bone frequencies from the fill were not of comparable densities with other types of materials found in this deposit; however, numerous pieces of worked bone, including 15 awls, five beads, and two whistles, were found. The lower numbers of unworked bone and the large size of the sherds may offer some indication regarding the type of trash deposit this is.

Ground Stone Concentration. As in other pit structures at 29SJ 627, a concentration of relatively large pieces of worked and unworked sandstone was found clustered around and directly overlying the central hearth area; in this case, it was more densely concentrated south of the hearth near the ventilator tunnel opening.

Subfloor Tests. A subfloor test measuring roughly 65 cm (N-S) by 70 cm (E-W) was made in the eastern part of the kiva floor, immediately east of a plaster patch associated with the upper surface (Floor 1). This test revealed the somewhat complex construction of Kiva E. A second floor surface (Floor 2), thought to be related to Pit Structure H, was discovered 8 to 10 cm below the upper one. This lower floor was associated with walls that lay outside of the Kiva E walls and which appeared from our restricted test to be dirt. Thus, Kiva E lay within an earlier dirt-walled structure, subsequently designated Pit Structure H (described below), but which was never excavated. A plaster patch in Floor 1, the upper floor, was associated with Kiva E (not Pit Structure H), and covered an earlier subfloor ventilator system.

Pollen and Flotation Samples

Although pollen and flotation samples were collected from the Kiva E balk, none were processed.

Architecture

Table 4.1 lists the dimensions and depth of Kiva E. The similarity of floor area noted among Kivas D, G, and E is indicative of the stabilization of floor area found in small site pit structures and subsequent to the disappearance of most floor features (Truell 1986:167, 231). Kiva E is circular in shape.

Walls. Kiva E is the only masonry-lined pit structure excavated at 29SJ 627.

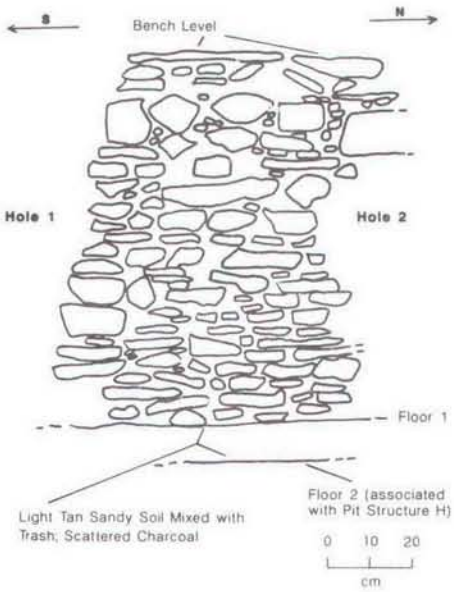

Figure 4.21. Scale drawing of a section of Kiva E east wall masonry.

Although only two areas of masonry (between two sets of pilasters) were found above the bench level, a stone wall is thought to have previously encircled Kiva E. The southern recess retained areas of plaster on its dirt walls; undoubtedly, it never was masonry lined.

Figure 4.21 is a scale drawing of part of the east wall masonry, comprised of irregularly shaped pieces of sandstone, which varied greatly in size, but which were packed closely together. Much of the wall surface below the bench level retained its original plaster. To examine wall construction, we removed plaster in several areas. Blocks were generally found to have been shaped by percussion flaking, with very restricted evidence of pecking and grinding. Despite the crude shaping techniques, the masonry surface remained very smooth and relatively plumb. Where masonry thickness was measureable, primarily where Test Trench 29 cut through the walls and around the two ruptures in the west wall, blocks extended only 8 to 14 cm back from the interior-facing surfaces. The thinness of this material led us to refer to it as veneer. This masonry partly functioned to retain the trash fill between walls of Kiva E and Pit Structure H, although it had only minor retention value.

Two to three layers of plaster covered the kiva walls below the bench. A single layer actually consisted of two layers, one of orange-colored adobe covered with a very thin layer of white clay. Judge suggested that the orange coat was applied to prepare and level the surface and the white was the finishing coat. No signs of murals were uncovered from the outer surface; and in small areas where the layers were removed, no signs of pigment were found. Wall plaster samples were not analyzed.

Holes 1 and 2. Two ruptures in the west wall masonry were referred to as Holes 1 and 2; Hole 1 was larger and more southerly of the two (Figures 4.22 and 4.23). Both were irregular breaks in the masonry, possibly a result of pressure from the unconsolidated fill behind it. The trash extruding from Hole 1 included the skull and ribs of a young dog that was found adjacent to a crushed, but complete globular, narrow-necked Escavada Black-on-white jar. Also found were the legs of an adult male turkey (Akins 1981, and Volume II). Additionally, 84 sherds, five pieces of chipped stone, and four pieces of turkey eggshell were recovered from the removed fill. Because of possible collapse, Hole 1 was not excavated back to the walls of Pit Structure H. It is not clear whether the young dog and turkey represent ritual closing items.

Hole 2, located below the bench north of Hole 1 in the west wall, was much smaller and was not excavated back for any distance. This rupture initially resembled a niche, but no sides or base were uncovered. Similar to Hole 1, it contained trash including 66 sherds, two pieces of chipped stone, and part of a chopping implement.

Bench and Pilasters. Kiva E had an extremely narrow bench, projecting only 6 to 10 cm out from the walls (Figure 4.19). The top of the bench was located between 0.90 and 1.02 m above the kiva floor. The bench level was slightly below that of the southern recess, with most of its interior face retaining its original plaster.

Pilasters were built in the same masonry style as recorded in the bench, and they appear to have been constructed after the bench was completed. They are narrower than the bench, and the top of the bench was easily identified. The six pilasters, ranging from 6 to 8 cm in width, projected up from the bench to where the top of the kiva was defined, about 1.80 m above the floor surface. Table 4.11 lists their dimensions. Pilaster F was poorly preserved and exact dimensions are unknown. Pilasters are not spaced equidistant or symmetrically around the kiva (Figure 4.19); perhaps one pilaster that was positioned between Holes 1 and 2 on the west side did not survive.

Due to the narrowness of these pilasters, it is doubtful whether they were used as seat posts, unless the beams ex-

Figure 4.22. Kiva E wall ruptures; Hole 1 in center and Hole 2 at lower right (Chaco Center Negative No. 11412).

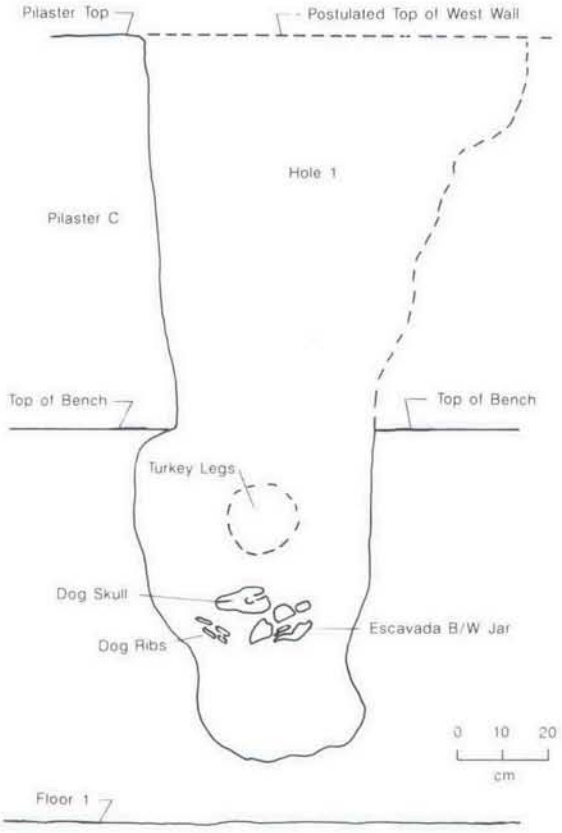

Figure 4.23. Scale drawing of Hole 1 in the west wall of Kiva E.

tended from them horizontally to the ground surface behind them to distribute the weight of the roof. The indication is that they were decorative.

Southern Recess. The slightly keyhole-shaped southern recess was not masonry lined. The walls and base consisted of dirt covered with the same type and number of coats of plaster as the kiva walls. The recess was relatively deep, roughly 80 cm; and it flared out near the back south wall. Its width ranged from 1.40 m toward the structure interior to 1.53 m at its southern extent. The base of the feature was located 1.17 m above the kiva floor surface, about 15 to 27 cm higher than the bench. The top of the recess was level with the top of the pilasters that flanked it. The depth of the overburden above the recess was greater than what covered the majority of the pit structures at this site; it was roughly 48 cm.

Ventilator Systems. Due to the depth of the overburden and time constraints, the ventilator shaft associated with Kiva E was neither located nor excavated. Remains of two ventilator tunnel systems were discovered in association with the floor. The original one was a subfloor system that was filled and covered with a plaster floor, after which an above-floor system was constructed.

Subfloor System. The first hearth (Hearth 2), apparently accompanying the initial subfloor ventilator system, was offset slightly to the northwest of the later one (Hearth 1, Figure 4.19). The subfloor tunnel (Figure 4.24) arcs around to the east and south of Hearth 2. The trench was lined with upright sandstone slabs; its base, roughly 22 cm below the upper floor surface, was comprised of closely set flat-lying slabs. Spanning the southern end of the subfloor trench was a large shaped and ground slab, which probably was the only remaining one in a series that originally covered the trench up to an opening by the hearth. The trench was filled with sand and light trash and was covered by a plaster patch.

Above-floor System. The new tunnel, built into the south wall after the subfloor tunnel was filled, extended directly above the early one, which was located beneath the center of the

Table 4.11. Dimensions and distances between Kiva E pilasters.

Pilaster	Height above Bench	Length x Width (cm)[a]	Distance between nearest Pilasters (clockwise)
A	42 (incomplete)	57 x 7-8	1.59 m to Pilaster E
E	40 (incomplete)	69 x 5	1.23 m to Pilaster B
B	76	54 x 6	1.89 m to Pilaster C
C	71	54 x 7	2.63 m to Pilaster D
D	66	55 x 6-7	1.77 m to Pilaster F
F	Incomplete	40? x 5-6?	1.75 m to Pilaster A

[a] Maximum dimensions.
[b] The distances listed here are measured from pilaster center to pilaster center.

southern recess. Remodeling of its south wall could be seen from cracks in the plaster and masonry on either side of the above-floor tunnel and from a very slight flattening in the wall curvature in this area. The interior edges of the above-floor tunnel in the south wall corresponded to the cracks on the wall face. The tunnel opening was 23 cm across—considerably smaller than the tunnel width of 57 cm—and was 36 to 38 cm tall. Along the east, west, and top edges, the opening had a plaster coping that was set back several centimeters from the face of the tunnel and probably held a vent slab when it was desirable to close off the opening; no slab which fit this opening was found. Within the south wall, no signs of upright slabs or beams were found lining the tunnel. Because this tunnel extended a short distance back into the Pit Structure H fill and was remodeled, reinforcement seemed necessary, but none was found. Walls, ceiling, and floor were all unplastered dirt.

The tunnel was not excavated back to its intersection with the ventilator shaft.

Floor. Despite the remodeling of the ventilator system and the repeated wall plastering episodes, only one plastered floor surface was found; measuring 1-2 cm thick, it was gray and covered most of the kiva. As noted above, a plaster patch covered the remodeled section of the sub-floor ventilatory system.

Because Kiva E was filled with dense trash and no clear activity areas were discernable, few artifacts found in association with this floor surface were considered relative to activities that were conducted within this structure. The sherds associated with Layer 6, immediately above the floor surface, were earlier (ca. early A.D. 1000s) than those found in the overlying layers (ca. A.D. 1075-1125).

Floor Features. Table 4.12 lists brief descriptions of the fill and physical characteristics of the floor features associated with Kiva E's floor. In addition to the central hearth and the deflector slab grooves, only two small pits were found, and floor features in Kivas D and G were few.

Figure 4.24. Southern portion of Kiva E showing the subfloor ventilator system. James Kee in photo (Chaco Center Negative No. 11410).

Hearths. The original (lower) hearth, designated Hearth 2, appears to have been quite large. Offset slightly to the east of Hearth 1, it may have incorporated the curve of the ventilator system into its southeastern side (Figure 4.19). An adobe collar, roughly 9 cm wide, surrounded this feature and was partially destroyed during remodeling. No artifacts were recovered from the white ash that filled this feature, and the feature itself was not adequately burned to sample for archeomagnetism.

The upper hearth, Hearth 1, contained some charcoal identified by Stanley Welsh as greasewood (Table 3.3). It also contained the burned bones of a prairie dog and jack rabbit, possibly indicating that the last use of this structure was not during the winter when these animals typically hibernate.

Just south of Hearth 1, between it and the opening for the ventilator tunnel, was a layer of fine charcoal, 1.15 x 1.05 cm E-W and 1-2 cm thick. It possibly represents use of the floor surface as an ashpit during the time in which the house's Hearth 1 was being cleaned out.

Structure Orientation

A north-south axis bisected this structure between 11 and 11.5 degrees west of true north. This orientation also bisects the earlier hearth accompanying the initial construction.

Table 4.12. Kiva E floor features.

Pit No.	Dimensions (cm)	Depth (cm)	Fill Characteristics	Comments
Firepits				
Hearth 1	35 x 51	18 below floor; 22 below slab tops	1) 10 cm hard-packed adobe part of structure fill) 2) 9-10 cm ash and charcoal, contained burned bone 3) 1.5 cm burned (red) sand covering pit base	Roughly rectangular; upright slabs of north and west and part of east and south; adobe covers upright slabs on south and part of east and west sides; sides and base well-burned
Hearth 2 (below Hearth 1)	78 x 72	28-29 below upper floor	White compacted ash formed most of fill below Hearth 1 where excavated	Roughly circular; adobe-lined; dish-shaped cross section; burned sides and base; several unburned slabs near base; adobe collar fragment north of pit
Deflector Slab Groove				
Pit 2	6-7 x 56	5-6	Adobe chunks and scattered charcoal and ash	Long, narrow, irregularly sided, shallow slot
Other Pits				
Pit 3	13 x 10	6-7	Clean sand	Small roughly circular with dish-shaped base; not plastered; rim flush with floor
Pit 4	9 x 10	?	Clean sand	Very similar in size and shape to Pit 3; rim flush with floor; pit base not distinct

Discussion

Kiva E was the last known pit structure built at 29SJ 627. It was located in the plaza adjacent to the southernmost rooms of the roomblock (Suite D) in an area formerly used for Pit Structure H.

Although an exact date for construction of Kiva E has not been established, the radiocarbon date from Hearth 1 (A.D. 1085 ± 65 yrs, Table 3.3), the presence of pilasters, and a southern recess in this masonry-lined structure are indicators that suggest its placement with the last use of this site in the middle to late A.D. 1000s. The presence of two hearths and two ventilator systems, as well as modification in the southern recess, indicate remodeling that did not include replastering of the floor. In contrast, the fill that was removed from Layer 6, just above the floor, contained sherds that are dated to the early A.D. 1000s. Because of the shape of Layer 6, which was a mound in the center of the room, it is assumed that it represents trash that accumulated somewhere on the site prior to the abandonment of Kiva E, but was thrown in after the roof was removed. Fill above this (Layers 3-4) was dated ca. A.D. 1075-1125); it too was very mixed and contained sherds that could be matched from the uppermost and lowermost layers. (See discussion under Kiva G, above.)

Limited use of the roomblock is indicated in the middle to late A.D. 1000s, when Kiva E was constructed, or in the early A.D. 1100s, when it was filled.

Soon after abandonment, the roof of Kiva E was removed and the worked and unworked stones from the area around the smoke holes were thrown in. They lay in a cluster around the hearth and toward the south of it near the opening of the ventilator shaft. No evidence of the roof remained, leaving doubt whether it rested completely on logs that ran across the narrow pilasters.

Once the roof was removed and filling took place, the area was not disturbed until the site was excavated. There is little ceramic evidence for early A.D. 1100s use in the 29SJ 627 roomblock; however, Kiva E fill contains dense trash. McKenna (1986) suggests that Kiva G, built in the early A.D. 1000s, continued in use after Kiva E was abandoned. A few inhabitants possibly occupied the southern end of the roomblock, where a few late sherds and vessels were found; using Kiva G, they threw their trash into the open, adjacent Kiva E. The upper fill of Kiva E contained relatively dense vegetal material (charcoal, matting, and ash), which argues for primary deposition.

Undated

Pit Structure H

The structure surrounding Kiva E was designated Pit Structure H. Very little is known about this structure because it was recorded only in tests behind the walls and below the floors of Kiva E. These tests indicated that the east walls of the earlier structure were located 7 to 10 cm outside those of Kiva E and 8 to 10 cm beneath its Floor 1 (Figure 1.5).

The term "pit structure" does not imply similarity to Pit Structure F; but, instead, indicates that a more specific description regarding form and time associations is not available. In Chapter 2, Pit Structure H was assigned to the first roomblock construction period (Phase B). It may have been associated with Suite D, for which chronological placement is not certain; Suite D may have

been a late addition built at the end of Phase B (the late A.D. 700s-middle 900s) or early Phase C (late A.D. 900s-early A.D. 1000s).

A test in Kiva E, just east of the hearth and a plaster patch associated with the remodeling of the ventilator system, indicated a low adobe wing wall with an oval pit immediately south of it. This pit was located beneath the east wall of Kiva E. The floor south of this wing wall was 4 to 5 cm higher than the floor north of it. Nothing more is known of the structure's morphology.

Pit Structure Summary

Table 4.1 summarizes the descriptive information on pit structures. Loose chronological control has led to a "suggested" time framework and construction sequence.

Despite poor time control, several aspects of formal change can be suggested from this pit structure group. Masonry does not appear in 29SJ 627 pit structures until the middle to late A.D. 1000s, possibly even the early A.D. 1100s. This pattern is apparent in other small sites in Chaco Canyon and is considerably later than in some (but not all) other Anasazi subregions. Pit structures at Chaco Canyon's large sites were masonry-lined well in advance of those in small sites. The abundance of good building stone in Chaco Canyon can be greatly contrasted with the limited local supply of wood, a possible reason for the roof removals in all of the pit structures excavated at 29SJ 627. (Large sites had abundant wood, but much of it was imported, a practice not feasible for a small family group.)

At 29SJ 627, the size of pit structures decreases through time (Table 4.1), as do the number of floor features. Floor area seems to stabilize from the early A.D. 1000s through the last construction at the site, after floor features disappeared, with the exception of the central hearth. Most noticeably absent in these later structures at 29SJ 627 are heating pits, which are identified by their distinctively oval, shallow, dish-shaped configuration and evidence of slight burning along the pit rim and upper sides. Additionlly, the shape of pit structures changes through time from D-shaped to more oval to circular. The circular shape persists from the early A.D. 1000s on, a pattern that is also noted in other Chaco Canyon small sites (Truell 1986:222-223).

In conjunction with the lessening of floor area and numbers and kinds of pits, post seats disappear from the floor surface during the time in which structures become rounder (early to mid A.D. 1000s). This shift clearly indicates a change in the roofing pattern to what we assume was a flat-laid roof, requiring no upright or leaning members. This change left more floor space in these smaller structures unencumbered by support members and indicates economical timber use. This lumber economy is notable; perhaps only two large members spanning the entire structure were required, and the rest of the roofing material may have consisted of much smaller poles. In the early pithouse roof style, not only were relatively large upright members required, but similarly substantial spanners between them were necessary before secondary poles could be used. More leaning members were required to build the truncated cone-shape with a smoke opening than for a flat-laid roof of the same diameter; therefore, when structure size was greater in the earlier use of the site, flat-laid roofs were

not feasible without intermediate supports.

Pit Structure F, considered to be in a transitional position between pithouses and kivas at this site, shows evidence that the post seats were moved once during its use. Originally, the post seats were located in the floor surface, and subsequently they were incorporated into the structure walls.

A bench was present in Pithouse C, but not in Pit Structure F or subsequently, Kiva D, or Kiva G. A narrow bench was built in Kiva E, possibly a canyonwide pattern wherein benches were not used in the middle A.D. 900s, or perhaps slightly earlier (Truell 1986:221); however, they did reappear at a later date (ca. late A.D. 1000s-mid 1100s).

Pit structure ventilator systems also show shifts through time. Pithouse C had an above-floor system, but Pit Structure F was constructed with a subfloor system, subsequently remodeled into an above-floor system. No subfloor systems are present again until the initial construction of Kiva E; this ventilator system also was subsequently remodeled into an above-floor system. Data gathered from other excavated sites in Chaco Canyon indicate that during the early to middle A.D. 900s, small site pit structures occasionally had subfloor ventilator systems; however, the excavated sample is very small. There are definite indications that subfloor systems were popular in other small sites in the late A.D. 1000s through early A.D. 1100s, but it remains unclear whether they were present throughout, from the early A.D. 900s on.

Pit structure orientation was described in terms of a north-south bisecting axis through the structure and in relation to true north. At 29SJ 627, orientation changes from roughly 17 degrees east of true north (Pithouse C, dated to Phase B, ca. late A.D. 700s-middle 900s) to roughly 20 degrees west of true north in about 150 years. During the next 50 to 70 years, it appears to move slowly eastward and back slightly to the west. It is possible that all of this means nothing; for further discussion, see Truell (1986:158).

Because pit structures at 29SJ 627, and elsewhere in Chaco Canyon small sites, become "empty" of domestic features in a short space of time (at the beginning of the eleventh century), there is much speculation with respect to their function (Truell 1986:222, 231). Additionally, it has been suggested that the frequency of pit structures to above-ground rooms changes; i.e., their number decreases through time. At 29SJ 627, their frequency does not decrease through time. At least two pit structures are thought to have been in contemporaneous use with two to four suites of rooms throughout most of the site's occupation. Lekson (1984:50-51) would argue that this ratio of pit structures to rooms is high, especially if we assume that these "later" prehistoric, featureless, pit structures functioned similarly to modern kivas. Regardless of the functional interpretation of this space, there is little doubt that the disappearance of floor features from the pit structure surfaces is contemporaneous with the full enclosure of the above-ground rooms at 29SJ 627 and, presumably, elsewhere in the Canyon.

At 29SJ 627, some of the changes in pit structure form that are summarized immediately above appear in the early to

middle A.D. 900s. There is little doubt that much activity, change, and expansion is taking place in small sites in Chaco Canyon at the same time that so much activity is occurring in large sites.

5

ABOVE-GROUND ROOM AND RAMADA FORM THROUGH TIME

Chapter 5 summarizes the architectural growth and change in the above-ground rooms and their associations through time. Like the pit structures, the above-ground rooms and ramadas are described, as nearly as possible, in chronological order of their construction from early to late, construction period by construction period. Numerous problems that exist with these distinctions will be discussed where necessary.

Determination of room function, based on room position and feature association, has already been discussed briefly in Chapter 2 and also in Truell (1986:240-242). There is some indication that through time there is generally a consistency of room placement regarding specific function. In other words, when a room is remodeled, the later form is frequently used for the same purposes as the earlier one beneath it. Thus, even if the site were not occupied continuously (possibly on a seasonal or periodic basis), the same group may have used it over a period of time. This pattern also occurs over the broad Anasazi area and reflects common practices.

Based on doorway connections, rooms were assigned to suites and are described as part of those suites. Good room-suite information is available only for Phase B, the first roomblock construction and use period (late A.D. 700s-middle 900s), and Phase D, the third roomblock construction period (middle A.D. 1000s). Phase C, the second roomblock construction episode (late A.D. 900s-early 1000s) lacked wall remains necessary to determine these associations, but the interconnections consistently may have followed those indicated during Phases B and D.

Stratigraphic profiles for the entire roomblock are presented in Figure 5.1, Sections A through J. With later room reconstruction largely superimposed over earlier construction, lower floors were most often filled with intentionally deposited materials that formed the subfloor support for later surfaces. Additionally, earlier walls were most often truncated during later building projects, although the basal portions frequently remained intact.

As noted in Chapter 2, floors within a single room designation, particularly in ramada areas that later became living rooms, did not always have floor surfaces that conformed exactly to one another in size, shape, and superposition through time. When living rooms became fully walled, roughly the same living area may have been in use, but it was no longer one open room. Some renumbering of pits on lower ramada surfaces was made to make

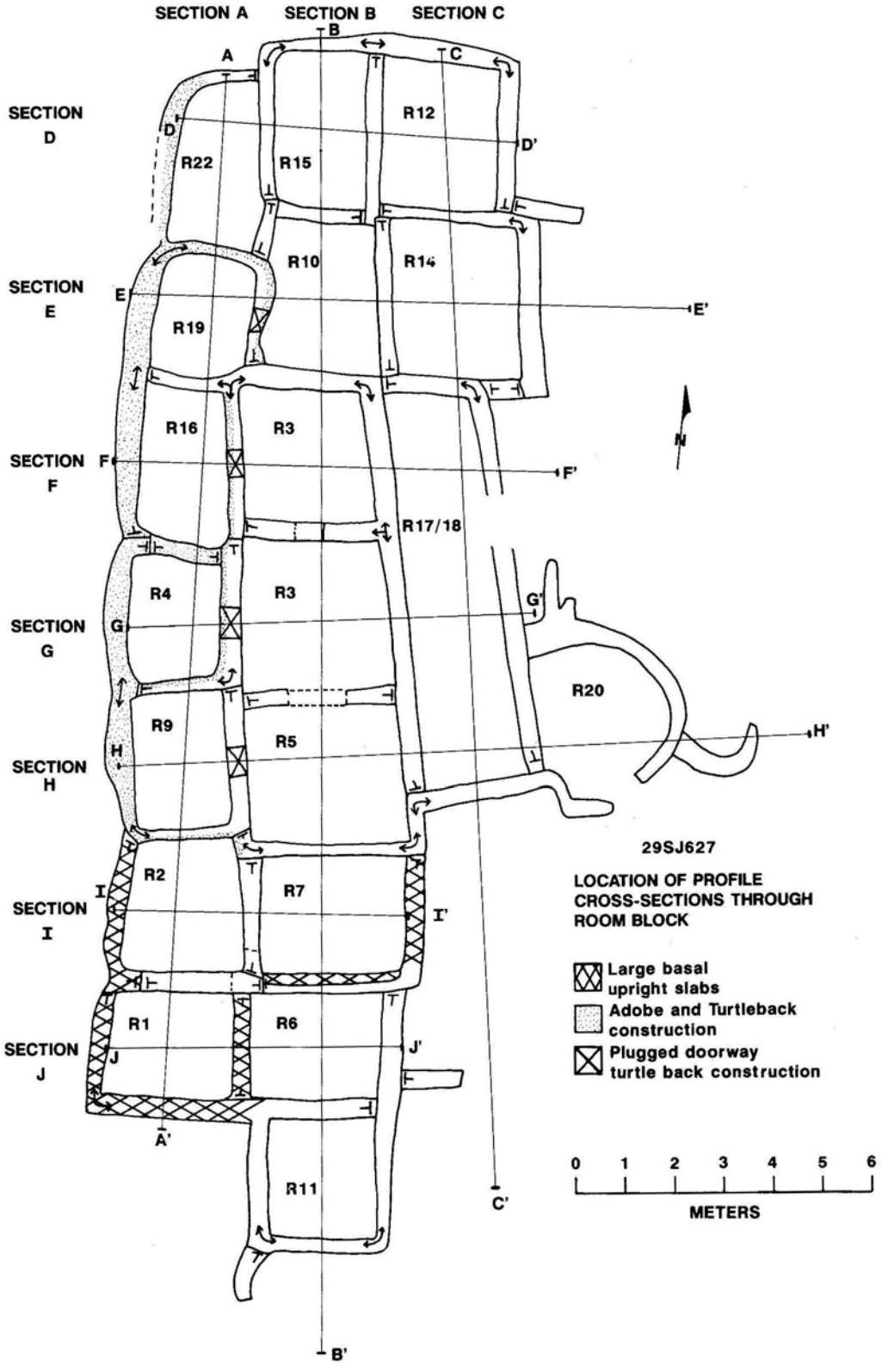

Figure 5.1. Roomblock section locations.

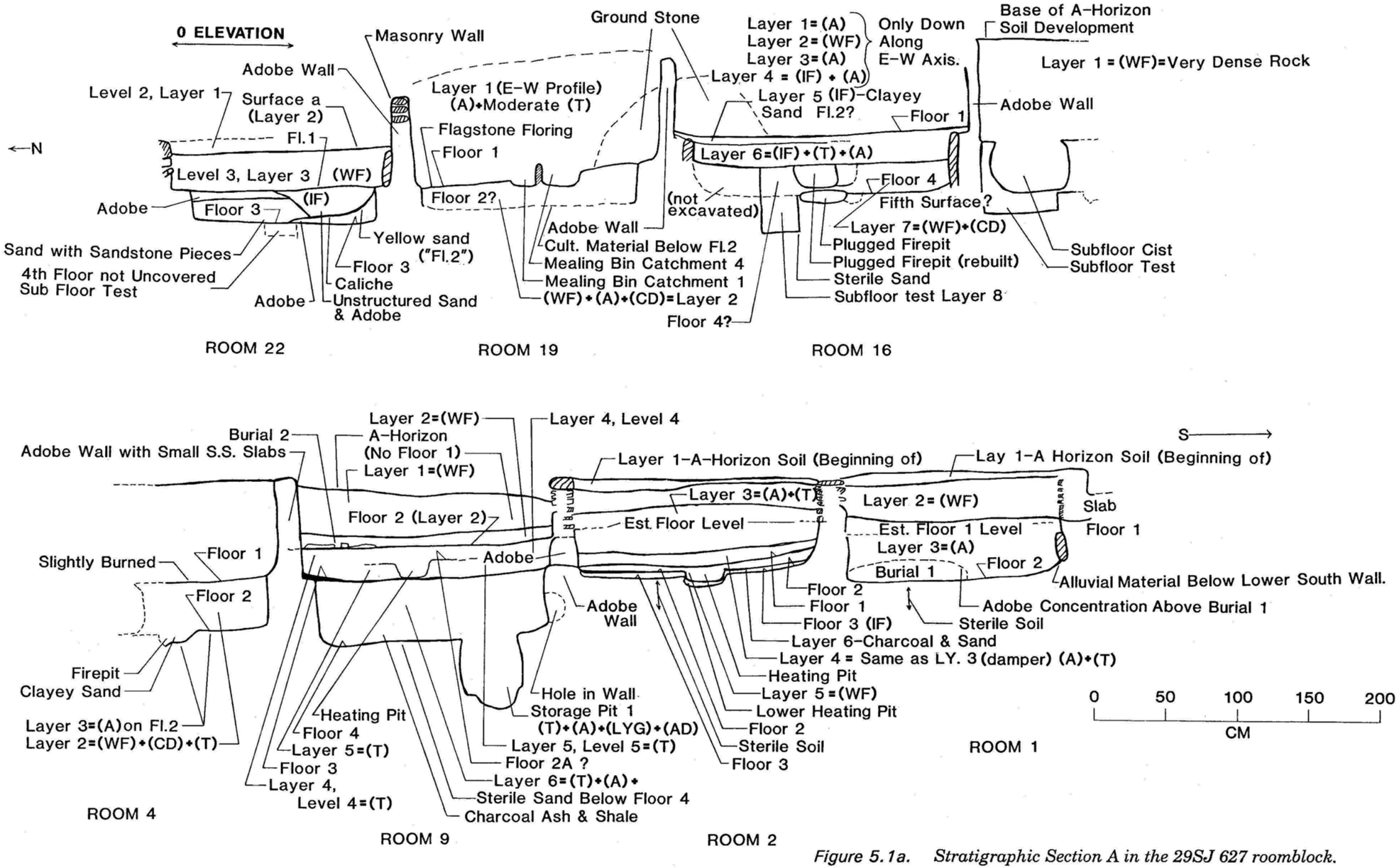

Figure 5.1a. Stratigraphic Section A in the 29SJ 627 roomblock.

SECTION A

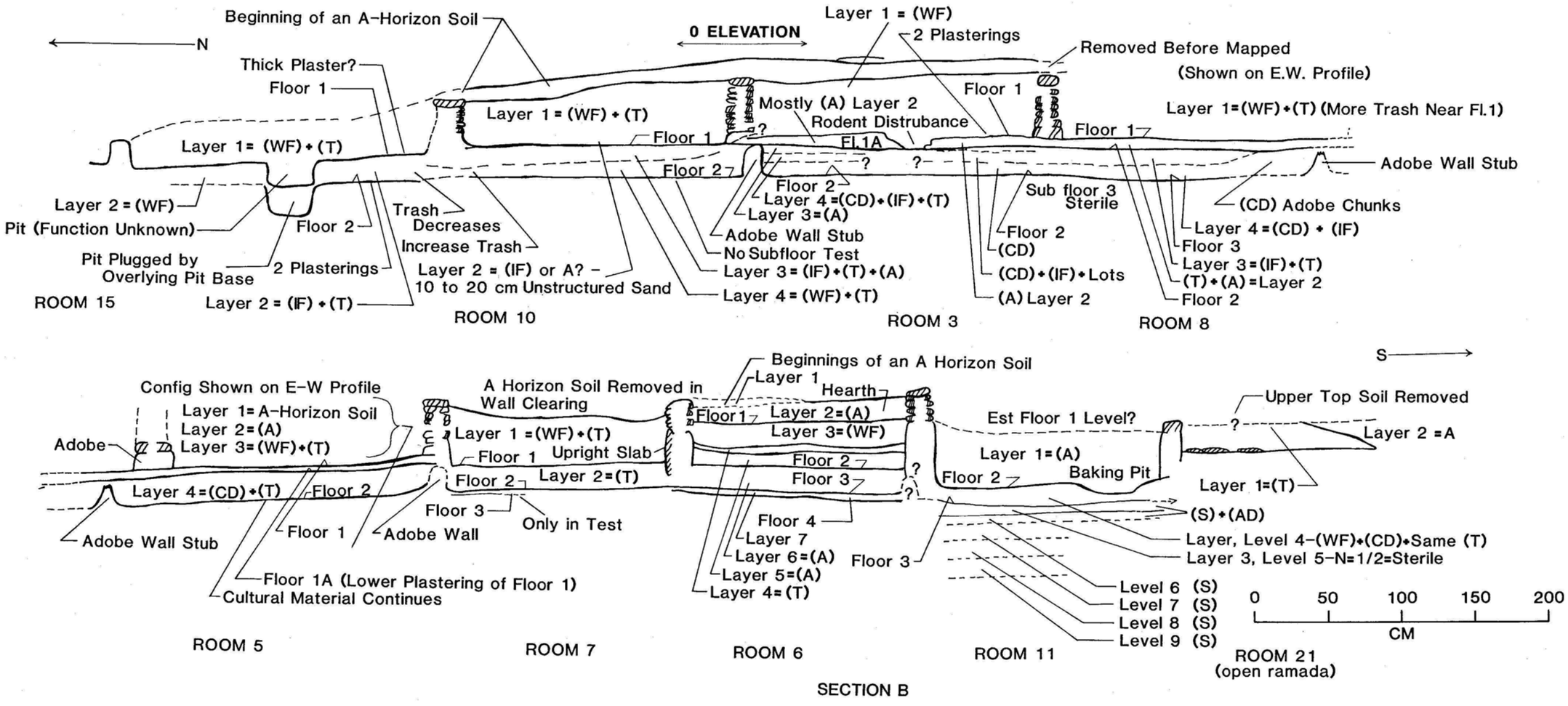

Figure 5.1b. Stratigraphic Section B in the 29SJ 627 roomblock.

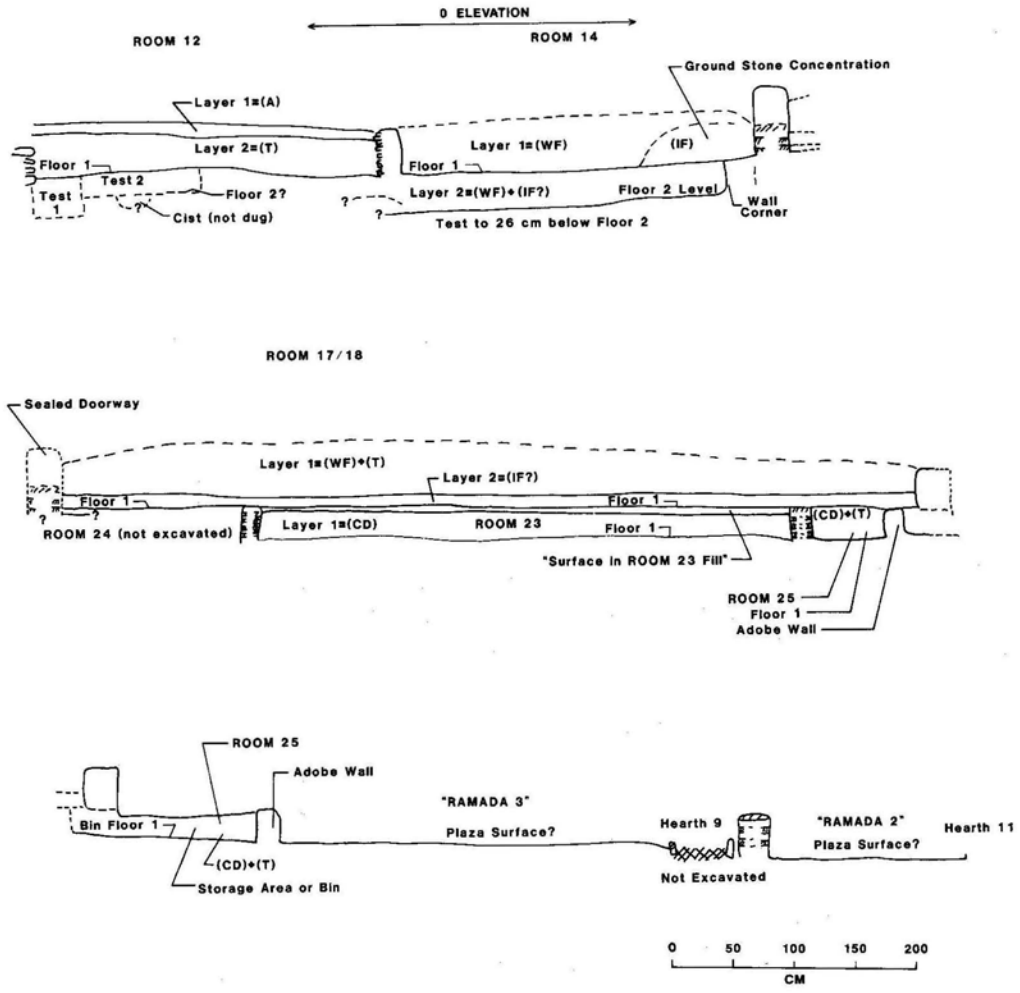

Figure 5.1c. Stratigraphic Section C in the 29SJ 627 roomblock.

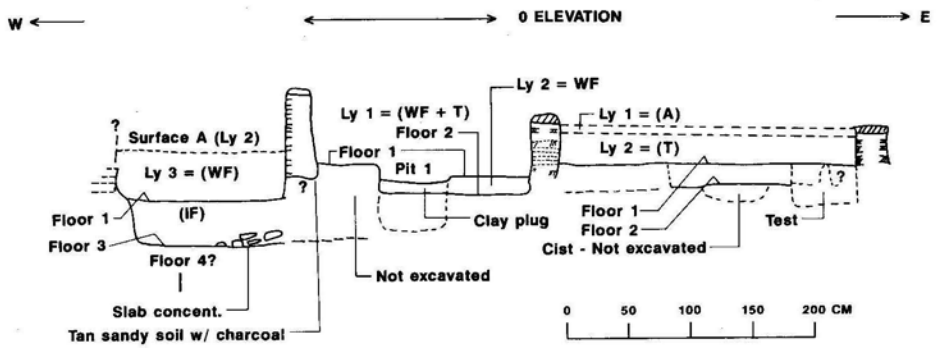

Figure 5.1d. Stratigraphic Section D in the 29SJ 627 roomblock.

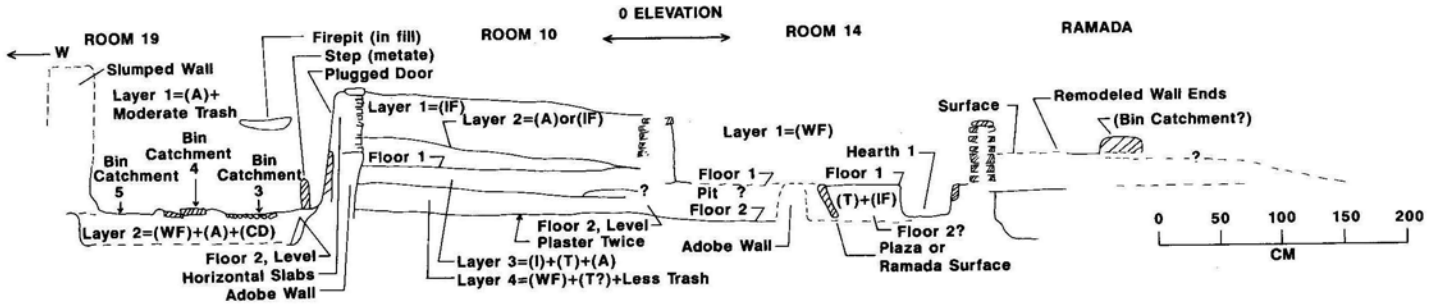

Figure 5.1e. Stratigraphic Section E in the 29SJ 627 roomblock.

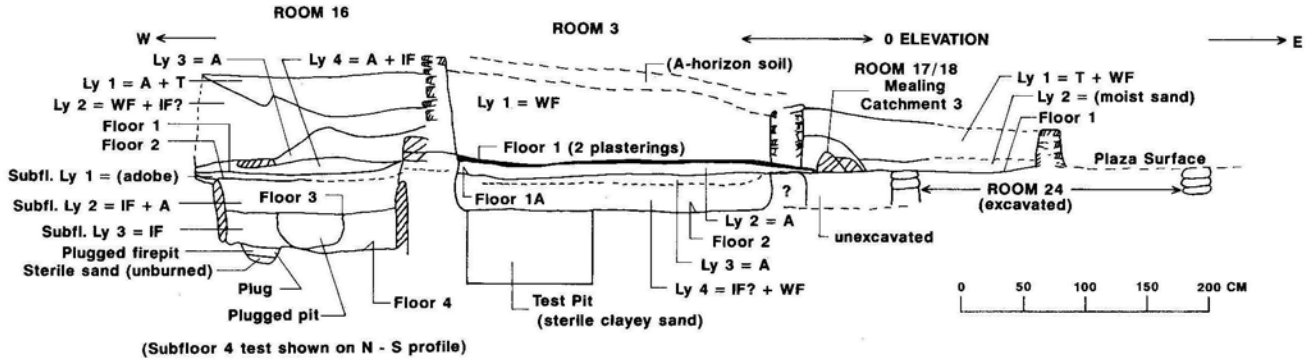

Figure 5.1f. Stratigraphic Section F in the 29SJ 627 roomblock.

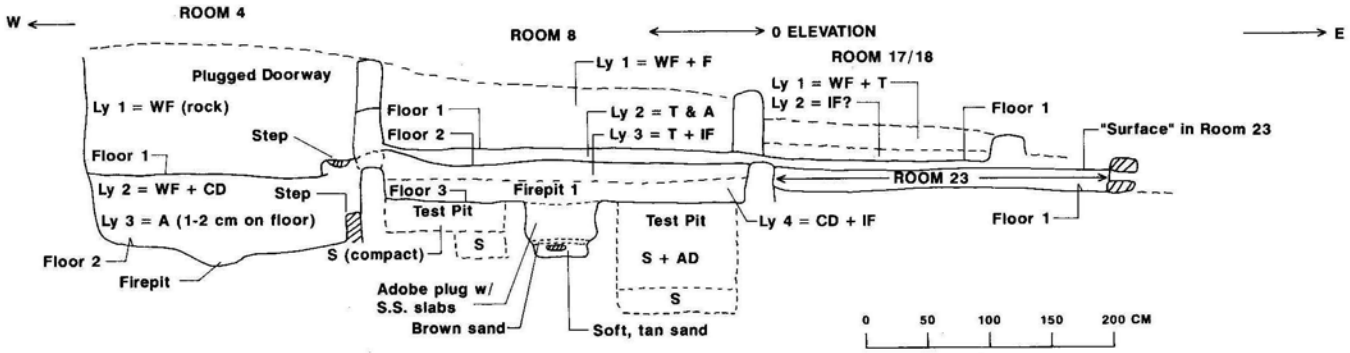

Figure 5.1g. Stratigraphic Section G in the 29SJ 627 roomblock.

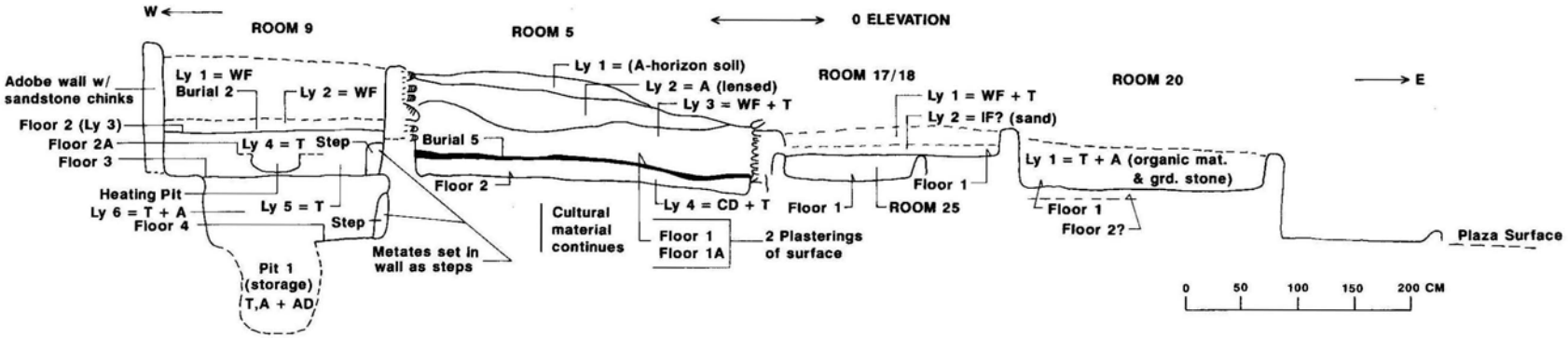

Figure 5.1h. Stratigraphic Section H in the 29SJ 627 roomblock.

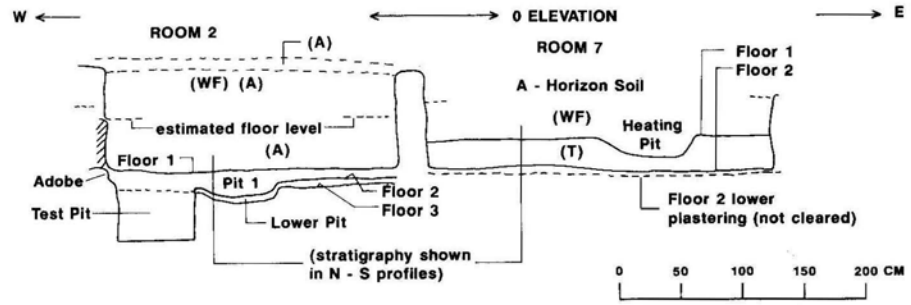

Figure 5.1i. Stratigraphic Section I in the 29SJ 627 roomblock.

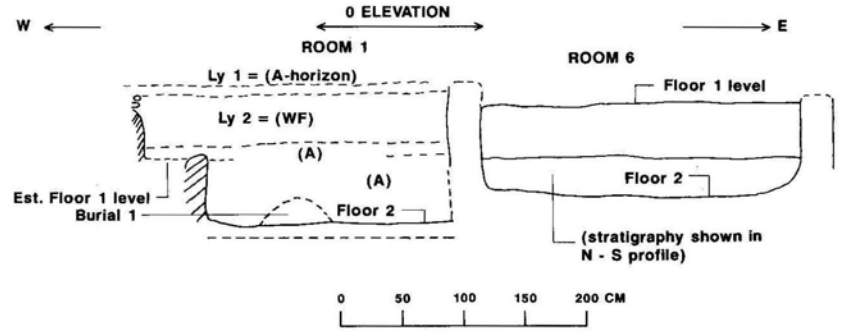

Figure 5.1j. Stratigraphic Section J in the 29SJ 627 roomblock.

Key to Figure 5.1

A horizon soil	Natural accumulation high in organic material in comparison to other natural layers; supports modern vegetation (not the same as alluvial/aeolian accumulation). Most of this layer was removed.
A	Alluvial/aeolian (natural deposit)
WF	Wall fall--sandstone slabs, mortar, and adobe chunks from roofing material or turtlebacks
T	Trash; high frequency of artifacts
CD	Construction debris, i.e., roofing? adobe; contrasted with wall fall in that it is associated with remodeling. At 29SJ 627 it contains little or no sandstone
IF	Intentional fill (other than trash)
S	Sterile sand
AD	Animal disturbance

things easier to understand, but the original field designations are always noted. The suite designations used here were not field designations, but were added for convenience in this report. Although the analytical reports in Volume II do not use these designations, there is sufficient identification in the following description to correlate any analysis information presented.

Phase A: A.D. 600s-Early 700s

Initial Site Use

No rooms or ramada areas were excavated that could be associated with evidence from the northern part of the site for its earliest use. A series of upright slabs (not excavated) were noted north of the roomblock and northwest of Pithouse B and presumably were associated with this period of site use.

Phase B: Late A.D. 700s-Middle 900s

First Roomblock Construction Period

Figure 5.2 shows the roomblock configuration during Phase B, its first building period. A portion of the ramada area designated "Room 24" was not dug, and cultural material extended below Floor 2 in Room 19, below the southern end of the first floor of Room 12, and below the northern end of the third floor of Room 16. Pithouse C, and possibly Pit Structure H, were thought to be used in conjunction with the roomblock. All of these locations were probably constructed and/or used in this period.

Estimated dates for Phase B are from the late A.D. 700s through middle 900s. It was originally thought that this building episode extended only through the middle to late 800s, but ceramic evidence has placed it later in time (Toll and McKenna 1985:114, Volume II).

Overview of the Roomblock

Wall Construction

Rear or West Row of Rooms. The western row of rooms associated with Phase B preserved the semi-subterranean character of earlier small site storage cists. During this period, the circular to oval cists that are found in clusters adjacent to A.D. 500s-600s pithouses generally are joined together in curving strings of rooms. Similar A.D. 800s examples were excavated at 29SJ 299 (PI component), 29SJ 625 (the Three-C site), 29SJ 629, 29SJ 724, 29SJ 1659 (Shabik'eshchee Village, PI component), and several other Chacoan small sites (Truell 1986).

This west row of rooms at 29SJ 627 was not constructed by digging a trench and subdividing it; rather, regardless of suite association and location within the line of rooms, each unit was dug separately down to sterile soil.

The only remaining walls that definitely can be associated with Phase B construction are the basal, subterranean ones (Figure 5.1, Section A). Table 5.1 lists the above-floor heights of these below-ground walls for rear rooms. Adobe plaster was applied directly to the sterile soil to form these subterranean walls. In some cases, sandstone slabs were set against the sterile soil that formed these lower walls. The bases of these slabs extended below the associated floor surface level, and their broad surfaces, facing the interior of the rooms, often were partially covered with adobe plaster. The frequency of slabs in a wall

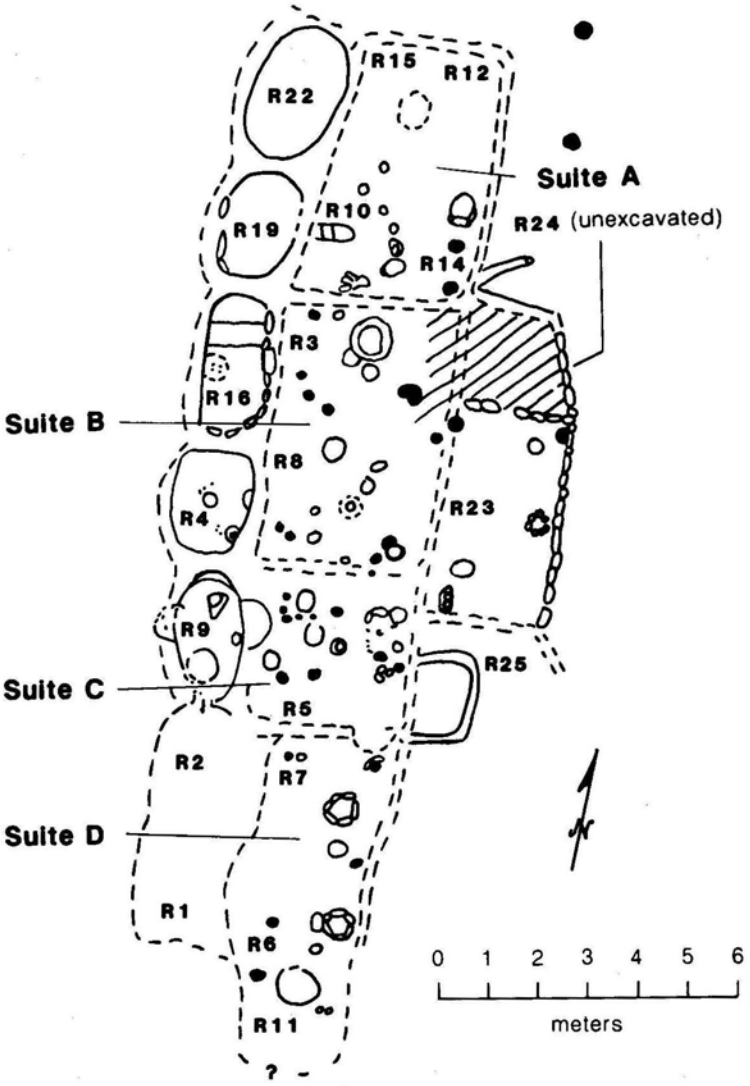

Figure 5.2. Plan view of the first construction period of rooms and ramadas (Phase B—late A.D. 700s-middle 900s).

varied from almost a complete wall base line (Rooms 16 and 22), to only a few (Rooms 4, 9, and 19).

The tops of the subterranean parts of the walls were often (but not always) finished with a coat of adobe plaster, as were their interior vertical faces. This horizontal plastered surface indicates that these wall segments did not extend any higher, and that a plastered shelf existed. It is assumed that narrower upper walls existed at one time, but that these were completely removed during the extensive overlying construction during later periods. Floor features, such as heating pits and storage cists, occur in these rooms. Unlike their A.D. 500s-600s predecessors with shallow bins, it is assumed that these were walled to full height to allow an individual to enter without removing the roof.

Although the nature of the superstructure is undocumented, the plastered shelves described above may have sup-

Table 5.1. Remaining wall heights of rooms and ramadas associated with Phase B, the first roomblock construction period--late A.D. 700s-middle 900s.

Suite	Room No./Floor No.	Room Type	Maximum Height Remaining (cm) East	South	West	North
		Rear (west) row of rooms (subterranean wall heights only)				
A	Room 22, Fl. 3	Storage	Unk.	47	55	51
A	Room 19, Fl. 2	Storage	26	42	23	23
B	Room 16, Fl. 3	Storage	25	27	28	22
B	Room 16, Fl. 4	Storage	60	55	54	59
B	Room 4, Fl. 2	Storage	54	54	52	55-65
C	Room 9, Fl. 4	Storage	47?	65	60	61
		Ramada bounding (adobe) wall heights				
A	Room 10, Floor 2 and Room 15, Fl. 2	Living	?	31?	?	?
B	Room 8, Fl. 3 and Room 3, Fl. 2	Living	?	22	26-31	31
C	Room 5, Fl. 2	Living	14-15	30	32?	22

ported narrow adobe walls, some sort of post-construction, or a pitched roof. No postholes were discovered on the shelves, and only one floor in this series of rooms contained floor post seats (Room 16, Floor 3). Due to the lack of wall remains, wall abutments during Phase B are poorly understood.

Ramada Surface Wall Construction. Although "ramadas" are traditionally regarded as open-sided structures with upright posts supporting light brush roofs, boundary walls were noted at some small sites in Chaco Canyon during the late A.D. 700s-middle 900s. The best examples are found at 29SJ 627 and 29SJ 724 (Truell 1986). Living or work ramadas that were occasionally bounded by upright slabs or low adobe walls were not usually internally segmented. They extended the length of two storage rooms with which they were associated, and they were contemporary with the use of pithouses. By the late A.D. 900s, the room walls in the former ramada areas were comprised of flat-laid masonry and there was a transition from pithouse to kiva, in which smaller structures with fewer features were used (Truell 1986:241-242, see also Chapter 3). At 29SJ 627, the original wall height was truncated by overlying floor surfaces (20-30 cm); therefore, little is known about their original height. The wall remains that were observed are listed in Table 5.1; however, judging from the remaining basal stubs, ranging from between 10 and 17 cm thick at presumably the thickest portion of the wall, these features probably never extended to full height, nor were they weight-bearing.

The low, bounding wall construction was probably made from turtlebacks or puddled adobe, but the actual method of construction is not clear from the remaining stubs. Despite the fact that adobe walls butted up against it, only one wall in this group contained masonry (the Room 23/24 west wall). It may have been a later addition that was built prior to the end of Phase B, the first building period, but before Phase C, the second roomblock construction period in the late A.D. 900s-early 1000s. Partially due to its disrepair, this masonry wall was a single stone wide but very variable in width (15 to 40 cm).

These bounding walls may have functioned as wind breaks and runoff barriers. Site 29SJ 627, sitting in an unprotected outwash plain, is susceptible to assaults by wind and water, which was apparent during excavation.

Numerous postholes of variable diameters were found during excavation of the ramada area. Although the posthole configuration regarding the support system is uncertain, and some postholes may not have been associated with roof support, it is clear that the covering for these areas did not rely on the thin bounding walls. Postholes frequently were not consolidated within the plaster of the low walls. A further indication of their minimal support capabilities is the fact that no wood was built into the bounding walls.

Doorways

Blocky slabs that were set into floor surfaces that were adjacent to walls shared with living rooms were occasionally found in the western semi-subterranean rooms. These "doorsteps" indicated connections both between storage rooms in the western row of rooms and between storage rooms and ramadas. Because most of the walls were incomplete or missing, much importance was attached to their presence when room/ramada associations were determined. At 29SJ 627 there was some regularity in placement of doorways through time that indicates the consistent location and extent of room suites within the roomblock. After the end of Phase B, the first roomblock building episode, there is also evidence that an overly long and large ramada area (Room 23, which may have been constructed for communal use) was attached to the plaza-facing side of the pueblo. Room 23, in both Phases B and D, the first and third roomblock building periods, had only one break in its bounding wall; in both cases, it faced the open plaza and apparently was not associated with any specific suite.

Ramada boundary definitions were indicated by low, bounding walls. No obvious doorways were found within these walls, but they may either have been stepped over, or the present state of disrepair may conceal access. As noted, access from adjacent storage rooms was indicated by doorsteps in the storage room floors.

Doorsteps and wall configurations are presented below in the plan views and discussions of the individual suites.

Wall Niches

The only wall niche defined for Phase B was in the south wall of Room 9. This room had a large-sized hole that was roughly 45 cm across and about 38 cm deep, and it appeared to extend through the wall as a passage; however, there was

no corresponding occupational surface on the opposite side of the wall (in Room 2). In fact, cultural deposits in Room 2 ended almost 55 cm above Floor 4 of Room 9. No rodent disturbance was evident, and it appears that this wall niche was sealed with adobe and sandstone pieces when a large storage cist was built into the room floor directly in front of the niche.

Floors

During Phase B, most floors in the west row of rooms were heavily plastered with adobe that coped up at the wall edges. The adobe that formed the floor surfaces in the ramadas also turned up at the bounding wall; but, in most cases, it was considerably thinner. Ramada floors and the low adobe walls probably were plastered at the same time.

Floor surfaces for the individual room suites are discussed below. Although the western row of rooms apparently served primarily as long-term storage facilities, it will become obvious in the following discussion that a number of them served several functions. The relatively complete excavation of 29SJ 627, which yielded good room association information and floor feature data, offers an opportunity to examine spatial arrangement and use, despite the fact that few artifacts were found in context.

Suite A

Figure 5.3 is a plan view of the northernmost room suite built during Phase B (late A.D. 700s-middle 900s). Suite A consisted of two storage rooms (Room 22, Floor 3, and Room 19, Floor 2) and an adjacent ramada area, a single surface formed by Room 10, Floor 2, and parts of Floor 2 in Rooms 12, 14, and 15. A doorway connected the storage rooms with one another. There may have been access to the ramada area through the east wall of Room 22, but this wall ran beneath a series of overlying walls and was not excavated (Figure 5.3). Unfortunately, there was not time to excavate the lowest floor surface of Room 19 (Floor 3), which was probably the original surface associated with Phase B. The ramada surface was delineated by a thin, bounding, adobe wall, the top of which was removed during later overlying construction.

Floor features associated with Suite A in both the storage rooms and ramada area are described briefly, and their dimensions listed in Table 5.2. Some floor contact artifacts are shown on the plan view of Suite A (Figure 5.3); others are discussed below.

In Room 22, Floor 3 was located roughly 40 cm below the adjacent ramada surface, while Floor 2 of Room 19 was only 23 to 25 cm below this adjacent work area (Figure 5.1, Section A). As noted above, a lower floor in Room 19 was not excavated, nor was a test made to locate it, but cultural material continued below Floor 2 in Room 19. Also, only the northern part of Floor 2 in Room 12 was uncovered in a series of tests and the southern segment was never excavated (Figure 5.3).

The floor features found in the ramada area were concentrated in the southern part of the ramada surface (Figure 5.3). This situation may be partly because a part of the ramada, Room 12, Floor 2, was not dug; however, the northernmost segment of this surface was severely weathered, and no posthole pattern could be discerned. On the basis of the remaining postholes (Pits 1 and 9 in Room 10, Floor 2; Pits 2 and 3 in Room

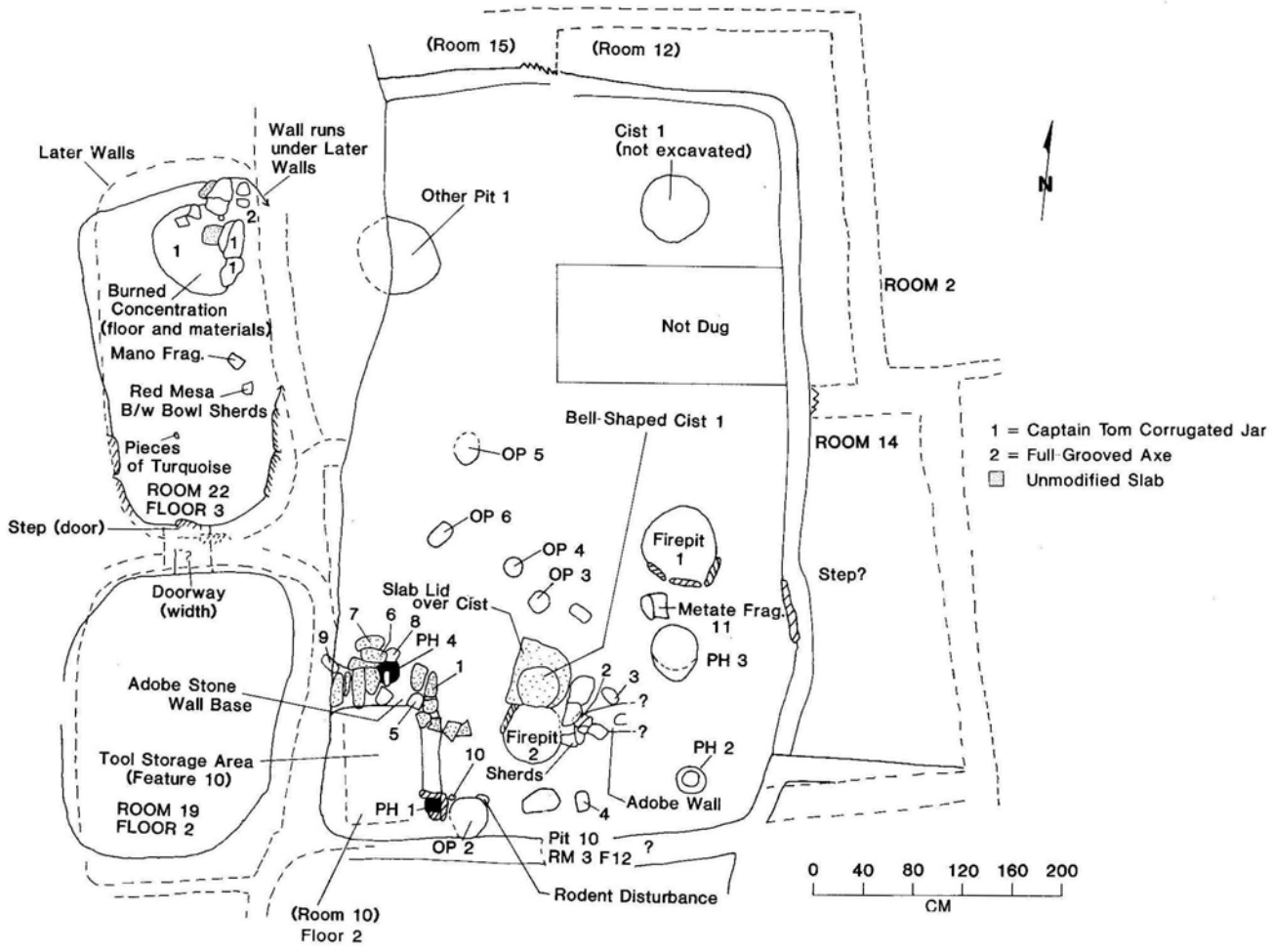

Figure 5.3. Plan view of Room Suite A, the northernmost suite associated with the first roomblock construction period (Phase B—late A.D. 700s-middle 900s).

Key to artifacts shown in Figure 5.3

Room 10, Floor 2

1 -	Sandstone, grooved maul	FS 5133
2 -	Mano	FS 4960
3 -	Mano	FS 4962
4 -	Mano	FS 4964
5 -	Mano	FS 5132
6 -	Metate fragment	FS 6262
7 -	Ground stone	FS 6263
8 -	Ground stone	FS 6264?
9 -	Paint grinder	FS 5131
10 -	Hammerstone	FS 5156
11 -	Metate fragment	FS ?

Room 22, Floor 3

1 -	Capt. Tom Corrugated jar
2 -	Full-grooved axe

Table 5.2. Room dimensions and floor feature descriptions for Room Suite A, first roomblock construction period--late A.D. 700s-middle 900s.

Provenience	Room Type	Room Size L (m) x W(m)*/Floor Area (m^2)	Floor Features	Original Designation	Feature Size L x W x D (cm)	Pit Fill	Other Characteristics
Room 22, Fl. 3	Storage	2.70 (N-S) x est. 1.40 (E-W) est. fl. area is 3.53-3.78 m^2	None	-	-	-	-
Room 19, Fl. 2	Storage	2.17 (N-S) x 1.60 (E-W) ca. 3.23 m^2	None	-	-	-	-
Ramada Area[a]	Living	5.9-6.0 (N-S) x 3.4-3.5 (E-W) est. 20-21 m^2	Firepit 1	Pit 1 (Rm. 14, Fl. 2)	62 x 55 x 18	-	Partially slab-lined, sides and base plastered with gray plaster
			Firepit 2	Pit 3 (Rm. 10, Fl. 2)	52 x 52 x 92	Brown, sandy fill with some charcoal	Fire-reddened plaster on sides and bottom; west side formed by three slabs projecting 0.5 cm down into pit base; in northern portion of pit base is another small pit ca. 8-10 cm across
			Posthole 1	Pit 1 (Rm. 10, Fl. 2)	16 (diam.) x 25-28 deep	1) Adobe plug 2) Light brown, sandy soil with shale pieces intermixed	Three sandstone shims and basal slab; no artifacts
			Posthole 2	Pit 2 (Rm. 14, Fl. 2)	13 (diam.) x 18 deep	Filled with pieces of shale	Basal slab only, no side shims
			Posthole 3	Pit 3 (Rm. 14, Fl. 2)	33-36 (diam.) x 15 deep	Sand and shale	-
			Posthole 4	Pit 9 (Rm. 10, Fl. 2)	16 (diam.) x 13 deep	1) Adobe plug 2) Brown, clayey sand with lots of shale and some scattered charcoal	One upright sandstone shim
			Bell-shaped Cist 1	Pit 4 (Rm. 10, Fl. 2)	16 x 19 (top) 38 (base diam.) x 50? deep	Dark brown, sandy soil with lots of charcoal and scattered artifacts; cist base contains charcoal (actual depth unknown)	Base and sides not plastered; large, circular-shaped slab cover on cist; slab with Firepit 2 overlapped this cist cover when found (22,608 cc)
			Other Pit 1	Pit 1 (Rm. 15, Fl. 2)	Only partially excavated	-	-

Table 5.2. (continued)

Provenience	Room Type	Room Size L (m) x W (m)*/Floor Area (m^2)	Floor Features	Original Designation	Feature Size L x W x D (cm)	Pit Fill	Other Characteristics
			Other Pit 2	Pit 2 (Rm. 10, Fl. 2)	30 x 25 x 9	1) Floor plaster-covered pit rim (plug) 2) Tan, sandy soil with scattered charcoal	No artifacts
			Other Pit 3	Pit 5 (Rm. 10, Fl. 2)	17 x 16 x 13-17	Yellow, compact, sandy soil with scattered charcoal; rodent-disturbed area-dark grayish brown	No artifacts
			Other Pit 4	Pit 6 (Rm. 10, Fl. 2)	12 x 11 x 9	1) Adobe plug 2) 10 cm yellow/tan, sandy soil	Plug dipped downward in center of pit; no artifacts
			Other Pit 5	Pit 7 (Rm. 10, Fl. 2)	17 x 16 x 11	1) Adobe plug (2 cm) 2) 7 cm light brown, sandy soil	No artifacts
			Tool Storage Area	Feature 10 (Rm. 10, Fl. 2)	85 x 75 x 35 above fl.	Floor fill	Platform bin walled by flat-laid masonry on north, upright slabs on east; other two walls formed by room walls; bin floor plastered
			Cist 1	Cist 1 (Rm. 12, Fl. 2)	Not excavated		

* Length and width: maximum measurements listed.

[a] Ramada formed by second floor of Room 10 and portions of the second floors of Rooms 12, 14, and 15.

14, Floor 2), it is not possible to postulate a roofing scheme or even ascertain whether these postholes were used as roofing supports or for some other support system. If only the southern part of this ramada surface was covered, the lack of roof protection might possibly account for the severe erosion apparent in the northern part of the walled area.

A low-walled, "tool storage" feature (Feature 10), thought to have been used to hold tools when they were not in use, was located in the ramada area; it had a number of stone tools including a series of manos, a maul, a paint-grinder, and some abraders on top of its wall and on the floor surface surrounding it. This tool storage area is very similar in size and location to one found in Room 8, which is associated with Suite B in a later building period.

The two firepits (Pit 1, Room 14, Floor 2; Pit 3, Room 10, Floor 2) and a bell-shaped storage cist (Pit 4, Room 10, Floor 2) adjacent to Firepit 2 are indicative of this ramada's use. These firepits were partially slab-lined and looked like they contained more substantial fires than the so-called heating pits frequently found at the site. Neither firepit was sampled for archeomagnetic dating because both contained very sandy plaster.

Neither of the Suite A west rooms (storage rooms—Room 22 and Room 19) had floor features, and nothing is known about the lower surface (Floor 3) in Room 19. Sherds from a sooted Capt. Tom Corrugated jar were found in the northeastern corner of Room 22 near a burned area of the floor surface. Windes (1977:305) places the production of Capt. Tom Corrugated sherds in the Chuska area from the late A.D. 800s through about A.D. 1000. Although some of the jar sooting may have occurred during cooking, a layer of burned sand and the reddened floor surface indicate that the jar was burned within the room as well. Adjacent to the crushed jar was a full-grooved axe, one of the few axes found at the site.

Room 19 did not contain any floor contact materials, and the floor surface did not cope up at the sides of the subterranean portion as it did in other rooms of this type during this period. This may have been a short-term use surface.

Suite B

Figure 5.4 is a plan view of Suite B, located immediately south of Suite A, during Phase B, the first major roomblock construction period dating to the late A.D. 700s-middle 900s. Like Suite A, it consists of two semi-subterranean rooms (Room 16, Floors 3 and 4, and Room 4, Floor 2) located in the west row that are fronted by a bounded ramada surface (Room 3, Floor 2, and Room 8, Floor 3). Suite B also has a third row of rooms located on the plaza side of the ramada. The "rooms" located in this plaza-facing row include Room 24 (not dug), and Room 23, which may have been used by all room suites, rather than directly associated with Suite B, despite its adjacent location. Room 23 has a break in the wall toward the plaza, possibly a doorway; and this room may have been an early ramada form of a communal grinding room. A long room with a plaza-facing door that was associated with later construction at this site overlay it. In this report, Room 23 is separated from Suite B and described at the end of the Phase B discussion. It should be remembered that this may be an erroneous separation.

Key to artifacts shown in Figure 5.4

Room 16, Floor 3

1 - Mano
2 - Mano
3 - Mano
4 - Mano
5 - Mano
6 - Mano
7 - Mano
8 - Mano, burned
9 - Mano-like slab, burned
10 - Mano-like slab, burned
11 - Abrader/anvil
12 - Mano-like slab
13 - Mano-like slab
14 - Mano, burned
15 - PII/PIII mineral-painted ladle fragment (type ?); hammerstone
16 - 1 unidentified corrugated and 2 unidentified whiteware sherds
17 - 1 unidentified corrugated sherd
18 - Cluster of unidentified whiteware sherds
19 - 1 Puerco B/w, 3 unidentified corrugated sherds
20 - 1 unidentified B/w sherd
21 - 1 Red Mesa B/w sherd
22 - 1 unidentified B/w sherd
23 - 1 unidentified redware sherd
24 - 3 Gallup B/w sherds

Room 4, Floor 2

1 - Mano	FS 5648
2 - Unworked sandstone slab, ground?	FS 5677?
3 - Ground, burned sandstone rock, (firedog)	
4 - Unmodified sandstone slab	
5 - Unmodified sandstone slab	
6 - Unmodified sandstone slab	
7 - Adobe collar	
8 - Doorstep (large ground piece of sandstone set in floor)	
Fill of Pit 2 contained:	
2 turquoise beads	FS 5655
1 turquoise piece	FS 5657
1 effigy foot	FS 5656
12 Olivella shell beads (clustered)	
2 other shell beads	

Room 8

1 - Indented corrugated jar fragment	FS 6238
2 - Azurite concentration	FS 6444
3 - Abrader	FS 6328 or 6326?
4 - Corrugated sherd	FS 6443, part of 6238
5 - Paintstone	FS 6326?
6 - Lapstone	FS 6327
7 - Unidentified flat slab	FS 6329
8 - Metate fragment used as post shim, not collected	
9 - Piece of petrified wood	FS 6329
10 - Azurite? blue pigment	
x - Sherds not identified individually	

Room 23, Ramada

1 - Mano	FS 6492
2 - Metate fragment	FS 6491
3 and	
4 - Unworked burned rocks	
5 - Slab cover	FS 6495
6 - Unworked sandstone slabs	
7 - Metate in wall	FS 6302?
8 - Metate fragment	FS 6348
9 - Whole metate	FS 6349A
10 - Whole mano, set sideways in metate	FS 6349
11 - Mano	FS 6345
12 - Mano	FS 6347
13 - Mano	FS 6346

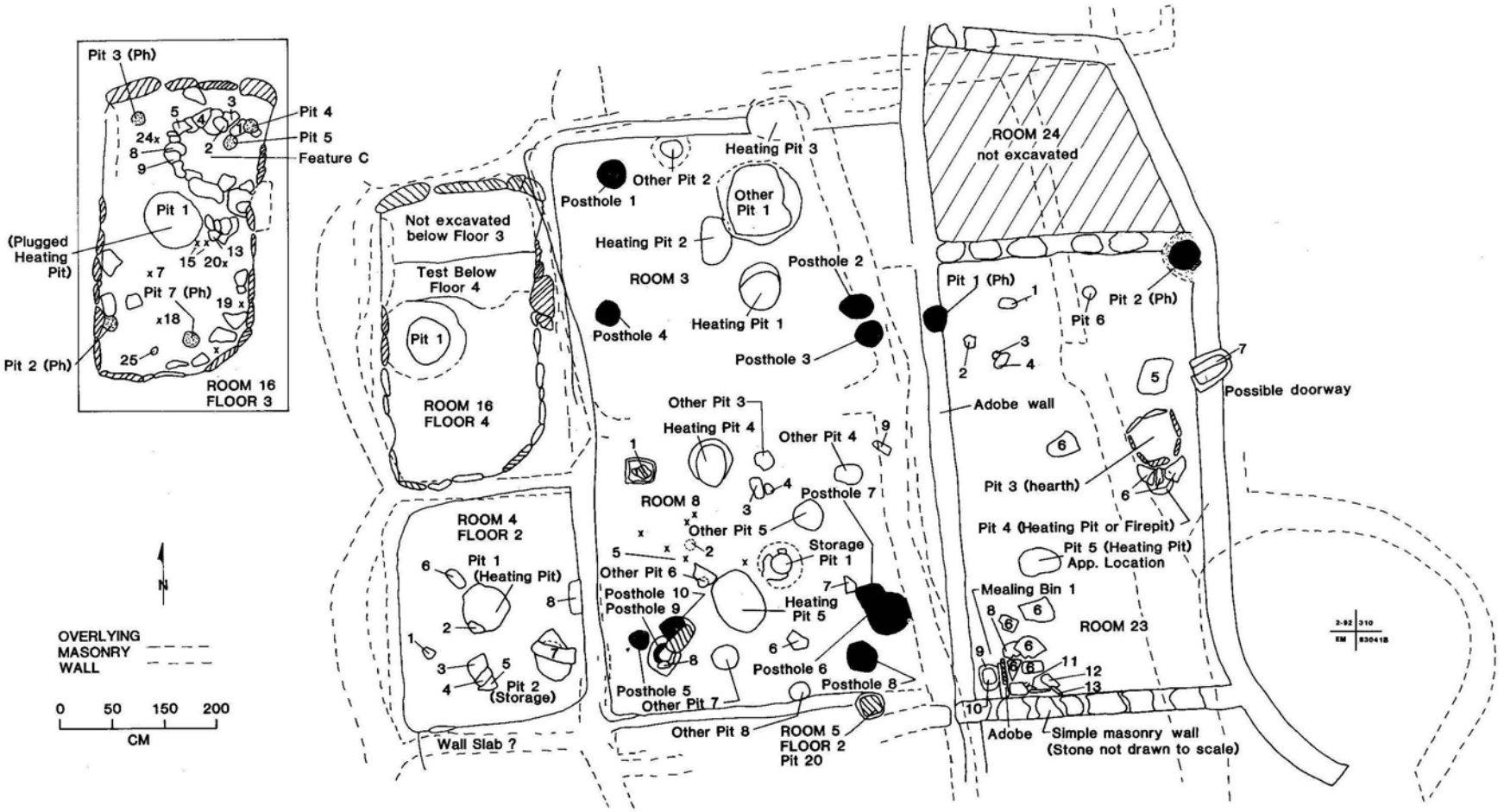

Figure 5.4. Plan view of Room Suite B during the first roomblock construction period (Phase B—late A.D. 700s-middle 900s).

Two floors in Room 16 (Floors 3 and 4), the northernmost room in the west row of rooms that was associated with this suite, were thought to have been in use during Phase B. Both are shown in Figure 5.4, one as an inset. The northern quarter of Room 16 was not excavated below the three floor surfaces (Figure 5.4).

Room size and floor feature descriptions are presented in Table 5.3. Floor contact materials are indicated on the plan view (Figure 5.4). The sherds listed as Floor 3 artifacts were probably mixed fill deposited when later remodeling took place.

The high density of floor features on the ramada surface (Room 8, Floor 3, and Room 3, Floor 2) is apparent (Figure 5.4). The posthole configuration (a total of 12; Table 5.3) indicates that the entire ramada area was roofed, although the post seat pattern is not precisely symmetrical, and some roof remodeling is indicated. Although five heating pits were found in this surface, no actual firepits were noted. Most portable artifacts found in association with this surface and within some features are thought to be post-occupational because they come from the intentional fill that overlies this surface. Materials thought to be in primary association with the floor surfaces are noted in Figure 5.4.

When pollen and flotation samples from this ramada surface were examined (Cully 1977; Struever 1977), Cully noted extreme variability in pollen frequency in processed samples from across this ramada surface; this variability was similar to that found in other rooms and ramadas at 29SJ 627. Feature fill yield was similarly erratic. One plugged posthole (Posthole 5, originally Pit 7, Room 8, Floor 3) contained a high percentage of pine. Corn pollen was noted in Heating Pit 4 (Pit 1, Room 8, Floor 3), but animal burrowing may have disturbed this deposit. Struever (1977:107) noted a dense concentration of burned Cheno-Am seeds from Posthole 3 (Pit 6, Room 3, Floor 2); this was the highest density of a single taxon at the site. The presence of these seeds in a posthole was not explained. Struever noted an additional concentration of burned seeds in Other Pit 1 (Pit 6, Room 3, Floor 2); this was a large cist located in the northern part of the ramada. Along with other trash, this material may have been placed in this feature to build up the plaza level and keep the new floor from collapsing when later construction of the overlying surface began.

Heating pits were present on both Floors 3 and 4 of Room 16 and on Floor 2 of Room 4 (Table 5.3). As noted, 29SJ 627 has heating pits on many surfaces in the west row of rooms that are normally described as storage rooms. Although these rooms may have served for storage, the presence of heating pits indicates that work activities were conducted in these rooms. Alternatively, Floor 3 in Room 16 had a number of postholes (possibly five), a unique occurrence in this room series. Even the floor directly beneath it (Floor 4), which is of the same configuration, did not have any evidence for post seats. The roof configuration derived from this evidence may be associated with another unusual feature found within this room. A large circular masonry feature (Feature 6), containing many pieces of ground stone, had been constructed in the northeastern portion of Floor 3. It may not be preserved to full height, although only a little additional rock was noted during

Table 5.3. Room dimensions and floor feature descriptions for Room Suite B, first roomblock construction period--late A.D. 700s-middle 900s.

Provenience	Room Type	Room Size L(m) x W (m)*/Floor Area (m^2)	Floor Features	Original Designation	Feature Size L x W x D (cm)	Pit Fill	Other Characteristics
Room 16, Fl. 3	?	2.80 (N-S) x 1.40-1.45 (E-W) ca. 4.06 m^2	Pit 1 (Firepit or Heating Pit)	Same	56-57 x 26	1) Plugged (1.5 cm) 2) Clayey sand with charcoal and mixed trash; ca. 12 pieces of turquoise right below plug	Floor plaster continuous with pit sides and base; plaster slightly burned
			Feature 6	Same	89 (diam.) x 20-25 above floor	-	Standing walls of stone not set in mortar, stone mostly ground; room floor is bin floor; possibly built late in room use; D-shaped
			Pit 2 (post-hole)	Same	22 x 18 x 23	Brown, clayey sand with charcoal, no trash	Two sandstone slabs found in pit base; unplastered sides
			Pit 3 (post-hole)	Same	11 x 9 x ?	Brown, clayey sand with scattered charcoal	Two pieces of sandstone at bottom of pit; not plastered
			Pit 4 (post-hole)	Same	13 (diam.) x 24	Brown, clayey sand with scattered charcoal	Two fragments of burned sandstone at bottom of pit; not plastered
			Pit 5 (post-hole ?)	Same	10-12 (top) to 21-22 (max.) x 30	Brown, clayey sand with scattered charcoal; rodent disturbance	Belling walls due to rodent disturbance; inside Feature 6
			Pit 7 (post-hole)	Same	17 x 15 x ?	Brown, clayey sand with scattered charcoal	Unlined; rodent disturbance
Room 16, Fl. 4 (lower floor associated with this use period)	?	2.80 (N-S) x 1.40-1.45 (E-W) ca. 4.06 m^2	Pit 1 (firepit)	Same	45 x 42 x 7-25 (7 cm depth where collar is missing)	1) Adobe plug (1.5-2 cm); 21+ pieces of turquoise in fill	Adobe rim is 11-19 cm above floor; turquoise below plug like Floor 3
Room 4, Fl. 2	Storage ?	2.21 (N-S) x 1.78 (E-W) ca 3.88 m^2	Pit 1 (heating pit)	Same	44 x 42 x 10	Many lenses of brown, clayey sand and sandy clay; numerous rodent bones (post-occupational)	Shallow, adobe-lined with very slight burning on sides and base
			Pit 2 (storage)	Same	49 x 35 (rim) 33 x 23 (base) x 37 deep	Brown, clayey sand; dry, loosely compacted with trash mixed in from top to half way down	Storage (ca. 35,580 cc); oval; not plastered; turquoise, shell, beads, ceramic effigy foot, gypsum in fill

Table 5.3. (continued)

Provenience	Room Type	Room Size L (m) x W (m)*/Floor Area (m^2)	Floor Features	Original Designation	Feature Size L x W x D (cm)	Pit Fill	Other Characteristics
Ramada Area[a]	Living	5.57 (N-S) x 3.53 (E-W) average ca. 19.66 m^2	Heating Pit 1	Firepit 1 (Rm. 3, Fl. 2)	55 x 102 (top) 50 x 90 (base) x 29 deep	Small pockets of red burned sand mixed with tan sand and charcoal; some dense charcoal	Burned basal plaster; pit projects above Floor 2 (see text); intrudes northern ramada wall in northeastern corner
			Heating Pit 2	Firepit 2 (Rm. 3, Fl. 2)	39 (top diam.) 24 (bottom diam.) x 18 deep	1) Top is 2-3 cm of light brown, clayey sand 2) 16 cm reddish brown	Two constructions of same heating pit; dimensions roughly the same for both; walls burned; too sandy
			Heating Pit 3	Firepit 3 (Rm. 3, Fl. 2)	40 x 31 (top) 37 x 26 (base) x 7-8 deep	1) 2 cm light tan, sterile sand 2) 6 cm fill (description lost)	Walls and base plastered and slightly fire reddened; not sampled for archeomag. dating (very sandy)
			Heating Pit 4	Pit 1 (Rm. 8, Fl. 3)	44 x 39 (top) 38 x 29 (base) x 17 deep	1) Plugged (5-7 cm adobe) 2) 1-3 cm yellow/tan sand 3) 2-3.5 cm gray adobe 4) Fine, yellow sand with charred twigs and spots of burned, red sand	Walls of native earth with traces of plaster on sides and base; artifacts only on overlying floor; archeomag. sample did not date
			Heating Pit 5 (located directly beneath Pit 1, Rm. 8, Fl. 2)	Pit 16 (Rm. 8, Fl. 3)	57 x 45 x 21	1) Plugged with 19-20 cm of sandstone pieces and adobe 2) 1 cm soft yellow/brown sand	Burned base; pit located in center of Pit 1, Fl. 2 firepit (see text)
			Posthole 1	Posthole 1 (Rm. 3, Fl. 2)	24 (diam.) x ?	Clean, brown, clayey sand; no post remains	Single flat-lying slab at pit base
			Posthole 2	Pit 5 (Rm. 3, Fl. 2)	27 (top diam.) 19 (base diam.) x 64	Brown, clayey sand with shale pieces; no post remains	Two upright, sandstone slabs (one mano) near pit base and one flat-lying basal slab; east wall formed by ramada wall
			Posthole 3	Pit 6 (Rm. 3, Fl. 2)	24 (diam.) x 32	Brown, clayey sand with scattered pieces of shale; no post remains	Probably dug into east ramada adobe wall

Table 5.3. (continued)

Provenience	Room Type	Room Size L (m) x W (m)*/Floor Area (m^2)	Floor Features	Original Designation	Feature Size L x W x D (cm)	Pit Fill	Other Characteristics
			Posthole 4	Pit 9 (Rm. 3, Fl. 2)	22 x 20 x 45 deep	Brown, clayey sand with scattered shale chunks; no post remains	Basal sandstone slab
			Posthole 5	Pit 7, (Rm. 8, Fl. 3)	20 x 19.5 x 17	1) Plugged (2 cm adobe) 2) 8 cm yellow/brown, sandy soil with shale pieces, no post remains	Walls were irregular native soil (compact); grooves in pit sides; partially destroyed in subfloor test
			Posthole 6	Pit 9 (Rm. 8, Fl. 3)	48 x 40 x 18	Yellow/brown, sandy soil mixed with shale; shale concentration at base	No artifacts or post remains
			Posthole 7	Pit 10 (Rm. 8, Fl. 3)	28 x 26 x 39	Sandy soil mixed with shale; fill similar to Posthole 6 (above but grayer)	No artifacts; no post remains
			Posthole 8	Pit 11 (Rm. 8, Fl. 3)	29 x 28 x 40	Dark brown, sandy soil with a lot of shale intermixed	Two sandstone shims and one basal slab; no post remains
				Pit 13 (Rm 8, Fl. 3)[b]			
			Posthole 9	Pit 14 (Rm. 8, Fl. 3)	39 (diam.) x 40 deep	1) 16 cm adobe chunks 2) Brownish black soil with a lot of shale	Three sandstone shims (one metate fragment); no post remains
			Posthole 10	Pit 15 (Rm. 8, Fl. 3)	34 x 30? x 33	1) 10-12 cm floor plaster and adobe chunks-plug 2) Light brown soil with shale intermixed	One sandstone shim; pit walls partially cut by subfloor 2 test; no post remains
			Posthole 11	Pit 17 (Rm. 8, Fl. 3)	25 (diam.) x 70 deep	1) 18 cm soft sand soil 2) 35 cm of shale packing on all but east edge, sand 3) 10-11 cm sand beneath shale	Estimated post diameter is 19 cm; shale packing uneven

Table 5.3. (continued)

Provenience	Room Type	Room Size L (m) x W (m)*/Floor Area (m^2)	Floor Features	Original Designation	Feature Size L x W x D (cm)	Pit Fill	Other Characteristics
			Other Pit 7	Pit 8 (Rm. 8, Fl. 3)	14 (diam.) x 11 deep	1) Thin adobe plug (2 cm) 2) 9 cm dark brown sand soil with scattered charcoal and few artifacts	-
			Other Pit 8	Pit 12 (Rm. 8, Fl. 3)	17 x 15 x 26	1) Thin adobe plug 2) Loosely compacted yellow sand; no artifacts	-

* Length and width - maximum measurements listed.

[a] Ramada formed by the second floor of Room 3 (northern part) and the third floor of Room 8 (southern part).

[b] Pit 13 of Room 8, Floor 3, is described with Suite C ramada features - Pit 20 in Room 5, Floor 2.

excavation. The function of this feature was not clear, but it may have been a heating pit (Table 5.3). The heating pit (Pit 1) was plugged sometime during the use of Room 16, perhaps with the addition of Feature 6, which was built on the existing floor plaster.

Two flotation samples taken just south of the plugged heating pit (located in the central part of Floor 3 of Room 16) yielded a total of ten Scirpus (bulrush) seeds (Struever 1977:97); this was the largest concentration of such seeds found at the site. Struever (1977:64-65), who cited a number of ethnographic uses for this plant, noted that seeds are present from August to October, indicating early fall collection. Neil Judd (1954:50, 160) mentioned the co-occurrence of two species of Scirpus (actus and paludosus) in the cultural remains at Pueblo Bonito. Struever makes the points that this riparian plant is scarce in Chaco Canyon today, that it has only been observed in the swampy areas (Cully, personal communication 1980), and that these seeds were brought into the site by man. The seeds were not burned.

Both the heating pits on Floor 3 (Pit 1) and Floor 4 (Pit 1) in Room 16 were plugged prehistorically. The example from Floor 3 contained nine turquoise bead blanks immediately below the plug, and the pit in Floor 4 contained 21+ pieces of turquoise in a very uniform deep blue-green color, also possible bead blanks. In the latter case, these were the only artifacts found within the pit fill. Both deposits appear to have been associated with the plugging of the features on these superimposed floors.

Room 16 and Room 4 both had steps indicating doorways were present between these rooms and the adjacent ramada surface, but the two rooms do not appear to interconnect (Figure 5.4). Room 16, Floor 4, was located approximately 33 cm below the adjacent ramada surface, while the surface of Floor 3 is roughly level with that floor. Floor 2 of Room 4 is located a maximum of 44 or 45 cm below the adjacent ramada.

Suite C

Figure 5.5 is a plan view of Suite C during Phase B. This unit consisted of only one room in the west row of semi-subterranean rooms (Room 9, Floor 4) and an adjacent ramada (Room 5, Floor 2) that is roughly equal in length. Table 5.4 lists the dimensions of these rooms and provides descriptions of the uncovered floor features. Despite the smaller size of this suite, it is similar to the others in that the bounded ramada surface contained numerous floor features. In this case, Room 5, Floor 2, had a formal slab-lined firepit (Pit 3) with a possible ashpit (Pit 2), along with two heating pits (Pits 7 and 8). The majority of the features associated with this ramada surface are postholes (Pits 1, 4, 5, 10, and 11-20); but despite this plethora, a symmetrical roofing pattern is not observed. A number of these postholes probably were not associated with the ramada roof (Figure 5.5, Table 5.4). The positioning of Pits 13, 14, 15, and possibly 16 is such that they may have formed some sort of structure or rack (Figure 5.5). Pit 17 may also have been associated with Pits 13-16; unfortunately, there is no obvious consistency in depth or construction among these features that might assist in the identification of any existing distinctions.

No pollen samples from the ramada surface were examined; Struever

(1977:Table 28, 111-113) examined flotation materials from one area of the southeastern part of the ramada surface and some of its features. In nine of 14 postholes that were associated with this surface, Portulaca and Cheno-Ams were commonly represented. Struever (1977:128) also noted a surprising difference in the seed frequency and taxa diversity among these features. The material from postholes is obviously somewhat confusing regarding its interpretive value.

As in the two northern ramadas, some pits (Pit 20, Room 8, Floor 3, located in the northern adobe wall, and Pit 13 of Room 7, Floor 3, located under the wall) might be associated with two suites, because they fall in an area where they were part of or under the bounding wall. Pit 13, although possibly part of Suite B, was assigned to Suite C.

Room 9 had a sandstone doorstep connecting it to the adjacent Room 5, Floor 2. Floor features in Floor 4 of Room 9 definitely indicate that it functioned as a storage room in which there were two cists, one large (Pit 1) and one small (Pit 2). A wall niche was present in the south wall, but it did not extend into Room 2 (located to the south), which had no occupational material extending down to this depth. This niche appears to have been intentionally plugged with adobe and pieces of sandstone when the large volume storage cist (Pit 1) was built in front of it.

Room 9, Floor 4, considerably smaller in size than later remodelings (Floors 1-3), contains earlier ceramics and considerably less mixing with later material than the other semi-subterranean rooms in this west row of the roomblock.

Room 23—A Communal Area ? Ramada

Figure 5.4 shows the plan view of the low-walled ramada in Room 23. As illustrated in Figure 5.4, Room 23, although attached to the east side of Suite B, may not be associated strictly with that suite. It is suspected that this room and Room 24 (not excavated) were added on to the plaza-facing side of Suite B after its construction, probably sometime during the end of Phase B, the first roomblock construction period. Figure 5.1, Section G, reveals that the use surface of this ramada is stratigraphically higher (ca. 10 to 12 cm) than the ramada associated with Suite B, but it is still 20 to 23 cm below any Phase C, second roomblock building period surfaces, dated to the late A.D. 900s-early 1000s. That these rooms were tacked on at the end of Phase B is also indicated by the low, masonry, bounding walls that enclose it, as opposed to the adobe, bounding walls found elsewhere during this building period.

Room 23 has a break in the plaza-facing wall, which was plugged with a large, troughed, metate fragment. It is difficult to be certain if this is a doorway; however, because the overlying Room 17/18 had a similar doorway with a metate fragment adjacent to its entry, which was distinguishable as such, the same access may have been present into Room 23. That both Room 23 and Room 17/18 above it had metate fragments on the plaza-facing side is not unusual because both had remains of grinding bins and catchments.

Room 23 contains the earliest formally constructed bin found at 29SJ 627. It is not simply a catchment, as in later examples at the site, but it contains a

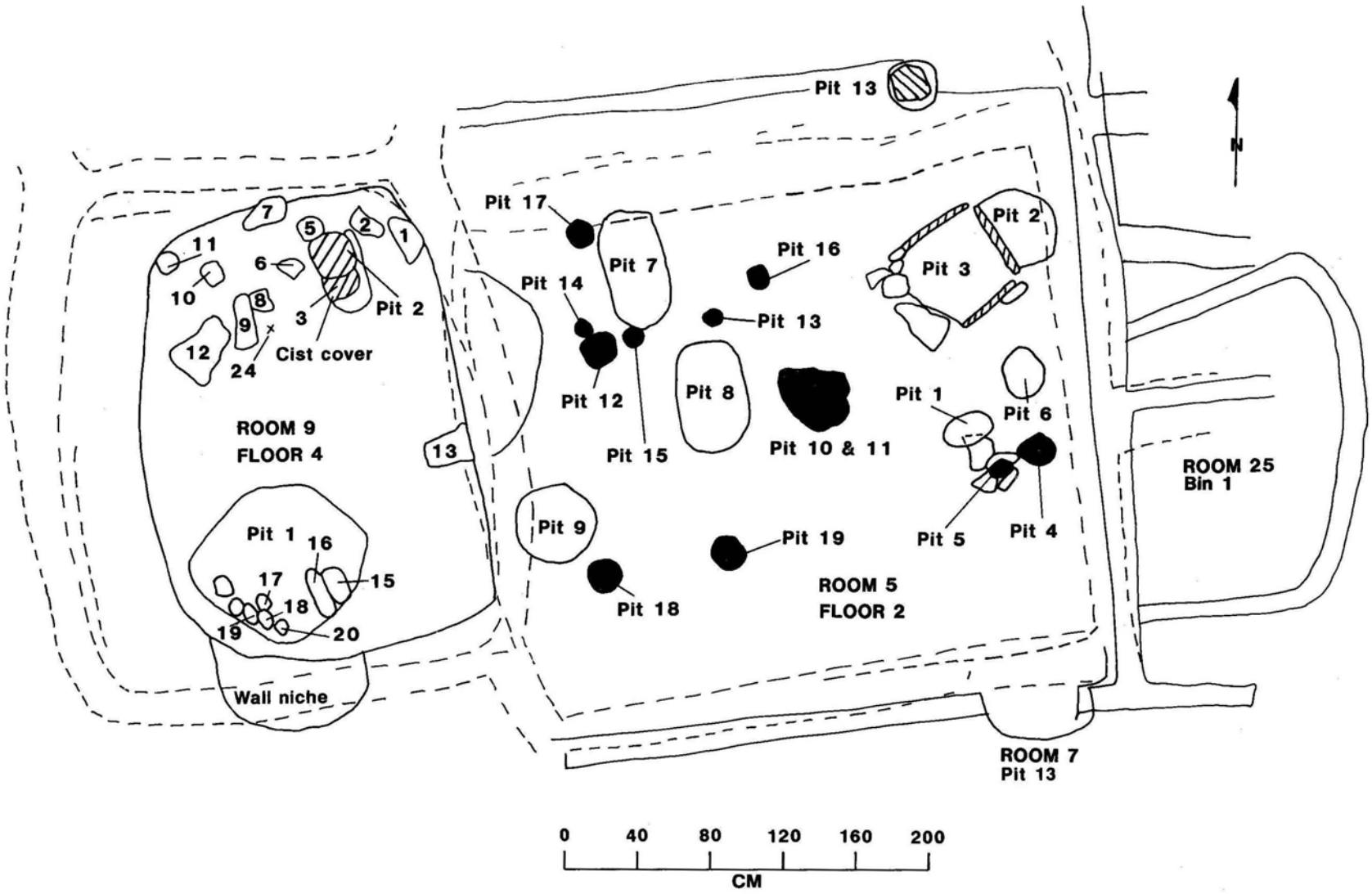

Figure 5.5. Plan view of Room Suite C during the first roomblock construction period (Phase B—late A.D. 700s-middle 900s).

Key to artifacts shown in Figure 5.5

Room 9, Floor 4

1 - Pot lid
2 - White Mound Black-on-white bowl sherd
3 - Sandstone slab, pit cover
4 - (none)
5 - Plain gray sherd
6 - Burned sandstone
7 - Piece of sandstone
8 - Sandstone slab
9 - Mano
10 - Quartzite polishing stone
11 - Hammerstone
12 - Sandstone slab
13 - Metate fragment--possible doorstop
14 - Omitted

Remaining artifacts in fill above pit
15 - Piece of burned sandstone
16 - Piece of sandstone
17,
18 and
19 - Pieces of a Lino Gray seed jar
20 - Small abrader
21 - Piece of sandstone
22 and
23 - Sandstone slab
24 - Piece of clay

metate cemented in place in a slab-lined corner bin (Figure 5.4). Like others at this site, the metate in this bin was a troughed. Permanent grinding areas in Chaco Canyon's small sites generally contained only catchments, because troughed metates theoretically would not require full bin construction; however, in some small sites and a number of large sites in Chaco Canyon, troughed examples are found within bin construction. It is interesting that this early example at 29SJ 627 is of the latter type. In other words, they do it all wrong right from the start. Unlike the overlying Room, Room 23 has only one mealing bin with a cluster of manos and ground stone surrounding the bin location (Figure 5.4). A mano, probably not the companion mano to the inset metate, was found lying lengthwise in the bin enclosure.

Additionally, Room 23 contained a slab-lined firepit (Pit 3) and a heating pit (Pit 5) (Table 5.5). These features are frequently found in mealing rooms in Chaco Canyon. This co-occurrence is described below.

Only two postholes (Pits 1 and 2), both at the northern end of the Room 23 surface, were found; this makes reconstruction of the roof configuration problematical.

None of the pollen and flotation samples collected from this floor surface were processed.

Comments on Phase B

Suites A, B, and C constituted the major core group of rooms constructed and utilized during the first roomblock construction period (late A.D. 700s-early 900s). It seems that Rooms 23 and 24 were added on after the core group was constructed, but prior to Phase C, the second major roomblock construction period. Suite D has ramada surfaces that correspond in depth to those assigned to Phase B (Figure 5.1, Section B), but the rooms in the west row that were associated with these Suite D surfaces were considerably higher than others of this period (Figure 3.26, Section A). In fact, the latter were essentially on the same stratigraphic level as those of Phase C, the second roomblock building period. Because subfloor tests were made in both rear rooms of Suite D (Room 2, Floors 2 and 3, and Room 1, Floor 2) and it is believed that the basal cultural deposits

Table 5.4. Room dimensions and floor feature descriptions for Room Suite C, first roomblock construction period--late A.D. 700s-middle 900s.

Provenience	Room Type	Room Size L (m) x W (m)*/Floor Area (m^2)	Floor Features	Original Designation	Feature Size L x W x D (cm)	Pit Fill	Other Characteristics
Room 9, Floor 4	Storage	2.34 (N-S) x 1.68 (E-W) ca. 3.53 m^2	Pit 1 (storage)	Pit 1 (Room 9, Fl. 4)	90 x 85 (top) 75 (base diam.) x 40+ deep	Burned rock, charcoal-flecked sand and trash; extensive animal burrowing (post-occupational?)	Irregular dirt walls (E., N., and S.); W. wall is hard, sandy adobe; animal disturbance; probable function is storage; estimated volume is 824,061 cc
			Pit 2 (storage)	Pit 2 (Room 9, Fl. 4)	20 (diam.) x 35 deep	Laminated, brown, clayey sand; no artifactual material	Small volume storage; estimated volume is 10,990 cc; circular-shaped, sandstone slab, slightly smoke-blackened, covers pit--no floor recess at top; slab rested on floor plaster; pit walls not plastered; pit tapers at base
Ramada Area (Room 5, Floor 2)	Living	3.42 (N-S) x 3.30-3.40 (E-W) est. 11.30-11.63 m^2	Pit 3 (firepit)	Pit 3 (Room 5, Fl. 2)	55 x 50 x 30	1) Dark brown, clayey sand with large amounts of charcoal and ash; 2) Same as Layer 1 but much less charcoal and ash	Lined with seven upright sandstone slabs; adobe-plastered base; slab walls are fire-blackened; flat-lying slabs around pit periphery on Floor 2 surface
			Pit 7 (heating pit)	Pit 7 (Room 5, Fl. 2)	42 x 32 x 14-15	1) Plugged with same clay as floor surface; 2) Thin layer of clean, yellow sand; 3) 9-10 cm hard adobe; 4) 3-4 cm yellow/tan sand covering pit base	Base and walls adobe-lined; walls fire-reddened but too sandy for archeomagnetic sampling
			Pit 8 (heating pit)	Pit 8 (Room 5, Fl. 2)	59 x 32 x 13-17	1) Plugged, 1 cm of adobe; 2) 2-3 cm layer of yellow/tan sand; 3) 10-11 cm hard adobe; 4) 3-4 cm yellow/tan sand with scattered burned splotches of sand and charcoal bits	Fire-reddened adobe walls; pit base was grayish brown, clayey sand; walls too sandy for archeomagnetic sampling
			Pit 1 (post-hole)	Pit 1 (Room 5, Fl. 2)	28 x 22 x 40	Brown, clayey sand mixed with a lot of shale pieces; no post remains; few artifacts	Two pieces of sandstone projected into the pit and served as shims

Table 5.4. (continued)

Provenience	Room Type	Room Size L (m) x W (m)*/Floor Area (m^2)	Floor Features	Original Designation	Feature Size L x W x D (cm)	Pit Fill	Other Characteristics
			Pit 4 (post-hole?)	Pit 4 (Room 5, Fl. 2)	16 (top diam.) tapering to 11 (base) x 16 deep	Brown, clayey sand; no wood; no cultural material	No shims or shale; functional designation based on size and shape; auxillary post support? located next to Pit 5 posthole
			Pit 5 (post-hole)	Pit 5 (Room 5, Fl. 2)	17 x 16 x 30	Brown, clayey sand; no post remains; no cultural material; no shale packing	Four sandstone slabs (shims): two upright and two horizontally-laid formed pit sides; base is native soil
			Pit 10 (post-hole)	Pit 10 (Room 5, Fl. 2)	25-30 (diam.) x 10-15 deep	Slabs forming this feature were sitting on the second floor surface, rather than recessed into it (no fill information recorded)	Eight or nine sandstone slabs stacked and set in mortar, laid horizontally around central slab which formed post seat; entire feature sitting on Fl. 2 surface (above Pit 11)
			Pit 11 (post-hole)	Pit 11 (Room 5, Fl. 2)	37 x 28 x 19-20	1) Charcoal-flecked, clayey sand; 2) Ash layer; 3) Clayey sand with a lot of charcoal and scattered rock; (Pit fill from earlier firepit); feature top plugged with slab which formed the base of Pit 10	Located directly beneath Pit 10 (described above) and possibly the original posthole which was plugged and then built above floor (Pit 10); Pit 11 sides extend into an earlier firepit
			Pit 12 (post-hole?)	Pit 12 (Room 5, Fl. 2)	20 x 17 x 30	Brown, clayey sand with scattered twigs; no post remains	Quartz crystal found in bottom of pit; no shims; no shale; functional designation based on size and shape
			Pit 13 (post-hole?)	Pit 13 (Room 5, Fl. 2)	9 x 7 x 16	Yellow/tan sand; no post remains; no shale or artifacts	Function uncertain; use may be related to that of Pits 14 and 15 (see plan view)
			Pit 14 (post-hole?)	Pit 14 (Room 5, Fl. 2)	10 x 9 x 9-10	Brown, clayey sand; no post remains; no shale or artifacts	See Pit 13
			Pit 15 (post-hole?)	Pit 15 (Room 5, Fl. 2)	10 x 7 x 8	Brown, clayey sand; no wood; no cultural material	See Pit 13

Table 5.4. (continued)

Provenience	Room Type	Room Size L (m) x W (m)*/Floor Area (m^2)	Floor Features	Original Designation	Feature Size L x W x D (cm)	Pit Fill	Other Characteristics
			Pit 16 (post-hole?)	Pit 16 (Room 5, Fl. 2)	13 x 12 x 22	Brown, clayey sand; no post remains; no cultural material; rodent disturbance evident in pit base	Use may have been associated with that of Pits 14, 15, 16, and possibly Pit 17
			Pit 17 (post-hole)	Pit 17 (Room 5, Fl. 2)	14 (diam.) x 19 deep	1) Plugged with adobe; 2) Yellow/tan, sandy soil; no cultural material	Dirt walls like Pits 13 through 16 surrounding Pit 7 (heating pit); no post remains
			Pit 18 (post-hole)	Pit 18 (Room 5, Fl. 2)	17 x 16 x 28	1) Plugged at Floor 2 surface with sandstone slab directly beneath adobe; 2) Brown, clayey sand	Pits 18 and 19 may be functionally related; same size and shape, both plugged, next to one another (see plan view)
			Pit 19 (post-hole)	Pit 19 (Room 5, Fl. 2)	17 x 16 x 20	1) Plugged with flat, sandstone slab and thin, adobe layer; 2) Thin layer or shale; 3) Brown, clayey sand	See Pit 18
			Pit 20 (post-hole)	Pit 20 (Room 5, Fl. 2)[a]	25 x 23 x 22	Light brown/black, sandy soil mixed with a lot of shale; shale lining mostly on S. side	No artifacts; no post remains; basal sandstone slab ca. 18 x 19 cm
			Pit 2 (ashpit or storage pit?)	Pit 2 (Room 5, Fl. 2)	40 x 35 x ?	Brown, clayey sand with scattered ash and charcoal	N., E., and S. pit walls were plastered native soil; W. wall is two upright slabs and is shared with Pit 3 (firepit); possible ashpit or storage cist; walls not fire-reddened
			Pit 6	Pit 6 (Room 5, Fl. 2)	27 x 21 x 15	Brown, clayey sand; no artifacts	Function unknown; oval; pit walls and base native soil
			Pit 9	Pit 9 (Room 5, Fl. 2)	43 x 40 x 23-26	Brown, clayey sand with some trash; pit base obliterated by animal burrowing	Function unknown; circular; dirt walls; dish-shaped in cross secton; possible storage pit?

* Length and width--maximum measurements listed.

[a] Pit 20 was originally designated Pit 13 in the third floor of Room 8, but it was later recognized as part of this ramada.

Table 5.5. Room dimensions and floor feature descriptions for plaza-facing ramada, first roomblock construction period--late A.D. 700s-middle 900s.

Provenience	Room Type	Room Size L (m) x W (m)*/Floor Area (m^2)	Floor Features	Original Designation	Feature Size L x W x D (cm)	Pit Fill	Other Characteristics
Plaza-facing Ramada Area (Room 23, Fl. 1)	Living	4.25 (N-S) x 2.36 (E-W) (averages) estimated 10 m^2	Pit 3 (firepit)	Pit 3 (Room 23, Fl. 1)	46 x 45 x 20	1) Upper 9 cm is ash and charcoal; 2) Remaining 11 cm is fine, tan, unburned sand--except at contact of two layers; ash found outside firepit on N. and S. sides (floor surface not burned beneath it)	Lined with upright slabs; rocks only slightly blackened to base of burned material; pit base is sandy clay (unburned); three burned, unmodified pieces of sandstone in upper fill
			Pit 5 (heating pit)	Pit 5 (Room 23, Fl. 1)	39 x 25 x 10-13	1) 4-6 cm adobe (plug); 2) 5 cm clean sand; 3) 1-2 cm charcoal-covered pit base	Pit walls are burned sand extending 1-2 cm back from pit edge at floor level; southern edge is slightly eroded
			Pit 1 (post-hole)	Pit 1 (Room 23, Fl. 1	34 x 28 x 31	Fine, decomposing shale with large adobe chunks	Estimated post size is 20 cm diam.; no post remains
			Pit 2 (post-hole)	Pit 2 (Room 23, Fl. 1)	50 x 26 x ? (N-S dimensions eroded)	Large, uncrushed chunks of shale	Estimated post diameter is 26 cm; may not be a posthole (shale centralized in a slight depression sloping off to the east)
			Mealing Bin 1	Mealing Bin 1 (Room 23, Fl. 1)	40 x 28 (inter.)	Adobe held metate in place and formed most of bin fill	Upright slab set in adobe formed eastern bin wall; metate set in adobe in place with mano (companion ?) set in trough at right angles to the working axis
			Pit 6 (pot rest?)	Pit 6 (Room 23, Fl. 1)	12 (diam.) x 4 deep	Sand mixed with some ash	Pit walls of sand and unburned
Room 24[a]							

* Length and width--maximum measurements listed.

[a] Room 24 is immediately north of Room 23. It is another possible plaza-facing ramada, but it was only tested.

were uncovered, it seems unlikely that lower floors existed.

Despite the problematic interpretation of association, Suite D has been included during Phase B. Possibly only the ramada surface was present during this period and it was not associated with any rear, row rooms. No connecting doorways were found, and this association was based on juxtaposition and the fact that all other rear, row rooms had remains of their original connections.

Suite D

Figure 5.6 is a plan view of Suite D during Phase B, the first roomblock building period. Problems with the stratigraphic positions of these surfaces, in relation to others of the first building period, were previously discussed.

Two plastering episodes were associated with the ramada surface (Table 5.6) during this construction period. It should not be assumed that this automatically associates this construction with Phase C, the second building period (typified by two plasterings), because these surfaces are at the same level as other Phase B surfaces and about 25 cm below those of Phase C (Figure 5.1, Section B).

Room dimensions and feature descriptions associated with Suite D are listed in Table 5.6.

Like the other ramadas assigned to Phase B, a low, enclosing, adobe wall bounded the surface limits. Although the postholes are not symmetrically located, as in some of its neighboring surfaces, and two were plugged (Pit 5 of Room 11, Floor 3, and Posthole 3 [originally Pit 2, Room 6, Floor 3]), it is apparent that this area was roofed, but that the thin, side walls probably never reached full height. Two slab-lined hearths (Pit 1, Room 7, Floor 2, and Pit 1, Room 6, Floor 3) and one heating pit (Pit 6, Room 6, Floor 3) were found on the upper of the two plastered surfaces (Ramada Area D-2). The lower surface (Ramada Area D-1) was not fully excavated and the tested sections were extremely difficult to follow because the surface directly underlaid Ramada Area D-2. Both firepits in the upper surface overlay earlier forms of firepits that had been placed in the same locations. A cooking slab was noted on the upper plastering of the floor surface adjacent to the southernmost firepit (Firepit 2, originally Pit 1, Room 6, Floor 3).

The northeastern (Posthole 2, originally Pit 4, Room 7, Floor 2) and southwestern (Pit 5, Room 11, Floor 3) ramada postholes were plugged (possibly during second period construction), because it is unlikely that a roof, if one were required, could have been supported without others in the vicinity.

Key to artifacts shown in Figure 5.6

Room 7, Floor 2

1 - Hammerstone	FS 4097
2 - Orange pigment slab	FS 4098
3 - Mano fragment	FS 4099
4 - Mano	FS 4100
5 - Ground stone	FS 4101
6 - Ground stone	FS 4102
7 - Mano fragment	FS 4103
8 - Mano fragment	FS 4104
9 - Mano fragment	FS 4105
10 - Floor polisher	FS 4106
11 - Polishing stone	FS 4107
12 - Mano	FS 4108

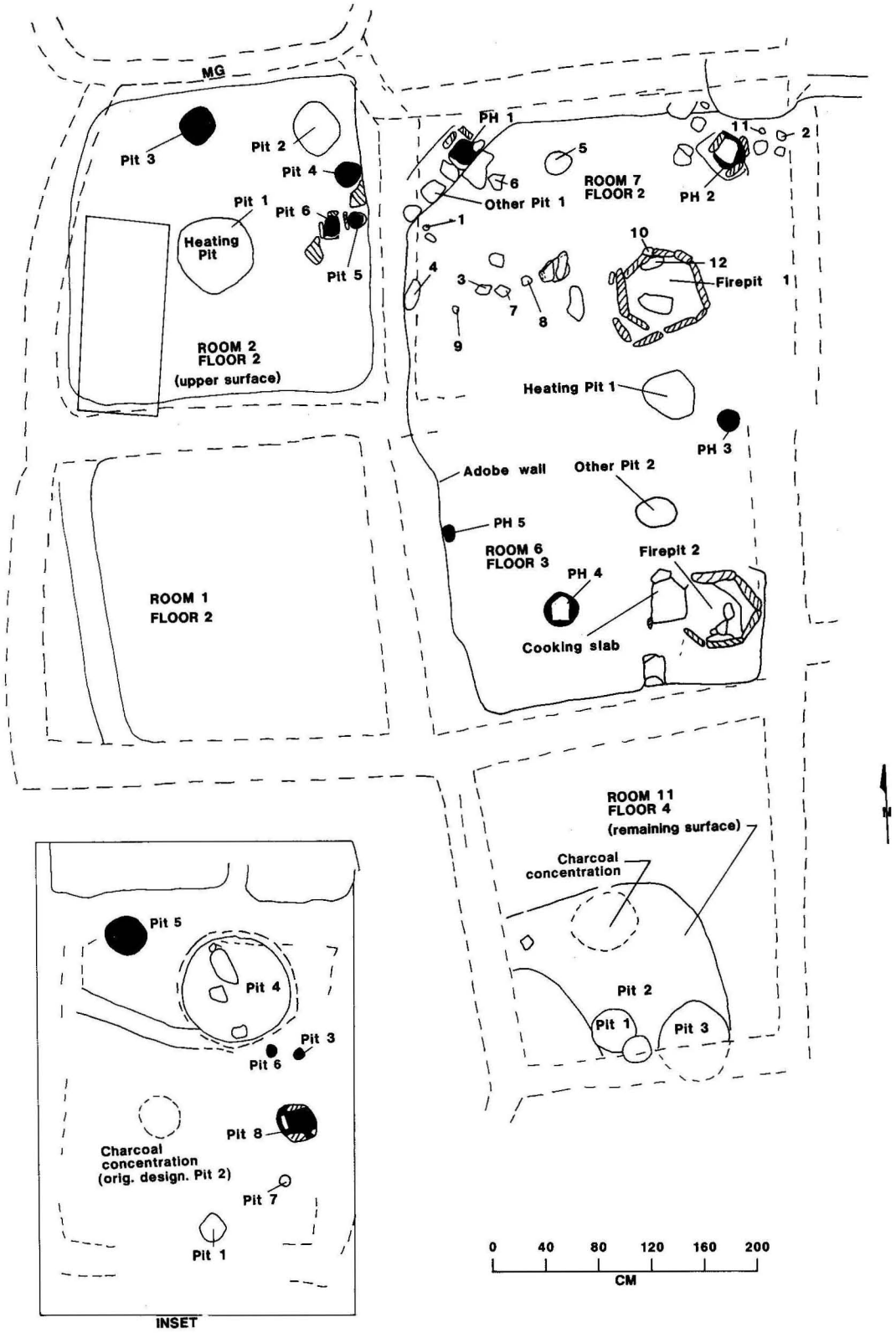

Figure 5.6. Plan view of Room Suite D during the first roomblock construction period (Phase B—late A.D. 700s-middle 900s)

Table 5.6. Room dimensions and floor feature descriptions for Room Suite D, end of first roomblock construction period?

Provenience	Room Type	Room Size L (m) x W (m)*/Floor Area (m^2)	Floor Features	Original Designation	Feature Size L x W x D (cm)	Pit Fill	Other Characteristics
Room 2, Floor 3	Storage	Ca. 2.30 (N-S) x 2.30 (E-W) estimated 5.17 m^2	Pit 1 (heating pit)[a]	Pit 1 (Room 2, Fl. 3)	Estimated 45 (diam.) ca. 6 deep	This pit is located directly below Pit 1 on Floor 2 (just a lower plastering of this floor)	Slightly smaller than overlying feature; very slight burning at pit rim; pit plastered continuous with the 3rd floor surface
Room 2, Floor 2[b]	Storage	Ca. 2.30 (N-S) x 2.30 (E-W) estimated 5.17 m^2	Pit 1 (heating pit)	Firepit 1	56 x 45 x 6-13	Tan sand with area of red-burned clay in the center of the fill 4 cm below pit rim	Shape is oblong, circular with dish-shaped profile; rim flush with floor surface; no burning on rim edges; slight reddened area in center of base; not datable by archeomagnetism; adobe-lined
			Pit 2 (other pit; pot rest?)	Same	41 x 31 x 8-9	Tan, sandy soil with a few artifacts	Shape is oval with flat base and rounded sides; unburned, adobe-lined; rim flush with floor surface; function unknown
			Pit 3 (post-hole[c])	Same	28 x 26 x 15-18	Tan, sandy soil with a few artifacts	Shape is circular, straight-sided pit with flat slab base
			Pit 4 (post-hole[c])	Same	17 (diam.) x 30	Tan, sandy soil with a few artifacts	Shape is circular; slightly rounded base; no shims or basal slab; walls slope slightly to east
			Pit 5 (post-hole[c])	Same	19 x 18 x 35-37	Tan, sandy soil with a few artifacts	Shape is sub-circular; straight-sided with flat base; one shim along W. side--extent of depth of shim not recorded
			Pit 6 (post-hole[c])	Same	Top is 14 x 11; base is 8 (diam.) x 26-30	Tan, sandy soil with a few artifacts	Shape is oval; straight-sided; very slightly rounded base; mouth wider than most of pit; 3 shims on N., S., and W. sides--depth of shim bases not recorded
Room 1, Floor 2	?	Surface only partially defined (estimated floor area is 3.80 m^2)	[d]				
Ramada Area D1 (formed by Room 6, Fl. 4; Room 7, Fl. 3; Room 11, Floors 3? and 4?)	Living	•					

Table 5.6. (continued)

Provenience	Room Type	Room Size L (m) x W (m)*/Floor Area (m^2)	Floor Features	Original Designation	Feature Size L x W x D (cm)	Pit Fill	Other Characteristics
Ramada Area D1-A (Room 11, Fl. 4 only)	Living?	Dimensions incomplete	Pit 1	Pit 1 (Room 11, Fl. 4	20 (diam.) x 5 deep	Entire fill is charcoal and ash	Only partially dug--reddish, sandy, burned walls; no plaster
			Pit 2	Pit 2 (Room 11, Fl. 4)	33 x 32 x ?	Surface appearance is dark, sandy soil; several sherds collected	The feature was not excavated; the NW. corner of this pit cut into Pit 1
			Pit 3	Pit 3 (Room 11, Fl. 4)	Est. 60 x 54 x ? deep	Surface appearance is dark, sandy soil like Pit 3	Not excavated; pit extends S. of the later overlying Room 11 wall
Ramada Area D1-B (Room 11, Fl. 3 only)[f]	Living?	Dimensions incomplete	Pit 1 (burned pit, heating pit)	Pit 1 (Room 11, Fl. 3)	21 (diam.) x 7 deep	Charcoal and ash (mostly charcoal)	Reddish, burned, sandy walls; small circular, like Pit 2 on Fl. 4; close to Pit 2 but not directly overlying it
			Pit 3 (post-hole?)	Pit 3 (Room 11, Fl. 3)	8.5 (diam.) x 8 deep	Charcoal-stained, sandy soil; charcoal flecks	Function uncertain; may be small diameter, light roof assist; probably associated with Pit 6
			Pit 6 (post-hole ?)	Pit 6 (Room 11, Fl. 3)	6.5 (diam.) x 9.5 deep	Dark, sandy soil flecked with charcoal	Function uncertain; probably associated with Pit 3
			Pit 5 (post-hole)	Pit 5 (Room 11, Fl. 3)	30 (top diam.) 25 (base diam.) x 43-48 deep	1) Adobe plug; 2) Sterile, tan, sandy soil mixed with shale pieces (lateral packing)	Shale-lined; basal sandstone slab (possible metate fragment)
			Pit 8 (post-hole)	Pit 8 (Room 11, Fl. 3)	31 (diam.) x 6 deep	Filled with adobe and pieces of sandstone	Four sandstone shims and adobe-lined; shallow but form and size suggest it was a posthole
			Pit 4 (large storage cist)	Pit 4 (Room 11, Fl. 3)	76-86 (diam.) x 30 deep	1) Light brown, sandy soil; almost no charcoal; scattered pieces of sandstone; 2) Small amount of trash on pit floor	Bell-shaped; walls unplastered but distinguishable from slightly yellower, compact soil surrounding pit; portion of a Gallup Black-on-white jar thought to be intrusive from overlying surface found in this pit; estimated volume is 154,512 cc

Table 5.6. (continued)

Provenience	Room Type	Room Size L (m) x W (m)*/Floor Area (m^2)	Floor Features	Original Designation	Feature Size L x W x D (cm)	Pit Fill	Other Characteristics
Ramada Area D-2 (overlying D-1) Room 7, Floor 2; Room 6, Floor 3[g]	Living	Exact dimensions unknown	Firepit 1	Pit 1 (Room 7, Fl. 2)	68 x 67 x 31-37	1) 5-8 cm brown, clayey sand, numerous adobe chunks, charcoal flecks and small pebbles (trashy-like floor fill)	Completely lined with upright burned slabs (maximum dimensions are 37 x 27 x 5 cm); W. side of firepit remodeled (first use was 5-10 cm larger E-W); adobe used to plug outer earlier portion
			Firepit 2	Pit 1 (Room 6, Fl. 3)	50 x 45 (int.) 60? x 55 (ext.) x 22 deep	Unburned, loosely compacted, sandy soil with scattered charcoal	Five upright, partially burned, sandstone slabs lined the pit sides; plastered base overlies an earlier firepit associated with Fl. 4; slightly burned, flat, sandstone slab lies on floor surface at W. edge of pit--cooking slab?
			Heating Pit 1	Pit 6 (Room 6, Fl. 3)	42 x 36 x 14	Slightly fire-reddened clean sand for upper few cm; rest is unburned, clean sand	Top 6 cm of pit edge burned red; pit sides unplastered; too sandy to take archeomagnetic sample
			Post-hole 1	Pit 2 (Room 7, Fl. 2)[h]	15 (diam.) x 12 deep	Brown, clayey sand; no post remains	Pit walls are hard adobe; two flat-lying slabs and two upright ones form pit edges; basal slab; located within the NW. ramada wall corner
			Post-hole 2	Pit 4 (Room 7, Fl. 2)	27 x 16 x 17 to top of slab	Light brown, compact, sandy soil with no laminae; very little charcoal	Two shims and basal slab; no artifacts; no post remains
			Post-hole 3	Pit 2 (Room 6, Fl. 3)	26 x 23 x 12	1) Sandstone slab (17 x 18 x 7) plugged pit 2 cm below pit rim; 2) Beneath and around slab plug was shale-stained, sandy soil with pieces of shale in it	No artifacts; no post remains
			Post-hole 4?	Pit 4 (Room 6, Fl. 3)	12 x 9 x 15	Tan sand with a small amount of vegetal material	No shale; no post remains; posthole function questionable; no artifacts

Table 5.6. (continued)

Provenience	Room Type	Room Size L (m) x W (m)*/Floor Area (m^2)	Floor Features	Original Designation	Feature Size L x W x D (cm)	Pit Fill	Other Characteristics
			Post-hole 5?	Pit 5 Room 6, Fl. 3)	14 (diam.) x 14 deep	Sterile sand	No clear sides; function questionable; floor plaster extends a few cm down into pit
			Other Pit 1	Pit 5 (Room 7, Fl. 2)	12 x 10 x 3	Adobe plug comprised entire fill	Slightly irregular adobe walls and base; circular in plan view; not clear what, if any, function it had
			Other Pit 2	Pit 3 (Room 6, Fl. 3)	33 x 26 x 3	Sterile sand	Pot rest?; thin line of plaster at floor level made pit outline visible; may have been truncated during excavation; unlikely that it was associated with floor above--distance between floors is fairly great

* Length and width--maximum measurements listed.

[a] Lower form of Pit 1 is on Floor 2 of Room 2.

[b] Most of the data for these floor features were lost; measurements taken from plan view.

[c] None of the postholes were clay-lined.

[d] No floor features were encountered during excavation. A burial was placed on this floor surface at a later date; see text.

[e] Ramada Area D-1, the lower ramada associated with this period of site use, was only uncovered in small tests in Rooms 6 and 7. This earlier surface was located only a few centimeters below Ramada Area D-2 (see profile), and the only feature information available is that there was a firepit on the surface of Room 6, Floor 4, directly below the one on Room 6, Floor 3. Room 11 has two surfaces associated with its first period of use. The stratigraphically deeper of the two, Floor 4, is located below any surfaces in the northern portion of the suite below Rooms 6 and 7. It is not known whether there was an earlier ramada surface beneath this entire area or just beneath Room 11. The remaining portion of Room 11, Floor 4, is very fragmentary (see plan view).

[f] Associated with Room 7, Floor 3, and Room 6, Floor 4; but the later was only partially excavated. There is no feature information.

[g] Room 11, Floor 3, listed above may have continued in use?

[h] Also Pit 7 in Room 7, Floor 2.

No pollen or flotation samples were processed from any of the room surfaces or features associated with Suite D.

Room 2 in the western row of rooms contained two lower floor plasterings (Floors 2 and 3) that resembled the ramada construction noted above in the adjacent ramada. The lower surface (Floor 3) contained only one centrally located heating pit (Pit 1)(Table 5.6). Floor 2, immediately overlying it, had a slightly larger diameter heating pit (Pit 1), located immediately above the heating pit in Floor 3. In addition to the heating pit, Floor 2 had another very shallow unburned pit (Pit 2) of unidentifiable function and several postholes (Pits 3, 4, 5, and 6), mostly clustered in the center of the east wall (Figure 5.6). Although the function of these postholes was not apparent, it does not appear that they functioned as roof support members like those in Room 16, Floor 3, Suite B. As noted, there was no access between Room 2 and the other rear, row room (Room 1) or into the adjacent ramada surface; but rather than exclude association on this basis, it should be noted that the east walls of both were changed appreciably during later remodeling activities.

Room 1, the southernmost room in the west row at the site, contained a burial (Burial 1) on its lower surface (burials are discussed in Chapter 8). Excavation revealed that Floor 1 was removed intentionally so that the body could be placed on the lower floor surface. The level of Floor 1 was still apparent in wall construction. The ceramics recovered with the burial were associated with Phases C or D, the second or third building periods at the site. No floor features were discovered on the Floor 3 surface. The west wall of Room 1 was offset inside the overlying, later, room walls, and it had a slab set into the wall surface that had its narrow edges facing roomward, unlike any other construction uncovered at the site. The other lower walls had the flat slabs set into the walls facing the rooms interior in a more typical fashion.

Floor surfaces of these rear, row rooms were only 7 to 17 cm below the adjacent ramada surface.

Other Phase B Rooms and Ramada Areas

Room 11

Attached to the far southern end of the series of ramadas at 29SJ 627 is a room that falls outside the low, bounding walls of Suite D, during Phase B. As shown in the profile of its floor surface (Figure 5.1, Section B), it had a floor surface (Floor 3) that was lower on the stratigraphic map than those in the Suite D ramada. Its associations are not known.

Table 5.6 describes the floor features for the two floor surfaces (Floors 3 and 4; A and B), which may have been associated with this period of site use. Figure 5.6 presents plan views of both surfaces and shows the relation of these to the Suite D unit.

In Room 11, two postholes (Pits 3 and 6) were present on the upper of these two surfaces (Floor 3), but only a fragment of the lower surface (Floor 4) was preserved. The largest pit (Pit 4) in Floor 3 (the higher of the two surfaces) contained a portion of a Gallup Black-on-white seed jar, clearly indicative of the vertical mixing present in this area, because the remainder of the same seed jar

was found in the same room (but considerably above it) on a surface constructed at the end of Phase D, the third roomblock building period (middle A.D. 1000s). Regardless of how late one places the use of Room 11, this ceramic matching would still indicate extensive mixing.

Room 25 Bin-Plaza

In addition to other proveniences described above, a small, low-walled bin, originally designated Room 25, was attached to the east wall of Suite C (Figure 5.5). It appeared to have been enclosed within a room as a wall trends off in a southeasterly direction, as if to enclose it. This wall was actually associated with a later structure and not the bin that ultimately retained the Room 25 designation. It was considered a feature of the plaza and contained no floor features. It has about 1.5 m^2 of floor area, making it substantially larger than similar features noted at 29SJ 629, ranging from 0.56 to 0.90 m^2. Additionally, the bin at 29SJ 627 had relatively substantial enclosing walls (Figure 5.5).

Other Phase B Ramadas

There may have been a partially enclosed ramada area directly east of Suite A; however, its exact extent and outline during Phase B is uncertain. Further discussion of plaza features follows the trash mound discussion in Chapter 6.

Phase C: Late A.D. 900s-Early 1000s

Second Roomblock Construction Period

Overview of the Roomblock

As noted in Chapter 2, the general arrangement of the roomblock does not appear to have been greatly altered from Phase B. And although not all rooms have evidence of obvious remodeling or additions, changes were extensive and would have affected all of the occupants of the house. The second roomblock building period, Phase C, was most easily identifiable by the ramada areas in the central section of the house (Suites B and C). They were defined by the lower of two plastered surfaces that were generally 25 to 30 cm above the Phase B floors (Figure 5.1, Section B). In some cases, the proximity of the Phase C surface to the Phase D (third roomblock construction period) surface made it difficult to associate floor specific features with one or the other surfaces. In Suites B and C (Rooms 3 and 8), where slightly more fill was present between these surfaces, more definitive associations usually could be determined. In Suite A, one plastered surface was laid directly over the earlier one. Because entire walls were missing and no wall stubs could be distinguished from the remaining closely set, overlying surfaces, it is uncertain whether the work areas used during Phase C were bounded by any walls or whether they remained open-sided. A couple of postholes were present in the Suite B ramada, but the ramada superstructure remains undetermined.

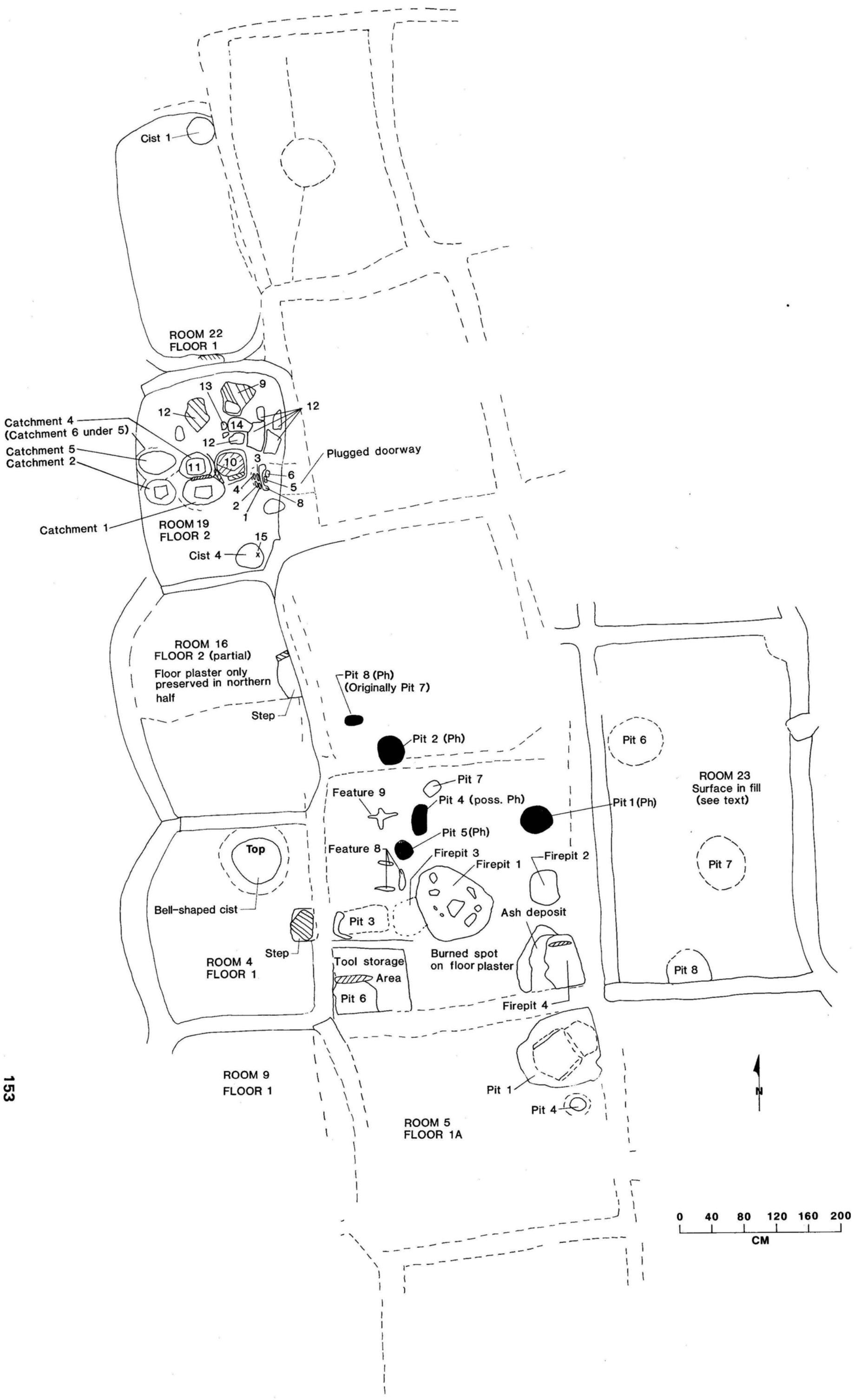

Figure 5.7. Plan view of the use surfaces during the second roomblock construction period (Phase C—late A.D. 900s-early 1000s).

It should be remembered that simply because data are not available to more accurately describe the use surfaces for Phase C, it does not mean that this period represented minor site modifications; in fact, a number of rooms in the west row increased noticeably in size.

Figure 5.7 is a plan view of the roomblock during Phase C. The rooms, described in suites, include the same groups of rooms as listed in Phases B and D, the first and third roomblock construction periods; however, it should be reiterated that during Phase C, no certain doorway connections were established between the west row of rooms, the central row, or ramadas. Room 4, Floor 1, includes a doorstep into the adjacent ramada in Suite B (Figure 5.1, Section G), but it is not clear whether this addition occurred in Phase C or Phase D, or whether it existed during both periods. The partial surface of Floor 2 in Room 16 has a step too, but its association is also uncertain.

Stratigraphy

Figure 5.1, Sections A through J, show the stratigraphy associated with the construction during Phase C. In general, it seems that material found between the first (Phase B) and second (Phase C) roomblock construction periods' use surfaces was intentionally deposited. In a number of cases, it is described as wall fall that may have collapsed by itself; but, more likely, it resulted from tearing down the west row of room walls during Phase C remodeling. The material, mostly adobe, with some scattered sandstone slabs, was spread and leveled to cover lower surfaces and used as a surface on which to construct later floors. Also found were minor amounts of trash, probably redeposited to cover lower floors, and some naturally deposited alluvial lenses, which were generally thin and most often associated with the west row of rooms, located on the upslope side of the roomblock.

Surface associations during Phase C are based primarily on stratigraphic position, and there are obvious difficulties in determining some associations using this criterion as the primary, and often only, indicator.

Wall Construction

Because the Phase C use surfaces were located directly beneath those of the following periods, if low walls were used to bound the ramada areas, nothing remains; they would have been totally removed in subsequent surface construction.

Although their upper portions were truncated in later construction (Phase D), portions of the walls that enclosed the

Key to artifacts shown in Figure 5.7

Room 19, Floor 1

1 - Complete mano	FS 1995
2 - Complete mano	FS 1996
3 - Complete mano	FS 1997
4 - Complete mano	FS 1998
5 - Complete mano	FS 1999
6 - Burned architectural slab	FS 2000
7 - Complete mano	FS 2001
8 - Complete metate	FS 1994
9 - Lapstone	FS 6868
10 - Catchment basal slab	FS 6869
11 - Catchment basal slab	FS 6870
12 - Flagstone paving slabs	
13 - Mano blank with sharpening facet	FS 6872
14 - Ground stone	FS 6873
15 - Obsidian point in cist fill	FS 2187

west row of rooms remain. These later walls were frequently built on top of Phase C wall remains. During Phase C, the west row of rooms maintained floor surfaces that were lower than those of the adjacent ramadas, although wall bases in the west row of rooms may have ceased to be subterranean. Generally, the wall bases were no longer partially lined with upright slabs. Walls appear to have been largely built with a core of adobe turtlebacks (hand-formed blocks of adobe with convex upper surfaces and concave lower ones for easy stacking). These walls were then often covered with a layer or several layers of adobe plaster. In some cases at 29SJ 627, the surface plaster was studded with sandstone slabs and spalls that were clearly imbedded in the exterior surface, rather than incorporated into the original wall construction.

This type of construction is not unique at 29SJ 627 during the late A.D. 900s-early 1000s, nor within Chaco Canyon in the Anasazi region (Truell 1986:256, Figure 2.12).

In some cases, upper floor surfaces in the west side of the house, as in Rooms 22, 16, 19, and 4 (Figure 5.1, Section A), may have been built during Phase C and remained in use without remodeling, through the third roomblock building period, Phase D. The adobe walls were retained and capped with several courses of masonry; instead of tearing the walls down, the tops were merely raised a short distance, presumably to conform to other roof heights in this row.

Doorways

If Suite B really existed in the form described herein during Phase C, it appears that both rooms in the west row (Room 16, Floor 2, and Room 4, Floor 1) had doorsteps to the adjacent ramada surface; however, there is some question about these associated steps.

Suite A

The form of the ramada associated with this suite (Figure 5.7), if one existed, is not well understood. Suite A room associations and dimensions are listed in Table 5.7. Room 10, Floor 2, had two floor plasterings, which probably indicates that the lower one was associated with Phase C, but the possible extent of this surface in Room 15 is not understood (Figure 5.1, Section A). The thick floor plaster in Room 15 is irregular, and although the lower surface may have been there, it was difficult to clearly define.

The west row of rooms, Rooms 22 and 19, had only one surface (Floor 1) that overlay those of Phase B, the first roomblock building period. Both of these upper surfaces are stratigraphically lower than the Phase D or third building period floors. It is my feeling that they were built during Phase C and were used through the final third period (Phase D) without major modification.

Floor 1 in Room 19 contained a series of mealing catchments (Figure 5.7, Table 5.7). This room also had a segment of its floor surface made of flagstones, one of which incorporated a well-ground and polished anvil. Floor 1 is a good illustration of a room in the west row whose in which its postion frequently is associated with storage, but in which its function included other activities; in this case, the activities are those that definitely are more consistently found in plaza-facing living rooms. Toll and McKenna

Table 5.7. Room dimensions and floor feature descriptions for Room Suite A, second roomblock construction period--late A.D. 900s-early 1000s.

Provenience	Room Type	Room Size L (m) x W (m)*/Floor Area (m^2)	Floor Features	Original Designation	Feature Size L x W x D (cm)	Pit Fill	Other Characteristics
Room 22, Floor 1[a]	?	Estimated 3.93 m^2	Cist 1	Cist 1 (Room 22, Fl. 1)	26 x 24 x 33	1) Tan, sandy soil with scattered charcoal flecks; 2) Bottom two-thirds filled with sandstone pieces	Pit rim flush with floor; pit interior unlined; pit base rested on Floor 3; piece of rotted juniper log was found on floor adjacent to this hole; it may have served as a post support
Room 19, Floor 1[bc]	Mealing	2.34-2.46 (N-S) x 1.30-1.75 (E-W) ca. 4.18 m^2	Mealing Catchment 1	Pit 1 (Room 19, Fl. 1)	53 x 30 x 24	--	Oval; dish-shaped cross section; impression of a basal slab (26 x 16 x 1) which is missing; interior plastered but only a fragment of the plaster collar which once surrounded the feature was present on the N. side, where it was shared with other catchments
			Mealing Catchment 2	Pit 2 (Room 19, Fl. 1)	37 x 27 x 19	--	Oval; basal slab is 20 x 17 and was broken into many fragments; small piece of gray adobe collar--only remains along N. edge; not clear whether collar ever surrounded feature completely; pit is more straight-sided than Pit 1; plaster-lined
			Mealing Catchment 3	Pit 3 (Room 19, Fl. 1)	39 x 32 x 19	--	Subcircular/oval; basal slab is 29 x 17 and was fractured into many pieces like the one in Pit 2--it was triangular in shape; slab set into interior plaster; upper collar broken off on most sides but extends up to original height of 15-17 cm above floor on S. side
			Mealing Catchment 4	Pit 4 (Room 19, Fl. 1)	40 x 28 x 22	--	Oval; straight-sided with flat base; squarish basal slab 23 x 17) thicker (2.5 cm) than Pits 2 and 3; one upright slab set in S. side (22 cm high); clay collar stood to original height 15-17 cm) above Floor 1; most of collar broken off
			Mealing Catchments 5 and 6	Pits 5 and 6 (Room 19, Fl. 1)	Pit 5 is 34 x 26 x 12 deep; Pit 6 is 46 x 26 x 8 below base of Pit 5	--	Oval; Pit 6 was an earlier form of Pit 5, which is located in its base; Pit 5 had an extra coat of plaster applied to the N. and S. faces making it smaller in diameter; no basal slab was present in either pit
			Cist 1 (storage cist)	Pit 2 (Room 19, Fl. 1)	36 (top diam.) 46 (base diam.) x 38 deep	--	Circular with bell-shaped profile; several slabs lined pit base, but no signs of interior plaster were noted; estimatd volume is 50,144 cc

* Length and width--maximum measurements listed.

[a] Floor 1 was probably not the upper surface in this room.

[b] The first floor of Room 19 had flagstone paving in the northeastern portion; it included an anvil set into the floor surface. See text.

[c] It is not known which surfaces, if any, of Room 15, Room 10, Room 12, and Room 14 were associated with floors in Rooms 22 and Room 19, which are described above.

(1985:109, Volume II) noted a higher percentage of whiteware in this room and one other mealing room; and Room 19 also had lower frequencies of culinary, red, and smudged-ware bowls. Toll and McKenna suggest that whitewares may have been preferred for catchment bowls or grinding containers; however, they do not note this phenomena in the other grinding rooms or rooms with bins or catchments at 29SJ 627.

Suite B

Suite B room associations and dimensions, insofar as they are known during Phase C, are listed in Table 5.8. Much like Rooms 19 and 22, only a partial surface, Floor 2, was present in Room 16 (Figure 5.7), while Room 14 contained only one floor surface (Floor 1) above those assigned to Phase B.

The ramada surface formed by Room 8, Floor 2, and Room 3, Floor 1A, is continuous with the plastered surface that extends south, forming Floor 1A in Room 5, and north, forming Floor 2 in Room 10. In fact, these may have been a single open space, because no bounding walls were found (see above). Despite this lack of ramada delineation, the consistent use of suite designations has already been discussed.

Although the floor was cleared in this area, few floor features were found in the northern section of this ramada surface (Figure 5.7, Table 5.8). It is possible that the proximity of the overlying surface obscured some associations. There are indications that some of the features in use with this surface were remodeled. According to the excavator, Firepit 4 included a minimum of three remodeling periods. Additionally, Pit 6, possibly a metate rest or the remains of a mealing bin, was subsequently enclosed in a low-walled tool storage area, much like the one found in the southern portion of the Suite A ramada during Phase B. Struever (1977:110), who noted an abundance of economic species of seed in a flotation sample taken from this surface, suggested that this area was used for food processing. Cully (1976:36) also noted that although no corn pollen was recovered from the pollen sample from this feature, it was high in Cheno-Ams, probably due either to food processing or to rodent disturbance.

Other features that contained flotation materials with economic species were Pit 1 (a posthole) and Pit 3 (a sealed vertical-walled basin—possible metate rest)(Struever 1977:110).

Cully (1977:34-36) also recorded corn and relatively high percentages of Cheno-Am pollen from Pit 4, a possible posthole associated with this ramada surface.

Two features (Features 8 and 9) that were formed by grooves in the floor plaster seem to indicate the placement of some form of furniture, such as racks. These were the only impressions of this type found at the site and do not resemble classic examples of loom anchors (Figure 5.7).

Despite the proximity of the overlying surface, which seems to give the impression of short-term use during Phase C, this ramada surface may have been used for a relatively long period.

Although several postholes (a few of which may not have been postholes) were found, a roofing scheme is not apparent from their configuration, and it is not known what, if any, roofing pattern existed.

Table 5.8. Room dimensions and floor feature descriptions for Room Suite B, second roomblock construction period--late A.D. 900s-early 1000s.

Provenience	Room Type	Room Size L (m) x W (m)*/Floor Area (m^2)	Floor Features	Original Designation	Feature Size L x W x D (cm)	Pit Fill	Other Characteristics
Room 16, Floor 2	[a]	Est. 5.13 m^2					
Room 4, Floor 1	Storage[b]	2.30-2.34 (N-S) x 1.70-2.00 (E-W) ca. 4.43 m^2	Bell-shaped Storage Cist 1	Same	53 x 60 (top) 85 x 90 (maximum) at 31 cm below floor x 55 deep	Sand and clay; some artifacts; portion of corrugated jar (not sure if in primary context)	Pit walls unplastered; cist base formed by lower floor surface; estimated volume is 223,819 cc
Ramada (Room 3, Floor 1A, and Room 8, Floor 2)	Living	Actual size uncertain; estimated ca. 16 m^2	Firepit 1	Firepit 1 (Room 8, Fl. 2)	52 x 44 x 15	1) 10-20 cm, hard, adobe melt with sandstone slabs and ground stone artifacts intermixed; 2) 2-3 cm loosely compacted, sandy soil with scattered charcoal flecks	Large, irregularly shaped burned pit filled with debris; use unknown
			Firepit 2 (Heating Pit)	Firepit 2 (Room 8, Fl. 2)	42 x 32 (top) 37 x 32 (base) x 18 deep	1) Plugged; floor plaster 2) 2 cm brown, clayey sand 3) 5 cm mixed ash and charcoal; 4) Less than 1 cm of brown, clayey sand; 5) Less than 1 cm of ash and charcoal; 6) 7 cm brown, clayey sand	Red-burned adobe walls with fire blackening; base is plastered continuously with walls but evidence much less burning (slightly pink); was probably a heating pit rather than a firepit
			Firepit 3[c]				
			Firepit 4	Firepit 4 (Room 8, Fl. 2)	53 x 35 x 23-25	1) Plugged with floor plaster; 2) 10 cm brown, clayey sand; 3) 13-15 cm dense charcoal concentration with thin, intervening lenses of brown, clayey sand and small amounts of trash	Pit sides are hard adobe plaster which is burned red; archeomagnetic sample did not date; ash deposits located immediately SE. of this feature
			Pit 1 (post-hole)	Pit 1 (Room 8, Fl. 2)	35 (diam). x 38 deep	1) Brown, clayey sand, loosely compacted; 2) Portion of a decaying post with sand around it; 3) Basal slabs	Walls and base are natural earth; three stacked sandstone slabs form basal fill; decomposing remains of wood post
			Pit 2 (post-hole)	Pit 2 (Room 3, Fl. 1A)	36 x 34 (top) 24 (base diam.) 54 deep	Brown, clayey sand with chunks and pieces of shale packing	Pit walls comprised of fill layers below floor surface (no lateral plaster); no wood remaining

Table 5.8. (continued)

Provenience	Room Type	Room Size L (m) x W (m)*/Floor Area (m^2)	Floor Features	Original Designation	Feature Size L x W x D (cm)	Pit Fill	Other Characteristics
			Pit 4 (possible posthole)	Pit 4 (Room 8, Fl. 2; not the same as Firepit 4)	35 x 25 x 24	Slab in upper fill (plug ?); fill is brown, clayey sand	Walls and base are natural earth; three stacked sandstone slabs form basal fill; decomposing remains of wood post
			Pit 5 (post-hole)	Pit 5 (Room 8, Fl. 2)	20 x 18 x 37	Brown, clayey sand	Pit walls are natural earth; one sandstone shim on northwest side; no wood; few artifacts
			Pit 7 (possible posthole)	Pit 7 (Room 8, Fl. 2)	18 x 15 x 8-10	Brown, clayey sand with small amounts of cultural material	One sandstone slab in fill (post shim?); animal disturbance obscured pit sides and base
			Pit 8 (possible posthole)	Pit 7 (Room 3, Fl. 1A)	20 x 15 x 20	Brown, clayey sand with pieces of shale scattered throughout	Mano in fill and one forming base; one or both formed post butt rest
			Pit 6 (small basin in tool storage area)	Same	52 x 50 x 0-6 (mostly equivalent depth with floor level)		Shallow, plaster-lined basin; E-W trending slot along N. edge may have held an upright slab; possible metate rest (see text)
			Feature 8	Same	Groove A: 22 x 5 x 4-6 Groove B: 19 x 3 x 4-6 Groove C: 29 x 9 x 4-6	Brown, clayey sand	Group of 3 floor grooves; sides and bottoms of grooves plastered--anchor holes for some piece of furniture?
			Feature 9	Same	East-West Groove: 35 x 2-3 x 2-3 North-south Groove: 22 x 2.6 x 3-4	Brown, clayey sand; laminated alluvium and blow sand	Cross-shaped, grooved slot; possibly related to Feature 8
			Pit 3 (metate rest)	Pit 3 (Room 8, Fl. 2)	? x 29 x 10-12 (partial)	Crumbled floor plaster covered entire basin	Partial; vertical-walled basin; unplastered base

* Length and width--maximum measurements listed.
[a] Partially preserved; remaining portion was featureless.
[b] Fixed doorstep into adjacent ramada is also present.
[c] Just a burned spot on the floor surface.

Table 5.10. Room 23 upper use surface, second roomblock construction period--late A.D. 900s-early 1000s.

Provenience	Room Type	Room Size L (m) x W (m)*/Floor Area (m^2)	Floor Features	Original Designation	Feature Size L x W x D (cm)	Pit Fill	Other Characteristics
Room 23, Upper Surface	Living ?	Dimensions not known; may be part of Suite B	Pit 6	Pit 6 (Room 17/18, subfloor)	69 x 59 x 8-9	1) Plugged by overlying floor plaster or Room 17/18; 2) Charcoal, ash, and burned sand	Shallow, unplastered depression; only slightly burned along W. wall; located under Heating Pit 1 of Room 17/18, Floor 1, surface
			Pit 7	Pit 7 (Room 17/18, subfloor)	70 x 55 x 8	Charcoal flecks, ash and charcoal pieces (most of fill); a few small burned bone fragments	Located beneath slab-lined bin (Pit 4 of Room 17/18); shallow, unplastered, only slightly burned pit like Pit 6 (above)
			Pit 8	Pit 8 (Room 17/18, subfloor)	52 x 40 x 15	1) 3 cm dark gray ash and charcoal (mainly ash) 2) 5-6 cm clean sand (unstructured ?); 3) 6 cm dark gray ash and charcoal (mainly ash)	--

* Length and width--maximum measurements listed.

Phase C. Floor 2 in Room 20 (Figure 5.1, Section H) was only discovered in a small test; it was 6 or 7 cm below Floor 1. Because this room is separated from the rest of the roomblock, it was difficult to determine what its associations were. The subfloor tests did not indicate that it had a slightly different configuration (Figure 2.5).

Phase D: Middle A.D. 1000s

Third Roomblock Construction Period

Overview of the Roomblock

The third major construction period is thought to have taken place in the early to middle A.D. 1000s. During this period, the ramada areas described above became fully walled structures. Not until Phase D is masonry commonly present in the room walls, but pit structure walls associated with this period are still dirt. Masonry-lined pit structures in Chaco Canyon small sites apparently do not become standard until the early A.D. 1100s.

Ceramically, Red Mesa Black-on-white pottery is still predominant, but lesser quantities of Gallup Black-on-white are present. Some question remains regarding whether the pure Gallup component, noted in large sites during this time, exists in small sites. Red Mesa Black-on-white may persist longer in small sites than in large sites.

Figure 5.8 shows the site configuration during Phase D, in which the

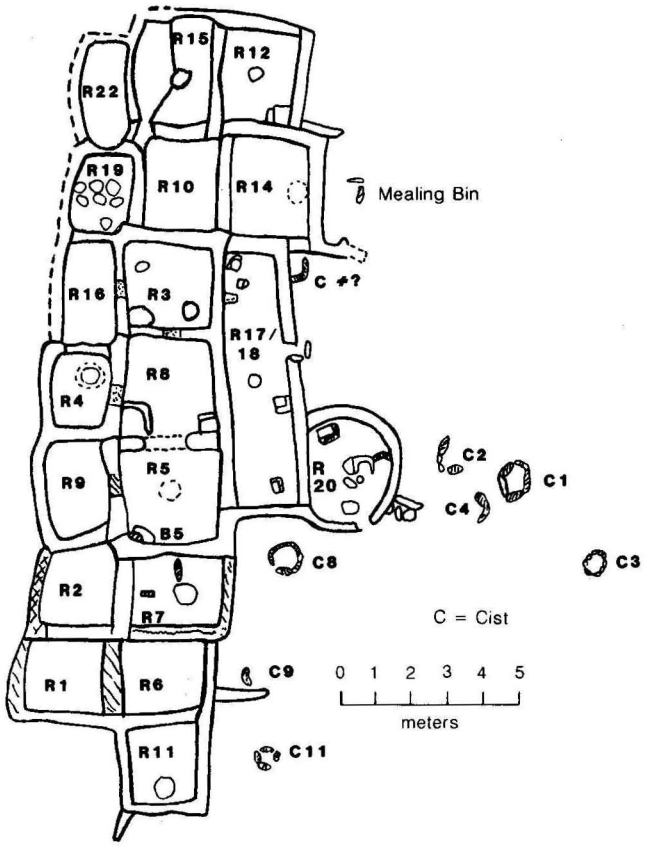

Figure 5.8. Plan view of the third roomblock construction period (Phase D—middle A.D. 1000s).

Suite C

Table 5.9 summarizes room dimensions and floor feature descriptions for the Suite C during Phase C.

Floor 3 in Room 9, the single room in the west row of rooms that was associated with this suite, had no floor features. The only artifact found in association with this surface was a metate fragment that was leaning up against the central portion of the east wall; however, it does not appear to have been a built-in doorstep because it was not imbedded in the floor surface or cemented into place as others were. No break in the east wall was observed, but the wall was truncated just above the top of the metate.

Only two floor features (Pit 2, a firepit, and Pit 4, function unknown) could be definitely identified as belonging to Floor 1A surface in Room 5 (Table 5.9, Figure 5.7); however, the overlying surface rested directly on the lower one, particularly in the northern section of the floor, and associated features may not have been detected properly. Pit 1, the fully plastered firepit or heating pit associated with this surface, directly overlay a firepit and ashpit assigned to Phase B. Immediately south of this feature was a slightly bell-shaped, small volume pit of unknown function (Pit 4).

Suite D

If the fourth suite was not in existence during Phase B, the first roomblock building period, it certainly had been added by the beginning of Phase C. But what is not well understood is whether an additional surface was present beneath the upper ramada surface in Rooms 6 and 7. The excavator noted that it appeared that the lower plastering, or Floor 1A in Room 5, extended farther to the south; but this surface was not located during the excavation of this area or in its neighbor to the south, Room 6. Rooms 1 and 2 have no surfaces definitely associating them with Phase C. The upper floor(s) of Room 1 was (were) missing, in any case.

Other Phase C Rooms

Room 23—Communal Grinding Area

A surface was uncovered in the upper fill of Room 23 (Figure 5.1, Section C) just below the top of the room walls. Three heating pits (Pits 6, 7 and 8 in Room 17/18) were associated with this surface in the plaza-facing work area. This surface was located entirely within Room 23 and directly beneath the use surface of Room 17/18. The construction of the overlying surface either truncated the Room 23 walls, or this intermediate ramada surface had little to do with the room itself.

This upper surface in Room 23 was completely covered by Phase D, the third roomblock construction, so it seems incontrovertible that it was associated with Phase C. It may have been part of the ramada surface of Suite B during Phase C, but this temporal assignment has not been definitely substantiated. Table 5.10 lists the dimensions and describes the features found on the upper surface of Room 23.

Room 20

A question remains regarding whether Room 20, a semi-circular grinding room attached to the plaza-facing side of the roomblock, southeast of Room 23 (Figure 2.5), was constructed during

Table 5.9. Room dimensions and floor feature descriptions for Room Suite C, second roomblock construction period--late A.D. 900s-early 1000s.

Provenience	Room Type	Room Size L (m) x W (m)*/Floor Area (m^2)	Floor Features	Original Designation	Feature Size L x W x D (cm)	Pit Fill	Other Characteristics
Room 9, Floor 3	Storage ?	2.65-2.71 (N-S) x 1.65-2.35 (E-W) ca. 5.91 m^2[a]	None[b]				
Room 5, Floor 1A	Living ?		Pit 1 (Firepit)	Pit 1	100 x 70 x 18-21	Dark brown, ashy, clayey sand with trash throughout; remains of a few fires and post-use trash	Basin-shaped with sloping sides and flat bottom; rounded plaster; pit lip flush with floor surface; only the reddened or sooted portions of pit's interior plaster remain; too fragmentary for archeomagnetic sampling
			Pit 4 (function unknown)	Pit 4	21 x 15 (top) 28 x 20 (mid) x 24 deep	Light brown, clayey sand with very little cultural material; one sandstone slab in fill ca. 22 cm below pit rim (11 x 9 x 1)	Small oval pit; slightly bell-shaped in cross section; dirt walls; possible storage cist or posthole (more likely the former)

* Length and width--maximum measurements listed.

[a] Not known if this is second period construction.

[b] Metate was set into floor adjacent to east wall, forming a doorstep through wall into the Room 5 ramada.

majority of rooms had some evidence of use, although the sequence of their ultimate abandonment is not clear. Subsequent to this building period, there continues to be some use, and construction at the site is described in the following section (see also Chapter 2).

Stratigraphy

The stratigraphic position of surfaces in use during Phase D are shown in Figure 5.1, Sections A through J. The surfaces discovered in the ramada areas were superimposed directly on top of the Phase C surfaces or had only a few centimeters of fill between them. In the west row of rooms, it is suspected that some of the surfaces constructed during Phase C, e.g., those in Suite A, continued in use. In one or two cases, thin layers of intentional fill were found between floors (Figures 5.1, Section A). And in the southern section of the pueblo, the upper floors in the rooms on the west side, assigned to Phase D, were removed later; the original stratigraphic position of these surfaces was disturbed by burials in these rooms.

Although some rooms continued in use, and very shallow use surfaces were found in several cases, wall fall covered most of the Phase D floors. In rooms where overlying surfaces did not exist, which was the majority of the pueblo, wall fall consisted primarily of adobe. It seemed that the stone was removed with the roofing material for use elsewhere in the rincon. Inhabitants of several later sites in the rincon might have used this abandoned site as a source of building material. Located on a low ridge north of 29SJ 627, 29SJ 633 is one candidate (Figure 1.4). The major segment of 29SJ 633 was occupied after 29SJ 627 was largely abandoned. Also, during wall clearing in 1978, over 70 large metate fragments were found in the wall fall at 29SJ 633. At 29SJ 627, however, frequencies of the larger metates, in particular, were low.

Wall Construction

Along the north, south, and west sides of the west row of rooms, the walls during Phase D retained the adobe walls used during Phase C. To extend their overall height, several courses of simple masonry were frequently added to these wall tops during Phase D (Figure 5.1, Section A). In most cases, the east walls of these back rooms were remodeled, making them level with the walls in the adjacent rooms to the east. In the southern portion of the roomblock (Rooms 1 and 2 of Suite D), upper floors (now missing) would have been accompanied by flat-laid masonry walls that were mostly added during Phase D; however, even here, small segments of earlier adobe walls with slab-lined bases were apparent above the suspected level of these floor surfaces. In this southernmost suite, Suite D, it is not clear exactly what sections were present during Phases B and C.

The rooms immediately east of the west row of rooms were completely walled during Phase D (Figure 5.9), and ramada areas were subdivided with masonry walls. That the same overall area was associated with the same suites described above was evidenced by doorway connections. But in many cases, the masonry walls from Phase D collapsed from exposure, or wall materials were reused elsewhere prehistorially and did not survive to doorway height. Figure 5.9 shows the wall abutment pattern during

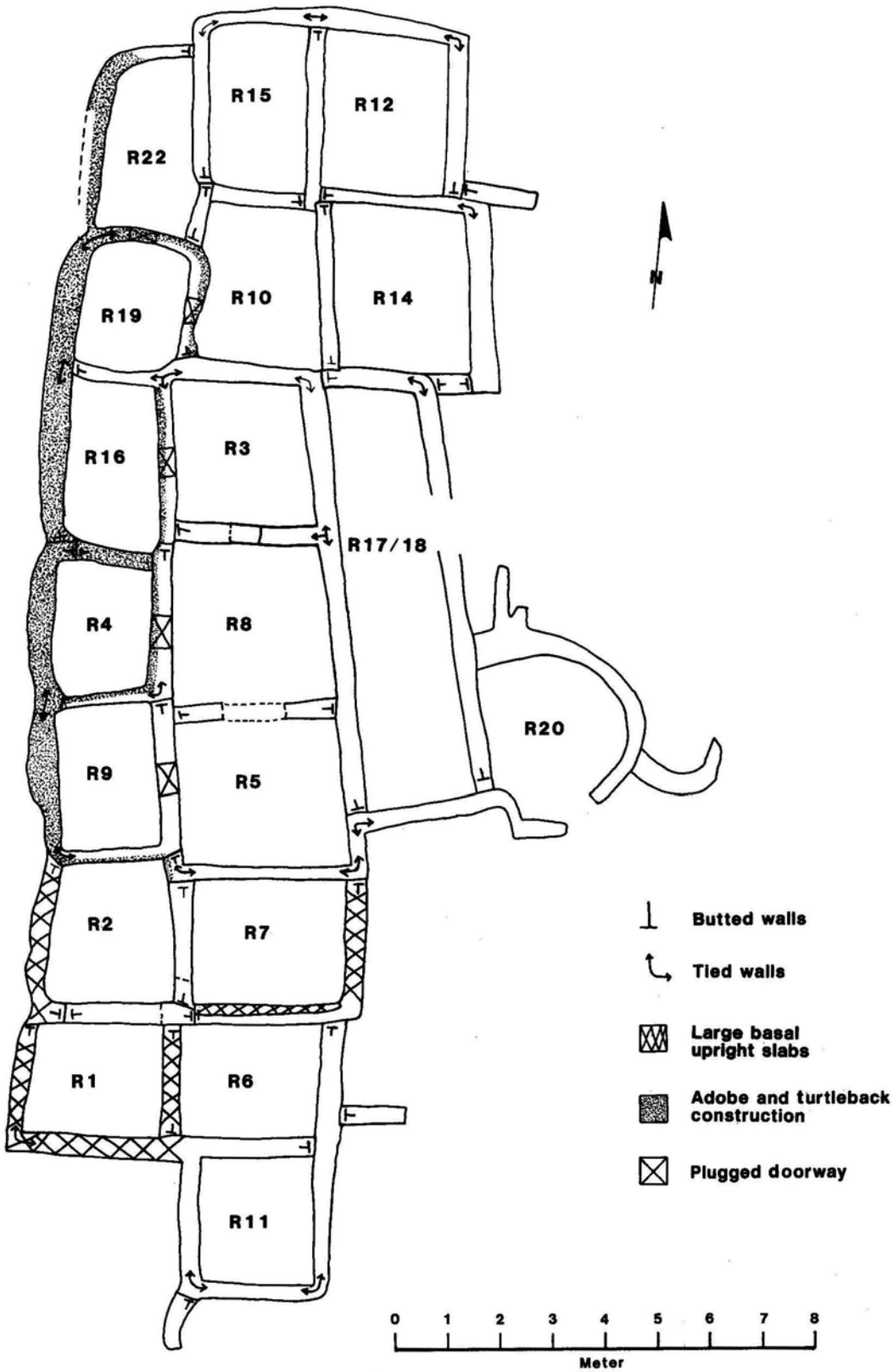

Figure 5.9. Wall abutment pattern and masonry style distribution as it appeared at the end of the third roomblock construction period (Phase D—middle A.D. 1000s).

Phase D. It was not possible to discern this information during the previous phases, although some indication of the addition of the west row rooms is apparent from this illustration. The abutments show rather haphazard wall construction patterns, indicative of the addition of most often one, and sometimes two, room walls at a time. Notable exceptions to this pattern were the east wall of Suites B and C, which continued around the east and north side of Room 3, and the east wall of Room 17/18, which also continued around the north side of this large room. Otherwise, walls were added in very short segments.

To determine whether distinctive masonry styles with internal assemblage and/or surface design could be detected, construction techniques were examined. Although overall consistencies in technique were apparent throughout Phase D, it was not possible to trace the work of a single person or group through evidence of a particular style throughout the site. Most of the construction consisted of the assemblage of irregular slabs of all sizes in compound masonry. Occasionally, simple masonry was noted, such as that found overlying the adobe walls in the west row of rooms; frequently, a larger rock than others was used, projecting through the entire wall section. Pecked stones were occasionally found, but these may have been pieces of ground stone that were incorporated into walls after they were no longer serviceable. Figure 5.10a-d shows several examples of the masonry present at the site. In one case, Figure 5.10d, the upright slabs from previous building during Phase C are apparent beneath the flat-laid masonry wall.

Although volumetric measurements were not made, mortar content is estimated to constitute between 40 and 50 percent of the wall material during Phase D. The irregularity of the masonry suggests that materials were collected from the talus slopes, rather than quarried. The lack of wall fall in these upper rooms further suggests that when 29SJ 627 was abandoned, stone was removed for use elsewhere, along with any surviving roofing material.

Doorways

Doorway connections present during this period are shown in Figure 5.8. It is apparent that the west row of rooms continued to be connected to the rooms immediately adjacent to them in Suites A, B, and C; however, poor preservation of the upper walls in Suite D may have obliterated connections. No doorways that connected the east rooms adjacent to Suite A (Rooms 12 and 14) with the middle row directly to the west of them could be identified; however, as in the southern end of the pueblo, these walls may not have stood tall enough to indicate whether passages had existed. Additionally, Room 17/18 had a break in the plaza-facing wall only. This long room, thought to have been used communally, is described in greater detail below.

Roof Scheme

The more substantial masonry walls of Phase D indicate that all rooms in the roomblock were fully walled. Even though the walls do not remain standing to viga height, it is surmised that these

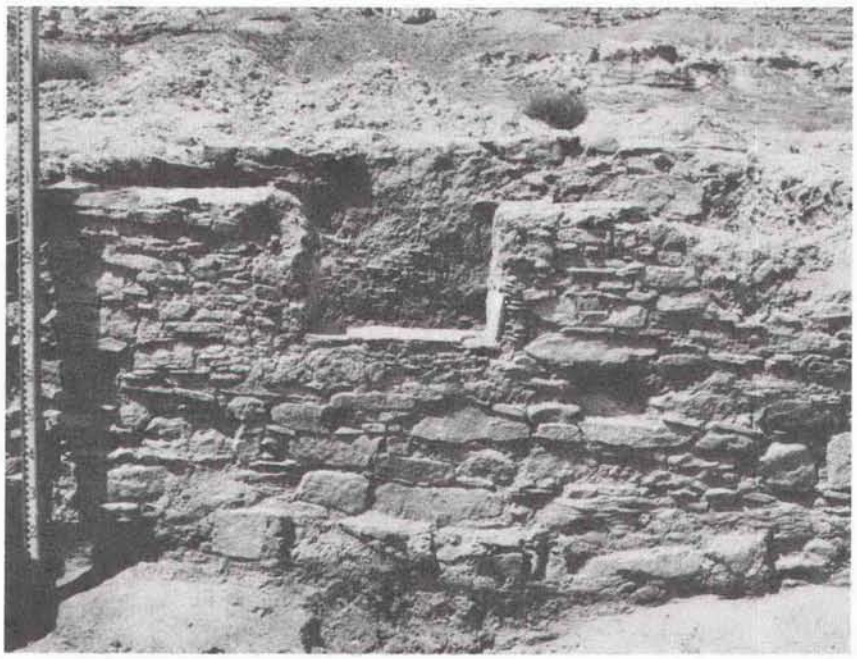

Figure 5.10a. *Room 8, west wall, masonry associated with the third roomblock construction period (Chaco Center Negative No. 11485).*

Figure 5.10b. *Room 10, north wall, masonry associated with the third roomblock construction period (Chaco Center Negative No. 11450).*

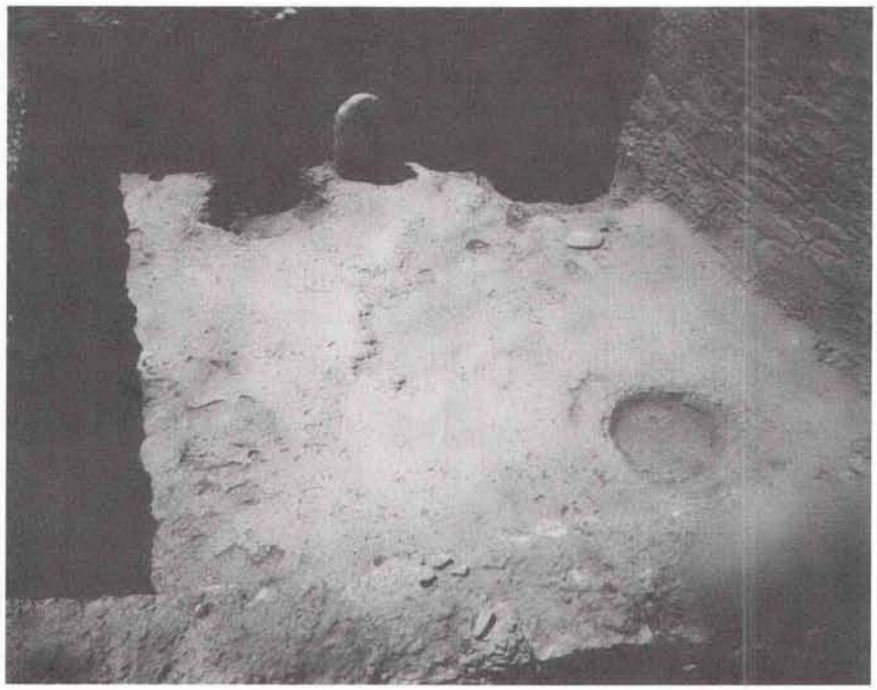

Figure 5.10c. *Room 3, looking south. Walls are associated with the third roomblock construction period (Chaco Center Negative No. 9814).*

Figure 5.10d. *Room 1, south wall, masonry associated with the third roomblock construction period (Chaco Center Negative No. 9200).*

rooms had flat-laid roofing materials. The small size of the rooms indicates that they could have been roofed with light beams. No postholes were found in any rooms. No roofing materials were recovered from the roomblock. It is assumed that like building stone in the upper walls, the roofing materials were removed for use elsewhere, possibly at sites within the immediate rincon area. It seems highly unlikely that these rooms remained open during this period of use.

Suite A

Figure 5.11 indicates the rooms that are thought to have been associated with Suite A during Phase D. Room 19, Floor 1, and Room 22, Floor 1, were associated with construction during Phase C, the second roomblock building period. It seems that the grinding room (Room 19, Floor 1) and the storage area floor (Room 22, Floor 1) continued to be used into Phase D without additional alteration. The passages between the two storage rooms that existed in Phase B, the first roomblock construction period, were maintained through Phase C, and probably into Phase D; and a doorway connecting Room 19 with Room 10 to the east was also present. Both of these doorways were subsequently plugged, but it is not known when this occurred. Rooms 12 and 14 were added to the east side of Suite A (Figure 5.11), and it is surmised that they provided additional space for the occupants of Suite A, but no doorways were found.

Maximum wall heights of all walls present for Phase D construction and use are listed in Table 5.11.

Table 5.12 lists the floor features associated with Suite A. Despite the number of features retained in Room 19, the grinding room in the west row of rooms, few features were found on the floor surfaces of the east and middle rows of rooms associated with Suite A during Phase D. During this time, some rooms in the middle row may have been used for storage.

Room 15 had a single floor feature of unknown function (Floor 1); it was situated at the edge of the split-level floor surface within this room (Figure 5.11). Floor 1 is stepped down 8 to 10 cm in the eastern section of the room and may

Key to artifacts shown in Figure 5.11

Room 19, Floor 1 (floor contact materials; several manos were also found above the floor)

1 - Metate (set upright in floor plaster--used as a step)	FS 1994
2 - Mano, used as a wedge to hold FS 1994	FS 1995
3 - Mano, used as a wedge to hold FS 1994	FS 1996
4 - Mano, used as a wedge to hold FS 1994	FS 1997
5 - Mano, used as a wedge to hold FS 1994	FS 1998
6 - Mano (possible wedge, just above FS 2001)	FS 1999
7 - Ground slab	FS 2000
8 - Grinding slab	FS 2001
9 - Anvil (dish area has reciprocal striations, set in floor flagstone)	FS 6868
10 - Mano blank	FS 6878
11 - Ground slab (part of flagstone paving)	FS 6871

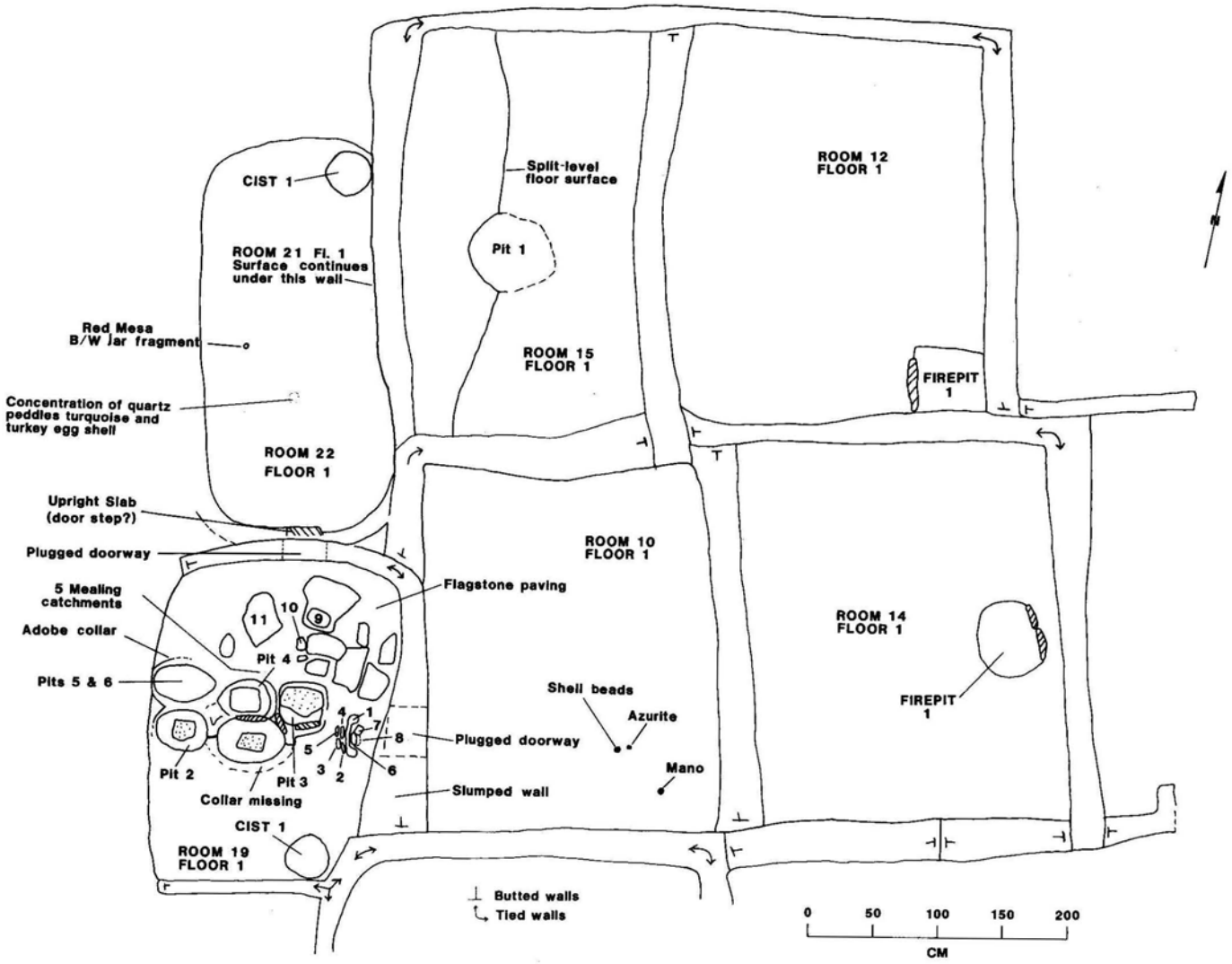

Figure 5.11. Plan view of Room Suite A during the third roomblock construction period (Phase D—middle A.D. 1000s).

Table 5.11. Room wall heights, Phase D, third roomblock construction period, middle A.D. 1000s.

Row	Room No.	Maximum Wall Height (cm) above upper floor surface
Rear	Room 27, Floor 1	95
	Room 19, Floor 1	104
	Room 16, Floor 1	95
	Room 4, Floor 1	92
	Room 9, Floor 2	70
	Room 2, Floor 1	60
	Room 1, Floor 1	52
Middle	Room 15, Floor 1	67
	Room 10, Floor 1	70
	Room 3, Floor 1	94
	Room 8, Floor 1	80
	Room 5, Floor 1	78
	Room 7, Floor 1	77
	Room 6, Floor 2	96 (top 10 cm is masonry)
	Room 11, Floor 2	99 (top 34 cm is masonry)
Front	Room 12, Floor 1	54
	Room 14, Floor 1	75
	Room 17/18, Floor 1	60
	Room 20, Floor 1	50

cover a lower wall of earlier construction that was not completely removed. Because this section of the Floor 1 in Room 15 was not removed in subfloor tests, this split-level was not examined further.

Floors in both Room 15 and Room 10 were placed directly on surfaces used during Phase C. Because of this superpositioning, nothing is known about the earlier floor features.

Few ceramics were associated with Floor 1 in Room 19; those present were roughly equivalent in their frequencies between Gallup Black-on-white and Red Mesa Black-on-white; and it may be that Floor 1 in Room 19 continued to be used as a grinding room during the middle A.D. 1000s. If this was the case, the quantities of ground stone artifacts—seven complete manos (some located a few centimeters above floor contact), one complete metate (set in the floor surface and used as a doorstep), several manos used as wedges to hold the metate in place, a

Table 5.12. Room dimensions and floor feature descriptions for Room Suite A, third roomblock construction period--middle A.D. 1000s.

Provenience	Room Type	Room Size L (m) x W (m)*/Floor Area (m^2)	Floor Features	Original Designation	Feature Size L x W x D (cm)	Pit Fill	Other Characteristics
Room 22, Floor 1?	[a]						
Room 19, Floor 1?	[a,b]						
Room 15, Floor 1	Living	2.93-3.15 (N-S) x 1.75-1.80 (E-W) ca. 5.61 m^2	Pit 1	Pit 1 (Room 15, Fl. 1)	60-62 (diam.) x 55 deep below raised floor section	Yellow/tan, sandy soil with a few scattered artifacts	Pit located on edge of raised floor surface; floor plaster of raised section extended down into pit; upper plaster may have been pit base or a plug
Room 10, Floor 1	?	2.70-2.85 (N-S) x 2.10-2.22 (E-W) ca. 6.16 m^2	[c]				
Room 14, Floor 1	Living	2.90-2.98 (N-S) x 2.37-2.49 (E-W) ca 7.00 m^2	Firepit 1	Firepit 1 (Room 14, Fl. 1)	59 x 42-45 x 26	Unburned, tan, sandy soil; no artifacts	Oval-shaped; two upright slabs along the E. side; remains of an adobe collar around rest of pit extending to a maximum of 2.5 cm above floor; flat adobe plastered base; rim and slabs burned red; archeomagnetic sample did not date; feature base not burned
Room 12, Floor 1	Living	2.85-3.06 (N-S) x 2.19-2.47 (E-W) ca 7.01 m^2	Firepit 1	Firepit 1 (Room 12, Fl. 1)	55-57 x 46-50 x 10-11 (5-6 cm slab projected above floor; 5 cm extended below floor surface)	Ash and some burned, sandy soil	Built utilizing SE. room corner; one upright slab forms the W. pit edge; adobe lining burned light red, but burning insufficient for archeomagnetic sampling; three artiodactyl bones (two ribs completely burned and vertebra lightly checked), some sherds

* Length and width--maximum measurements listed.

[a] Built during the second construction period and continued in use through the third?

[b] Still a mealing room?

[c] No features were found on the first floor surface of Room 10.

hammerstone, and several abraders—were probably associated with the last use of this surface. Unlike evidence from a number of other upper floor surfaces at this site, usable tools were left in this grinding room when it was abandoned. A discussion of mealing bins and catchments assigned to Phase D is presented below.

No pollen or flotation samples taken from these upper floors in Suite A were examined.

Suite B

Figure 5.12 shows the plan view of Suite B during the third building period. Suite B consisted of two storage rooms in the western row of rooms (Rooms 4 and 16) and two adjacent fully walled living rooms (Rooms 3 and 8). Doorways connect both Room 4 and Room 16 in the western row of rooms to adjacent rooms (Rooms 8 and 3, respectively) on the east side. Prior to excavation, the south wall of Room 8 had collapsed; thus, it could not be determined whether there was a door connecting Suite B with Suite C during Phase D. Table 5.13 lists the room dimensions and describes the floor features associated with Suite B during Phase D.

No plaza-facing rooms that could be associated with Suite B were added during Phase D, although a long communal grinding room (Room 17/18) was built over Room 23 and Room 24, which are attributed to Phase C (Figure 5.8). It seems unlikely that Room 17/18 was built solely for the use of the inhabitants of Suite D.

During Phase D, both rooms in the west row were relatively empty; there were no firepits on any of the floors in Room 16. Room 4, Floor 1, like the upper floors in Room 19 and Room 22 in Suite A, may have been constructed during Phase C, but it is suspected that in Room 4, Floor 1 continued in use into Phase D. Room 3 contained three relatively large heating pits. Room 8 contained one firepit and a tool storage area much like the one found on Suite A's ramada surface during Phase B. The firepit in Room 8 was located directly over a feature of the same type in Suite B during Phase C. The tool storage area on Floor 1 of Room 8 had a number of artifacts that were left on the floor at abandonment (Figure 5.12). Like Room 19 in Suite A, Room 8, Floor 1, is one of the few surfaces from which artifacts were recovered in "relatively" primary context. No artifacts were found in association with the lower Room 8 tool storage surface; however, during Phase B, Suite A's tool storage area revealed similar artifacts, including a maul (only nine were recovered from the site, two from tool storage areas), and a number of manos and abraders. One full-grooved axe was recovered from the Room 8 features (only four axes were recovered from the site).

In addition to the cluster of tools in and around the tool storage area in the southern section of Floor 1 in Room 8, also found was a tool cache in the northwestern section of the floor (Figure 5.12). This concentration may just be additional material associated with the first cluster of tools, but the second group was found in a cluster apart from the rest of the floor contact artifacts. This concentration included two additional mauls, a mano, an abrader/pestle, and an undifferentiated active abrader/chopper.

In contrast, only one mano was recovered from Floor 1 in Room 3, the

Key to artifacts shown in Figure 5.12

Room 8, Floor 1 (floor contact materials)

1 - Quarter-grooved maul (diorite)	FS 1675
2 - Full-grooved axe (basalt)	FS 1676
3 - Lapidary anvil	FS 1677
4 - Mano/anvil	FS 1678
5 - Abrader/anvil	FS 1679
6 - Metate fragment	FS 1680
7 - Burned metate fragment	FS 1681
8 - Mano	FS 1682
9 - Hammerstone	FS 1683
10 - Hammerstone	FS 1684
11 - Bone awl	FS 1685
12 - Mano (one-handed)	FS 1686
13 - Mano (made from a metate fragment)	FS 1687
14 - Shaped slab	FS 1688
15 - Mano	FS 1689
16 - Hammerstone	FS 1690[a]
17 - Metate fragment	FS 1691[a]
18 - Mano	FS 1692
19 - Grinding slab	FS 1693
20 - Grinding slab	FS 1694[a]
21 - Metate fragment	FS 1695[a]
22 - Metate fragment	FS 1696
23 - Pecked ground slab	FS 1697[a]
24 - Mano	FS 1698
25 - Ground slab (door slab fragment?)	FS 1699[a]
26 - Anvil	FS 1700
27 - Mano fragment	FS 1701
28 - Ground slab (palatte)	FS 1702
29 - Sherd concentration	FS 1703
30 - Collection of ground stone[b]	FS 138

[a] - just above floor

[b] - complete maul (medial grooves-diorite/hornblende) sharpened bit and poll; complete maul (indurated sandstone) long pointed; abrader/pestle--complete, unburned; undifferentiated active abrader--previously a mano, chopper (secondary function), unburned; mano, complete, cross-section S, unburned

Room 16, Floor 1

1 - Finely-ground slab	FS 1989
2 - Mano blank	FS 1990
3 - Lap anvil	FS 1991
4 - Hammer/abrader	FS 1992
5 - Corrugated rim sherd	FS 1993

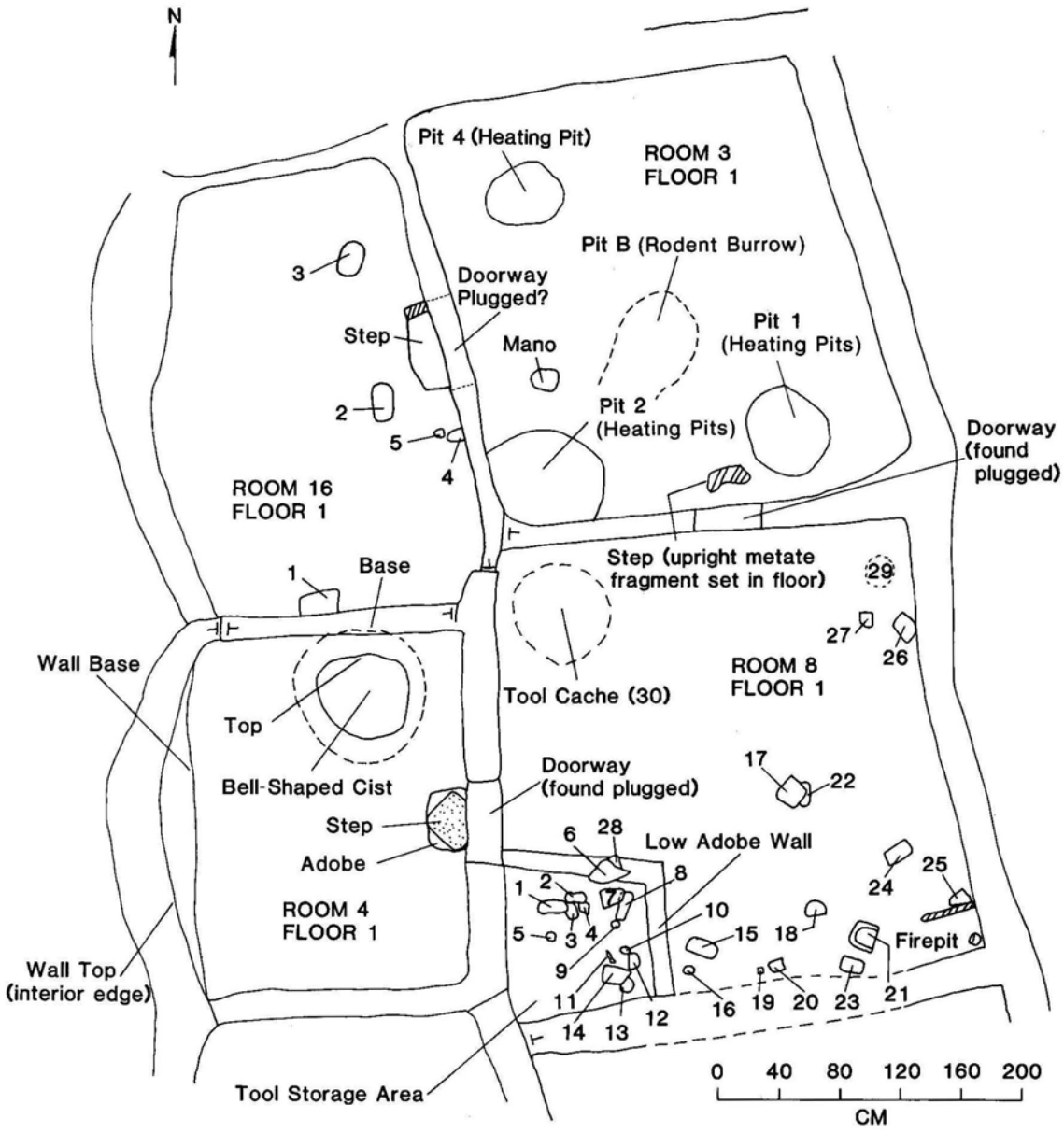

Figure 5.12. Plan view of Room Suite B during the third roomblock construction period (Phase D—middle A.D. 1000s).

Table 5.13. Room dimensions and floor feature descriptions for Room Suite B, third roomblock construction period--middle A.D. 1000s.

Provenience	Room Type	Room Size L (m) x W (m)*/Floor Area (m^2)	Floor Features	Original Designation	Feature Size L x W x D (cm)	Pit Fill	Other Characteristics
Room 16, Floor 1	Storage ?	2.75-2.93 (N-S) x 1.85-1.95 (E-W) ca. 5.13 m^2	[a]				
Room 4, Floor 1[b]							
Room 3, Floor 1	Living	2.70-2.86 (N-S) x 2.58-2.72 (E-W) ca 7.50 m^2	Pit 1 (heating pit)	Pit 1 (Room 3, Fl. 1)	60 x 56 x 18	Yellow/tan sand with charcoal flecks	Roughly circular with rounded bottom; adobe-lined; rim flush with floor surface; rim interior burned red (not sampled for archeomagnetic date)
			Pit 2 (heating pit)	Pit 2 (Room 3, Fl. 1)	68 x 65 x 20	Slightly burned, red sand mixed with yellow/tan, unburned sand	Oval with rounded base; two walls formed by W. and S. room walls; adobe-lined; rim flush with floor surface; pit rim slightly burned; W. and S. room walls blackened to a height of 58 cm above pit rim; not sampled for archeomagnetic date
			Pit 3 (animal burrow)				
			Pit 4 (heating pit)	Pit 4 (Room 3, Fl. 1)	52 x 39 x 7	1) Plugged with 1 cm of adobe; 2) Unburned, yellow/tan sand	Round to oval with slightly rounded bottom; adobe-lined; rim flush with floor surface and slightly burned along rim interior; not sampled for archeomagnetic date
Room 8, Floor 1[c]	Living	2.86-3.10 (N-S) x 2.69-3.10 (E-W) ca. 8.66 m^2	Tool Storage Area	Tool Storage Area (Room 8, Fl. 1)	75-103 x 90 x 12-14 cm above floor	Numerous artifacts, particularly ground stone, were recovered from this enclosure (fill continuous with floor fill--wall fall and alluvial material)	Utilizes the S. and W. room walls; N. and E. is a low continuous wall of flat-laid masonry and adobe mortar laid on the room floor; only two courses remain; see text for discussion of materials contained within this enclosure
			Firepit 1	Same	38 x 25 x 6	Burned sand and charcoal	Shallow, adobe-lined; one upright slab on N. side

* Length and width--maximum measurements listed.

[a] No floor features other than a built-in doorstep into Room 3 which is located to the east.

[b] Built during the second construction period; may have continued in use; see Table 5.8.

[c] A tool cache located in the northwestern corner of the floor of this room is also discussed in the text.

other living room in this suite. A metate, which provided a step-through into the doorway connecting with Room 8, was found set into the floor plaster.

Unfortunately, flotation samples were not collected from Room 8, Floor 1, or from its features, so comparisons could not be made with those processed from the earlier Phase C surface (Floor 2) directly beneath it. Struever (1977:110-111) noted several features associated with Floor 2 that contained numerous economic species of seeds, both burned and unburned. Although a sample from Heating Pit 2, which is associated with Floor 1 of Room 3, was processed, it yielded few seeds; and Struever (1977:109-110) concludes that much like the room floor surface, the heating pit was cleaned out prior to abandonment.

No pollen samples were analyzed from any of the surfaces in this suite.

Remaining wall heights for the rooms in Suite B are listed in Table 5.11.

Suite C

Figure 5.13 shows a plan view of Suite C during Phase D, and Table 5.14 lists the room dimensions and floor feature descriptions. Table 5.11 lists maximum heights of the remaining walls.

This suite continued to be composed of only two rooms (Rooms 9 and 5). Unfortunately, a doorway between them was never verified. What appeared to be a possible plugged doorway from the Room 5 side of the common wall did not appear so from the Room 9 side; its location is indicated in Figure 5.9, but it was never excavated. Although the connection between these rooms was verified for earlier periods, it was not for Phase D; nonetheless, these rooms have been referred to as Suite C during Phase D.

Room 9 had a partially preserved surface (Floor 2A) in the fill between Floor 3, which was associated with Phase C, and Floor 2, which was associated with Phase D. Floor 2A was preserved only around a centrally located heating pit (Pit 1, originally Firepit 1; Figure 5.1, Section A, and Figure 5.13), which was located roughly halfway between the two floors in a layer of intentionally deposited trash. The heating pit (originally designated as a firepit) may have been used briefly during construction. This heating pit was associated with Floor 2A and is described in Table 5.14.

Key to artifacts shown in Figure 5.13

Room 5, Floor 1 (floor contact materials)

1 - Hammerstone	FS 1553
2 - Hammerstone	FS 1554
3 - Mano	FS 1555
4 - Mano	FS 1556
5 - Hammerstone	FS 1557
6 - Hammerstone	FS 1558
7 - Hammerstone (river cobble)	FS 1559
8 - Hammerstone	FS 1657
9 - Hammerstone	FS 1658
10 - Mano	FS 1659
11 - Ground stone	FS 1660
12 - Mano	FS 1661
13 - Cooking slab?	FS 1662
14 - Mano fragment	FS 1663
15 - Metate fragment	FS 1664
16 - Hammerstone	FS 1665
17 - Hammerstone	FS 1666
18 - Cooking slab	FS 1667
19 - Ground stone	FS 1668
20 - Hammerstone (petrified wood)	FS 1669
21 - Chipped stone	FS 1670
22 - Hammerstone (petrified wood)	FS 1671
23 - Mano	FS 1672
24 - Cooking slab	FS 1673
25 - Shaped stone	FS 1674

Floor 2 of Room 9 contained no floor features. Burial 2 was uncovered in the northeastern corner. The axis of the body ran east-west with the head to the east. It was lying on its back with its legs drawn up. Akins (1986:87) describes this skeleton as a male around 30 years of age. The burial had evidence of extensive rodent disturbance, and the bones were scattered. Recovered with the burial were part of a Chaco Black-on-white? seed jar, an Escavada Black-on-white bowl, a paintstone, and a projectile point (see Chapter 8).

Room 5, Floor 1, was similarly featureless, except for a circular burned area of the central floor surface. The burned area was sampled for radiocarbon dating; the A.D. 1150 $\pm$ 70 yr date (Table 3.4) was rejected as too late. A number of artifacts were found in association with this surface (Figure 5.13), including 11 hammerstones, portions of several cooking slabs and some other ground stone, and a few manos and mano fragments. Also associated with this surface was an infant burial (Burial 5), placed in the pit in the southwestern corner of the room. The skeletal material was extremely fragmentary, probably due to the young age and lack of bone calcification. Portions of the skull, long bones, a few teeth, a bit of the pelvis, and a few vertebra remained. Associated with the child were a miniature corrugated jar, a ladle bowl (possible

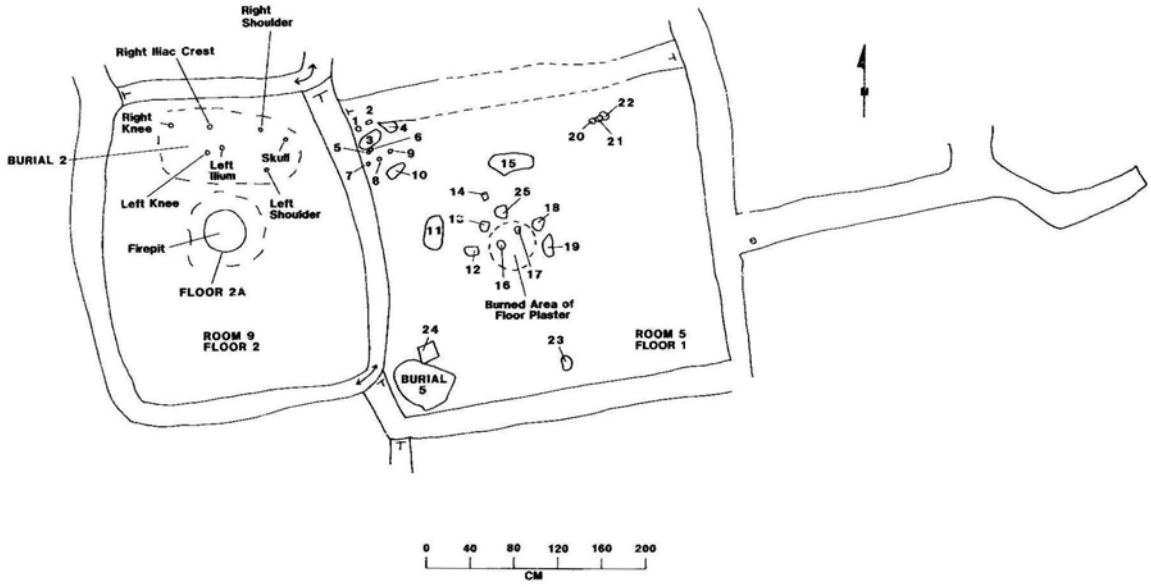

Figure 5.13. Plan view of Room Suite C during the third roomblock construction period (Phase D—middle A.D. 1000s).

Table 5.14. Room dimensions and floor feature descriptions for Room Suite C, third roomblock construction period--middle A.D. 1000s.

Provenience	Room Type	Room Size L (m) x W (m)*/Floor Area (m^2)	Floor Features	Original Designation	Feature Size L x W x D (cm)	Pit Fill	Other Characteristics
Room 9, Floor 2A[a]			Pit 1 (heating pit)	Firepit 1 (Room 9, Fl. 2A)	22-23 (diam.) x 17-19 deep	Unburned sand with charcoal and a few artifacts	Adobe-lined; no raised rim; rim slightly burned and too sandy for archeomagnetic sampling; charcoal yielded a radiocarbon date of A.D. 1220±60 yr.; Welsh identified some charcoal: 26 pieces of Sarcobatus and one Chrysothamnus
Room 9, Floor 2	Storage ?	2.65-2.71 (N-S) x 1.65-2.35 (E-W) ca. 5.91 m^2	[b]				
Room 5, Floor 1	?	3.00-3.11 (E-W) x 2.69-2.71 (N-S) ca. 8.09 m^2	Burial 5, Burial Pit[c]	Burial 5 Pit (Room 5, Fl. 1)	61 x 48 x ca. 25	Cultural materials with the body are discussed in the text; pit plugged at floor level; body rested on 2-3 cm of clean, yellow sand	Pit sides unplastered; formed by brown, clayey, sand adobe that lay beneath Floor 1; pit extended through Floor 1A and pit base formed by Floor 2 surface; infant burial and offerings discussed in text

* Length and width--maximum measurements listed.

[a] Floor 2A was a discontinuous surface which may have been associated with the first use of this room during the third construction period. Only one floor feature remained in the small section that was found. This surface also may never have been completed, and this heating pit may have been used during a period of construction.

[b] No fixed floor features. A burial was found adjacent to the north wall and lying on this surface. See text for details on Burial 2.

[c] No features other than the Burial 5 pit were found on the upper floor of Room 5, although concentrations of ground and chipped stone were discovered on the floor surface.

Mancos Black-on-white or Escavada Black-on-white), and a large unidentified corrugated sherd. Fragments of burial matting covered the skeletal remains, which, in turn, were covered with the large sherd. The small pots were placed above the matting and adjacent to the large sherd. Struever (1977:113) noted that only 13 seeds came from the flotation sample taken from the burial pit itself; the sample processed from the miniature corrugated jar contained numerous seeds, predominantly Portulaca, probably a food offering. No pollen samples were processed from this burial.

At the time of the placement of Burials 2 and 5 in Rooms 9 and 5, the rooms were undoubtedly abandoned. The presence of the burials may account for the better-than-usual door plugging job—if there really had been a door between these two rooms.

Suite D

Figure 5.14 presents the plan view of Suite D during Phase D, and Table 5.15 lists the room dimensions and describes the floor features. Maximum wall heights associated with Suite D during Phase D are listed on Table 5.11.

It is still not clear whether Room 11, at the southern end of the roomblock, was associated with Suite D during Phase D. As is apparent from Section B of Figure 5.1, Floor 2 in Room 11 is not at the same level as Floor 2 of Room 6 and Floor 1 of Room 7. Despite the discrepancies in the numbering of the surfaces in Room 6 and Room 7, they are roughly at the same level.

The west row of rooms associated with Suite D (Room 1 and Room 2) lacked their upper surfaces, although traces of their floor plaster could be seen along the room walls just above the point where the walls changed to masonry construction. In Room 1, Floor 1 was removed to place Burial 1 on Floor 2, adjacent to an upright slab wall that was associated with the lower floor, but not the upper walls. The body was lying on its back with its head to the south and its knees drawn up in a flexed position to the west. Most of the skeleton remained articulated, and the bones were preserved in relatively good condition, partially because the skeleton was covered with a layer of thick gray clay. Among the burial goods were 10 projectile points, eight of which were complete (Figure 8.3d; Lekson 1980:Plates 6, 7, and 8). The points may have been manufactured as a group, specifically for this offering. Although symmetrically-shaped, three of them had additional side notches (Figure 8.3d). These points were located east of the skull on Floor 2. Other offerings included a Red Mesa Black-on-white pitcher, two Red Mesa Black-on-white bowls, one large plain gray jar sherd, one cobble polishing stone, one concretion, and a portion of a Red Mesa Black-on-white olla, located beneath one of the Red Mesa Black-on-white bowls (Toll and McKenna 1985:Figure 25; see Volume II). This burial is discussed in Chapter 8.

There is no apparent reason why Floor 1, Room 2, was removed. No burials were found, but the remains of the plaster from Floor 1 were apparent along the walls.

Although Floor 2 in Room 6 was featureless (Figure 5.14), Floor 1 in Room 7 contained what may be remains of two possible bins and one firepit (Firepit 1). Immediately north of the firepit and buried in the floor plaster was an upright

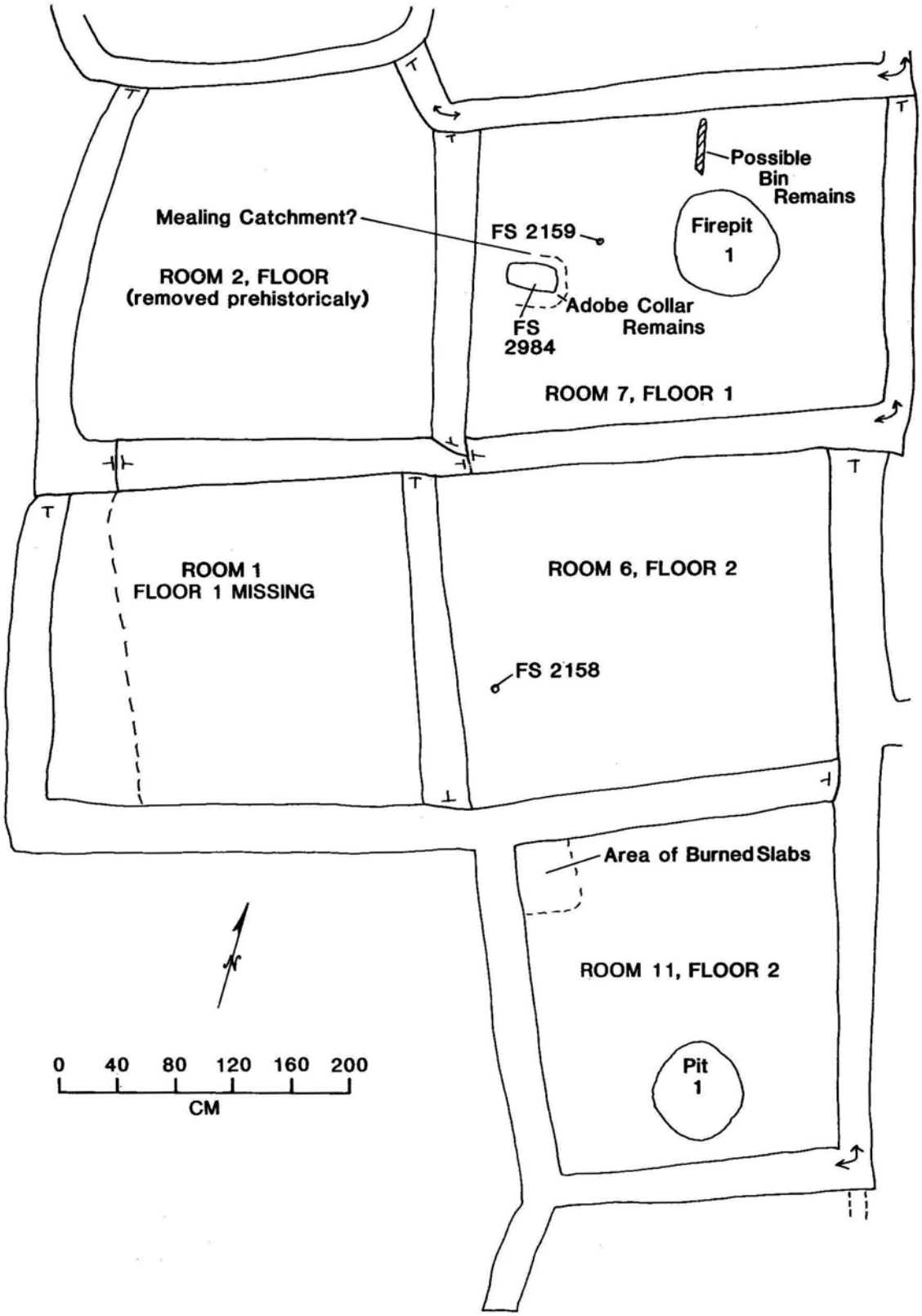

Figure 5.14. Plan view of Room Suite D during the third roomblock construction period (Phase D—middle A.D. 1000s).

Table 5.15. Room dimensions and floor feature descriptions for Room Suite D, third roomblock construction period--middle A.D. 1000s.

Provenience	Room Type	Room Size L (m) x W (m)*/Floor Area (m^2)	Floor Features	Original Designation	Feature Size L x W x D (cm)	Pit Fill	Other Characteristics
Room 2, Floor 1, and Room 1, Floor 1[a]							
Room 1, Floor 2[b]							
Room 7, Floor 1[c]	Living	2.80-2.90 (E-W) x 2.08-2.12 (N-S) ca. 6.00 m^2	Firepit 1	Firepit 1 (Room 7, fl. 1)	70-72 (diam.) x 16-17 deep	1) 5-6 cm white/gray ash; 2) Burned sand, charcoal, burned corn cobs, and a few small pieces of burned sandstone (7-8 cm); 3) 2 cm burned sand with no cultural material	Large circular heating pit or firepit; pit rim flush with floor and sides, which were relatively perpendicular; base was irregular; pit interior was plastered; rim and upper walls burned red but too sandy to take archeomagnetic sample; formally, this looks more like a heating pit, but more intense burning than others at 29SJ 627
Room 6, Floor 2	?	2.11-2.27 (N-S) x 2.58-2.70 (E-W) ca. 5.78 m^2	[d]				
Room 11, Floor 2*	?	2.30-2.40 (N-S) x 1.91-2.10 (E-W) ca. 4.89 m^2	Pit 1	Pit 1 (Room 11, Fl. 2	60-68 (diam.) x 6 deep	Tan, charcoal-flecked sand	Large oval-shaped pit; rim flush with floor surface; dish-shaped in cross section; pit interior plaster was a thin coat of adobe; no burning, despite its formal resemblance to a heating pit
			Burned slabs	none	48 x 39		Pile of five to six burned, unmodified slabs; lay in a rectangular area in the NE. corner of the room and floor surface beneath them was slightly burned (temporary firepit ?)

* Length and width--maximum measurements listed.

[a] The upper use surface in Room 2 was removed prehistorically as had Floor 1 in Room 1. The evidence of this is in the offset of the lower floor surface from the upper walls and, in the case of Room 2, a line near the bottom of the upper wall masonry where a surface had once existed.

[b] Burial 1, from the third period occupation, had been placed on the lower floor.

[c] Two possible mealing bins or remains of catchments were found on this floor; see text.

[d] No floor features were recorded on this surface.

* It is not clear whether this room was associated with Suite D.

slab running north-south (ca. 36 x 15 x 3-4 cm). It may have formed one side of a bin, although irregularities in the floor plaster adjacent to the slab were not noted (Figure 5.14). Set into the floor plaster, with the remains of an encircling adobe collar that is just west of the firepit, was a flat ground stone; despite its disrepair, it resembles mealing bin catchments discovered elsewhere at the site. No artifacts were found adjacent to either feature; in fact, only FS 2159, an architectural slab fragment, and FS 2984, a fragment of a floor slab, were associated with Floor 1.

The Room 11 features, described in Table 5.15, included one possible heating pit (Pit 1) and an area of burned slabs. As noted above, the association of this room during Phase D is uncertain.

Other Phase D Rooms

Room 17/18—Communal Grinding and Work Room

Located along the east side of the roomblock was a long room, slightly shorter than the combined length of Rooms 3, 8, and 5 (Figure 5.8). This room contained five mealing catchments (bins), one firepit (Firepit 1), and one possible pot rest (Pit 1)(Table 5.16). It had one possible entry from the east or plaza-facing side (Figure 5.15). The exceptional length of the room, the numbers and kinds of features, and because it was built directly over a room that was smaller, but of similar form, indicate that it was built for use by more than one room suite. It is not clear whether this room served the entire house or just Suites B and C. With its plaza-facing entry as sole access, when combined with Room 20 (described below), this room probably served the entire pueblo during Phase D.

Numerous pieces of ground stone were found in contact with Floor 1 of Room 17/18; included among them are 11 manos, two metate fragments, five anvils, one lapidary stone, one active abrader, one passive abrader, one mano-like slab, one griddle fragment, and one anvil reused as a firedog (andiron)(Figure 5.15). Additionally, the fill of this room, which may represent roof fall, and roof artifacts tossed in when the roof was dismantled, or post-occupational deposition, contained 45 manos, 14 metate fragments, 19 hammerstones, one maul, three slab covers, three mano-like slabs, one passive abrader, and one abrader/anvil. Regardless of the reason for their presence, this is an unusual number of ground stone pieces, especially when the floor surface also had a large number of similar ground stone objects. The frequency of metate fragments is certainly greater than that noted elsewhere at 29SJ 627, regardless of period.

A comparison of mealing bins and catchments constructed at the site, during this and earlier periods, is presented below.

Room 20

Room 20 (Figure 5.15) was added to the southeastern corner of Room 17/18. An earlier form of this room was discovered in several subfloor tests inside and outside of the circular, masonry, enclosing wall, which defines this room. This curving wall initially provoked some speculation among the excavation team regarding the significance of this room. It seems to have been a small grinding room with evidence of three mealing

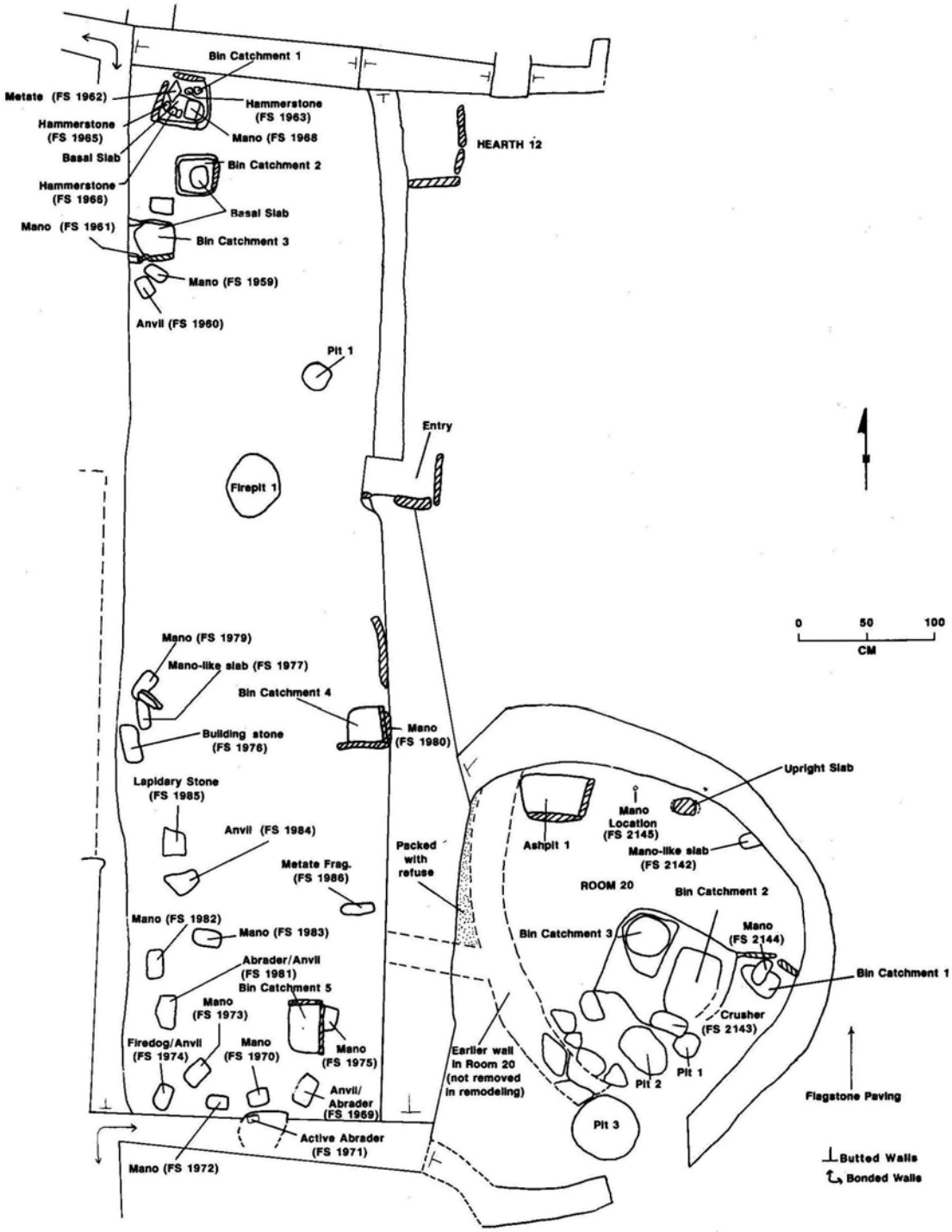

Figure 5.15. Plan view of Room 17/18 and Room 20, third roomblock construction period (Phase D—middle A.D. 1000s).

Table 5.16. Room dimensions and floor feature descriptions for plaza-facing ramada (Room 17/18), third roomblock construction period--middle A.D. 1000s.

Provenience	Room Type	Room Size L (m) x W (m)*/Floor Area (m^2)	Floor Features	Original Designation	Feature Size L x W x D (cm)	Pit Fill	Other Characteristics
Room 17/18, Floor 1	Living	7.54-7.68 (N-S) x 1.81-1.89 (E-W) ca. 14.29 m^2	Mealing Catchment 1	Bin 1 (Room 17/18, Fl. 1)	34 x 26-33 x 9 below floor, 16 below W. slab	Tan, sandy soil with charcoal flecks; a number of artifacts in pit base	N. and W. sides formed by upright slabs; cracked adobe collar along S. side, mostly missing along E. side; basal slab in the S. portion of bin; circular form of pit interior formed by thickly plastered coping at pit edges
			Mealing Catchment 2	Bin 2 (Room 17/18, Fl. 1)	22-25 x 20-24 x 15 below floor, 17 below E. slab	Burned, red, sandy soil which spread out over floor to W.	Square with round interior formed by adobe plaster; one slab upright along E. face; flat round slab in center of base cemented into place with adobe; pit sides not burned, nor was the floor surface to the W.
			Mealing Catchment 3	Bin 3 (Room 17/18, Fl. 1)	35 x 20-25 x 8 below floor, 18 below S. slab	Tan, sandy soil with charcoal flecks	Rectangular, with oval interior base formed by thick side copings of adobe plaster; tall upright slab along S. side; adobe collar remains collapsed to just above floor level on other sides; may never have been collar along E. edge; basal slab set in place and partially covered with adobe; one mano wedged in behind S. upright lab and set in adobe, which ran up the W. wall
			Mealing Catchment 4	Bin 4 (Room 17/18, Fl. 1)	30 x 25 (W. slab projects 7 cm beyond 25 cm) x 2 below floor, 14 below E. slab	Tan, sandy soil with charcoal flecks	Roughly square; no basal slab; upright slabs on E. and S.; mano set upright behind E. upright; no visible adobe collar remains along the open faces to the W. and N.
			Mealing Catchment 5	Bin 5 (Room 17/18, Fl. 1)	34 x 20 x 9 below floor; 11-12 below E. slab	Tan, sandy soil with charcoal flecks	Rectangular; basal slab in SW. corner of pit base; upright slabs form N. and E. sides; adobe collar probably present along S. and W. sides (W. side uncertain)
			Firepit 1	Firepit 1 (Room 17/18, Fl. 1)	46 x 40 x 5	Tan, sandy soil with some areas of fire-reddened sand	Roughly oval with dish-shaped cross section; rim flush with floor surface; interior plastered with adobe, only lightly burned (red) on pit rim and base; too sandy to be sampled for archeomagnetic dating
			Pit 1	Pit 1 (Room 17/18, Fl. 1)	20 (diam.) x 2-3 deep	Clean, tan sand	Round with dish-shaped cross section; adobe-plastered sides and base; rim flush with floor surface; possible pot rest

* Length and width--maximum measurements listed.

catchments (bins), an ashpit, and three other pits of unknown function. Two manos, one mano-like slab, and a crusher (larger pecked cube-shaped block) were found on the floor surface. Like Room 17/18, the walls may never have extended to full height, although this is uncertain because so much rubble is absent from the site. Entry was gained through a break in the south wall. This break was clearly not due to disrepair, but was intentional.

Table 5.17 lists Room 20's dimensions and floor feature descriptions. Like Room 17/18, it has been suggested that this room served more than one suite at the site or perhaps augmented the space provided in the former. Because the sampling procedure was instituted during the season following their excavation, no pollen or flotation samples were examined from either Room 17/18 or Room 20.

The horizontally-laid masonry wall that formed the west wall of this feature during Phase C was not removed when it was remodeled (Figure 5.15). The raised portion of this room, created by this wall, was not plastered over as a shelf, although it may have been used as such.

The fill above Floor 1 in Room 20 consisted of a homogeneous layer of brown, charcoal-stained, sandy soil that contained few artifacts. Below the floor surface, the artifact frequency increased, particularly south of the southwest wall, where a trash deposit was found; the trash was probably outside the room at that time.

Summary Notes on Phase D

Mealing Bins and Catchments

During Phase D, mealing bins or catchments appear in Rooms 17/18, Room 20, and Room 7?; possibly those in Room 19 continued to be used (Tables 5.16, 5.17, above discussion, and Table 5.7, respectively). During this period, 15 bins may have been in simultaneous use this site, which contained a maximum of four room suites. Plaza-facing entries may indicate that Rooms 17/18 and Room 20 served more than one room suite. The presence of this number of bins and catchments may be indicative of the date at which these features became fixed architectural elements. If the Room 19 features were built during Phase C, it appears that these fixed bins did not appear at 29SJ 627 prior to the late A.D. 900s or early 1000s. Although the appearance of these fixed features corresponds temporally with the full enclosure of above-ground rooms (Room 19 was fully enclosed earlier during Phase C), it remains uncertain whether Rooms 17/18 and Room 20 were fully enclosed, because so little rubble remains. As "permanent" grinding areas, one might expect that these areas were fully walled; as always, this circular reasoning seems logical.

It is not clear how this number of mealing bins in Phase D at 29SJ 627 relates to frequencies elsewhere during the middle A.D. 1000s. The suggested

Table 5.17. Room 20, upper use surface, third roomblock construction period--middle A.D. 1000s.

Provenience	Room Type	Room Size L (m) x W (m)*/Floor Area (m^2)	Floor Feature	Original Designation	Feature Size L x W x D (cm)	Pit Fill	Other Characteristics
Room 20, upper surface	Work/ mealing	Semi-circular to D-shaped; extends 3.10 (N-S) x an estimated 2.50 (E-W); approximate floor area is 5.41 m^2	Bin Catchment 1	Same	43 x ca. 33? (N-S) x 16 below top slab	Tan, sandy soil with charcoal flecks (partially natural accumulation)	Slightly oval; S. edge missing; basal slab 30 x 18 max., broken and plastered into place; two upright slabs form N. wall, held in place with adobe; basal slab is 5 cm above floor surface; W. bin wall formed by adobe collar along E. wall of Bin 2; mano on basal slab (FS 2144)
			Bin Catchment 2	Same	Ca. 50 x 36 x 7-8 deep below collar rim	Tan, sandy soil with charcoal flecks (partially natural accumulation)	Rectangular to oval; bin base is 3-4 cm above floor surface; adobe collar circles feature on W., N., and E. sides and stands 11 cm above floor surface; collar shared with Bins 1 and 3; adobe not smoothed on sides or base except on part of interior N. face; no basal slab
			Bin Catchment 3	Same	40 x 36 x 12 deep below collar rim	Tan, sandy soil with charcoal flecks partially natural accumulation)	Irregularly shaped; adobe collar completely encircles feature, smoothed on interior and exterior except on S. side where crumbly; circular basal slab (26 x 31); upper feature rim slightly fire-reddened
			Ashpit 1	Same	48 x 28 x 22	Entire fill was gray/white ash	Roughly rectangular with two upright slabs on E. and S. sides; unburned adobe; rim roughly flush with floor surface; no lateral or basal burning; base also adobe
			Pit 1 (function unknown)	Same	18 (diam.) x 25 deep	Trash-filled but no artifacts recovered	Roughly circular; sides and base unfinished; base irregular
			Pit 2 (function unknown)	Same	40 x 25 x 6	Tan, sandy soil and charcoal flecks (partially natural accumulation)	Irregular, dish-shaped cross section; sides and base unfinished
			Pit 3 (function unknown)	Same	50 x 48 x 33	Brown, charcoal-stained soil, no artifacts; base covered with layer of clean, tan sand	Circular, straight-sided; sides unfinished; possible storage pit; basal sand is intentional fill

* Length and width--maximum measurements listed.

population for the four suites at the site is between three and five families, consisting of perhaps 15 to 25 individuals. If one assumes that the bins in Room 7 and Room 19 were not in use at this time, eight instead of 15 features were present. Unfortunately, the above cannot be more accurately defined. Additionally, one other bin was found in Kiva D, also thought to have been in use during this period; however, the location of the latter in a pit structure, which was otherwise relatively featureless, may have different connotations.

By way of comparison, at site 29SJ 629, located in the same rincon, two mealing bins were found in Pithouse 2 (Windes 1978:Figure 58); although their construction date is uncertain, these bins are thought to have been in use into the early A.D. 1000s. Two additional catchments were present in Room 3 (Windes 1978:Figure 18); although slightly deeper, these were very similar in form to some found at 29SJ 627. There were also pits in the plaza area, Other Pits 4 and 13, which may have been bin catchments. It is not clear whether these features were in use contemporaneously or that they had uniform functions; if so, six bins placed in pairs would have served between eight and 12 people or an estimated two families (Windes, personal communication, 1980). Again, there is more diversity in these features than is apparent in the catchments and bins found at 29SJ 627.

At both 29SJ 627 and 29SJ 629, if the maximum number of features were present contemporaneously, they would have been plentiful, especially if communal use areas were present at 29SJ 627.

Additional Notes

The concluding remarks in Chapter 9 attempt a comparison of the intensity of site usage, based on the frequencies of features present through time. It appears that above-ground room suites of Phase D had increased storage areas, but there was a somewhat surprising decrease in the number of fixed floor features, when compared to Phase B.

Phase E: Early A.D. 1100s

The Last Roomblock Use Period

The last use of the above-ground rooms at 29SJ 627 is manifested in two forms. Two rooms (Room 6, Floor 1, and Room 11, Floor 1) had high floors that were discovered just below the wall tops, and several other rooms (Rooms 10, 12, 16, and possibly 9) had trash fill above Phase D floors that ceramically postdates much of the site use. Based on the two types of evidence listed above, during the early A.D. 1100s (Phase E), the extent of occupancy of 29SJ 627 appears to have been minimal in the roomblock—although Kiva E (discussed in Chapter 4) was filled with dense concentrations of ceramics from this period.

Late Floors

Two, and possibly three, rooms in the roomblock had floors located high in their fill. These included Room 6, Room 11, and possibly Room 22. Room 6 and Room 11 are at the southern end of the roomblock next to Kiva E, and Room 22 is in the most northwestern corner of the roomblock at the opposite end (Figure 5.8).

Room 6, Floor 1

The high surface (Floor 1) in Room 6 was located 42 to 52 cm above the Floor 2 surface that was associated with Phase D, and was about 23 cm below the wall top in the northwestern corner of the room. Figure 5.16 is a plan view of Floor 1. The surface itself consisted of slightly compacted, clayey sand, and it probably would have been considered an erosional surface had not a shallow firepit or heating pit and a Chaco Black-on-white seed jar (FS 87) been associated with it.

Firepit or Heating Pit 1. Firepit 1, probably more accurately described as a short-term use heating pit, was located in the northeastern corner of the room; it measured 40 cm (N-S) by about 45 cm (E-W). This feature was only about 6 cm deep, and the rim was flush with the floor surface. No remains of an adobe collar were found, and the feature was unlined. The dish-shaped pit walls resembled the floor surface and had evidence of slight burning (reddening) throughout, but the sandy nature of the soil made it unsuitable for archeomagnetic sampling.

A Chaco Black-on-white olla was embedded in Floor 1; it was located in the southwestern corner of the room with a slab cover resting over its top. Figure 5.17 shows the jar after it was removed. It seems that the jar was buried with just the slab cover projecting above the floor. The rim, which was never recovered, may have been missing when the jar was buried. The jar was empty except for room fill, and pollen and flotation samples were not processed.

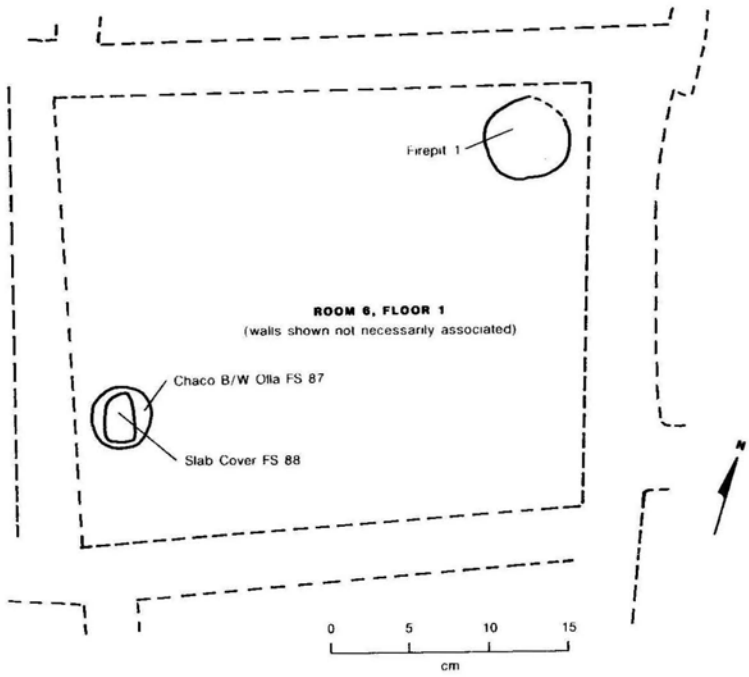

Figure 5.16. Plan view of Room 6, Floor 1, surface.

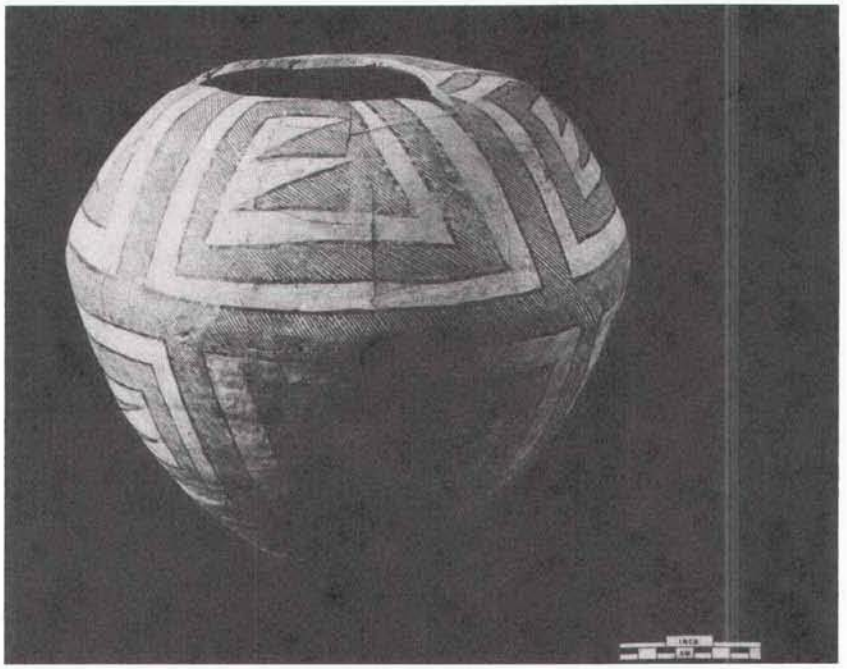

Figure 5.17. Chaco Black-on-white jar associated with Room 6, Floor 1, surface (Chaco Center Negative No. 13987).

Figure 5.1, Sections B and J, show the location of this floor surface.

Room 11, Floor 1

The highest surface in Room 11 corresponded quite closely with that in Room 6 (Figure 5.1, Sections B and J); however, the remains were so close to the existing ground surface that the compacted sand forming Floor 1 had mostly eroded away. A sherd from a Gallup Black-on-white seed jar was found on the surface. This jar was underlain by a series of sand and clay laminae, further disguising the floor, while another sherd from this jar was found two floors beneath Floor 1. One could easily argue that this was just an erosional surface that happened to contain a jar segment, and this may be the case. Although this may have been a very short use surface, like the one adjacent to it in Room 6, the proximity of these levels indicates that they were man-made and used, probably in the early A.D. 1100s.

Room 22, Surface A

A hard clay surface, between 38 and 40 cm above Floor 1, was found in Room 22. Consisting of a discontinuous and irregular layer of adobe with imbedded charcoal flecks, it appears to be the result of natural agents, possibly ponding, because that end of the roomblock is particularly susceptible to inundations and erosion resulting from runoff. No artifacts were recovered from this surface, and it was never clear whether or not it was actually a natural deposit.

Rooms with A.D. 1100s Trash Fill

Toll and McKenna (1985, Volume II) discuss rooms with late trash fill. In general, the fill above the upper floor surfaces was a mixture of wall fall and trash or exclusively wall fall. The ceramic assemblages recovered are similar to those of the early-to-middle A.D. 1000s accumulations described in the trash mounds. They contain mixtures of Red Mesa Black-on-white and Gallup Black-on-white, among the decorated wares, and plain gray and unidentifiable corrugated, among the culinary. It is believed that much of the site was abandoned after the middle A.D. 1000s; however, there were several rooms containing later ceramics. These included Room 10, Room 12, and Room 16. Room 9 might also be included in this group, but there were too few sherds in the upper fill to be certain. Room 10 (Figure 5.8), in particular, contained a number of sherds that matched those recovered from fill deposits in Kiva E. Twelve to 13 actual vessel matches were made among decorated ceramics between these proveniences (the culinary wares were not examined). The upper fill of Room 10 also yielded 18 of the 35 sherds of Showlow Smudged recovered from the site, a type which dates post A.D. 1100 (McKenna, personal communication, 1980).

Although only one or two sherds from Room 16 and Room 12 matches those in the Kiva E fill, Room 10 and Room 12 have several matches between them. Toll and McKenna (1985:123, Volume II) list late carbon types (Chaco-McElmo Black-on-white, PII-III carbon-on-white, Tusayan Whiteware) and PII-III and PIII corrugated wares as types assigned to this post A.D. 1100 period.

6

TRASH MOUND

A large pear-shaped refuse heap, roughly 35 m (E-W) by 30 m (N-S), and located immediately east of the plaza area (Figure 6.1), was tested during site excavation. Near the central section of this feature, where the accumulation was the thickest, cultural debris deposits extended to about 1.05 m below the present ground surface. In other test areas, the trash depth averaged between 45 and 60 cm. This material tapered off to a thin, sheet trash on the peripheries of the mound. Sherds from this accumulation indicate that most of this material was deposited during the tenth and eleventh centuries, concurrent with the most extensive period of site occupation (Toll and McKenna 1985:106, 118; Volume II). Sherd frequencies further indicated that the tenth century accumulations were concentrated on the east side of the mound, while the later material was piled closer to the plaza area (Toll and McKenna 1985; Volume II). As is apparent from the discussion of pit structures in Chapter 4, the trash mound was not the only repository of site trash. Pithouse C, Pit Structure F, Kiva D, and Kiva E all contained trash deposits. Despite the widespread nature of the trash at 29SJ 627, some have questioned whether there is sufficient material represented in these accumulations to represent 400 years of occupation. This and other factors have resulted in the speculation that perhaps 29SJ 627, and many other Chaco Canyon small sites, sustained only seasonal or intermittent use. The 84,473 sherds that were rough-sorted by the ceramicists (Toll and McKenna 1985:Table 1, Volume II) certainly are not sufficient evidence to support a population of five families for 400 years, if it is assumed that Kohler and Blinman's (1987) suggestion of 600 sherds per household per year is correct.

Excavation Procedures

The artificial grid system, superimposed over the trash mound, consisted of 3 m squares that were subsequently subdivided into quarter grids of 1.5 x 1.5 m. Based on their location, these grids were assigned a combination letter and number designation. Figure 6.2 illustrates this designation system which, although somewhat difficult to describe, is straightforward to use. The grids in the central axis from east to west were assigned letters in sequence, followed by the letter "X," as "AX," "BX," "CX," etc. As one faces west toward the site roomblock and plaza area, grids on the south side (or left of the central axis) were given a second letter of "L" for left of center, thus "AL," "BL," "CL," etc., as one moves westward (Figure 6.2). Grids in the first row (south of the center grid line) have designations such as "AL1,"

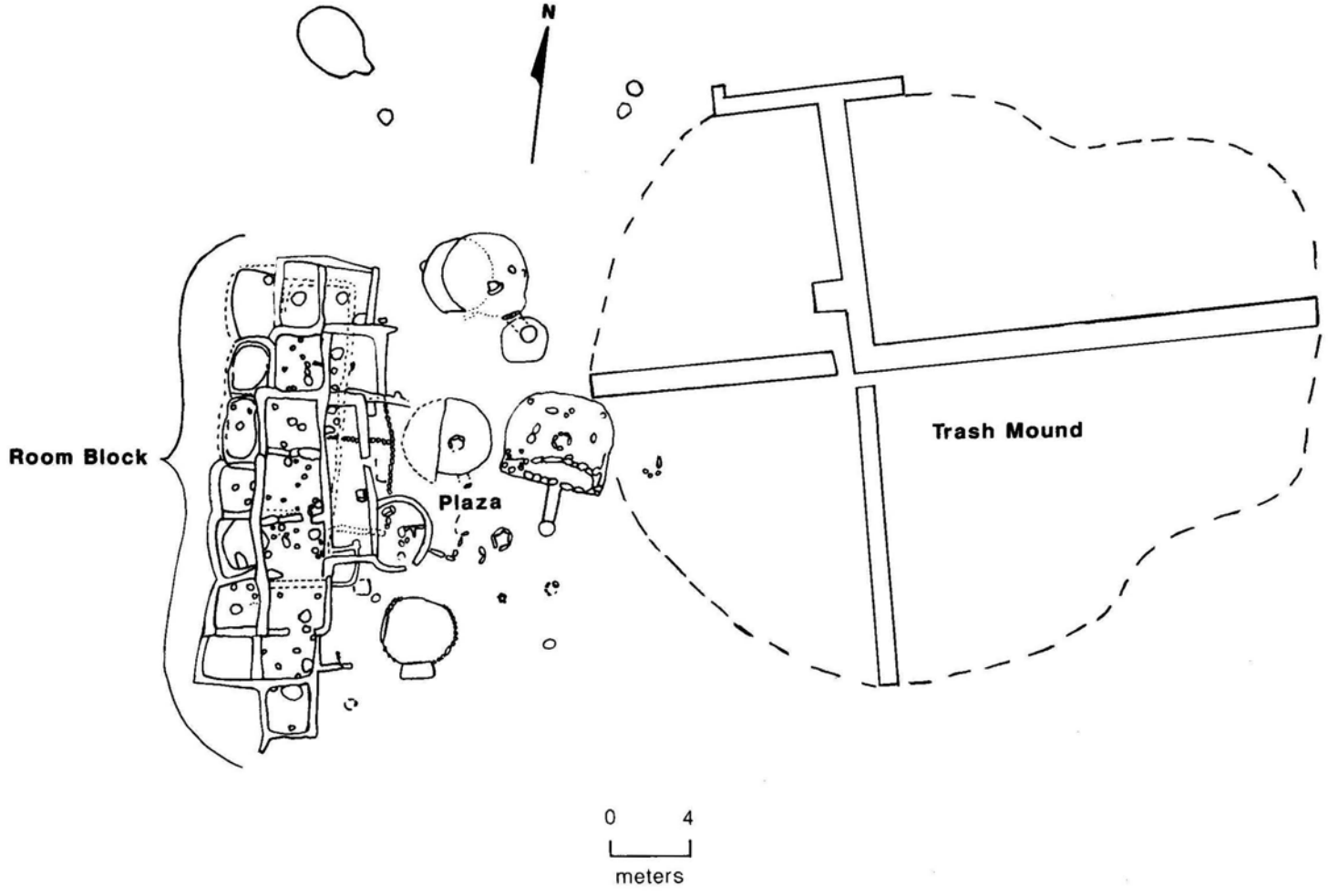

Figure 6.1. Plan view showing location of the 29SJ 627 Trash Mound in relation to the rest of the site.

"GL1," or "JL1," depending on the first letter north-south row into which they fall. Similarly, grids in the second east-west row (north, or right of the center grid line) have designations such as "BR2," "HR2," or "JR2," also dependent on the north-south row of grids in which they occur (Figure 6.2).

Figure 6.3 shows the grids that were actually excavated; some of the boundaries of the excavated grid sections do not correspond exactly with the idealized grid section boundaries. The reason for this discrepancy is that when the system was actually laid out on the irregular surface of the trash mound, they did not correspond exactly. Rather than creating more complexity by adjusting designations, they were left as is.

Also, grids and quarter grids selected for excavation were far from representative of the mound as a whole. The majority of squares chosen were situated at the western end of the mound near the plaza. Because there were a series of erosional surfaces in this area, an effort was made to follow them. Also, during excavation of Pithouse C, it was apparent that the prehistoric occupants of 29SJ 627 intentionally dug a hole into the eastern section of the pithouse wall. Thus, there was additional incentive to examine this later trash deposit area.

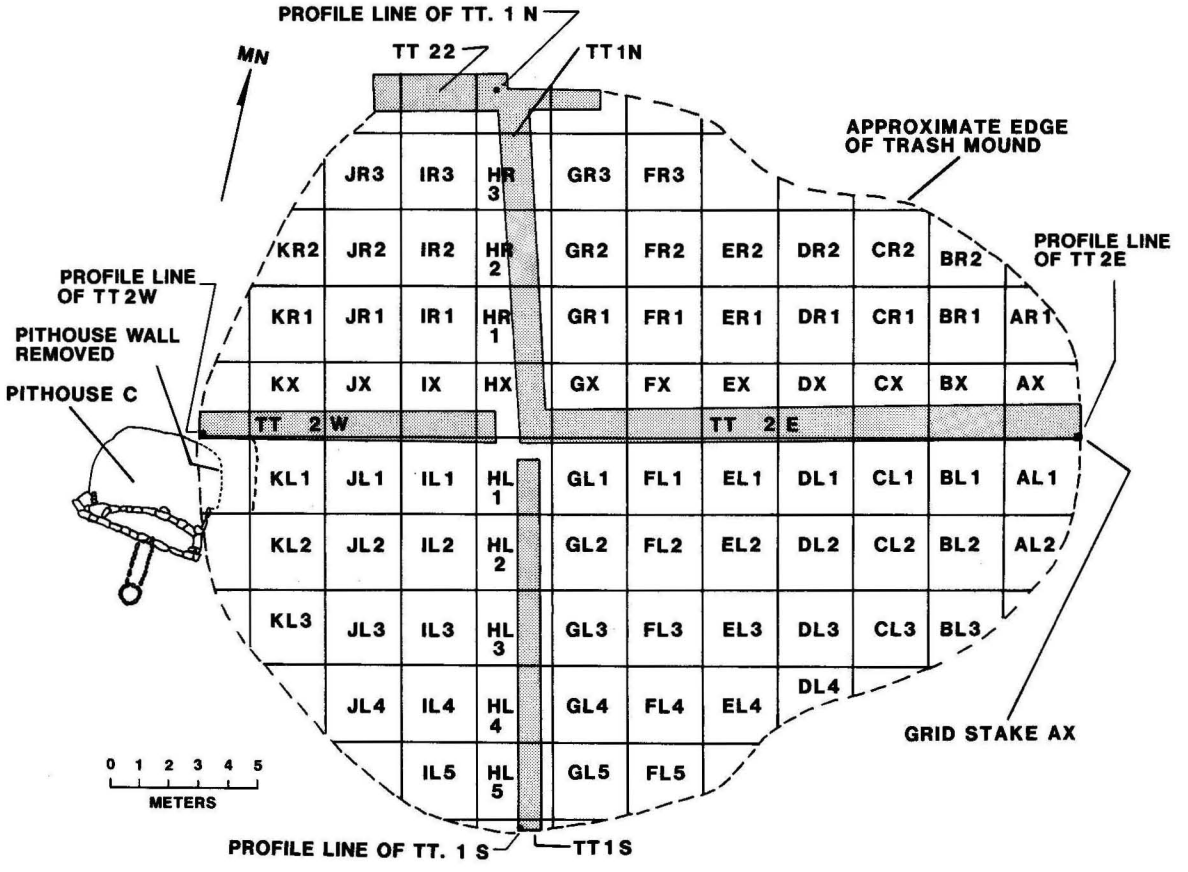

Figure 6.2. The artificial grid system superimposed over the 29SJ 627 Trash Mound illustrating the system of grid designations.

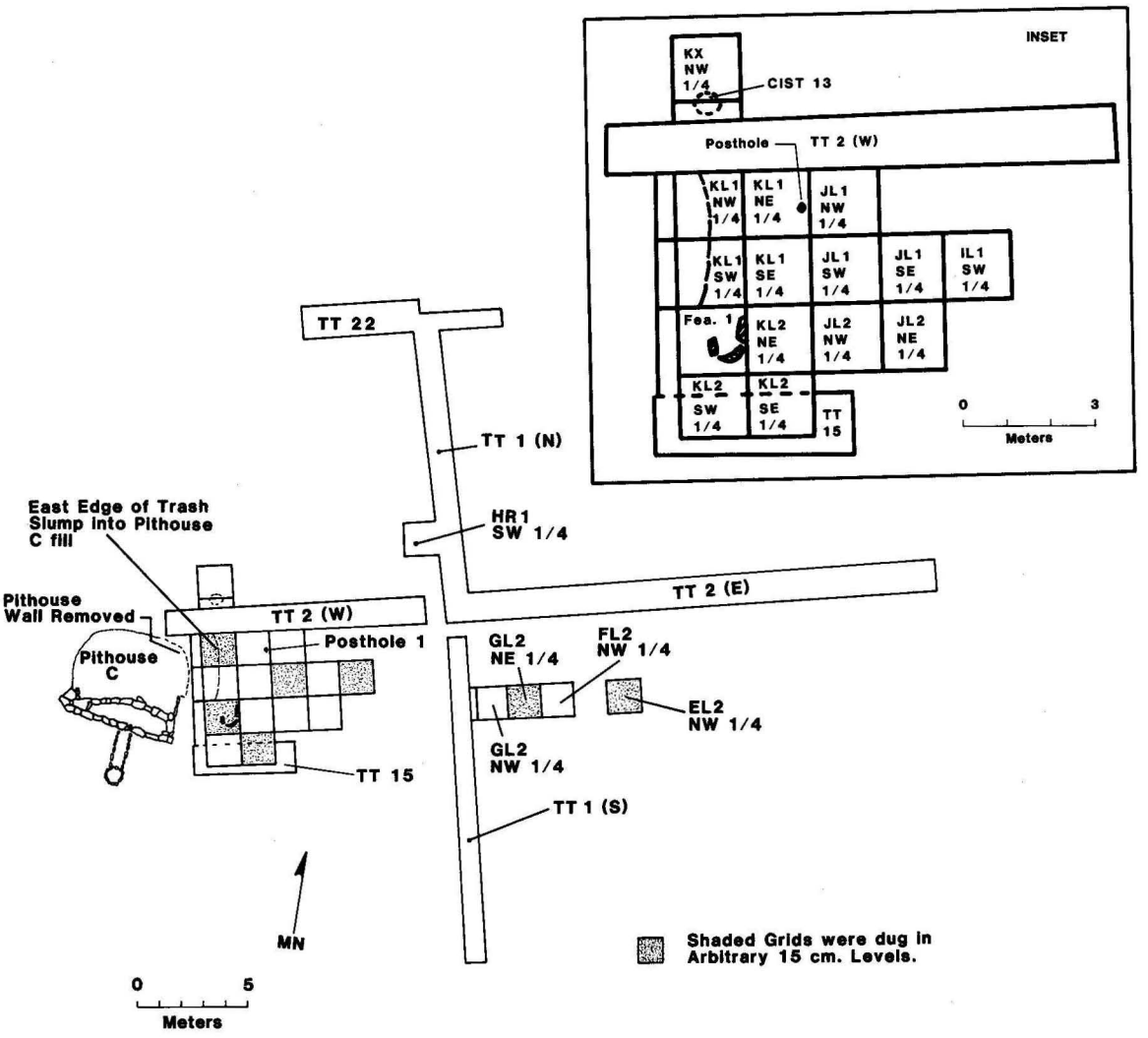

Figure 6.3. Plan view of the 29SJ 627 Trash Mound showing test trenches, grids, and grid quarters actually excavated.

All materials from the trash mound were screened, except for those removed from Test Trench 2 (east and west segments) and Test Trench 1 (the north segment)(Figure 6.3). A 1/4 in. screen was used in all cases, except Grid FL2, the NW 1/4, and Grid GL2, the NW 1/4, where a 1/8 in. screen was used to recover smaller-sized materials.

The shaded grid quarters shown in Figure 6.3, initially dug as trenches, were taken out in arbitrary 15 cm increments. After stratigraphy was exposed in an adjacent excavated square, an attempt was made to follow the natural strata. All test trenches were excavated in arbitrary increments (see below).

Prior to any grid excavation, two long test trenches, perpendicular to one another, and designated Test Trenches 1 and 2, were placed through the center of the trash mound to expose the stratigraphic nature of the trash deposits and to determine the actual extent of the mound. To be certain that further deposits did not extend in that direction, an additional small test that ran east-west was placed at the northern end of,

and intersecting with, the northern section of Test Trench 1 (Figure 6.3). This additional test, Test Trench 22, was excavated because sheet trash, thought to be distinct from (earlier than) the trash mound accumulation, was recovered upslope to the west of this area. Subsequent to this test, it was evident that these were discrete trash deposition episodes.

No burials, human or otherwise, were recovered in the trash mound tests. This may be partly attributable to the fact that so little of the trash deposit was excavated; most of this material that was tested was located close to the occupied section of the site. An estimated 1/10th of the trash mound was dug.

Pollen and flotation samples frequently were not collected from test trenches and grid square strata because very extensive animal burrowing was apparent in most fill units. Of the samples collected, none were processed.

Test Trenches

Major Trenches

Test Trench 1

Test Trench 1 trended north-south through the trash mound and was dug in two segments, which were separated by a 70 cm wide balk (Figure 6.3). The northern section was 1.10 to 1.20 m wide, about 13.10 m long, and ranged from about 30 cm to 1.05 m deep. The southern section was 75 to 80 cm wide, about 14.70 m long, and ranged from 65 to 87 cm deep. The entire trench was dug to sterile, yellow, sandy soil; it extended through the latter for a sufficient distance to reach below the majority of the animal disturbances that were found in the mound.

Test Trench 1 Stratigraphy. Figure 6.4 is a profile of the west face of the Test Trench 1, which shows the natural stratigraphy. A comparison of Figures 6.3 and 6.4 indicates that both northern and southern sections shown in the profile are shorter than what is mapped on the plan view. These sections were extended north and south, but the profile records were not updated. Also, the base of this trench, particularly the northern end of the northern segment, was deepened slightly below the basal level shown in Figure 6.4.

The southern and northern portion of this trench were dug in three arbitrary increments. All levels were intended to be 25 cm increments measured from the ground surface near the balk; but due to the differential depth of deposits, the entire trench was not dug to the same depth. In the northern half, the first level, from the ground surface to 25 cm, extended for the entire trench length; however, at the north end of the northern trench, sterile soil was reached only 5 cm below the top of Level 2. Level 3 only included the southern 6.80 m of the northern portion of Test Trench 1 and ranged from 1 or 2 to 30 cm deep near the central balk.

The southern portion was dug in three 30 cm increments. Level 3 (Figure 6.4) is shown extending to roughly 85 cm below the ground surface near the balk, but it was extended to 90 cm to sterile soil. As in the northern section, the southern portion of the trench contains essentially two strata. The top layer averaged 40 cm and consisted of dark brown, charcoal-stained, sandy soil with quantities of cultural material. At the southern end of Test Trench 1S and at the northern end of Test Trench 1N, this layer pinches out to about 30 cm. Near

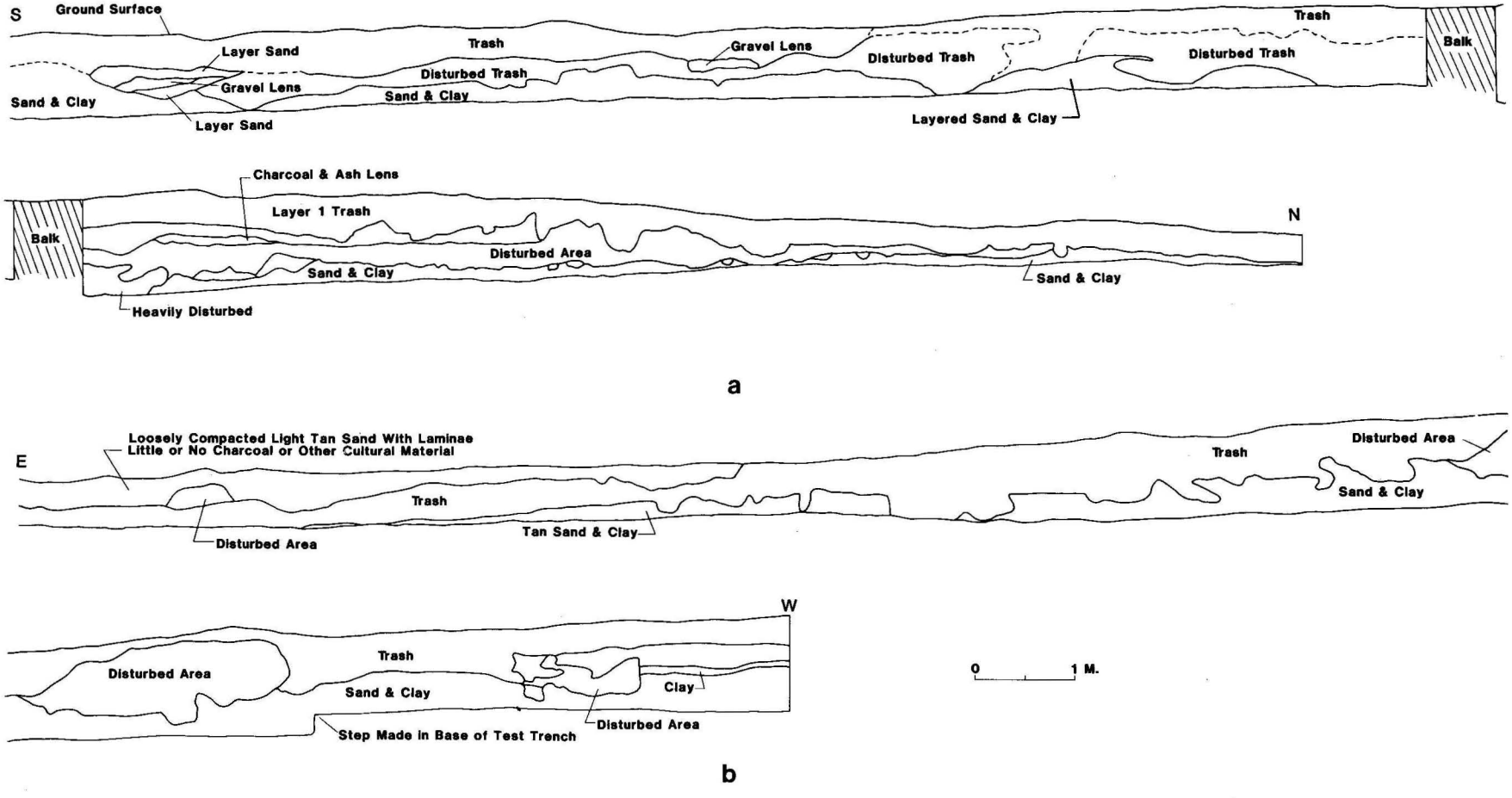

Figure 6.4. Stratigraphic profiles of Test Trenches 1 and 2 through the Trash Mound..

a. Test Trench 1, West Face.

b. Test Trench 2 (Eastern Portion), South Face.

the southern portion of the southern segment, this layer reaches a maximum depth of 55 cm; however, extensive animal burrowing extended down throughout the trench to sterile soil and obscured the original contact of trash with the underlying sterile sand and clay.

Ceramic frequencies recovered from Test Trench 1 are listed by type (Toll and McKenna 1985:Appendix 1:18, Volume II). Toll and McKenna (1985:106, 119) note that although the trash mound looks basically homogeneous, the eastern section is ceramically slightly older than the western one, with the interface occurring near the central balk. This difference is not as obvious within test trench materials as in individual grid excavations (Toll and McKenna 1985:106; Volume II). Red Mesa Black-on-white dominates the decorated ceramics, with frequencies of Gallup Black-on-white and Puerco Black-on-white increasing toward the roomblock (Toll and McKenna 1985:106). Tecomates seem to be more common in the midden relative to other proveniences at the site (Toll and McKenna 1985:118; Volume II).

Differences in chipped stone materials were not distinguished in the examination of northern and southern segments of Test Trench 1. Only 223 pieces were recovered from both Test Trenches 1 and 2. These low frequencies may be partly due to the lack of screening of material from all but the southern section of Test Trench 1. Of these chipped stone artifacts, only eight pieces of Washington Pass chert, two pieces of obsidian, and no Brushy Basin chert were recovered. These low frequencies of traded material are in keeping with the suggestion that the trash mound dates prior to the late A.D. 1000s (Cameron 1984). Petrified wood of various varieties dominated the chipped stone recovered from both of these test trenches.

Although animal disruption made it difficult to provide accurate artifact densities, rough estimates were calculated (Table 6.1) for Test Trench 1. When examining these frequencies, it should be remembered that relatively high frequencies in the lowest levels of this test are attributable to this mixing. Although estimated bone densities are presented in Table 6.1, no effort was made to break these down into the number of individuals represented.

While sherds constituted the majority of the materials collected from the trash mound, ground stone from Test Trench 1 included five manos (two complete), five abraders, and three hammerstones. (Additional specimens, not analyzed, may have been present.) Two pieces of turquoise were also recovered.

In both Test Trench 1 and Test Trench 2, little vegetal material was apparent. Occasional charcoal concentrations were noted, and unburned seeds were found in animal burrows.

Test Trench 2

Test Trench 2, trending east-west through the mound, was also separated into two segments. The western section, 11.80 m long by about 1.10 to 1.20 m wide, was dug in three arbitrary increments, measured from ground surface to a maximum depth of about 1.10 m below that surface near the center of the mound. The eastern section was 22.55 m long and between 1.30 and 1.40 m wide. This eastern part was dug in two arbitrary increments that extended to a maximum depth of 1.10 m below the ground surface near

Table 6.1. Estimated artifact densities from Levels 1 through 3, Test Trench 1, Trash Mound.[a]

Level No.	Est. Layer Volume (m^3)	No. of Ceramics	No. of Chipped Stone	No. of Bone
Test Trench 1, North (unscreened)				
Level 1	3.77	304	(see below)	7
Level 2	3.08	151	(see below)	7
Level 3	2.19	155	(see below)	2
Test Trench 1, South (screened)				
Level 1	3.44	417	(see below)	2
Level 2	3.44	223	(see below)	6
Level 3	3.44	99	(see below)	0
Test Trench 1 (both north and south)				
Level 1	7.21	-	3	-
Level 2	6.52	-	1	-
Level 3	5.63	-	1	-

[a] Number per m^3.

the center of the mound. The bases of both sections were stepped up near the center of the mound when sterile soil was reached. The stratigraphic profile for the western section of this trench has been lost. The western end of the western section of the trench ran up to the edge of the mound, immediately adjacent to the plaza.

Figure 6.4 illustrates the eastern portion of Test Trench 2. The drawing only extends to 22.40 or 22.45 m, which falls 10 to 15 cm short of the ultimate excavation length. This extension, not recorded on this profile, extended to the edge of most of the sheet trash.

Test Trench 2 Stratigraphy. Two natural layers were documented. The uppermost layer consisted of 30 to 45 cm of brown to gray/tan sandy soil that was relatively consolidated and contained dense cultural material. Some alluvial lensing was apparent in this accumulation. At the eastern end of the mound, and extending to about 7.5 m from the east end of the eastern section, there was a layer of loosely compacted, lensed sand that overlay the trash layer and was apparently a natural post-occupational deposit, containing little charcoal or cultural material.

An area of slightly greater stratigraphic complexity was noted at the western end of this test. Trash was discovered at about 55 cm below the surface, roughly 2.00 to 2.10 m east of the western end of this trench. As has been explained, the upper portion of the northeastern wall of Pithouse C was removed prehistorically after the structure was abandoned. Subsequently, this area of the pithouse was filled with refuse. The trash in this upper segment of Pithouse C predated the majority of the material in the trash mound immediately east of the pithouse and was not simply spillover from the trash mound. It represents a separate filling episode, dating sometime in the late A.D. 900s—roughly 50 years earlier than the rest of the trash in the western half of Test Trench 2. The contact area, which identified the pit dug into the side of the pithouse, was also noted in adjacent trash grids (KL1, the western half, see Figure 6.3).

The eastern section of Test Trench 2 was excavated in two arbitrary 30-40 cm levels measured from the ground surface. The upper level corresponded relatively closely with the upper natural layer of trash. The western section was dug in three 30 cm levels. Trash was present in both of the upper levels of the latter.

Table 6.2 provides estimates of the artifact densities present in Test Trench 2. That the eastern section is slightly older than the western section of the mound, as a whole, has already been mentioned (see above) and is discussed further by Toll and McKenna (1985:106, 118; Volume II). Despite this apparent slight change in temporal association, and the fact that the intervening balk was not removed, no clear stratigraphic break was discernable. If one were present, it

Table 6.2. Estimated artifact densities from Levels 1 through 3, Test Trench 2, Trash Mound.[a]

Level No.	Est. Layer Volume (m^3)	No. of Ceramics	No. of Chipped Stone	No. of Bone
Test Trench 2, East				
Level 1	11.26	136	(see below)	(see below)
Level 2	9.30	63	(see below)	(see below)
Test Trench 2, West				
Level 1	4.07	98	(see below)	(see below)
Level 2	2.71	85	(see below)	(see below)
Level 3	(volume unknown)			
Test Trench 2 (both East and West)				
Level 1	15.33	-	10	2
Level 2	12.01	-	3	1
Level 3	(volume unknown)			

[a] Number per m^3.

might have been further obscured by animal burrowing.

The chipped stone has already been discussed briefly above. Because the majority of the mound was deposited prior to the increased appearance of traded lithic materials at the site, this does not assist in an attempt to corroborate the apparent slight difference in age in portions of the trash mound, indicated by the ceramics.

As noted, chipped stone and other artifacts occurred in small frequencies relative to ceramics. Portions of 11 manos, 13 abraders, two architectural slab fragments, one hammerstone, eight pieces of turquoise, one fragment of a shell bracelet, and one piece of azurite were recovered. Despite the apparent increased amount of material over Test Trench 1, ceramic and bone frequencies per unit volume were lower than in the latter. Test Trench 2 was considerably longer than Test Trench 1 (compare Tables 6.1 and 6.2, Figures 6.2, 6.3, and 6.4).

Other Test Trenches

Two other test trenches, Test Trench 15 and Test Trench 22, were dug in the trash mound (Figure 6.3).

Test Trench 22

Test Trench 22 was dug in two 15 cm increments. The second level was only dug in the northwestern section of the test, to be certain that sterile soil had been reached at the northern end of the mound. Level 1 consisted mostly of tan, sandy, laminated soil with scattered sherds and a little chipped stone mixed throughout. This material appears to have washed off the edge of the adjacent mound. Level 2 consisted entirely of naturally deposited tan, sandy soil and contained no artifacts. The material recovered in this test did not appear to be continuous with the sheet trash found upslope to the northwest, adjacent to Pithouse B.

Test Trench 15

Test Trench 15 paralleled the western segment of Test Trench 2, and its northern edge is roughly 5 m south of the latter (Figure 6.3). This trench measured about 1.35 to 1.40 m wide and was slightly over 4.5 m long. It was dug in two 15 cm arbitrary increments. This trench overlapped two quarters of Grid KL1, which were subsequently excavated. This trench removed most of the cultural material from these grids and accounts for the low artifact frequency subsequently noted; as those located elsewhere in the mound, it contained one layer of trash with evidence of extensive animal disturbance.

Trash Mound Grids

The size and shape of trash mound grids has already been discussed. Figure 6.3 shows the locations of excavated samples; shaded areas correspond to squares dug in arbitrary levels.

Grid Stratigraphy

Table 6.3 lists excavated grids and presents brief descriptions of the strata delineated in each. Inconsistencies in descriptions exist because there were numerous individuals involved in excavation and documentation. Despite these problems, an accurate account was kept of erosional surfaces. These surfaces are

Table 6.3. Description of Trash Mound grid stratigraphy and listing of Level/Layer correspondences.

Provenience (Grid, Grid 1/4)	Level (cm)	Layer (cm)	Fill Description
EL2, NW 1/4	1 (0-15)	1	Brown, clayey sand with alluvial laminae; charcoal flecks and trash; animal disturbance
	2 (15-30)	1	Less dense trash than Level 1; animal disturbance
	3 (30-45)	1	Less dense trash than Level 1; animal disturbance
	4 (45-60)	1	Less dense trash than Level 1; animal disturbance
	5 (60-75)	1 and 2	Tan, clayey sand; most trash ceases at the top of Level 5; still animal disturbance
FL2, NW 1/4	-	1 (0-45?)	Dark brown, charcoal-stained, sandy soil with a lot of trash and animal disturbance
	-	2 (45?-90)	Yellow/tan sandy soil; cultural material still present in burrows to 75-80 cm
GL2, NE 1/4	1 (0-15)	1	Brown, clayey sand, thin alluvial laminae, charcoal flecks and dense trash; extensive animal burrowing
	2 (15-30)	1	Less dense trash than in Level 1; extensive animal burrowing continues through Level 5
	3 (30-45)	1	Less dense trash than in Level 1; extensive animal burrowing continues through Level 5
	4 (45-60)	1 and 2	Less dense trash than in Level 1; extensive animal burrowing continues through Level 5; mixing with tan, sandy soil of Layer 2 begins in the middle of Level 4
	5 (60-75)	1 and 2	Less dense trash than in Level 1; extensive animal burrowing continues through Level 5; mixing with tan, sandy soil of Layer 2 begins in the middle of Level 4
	6 (75-90)	2	Sterile, tan, sandy soil with no further animal disturbance in Levels 6 and 7
	7 (90-100)	2	Sterile, tan, sandy soil with no further animal disturbance in Levels 6 and 7
GL2, NW 1/4	-	1 (0-43)	Dark brown, charcoal-stained soil with very dense cultural material

Table 6.3. (continued)

Provenience (Grid, Grid 1/4)	Level (cm)	Layer (cm)	Fill Description
	-	1 and 2 (43-90)	Tan, sandy soil with animal burrows extending down into the upper portion; sterile sand near layer base
HR1, SW 1/4	-	1 (0-50)	Dark brown, charcoal-stained, sandy soil with dense trash; base of Layer 1 corresponds to what appears to be primary trash deposition base
	-	2 (50-90)	Tan, sandy soil near base of layer; upper portion interrupted by extensive animal burrowing
IL1, SW 1/4	1 (0-15)	1	Dense trash
	2 (15-30)	1	Levels 2 and 3 are less dense trash; light brown, clayey sand with minute alluvial laminae; at the base of Level 3 was a 0.5-1.0 cm layer of clay
	3 (30-45)	1	Levels 2 and 3 are less dense trash; light brown, clayey sand with minute alluvial laminae; at the base of Level 3 was a 0.5-1.0 cm layer of clay
	Clay layer (45)		
	4 (45-60)	1 and 2	Levels 4 and 5 are essentially sterile soil with little animal disturbance and trash
	5 (60-75)	1 and 2	Levels 4 and 5 are essentially sterile soil with little animal disturbance and trash
	6 (75-80)	2	All sterile, tan, sandy soil
JL1, NW 1/4	-	Surface (0-9)	Loosely-compacted, blow sand and trash
	-	1 (9-26)	Light brown, clayey sand with small laminae and scattered trash; compacted
	-	Surface 1 (26-31)	Hard-packed sand with caliche specks on surface (like JL2, NW 1/4)
	-	2 (38-44)	Hard-packed, tan, clayey sand with laminae like Layer 1 (equivalent to Layers 2 and 3 in JL2, NW 1/4); no Surface 2 was found in this grid
	-	Surface 3	Hard lamina, caliche-spotted (same as Surface 3 in JL2, NW 1/4)
JL1, SW 1/4	-	Surface (0-10, 15)	Loosely-compacted, blow sand and trash

Table 6.3. (continued)

Provenience (Grid, Grid 1/4)	Level (cm)	Layer (cm)	Fill Description
	-	1 (15-34)	Hard-packed, clayey sand with small alluvial laminae
	-	Surface 1 (34)	Same as Surface 1 in JL1, NW 1/4, and JL2, NW 1/4
JL1, SE 1/4	-	Surface (0-16)	Loosely-compacted, blow sand and trash
	-	1 (16-32, 36)	Upper 15 cm of Layer 1 is light brown, clayey sand, not hard-packed, no distinct laminae; bottom 5 cm were of the same compaction as in Layer 1 in JL1, NW 1/4, JL1, SW 1/4, and JL2, NW 1/4, with alluvial laminae (it was lumped as one layer, despite this distinction)
	-	Surface 1A (32-36)	Thick, hard lamina; slightly higher in fill than Surface 1 noted in JL2, NW 1/4
JL2, NW 1/4	-	Surface (0-18)	Loosely-compacted, blow sand and alluvium mixed with dense trash (upper part of Layer 1)
	-	1 (continues to 34)	Hard-packed, clayey sand with numerous small alluvial laminae; scattered trash less dense than upper portion
	-	Surface 1 (29-34)	Hard-packed, clayey sand like Layer 1, but more consolidated; caliche specks on surface; same as Surface 1 in JL1, NW 1/4 and JL1, SW 1/4
	-	1 (31-37)	Like Layer 1; trash continued below erosional Surface 1
	-	Surface 2 (37)	Like Surface 1 in this grid, but thinner
	-	3 (36-44)	Like Layers 1 and 2 in this grid, but much less trash; alluvial lensing more apparent near base of layer
	-	Surface 3	Another hard laminae, caliche-spotted
JL2, NE 1/4	-	Surface (0-3)	Loosely-compacted, blow sand and alluvium; some scattered trash
	-	1 (3-30)	Same as Layer 1 in JL2, NW 1/4; see description above
	-	Surface 1	Same as Surface 1 in JL1, NW 1/4, JL1, SW 1/4, and JL2, NW 1/4 (see above)

Table 6.3. (continued)

Provenience (Grid, Grid 1/4)	Level (cm)	Layer (cm)	Fill Description
KL1, NE 1/4	-	1 (0-49, 54)	Light brown, clayey sand with numerous charcoal flecks and dense trash; lots of small rocks and minute laminae; trash denser at base of this layer
	-	Surface 3	Continuous with Surface 3, described in other grids in the western trash mound, and associated with Posthole 1 in this grid (ca. 29 cm below trash mound surface)
	-	Surface 4	Same as Surface 4 in KL1, SW 1/4, but slightly higher
KL1, NW 1/4	1 (0-15)	1	Levels 1 and 2 are tan, sandy soil, some charcoal, pieces of disintegrating sandstone, some scattered trash, extensive animal burrowing, burned lens of charcoal about 15 cm below the top of this layer (not burned in place)
	2 (15-30)	1	Same as above
	3 (30-45)	2	Layers 3 and 4 (also Layer 2) are rich trash from Pithouse C fill, which extends slightly above the level at which the contact was identified clearly at 55 cm (see text)
	4 (45-60)	2	Same as above
KL1, SE 1/4	-	1 (0-30)	Light brown, clayey sand with minute laminae; scattered charcoal, sparse trash
		Surface 3 (30)	Same as Surface 3 in JL1, JL2, and KL1, NE 1/4
KL1, SW 1/4	-	1 (0-42)	Brown, clayey sand with some scattered charcoal, loosely-compacted
	-	2 (42-70, 74)	Dark brown soil with heavy charcoal staining (Pithouse C fill--see KL1, NW 1/4); less cultural material than KL1, NW 1/4
	-	Surface 4 (70-74)	This surface ran up to the edge of the Pithouse C contact and was truncated by the pithouse pit edge (see text); Surface 4 differs from the sandy clay of Surfaces 1, 2, and 3, in that it is adobe
KL2, NW 1/4	1 (0-15)	1	Light brown, clayey sand with scattered charcoal; trashy like KL1, SW 1/4; laminae not evident; Feature 1 (a cist) discovered at base of Level 1 (see text)

Table 6.3. (continued)

Provenience (Grid, Grid 1/4)	Level (cm)	Layer (cm)	Fill Description
	2 (15-30)	1	
	3 (30-45)	2	Levels 3 and 4 (Layer 2) had material, but stratigraphic description was lost
	4 (45-60)	2	Same as above
KL2, NE 1/4	-	1	Layers 1 and 2 were recorded as excavated and noted to be the same in soil type and relative depth as Layers 1 and 2 in grid KL2, NW 1/4
	-	2	Same as above
KX, W 1/2	-	1 (0-27, 29)	Brown, clayey sand with scattered charcoal and relatively dense trash. Cist 13's base corresponded roughly with the base of this layer
	-	2 (29+)	Yellow/tan, compact, sandy soil with little cultural material; dipped off downslope to the southwest

Portions of Grid KL2, SW 1/4 and Grid KL2, SE 1/4, which were excavated, were dug to the same depth as the base of Test Trench 15; and their stratigraphy is the same as that described for that test.

restricted to the section of the accumulation adjacent to the plaza area, at the western extent of the mound. An attempt was made to follow these naturally created surfaces and to correlate them with evidence from adjacent grids. Thin laminae recorded in the western trash grids were rarely noted in the eastern mound segment and occurred only occasionally in the southern grids. It was hoped that some pattern of erosional surfaces might correspond with seasonal rainfall activity and use of the site during the periods of proposed extensive trash mound use (Truell 1980:VI.25-30); however, there were too many vagaries in this extensively disturbed trash mound and too little sensitivity in ceramic dating to pursue this proposition. Additionally, the discontinuity of surfaces further inhibited this quest.

Evidence from the trash grids indicated that the mound, as a whole, could be characterized as predominantly brown, clayey sand with charcoal flecks and varying amounts of cultural material overlying yellow/tan, sandy soil (regarded as sterile soil), but frequently penetrated by animal burrows containing cultural material. The depth and density of the cultural material varied across the mound, with exceptionally high frequencies noted in the upper levels of GL2, NE 1/4 west of the southern portion of Test Trench 1, and KL1, NE 1/4 east of the Pithouse C trash mound depression (Figure 6.3). Ceramic and chipped stone materials (Truell 1980:Tables VI-7, VI-10, and VI-11) were similar to those found in the test trenches. Ceramic differences across the mound have already been discussed. Chipped stone from grid excavations continued to be dominated by petrified wood, with traded materials making up only a small percentage of the collections (Truell 1980:VI.31). Akins' report on the bone from the trash mound is contained in Volume II of this report.

Architectural Features

Three architectural features were uncovered during the excavations in the trash mound grids; all were located in the western part, where excavations were concentrated. These included two upright slab features and one posthole.

Feature 1 (Upright Slab Cist)

Feature 1 was located in Grid KL2, NW 1/4 (Figure 6.3). It consisted of seven or eight upright sandstone slabs of varying shapes and sizes; the maximum height was roughly 20 cm. No indications of burning were found on the slab surfaces, and the feature was filled with trash that was similar to the trash surrounding it. No slabs remained along the northern and northwestern side of the feature, and it is not known if any were originally present; otherwise, the cist was roughly circular. The remaining section measured about 110 cm (N-S partial?) by 60 cm (E-W partial). This feature was associated with the base of the second excavation level in this grid and was doubtlessly constructed before the mound extended that far westward. It was possibly in use with Pithouse C, which is immediately adjacent to it on the west.

Cist 13 (Upright Slab Cist—Burned)

Cist 13 was located in the south-central part of Grid KX, NW 1/4 (Figure 6.3), and was numbered consecutively with the hearths found in the plaza area of the site. Like Feature 1, Cist 13 was

formed of upright slabs. This feature was never fully excavated, but there was evidence of burning. It measured roughly 45 to 50 cm in diameter and was circular in shape. The base, found on the outside of this feature, was located roughly 27 cm below the ground surface in this square, a level that corresponds to the base of the refuse in this quadrant. Like Feature 1, Cist 13 predates the trash mound deposition in this area. The upper level in Cist 13 was trash filled, but burning of the upper slab indicates that it was used as a hearth, and possibly also associated with the use of Pithouse C (Figure 6.3).

Posthole 1

Posthole 1 was found in Grid KL1, NE 1/4 (Figure 6.3) and measured about 13.5 cm in diameter by 28 cm deep. The top of this feature was located about 20 cm below the quadrant surface in association with Surface 3 (Table 6.3). Unlike the other two features found in the trash mound excavations, this posthole was not located at the base of the refuse deposits, although how it functioned in conjunction with trash accumulation is not clear. No other associated features were found in adjacent grids or the test trench to the north of it. This feature was adobe-lined and had three upright sandstone shims located near its base. It was clearly not just another rodent hole.

Other Comments

The formal trash mound at 29SJ 627 represents just one area of refuse accumulation at the site. Although small piles of trash and areas of sheet-wash were found in plaza areas and within the rooms, the other major areas of trash deposition were primarily in the previously discussed pit structures. There are some clear distinctions between the pit structure refuse and that recovered from the trash mound, although each pit structure's accumulation is obviously not unique unto itself, and its content cannot be lumped with fill of any other at the site. The major difference is that the pit structure accumulations were not disturbed by animals to the extent that the formal trash mound was. This situation creates differences in preservation of stratigraphic separation that are undeniable, even if we are uncertain what any of these proveniences originally contained.

It was not clear whether the formal trash mound at 29SJ 627 suffered any onslaughts of historic period grave seekers, as did many Chaco Canyon small sites. The surface of the mound was not littered with grave slabs, as many assaulted mounds in Chaco Canyon are. And most holes in the mound were made by a much smaller, but no less persistent, species of animal.

Windes (1987:II:605) noted that the internal layering present in the trash mounds of large sites (such as Pueblo Alto) is not present in small sites. Although this is certainly true if tested, small site, external mounds are compared, in my opinion, it is too sweeping a statement. Although the fill of Pithouse C at 29SJ 627 neither rivals the Pueblo Alto trash mound in content of exotics and bone frequencies, nor compares in the number of visible layers, a relatively complex series of strata have survived, possibly due to protection of the pithouse walls. The major contrast between large and small site mounds seems to be not the presence or absence of internal layering, but a major difference in function. In small sites in Chaco Canyon, 29SJ 627 included, regularly accumulated debris

was deposited in a slowly accreting pile. There is some indication at 29SJ 627 that abandoned pit structures in the plaza may have been filled more rapidly (due to their easy availability), and perhaps due to the danger created by a large hole in the plaza after the roof was removed. Nonetheless, these deposits reflect household debris. Lekson (1984:74) described the actual construction and architectural features, such as stairways found in mounds in large sites in Chaco Canyon. He also describes the large quantities of construction debris that are often present in mounds; in some cases, with very little domestic trash. At Pueblo Alto, Akins (1987:586) notes high frequencies of faunal material; yet, "the estimate of meat available from the maximum MNI is consistent with what a relatively small population (less than 100 persons) would have generated at the site in 70 years if only fresh meat were utilized." Akins (1987:636-644) is not as sure as Windes that the number of bones in the trash is due to the rapid nature of the accumulation; exposure of trash to natural elements and animal disturbance, hunting strategies employed by the inhabitants of large and small sites, and consumption patterns may contribute to these differences. These are discussed by Akins (1987:644), but she primarily concludes that the quantity of bone recovered is markedly higher in the greathouses. Significant differences between Chaco Canyon's large and small site trash mounds suggest to a number of the Chaco Project staff that they are not attributable only to scale.

7

PLAZA FEATURES AND LATE RAMADA SURFACES

Although features were found in a number of test trenches in the plaza surface beneath the pit structures and the roomblock, continuous surfaces relating the roomblock to pit structure use were not identified. Associations could only be determined when features were adjacent to roomblock walls or, in a restricted and relative sense, where feature superposition was revealed.

Figure 7.1 shows the locations of the plaza features; included are eight upright slab hearths, three firepits, two postholes, and one pit of unknown function. Some of these features were located north of the roomblock adjacent to Pithouse B.

The features located east of the roomblock were included in a series of low-walled, partially enclosed ramada areas that were built after the Phase D walls were in place. For facility in description, these ramada areas have been assigned numbers one through six, running from south to north (Figure 7.1). These designations were not assigned during excavation, but instead, when the first draft of this report was written (Truell 1980).

Ramadas

Room 21 or Ramada 1

An area delineated by a discontinuous wall on the west and a possible adobe wall stub on the east, which enclosed a firepit, was found at the southern end of the pueblo, south of Room 11 (Figure 7.1). This was originally designated Room 21, but it is referred to as Ramada 1 in the following discussion. Figure 7.2a is a view of Ramada 1 looking north toward Room 11, and Figure 7.2b shows the remains of the hearth (Room 21, Floor 1, Firepit 1). The surface of this area dipped downslope to the southwest and disappeared beneath an alluvial surface. The surface itself consisted of a brown, clayey sand, which was relatively hard-packed and covered with splotches of caliche. The section of this surface that is located adjacent to Room 11 was relatively flat. The adobe, enclosing wall on the west, abutting Room 11 and measuring about 1.75 m in length, stood only one course high or roughly 15 cm above the ramada surface. Surface contact artifacts included two hammerstones, two mano fragments, a granite polishing stone, and one unidentifiable PII/PIII corrugated sherd. Additional pieces of ground stone, including eight manos, one metate fragment, and one smoothed slab, were recovered from the fill of this surface.

The "firepit" (hearth) associated with this surface consisted of a burned spot of clayey sand with three horizontal slabs forming its base and one upright

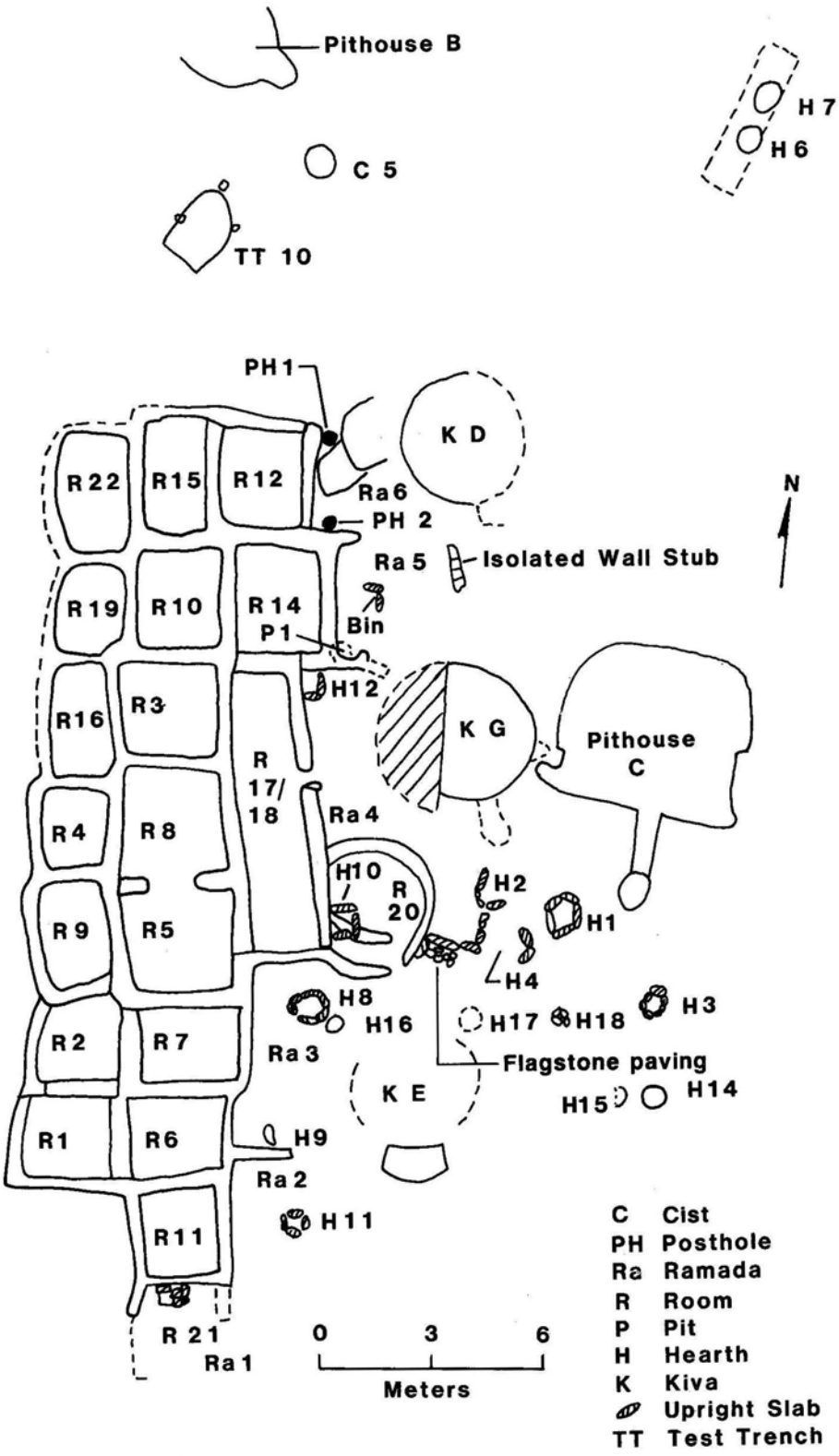

Figure 7.1. Plan view showing plaza features and associated ramada locations.

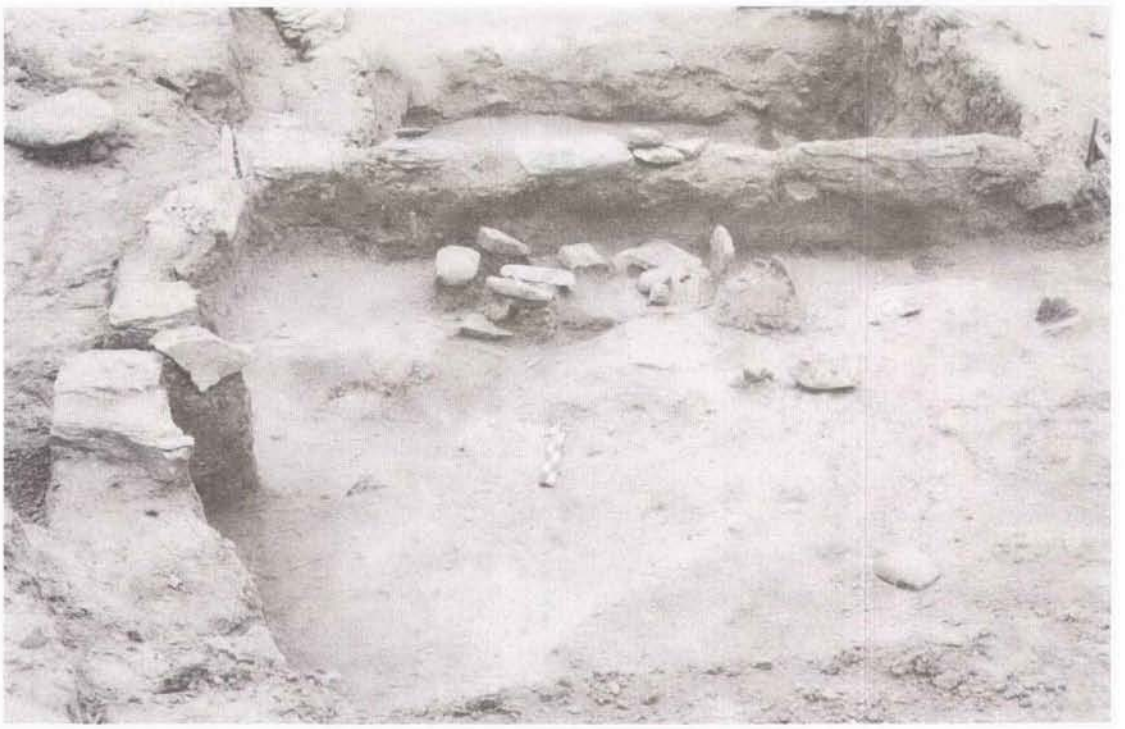

Figure 7.2a. Ramada 1 at the southern end of Room 11 (Chaco Center Negative No. 10785).

Figure 7.2b. Firepit associated with Ramada 1 (Chaco Center Negative No. 11299).

slab remaining along its eastern side. The burned area measured roughly 51 cm (N-S) by 52 cm (E-W). An archeomagnetic sample collected from this feature yielded a date of A.D. 1175 ± 15 yr, revised to 1110 ± 15 (Table 3.3). The small plus or minus factor indicates that this date should be reliable. With respect to the rest of the site, the original date is late, but it does not lie within other relatively or absolutely dated strata.

Ramada 2 and Hearth 11

The area defined as Ramada 2 was bounded by a short horizontally-laid masonry wall that extended east of the southeastern outside corner of Room 6 and formed a north-bounding wall; no south bounding wall was found.

Hearth 11, a hearth made of upright slabs and located about 1.40 m south of the short wall described above, measured 43 cm (N-S) by 51 cm (E-W) on the interior (Figure 7.3). The base of this feature is located roughly 13 cm below the top of the tallest slab. The upright slabs were burned red. No artifacts were found within its fill, and none were recorded as directly associated with this surface.

Ramada 3

Ramada 3, located immediately north of Ramada 2 and directly south of Room 17/18 and Room 20, contained two slab-lined hearths (Hearth 8 and Hearth 9)(Figure 7.1), which were associated with a number of ground stone artifacts. The ground stone included five manos, two ground slabs, one complete full-grooved axe, and one passive abrader. A third feature, located southeast of Hearth 8 and stratigraphically beneath it, was designated as Hearth 16; it was a burned adobe firepit with no slab lining (Figure 7.4 and Figure 7.5a).

The south masonry wall of this area was shared with Ramada 2; it was 1.66 m long and ranged from 32 cm in thickness, where it was adjacent to Room 6, to about 23 cm at its eastern extent (Figure 7.5b). Standing at a maximum height of only about 35 cm, the base of this wall did not extend down to the adobe wall below the Phase D wall construction of Room 6. Additionally, this wall butted against the masonry wall of Room 6; in other words, this short Ramada 3 was definitely constructed after the Phase D walls of Room 6 were in place.

Figure 7.1 shows the plan view of Hearth 8. No basal slab was found, and the adobe forming the pit base was unburned, even though the upright slabs had evidence of burning. Hearth 9 was not excavated (Figure 7.5b). Hearth 16 measured roughly 51 cm (N-S) by 66 cm (E-W) and was about 22 cm deep. It was dish-shaped in cross section, and the interior was plastered with adobe, but there was no evidence of an adobe collar. Although this pit was intensively burned and filled with gray ash, charcoal, and burned sand, it was not sampled for archeomagnetic dating. Little is known about its associations. This feature was removed during the excavation of Kiva E, even though it was not located above it (Figure 1.5), and no additional sections of this surface, if there were any, were uncovered.

Work Area East and Northeast of Ramada 3

A cluster of hearths were present east and northeast of Ramada 3 (Figure 7.1). Because this area had no evidence of closing walls, it was not given a ramada desig-

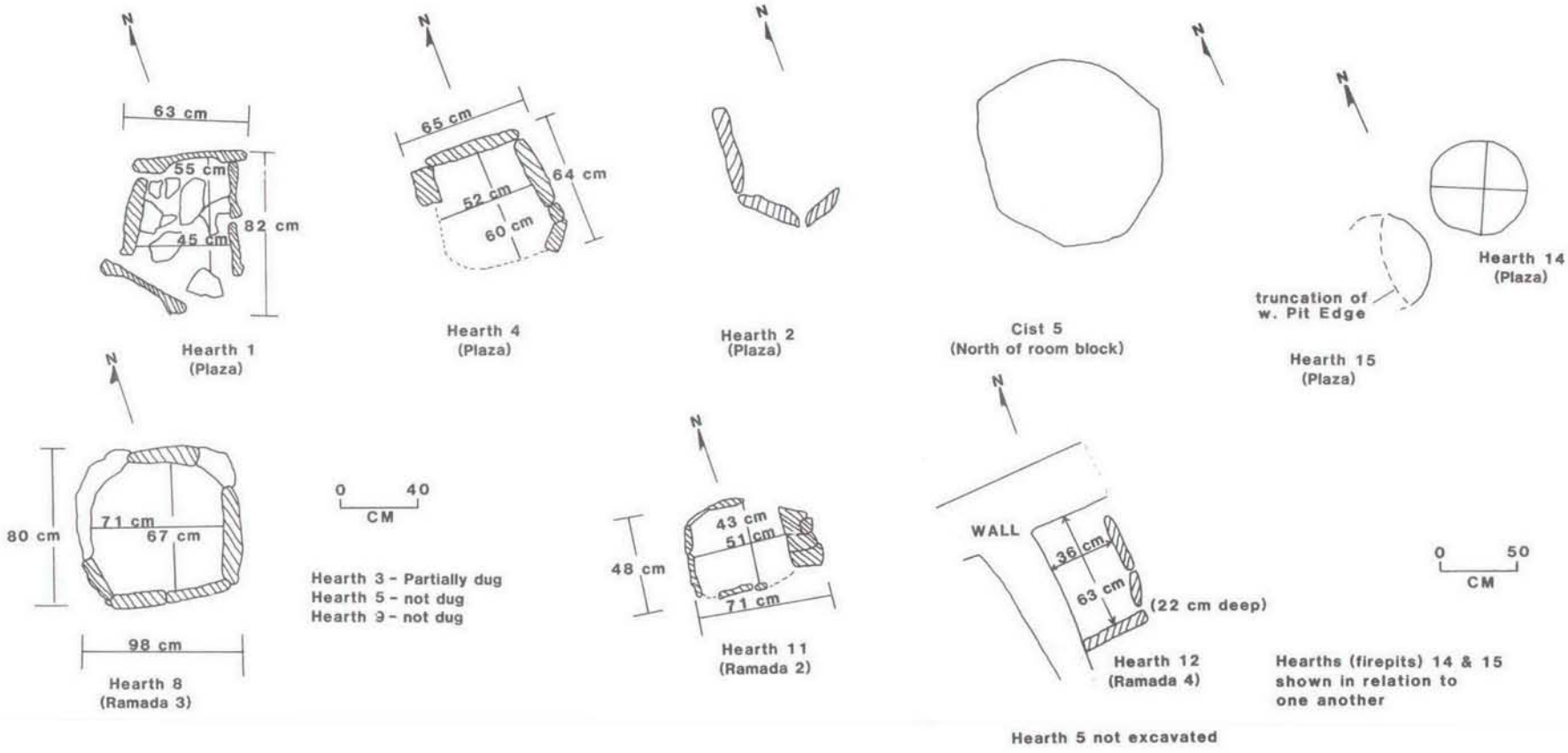

Figure 7.3. Plan view of the plaza hearths.

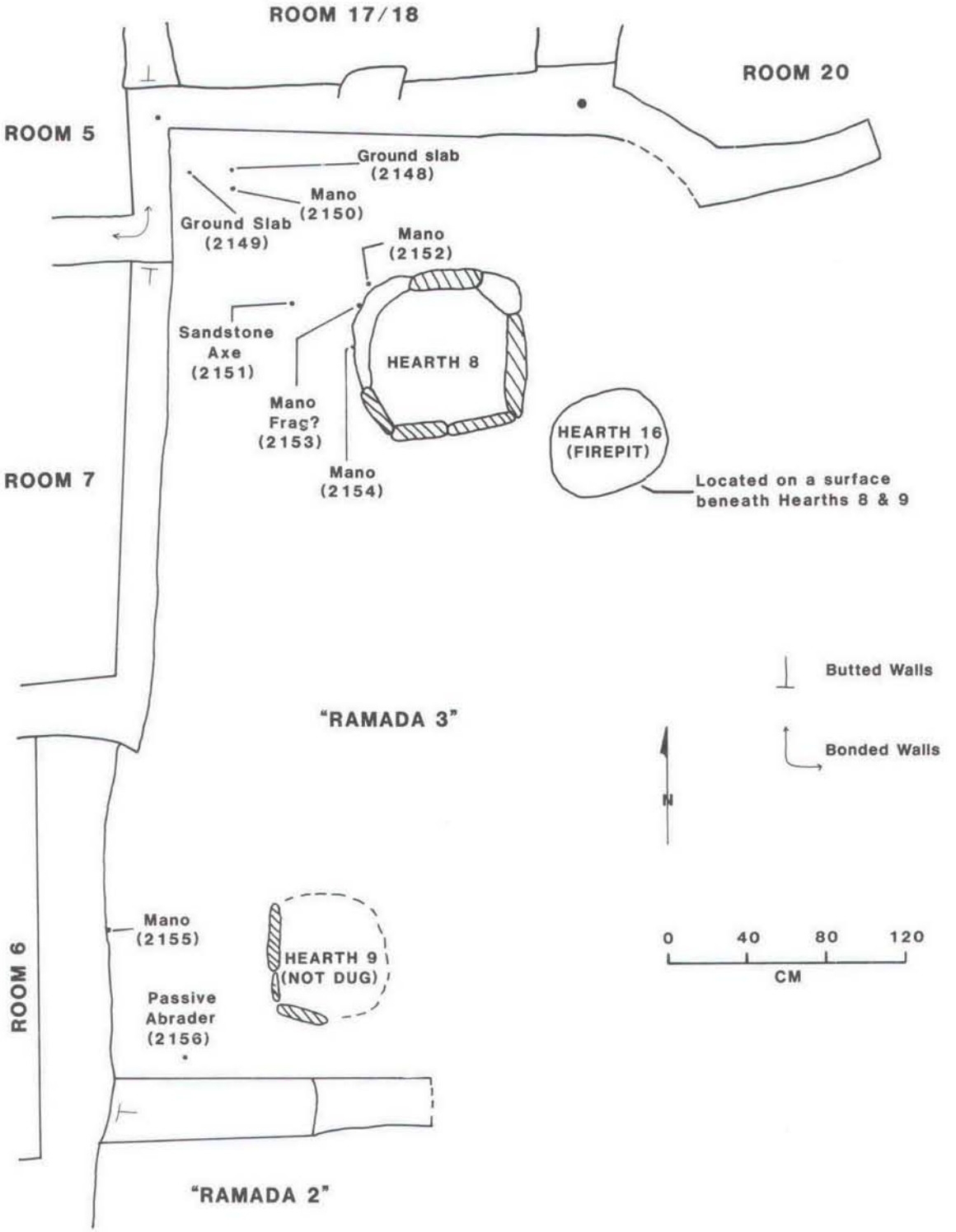

Figure 7.4. Plan view of Ramada 3.

Figure 7.5a. *Ramada 3 showing the relationship of Hearth 16 in the foreground to Hearth 8 in the rear (Chaco Center Negative No. 10858).*

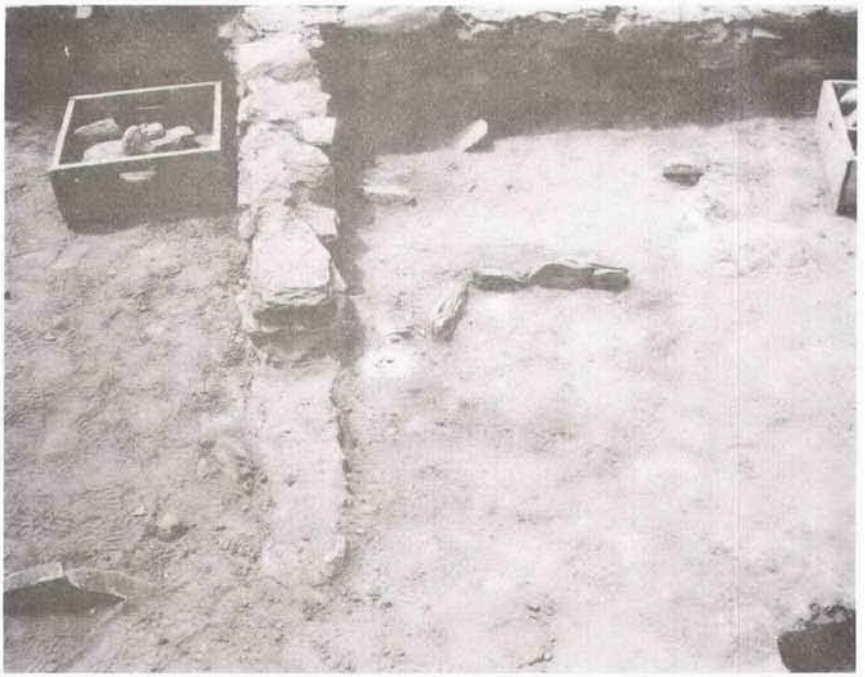

Figure 7.5b. *Ramada 3, south wall, and Hearth 9 (Chaco Center Negative No. 9773).*

nation. Of this group, only Hearth 1, Hearth 2, and Hearth 4 were excavated (Figure 7.3). (Hearth 14 and Hearth 15 at the southern edge of this cluster were dug and are considered separately below.) The dimensions and plan views of Hearth 1, Hearth 2, and Hearth 4 are shown in Figure 7.3. Hearth 3, which was not completely excavated, measured roughly 60 cm (N-S by 50 cm (E-W) (Figure 7.6c). Figure 7.6a and Figure 7.6b show Hearth 1 and Hearth 2, respectively. Hearth 17, also located in this cluster at the northern end of Test Trench 29, was not described; its upright slabs were highly burned, and it was surrounded by post seats (not described). Hearth 18, located between Hearth 3 and Hearth 17, was not excavated. It is uncertain whether its slabs were burned. It may not be a hearth, even though surface evidence indicates that it was similarly constructed.

Just east of Room 20 and west of Hearths 1, 2, and 4 was an area that was walled on the northern side and contained a flagstone paving (Figure 7.6d). Although a series of artifacts were recovered from the fill above the surface, no material was found resting on it. This paving resembles that found in Room 19 during Phase C and Phase D (see Chapter 5). Its original extent is not known. Several upright slabs ran at right angles to the north wall up to the edge of Hearth 2 (Figure 7.1). This work area probably once included all the stratigraphically equivalent hearths, postholes?, and flagstone paving in the south central portion of the site. Because the slabs of this paved area abut against the upper wall of Room 20 (a grinding room), it indicates that at least a portion of this area was built during or after construction of Phase D.

Ramada 4

The designation, Ramada 4, was applied to an area between the north wall of Room 20 and a horizontally-laid masonry wall that separated this area from Ramada 5 to the north (Figure 7.1). The only feature uncovered in this area was Hearth 12, which was formed by two upright slabs that were built into the corner, shaped by the west wall of Room 17/18 and the north wall of the ramada (Figure 7.1). Figure 7.3 indicates feature dimensions. The 22 cm depth was measured below the top of the tallest feature slab. Its base consisted of red-burned adobe and two slabs. No archeomagnetic samples were taken.

There may have been more to Ramada 4 than we uncovered. During the early excavations at the site, a wheelbarrow ramp ran over the entry to Room 17/18, from the plaza surface into the roomblock, and material may have been displaced in this area at that time.

Ramada 5

Figure 7.1 shows the location of the surface of Ramada 5. Like Ramada 2, this area had evidence of at least two levels of use. As mentioned in the description of the initial construction of Room 14 and Room Suite A, an enclosed ramada surface encompassed the eastern half of this area during Phase B use of the site (see Chapter 5). One pit from this earlier use surface was found beneath the southwestern corner of the walls, which later enclosed this area (Figure 7.1). The top of this posthole, Pit 1, was located

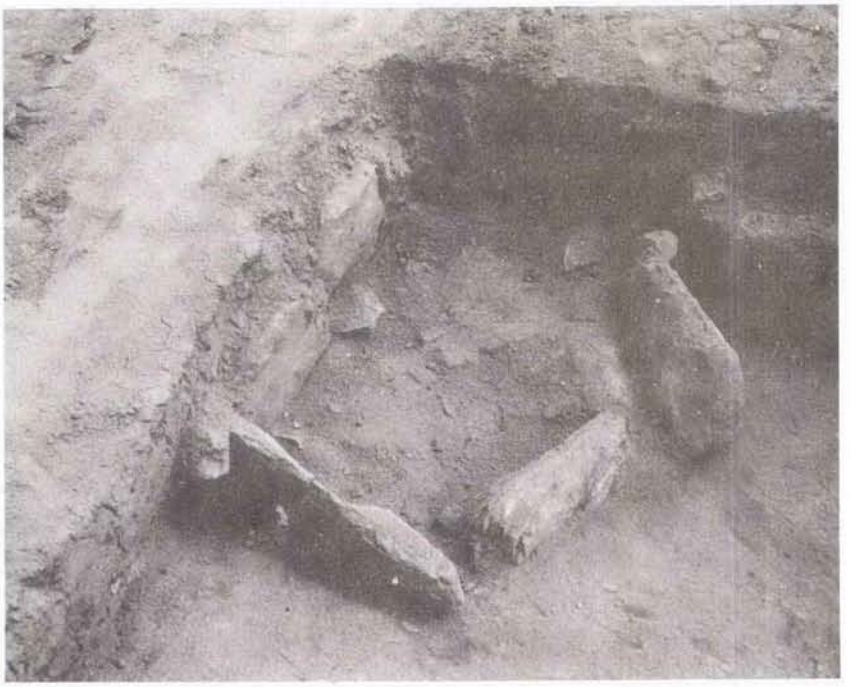

Figure 7.6a. *Hearth 1, work area east of Ramada 3 (Chaco Center Negative No. 9736).*

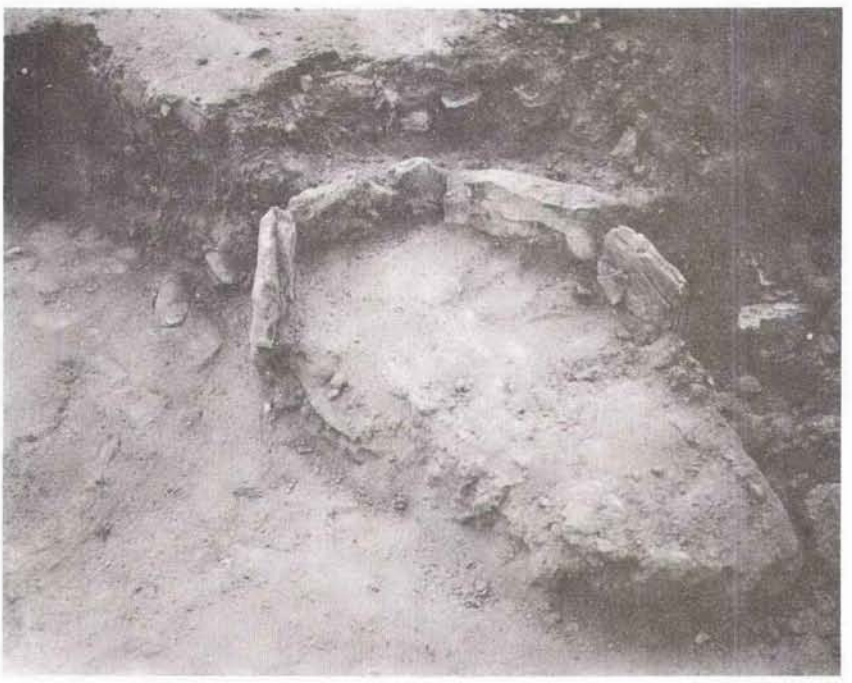

Figure 7.6b. *Hearth 2, work area east of Ramada 3 (Chaco Center Negative No. 9738).*

Figure 7.6c. *Hearth 3 (partially excavated), work area east of Ramada 3 (Chaco Center Negative No. 9740).*

Figure 7.6d. *Flagstone area east of Ramada 3 (Chaco Center Negative No. 9752).*

about 29 to 30 cm below the later use surface, and was trash-filled. Its dimensions were not obtained because overlying walls were not removed. The ceramics recovered from the excavated portion of the Pit 1 fill are unquestionably earlier than those recovered from the rest of the plaza, and are noticeably less mixed.

The second use of this area was associated with the partial bounding walls shown in Figure 7.1. Once again, although a quantity of ground stone was found above this surface, only a few pieces were found at a level equal to the slabs of the feature thought to be a mealing catchment or other bin. The latter included two manos, one mano-like slab, two unidentifiable shaped slabs, and one undifferentiated polishing stone. The feature itself consisted only of two slabs, which were propped upright at right angles to one another; a small amount of plaster remained and held them in place. One of these slabs was a mano and the other was a nicely shaped, ground slab that originally had a smaller slab propped behind to hold it upright. No burning was present.

The north wall of this area, which was shared with Ramada 6, also consisted of horizontally-laid masonry; and it projected about 40 cm west of the roomblock wall (Figure 7.1). An isolated wall stub, about 1.40 m long and located about 2.35 m east of the northern wall of Ramada 5, may have originally been attached (Figure 7.1). This wall stub was stratigraphically above the earlier surface and could only have been associated with the Phase C use of this area.

Ramada 6

The northernmost ramada in this series was Ramada 6 (Figure 7.1). It included two postholes and two large, irregularly shaped, trash-filled pits that intruded into this area. The latter were first uncovered during exploration of the periphery of Kiva D. They may have originally been borrow pits for sand, and subsequently became trash-filled (Truell 1980:VII.19).

The tops of the two postholes were located at different levels; possibly this is due to extensive erosion. Both were about 25 to 30 cm in diameter, and both were shale-packed (Figure 7.1). In the construction of Kiva D, other associated holes may have been removed in the plaza area. Additional evidence may be present beneath the eastern section of Room 12; it was only partially excavated.

Other Plaza Features

Several other features were found in the plaza area; these had no clear associations with specific ramada areas or work surfaces. Included are two firepits east of Kiva E (Hearth 14 and Hearth 15), two firepits at the far northeastern extent of the site (Hearth 6 and Hearth 7), and one hearth (Hearth 10), which was situated above Room 20, and obviously post-dated the room use (Figure 7.1).

Hearth 10

Hearth 10 (Figure 7.7) was similar to the plaza features described above. It was relatively large, roughly 64 or 65 cm across, a maximum of 25 cm deep, and

consisted of burned upright slabs. Two stones on the top of the earlier wall of Room 20 formed the basal slabs of this feature. Hearth 10 may have been part of Ramada 4, but it is located stratigraphically above Hearth 12, which was associated with one use of that surface.

Hearth 14 and Hearth 15

The location of Hearths 14 and 15 is shown on Figure 7.1, and plan views are presented in Figure 7.3. Only part of Hearth 15 remained. Hearth 14 measured about 59 cm by 63 cm, and it was about 23 cm deep. Both features were relatively shallow and had dish-shaped cross sections; there was no slab or adobe lining. As mentioned, additional features were found in a cluster to the north of these two features; they may have been part of this work area.

Hearth 6 and Hearth 7

Hearths 6 and 7 were located at the northern end of the site and east of Pithouse B (Figure 7.1). Hearth 6 was 69 cm in diameter and about 11 cm deep. Hearth 7, located about 47 cm northeast of Hearth 6, was about 50 cm in diameter but only 4 cm deep. Both were adobe-lined and only slightly burned; Hearth 6 had more evidence of reddening than did Hearth 7. Too little remained for archeomagnetic sampling. The walls were very sandy, and the upper portions may have been missing. Site associations for these features are unclear. Although

Figure 7.7. Hearth 10, located in the upper fill of Room 20. Portions of the room floor beneath visible in background (Chaco Center Negative No. 9798).

they were located close to the early (but prehistorically unoccupied) Pithouse B, they were surrounded by later sheet trash.

Cist 5

A circular trash-filled depression, located about 2 m south of Pithouse B, was designated Cist 5 (Figure 7.1). The surface contact indicated a round shape, but it was more squarish, and slightly below the first level; unfortunately, excavation was not continued to the bottom. It might be a ventilator to another pit structure.

Burial 3

An infant who was estimated to be roughly three years of age (Chapter 8) was found in Test Trench 10, located south of Pithouse B. The top of the infant's skull rested only 2 or 3 cm below the modern ground surface, and no burial pit could be discerned. Despite its poor preservation, due to the shallowness of the grave and the immature nature of the skeleton, it appears that the body rested in its original place of interment. The child was accompanied by a miniature Red Mesa Black-on-white pitcher, two small Red Mesa Black-on-white bowls, one ground slab, and one mano-like slab (see discussion in Chapter 8 and Figures 8.8a and 8.8b). The larger of the Red Mesa Black-on-white bowls was inverted over the smaller one; they were placed north of the skull. A small patch of shale, found immediately north of the skull, probably was intentionally placed there. The only bones recovered included part of the crushed skull, one small fragament of a femur, and one piece of another long bone. Illustrations and further discussion are presented in Chapter 8.

Summary Comments

Ramada 1, possibly Ramada 2, Ramada 3, Ramada 4, and Ramada 5, are low-walled areas along the eastern side of the roomblock; they open to the south and/or east and probably were constructed subsequent to Phase D, or third roomblock construction period, walls. Most of the wall stubs abut Phase D construction, and do not extend beneath the basal levels of the Phase D building. A cluster of hearths and a flagstone surface, which were detached from the roomblock, also appear to date after Phase D construction. Lower surfaces found beneath Ramada 3 and Ramada 5, however, predate Phase D, but exact temporal associations are not known.

8

HUMAN BURIALS

Four primary human interments were found during excavations at 29SJ 627. Additionally, bones from eight more humans were found outside of grave locations.

This chapter deals specifically with the four burials and associated grave goods, and does not discuss the portions of the other individuals present outside of primary contexts. Data on the latter are filed with the field notes at the National Park Service curatorial facility, located on the campus of the University of New Mexico in Albuquerque. The context and content of the four interments have been previously been discussed in the text. The biological analysis is reported by Akins (1986).

Burial 1

Burial 1, recovered from a floor surface attributed to the last use of Room 1 in Suite D (during Phase D), the third roomblock construction period, dating to the middle A.D. 1000s, is described in the Chapter 5. Room 1 is located at the southern end of the roomblock in the rear row of rooms (Figure 2.7). Figure 8.1 is a sketch of the burial and surrounding artifacts; Figure 8.2 is a photograph that shows the body in place. Figures 8.3a through 8.3c illustrate the ceramic vessels that accompanied the burial, and Figure 8.3d shows the beautiful points found in association with, interestingly, this woman. Akins (1986:Table A.1) estimates her age to be between 20 and 28.

Toll and McKenna (1985:Figure 25, Volume II) also illustrate the vessels associated with this burial and include the sherds, the concretion, and the paintstone not pictured here.

Burial 2

Burial 2, found on the upper floor surface and adjacent to the north wall of Room 9 (Chapter 5) was identified as a male around 30 years of age (Akins 1986:Table A.1). The body was associated with an Escavada Black-on-white bowl (FS 106) (Toll and McKenna 1985:Figure 26), a projectile point (FS 446), and a paintstone/hematite tube (FS 447) (Toll and McKenna 1985:Figure 26), as well as a cooking pot (FS 741). Figure 8.4 is a sketch drawing of this burial; Figure 8.5 is a photograph of the body in place.

Burial 3

Burial 3 was found in Test Trench 10, south of Pithouse B and north of the roomblock, and was very shallowly buried (Chapter 7). This burial was a child of 3 ± 1 yr (Akins 1986:Table A.1). Figure 8.6 is a sketch of the burial and surrounding cultural material, and Figure 8.7 is the best photo we have of the

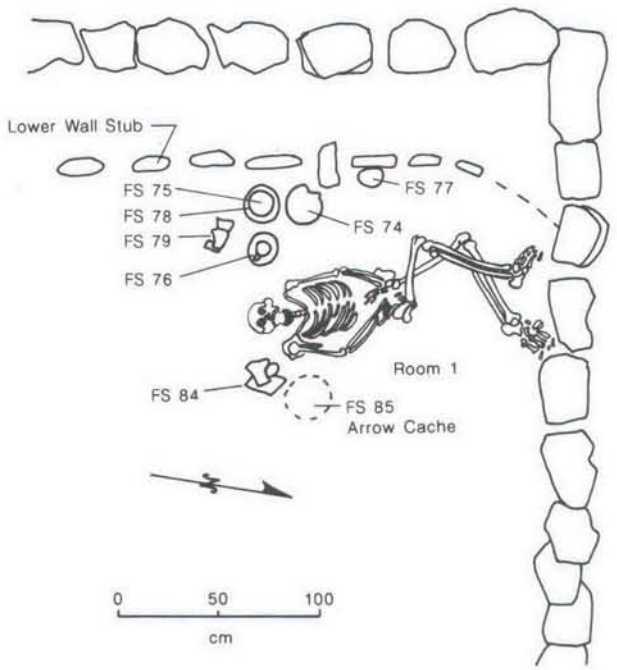

Figure 8.1. Sketch of Burial 1 (drawn to scale).

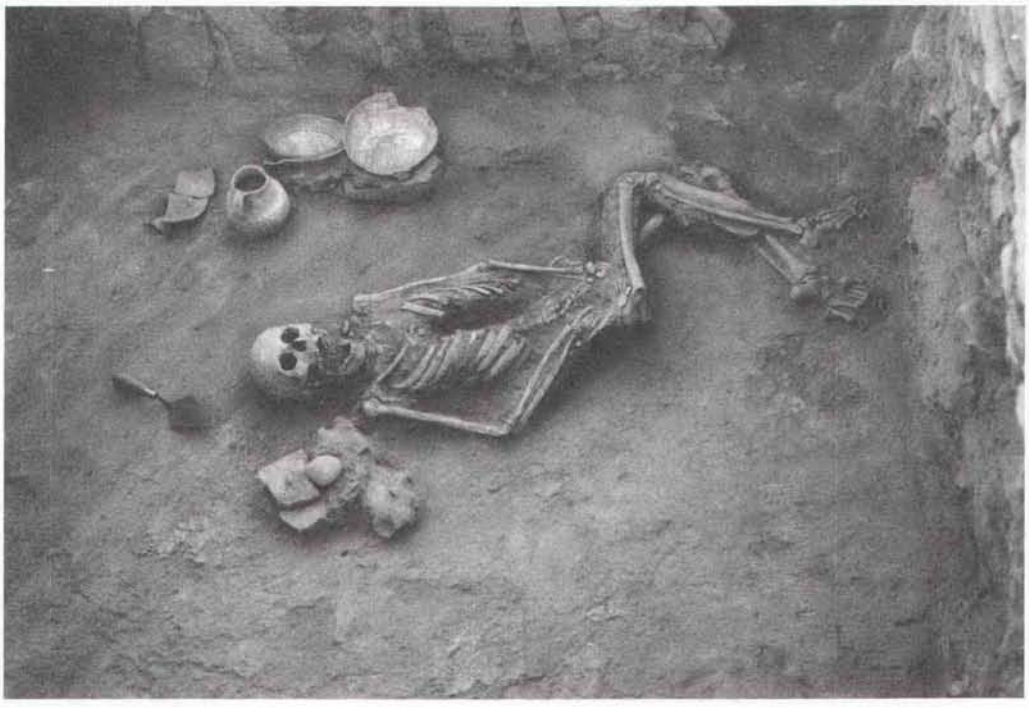

Figure 8.2. View of Burial 1 in situ (Chaco Center Negative No. 9206).

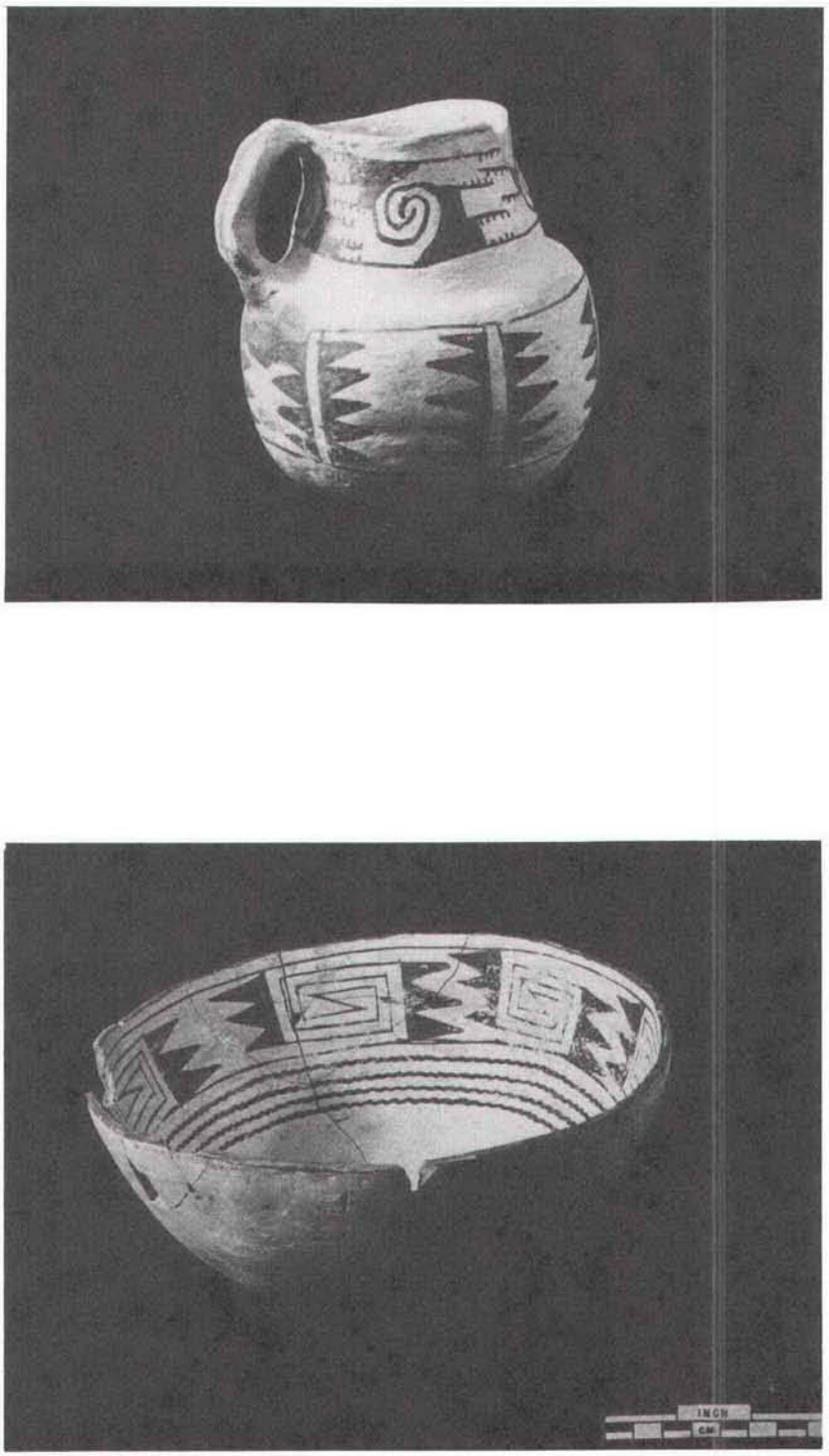

Figure 8.3b. *Red Mesa Black-on-white bowl (FS 74) associated with Burial 1, Room 1 (Chaco Center Negative No. 18990).*

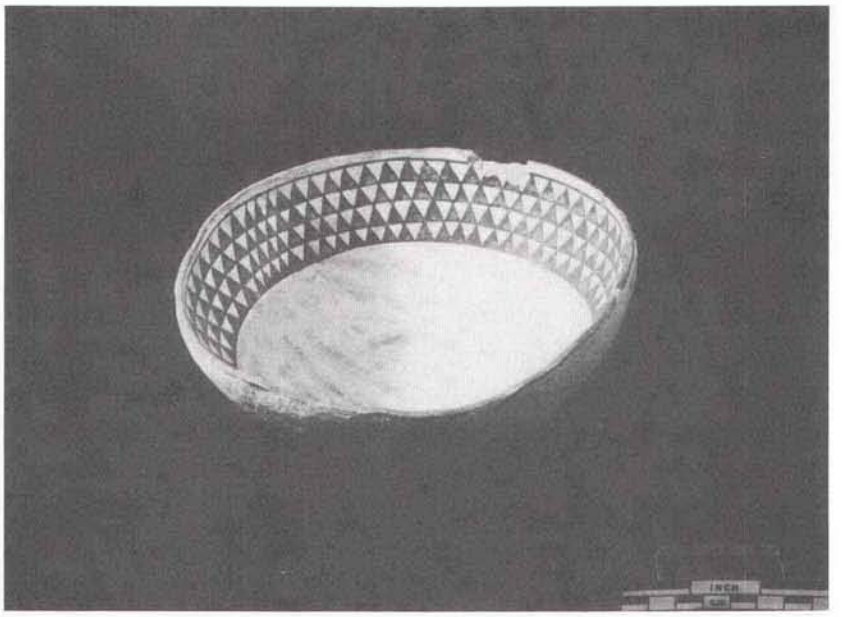

Figure 8.3c. *Red Mesa Black-on-white bowl (FS 75) associated with Burial 1, Room 1 (Chaco Center Negative No. 14001).*

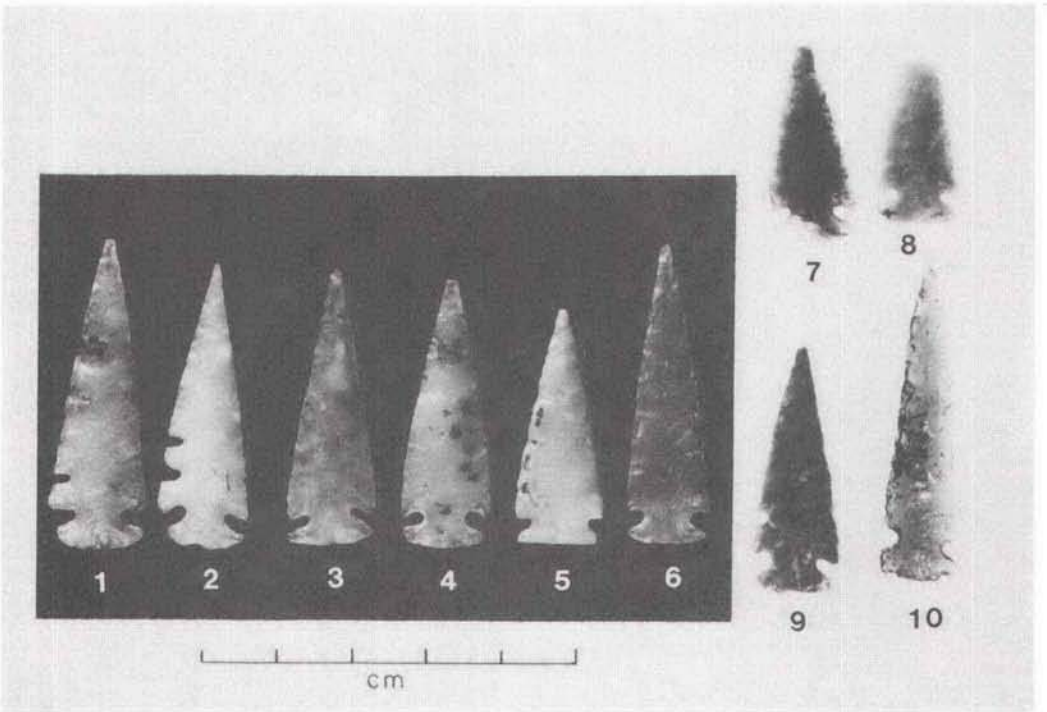

Figure 8.3d. *Point cache (FS 85) associated with Burial 1, Room 1 (Chaco Center Negative No. 32043).*

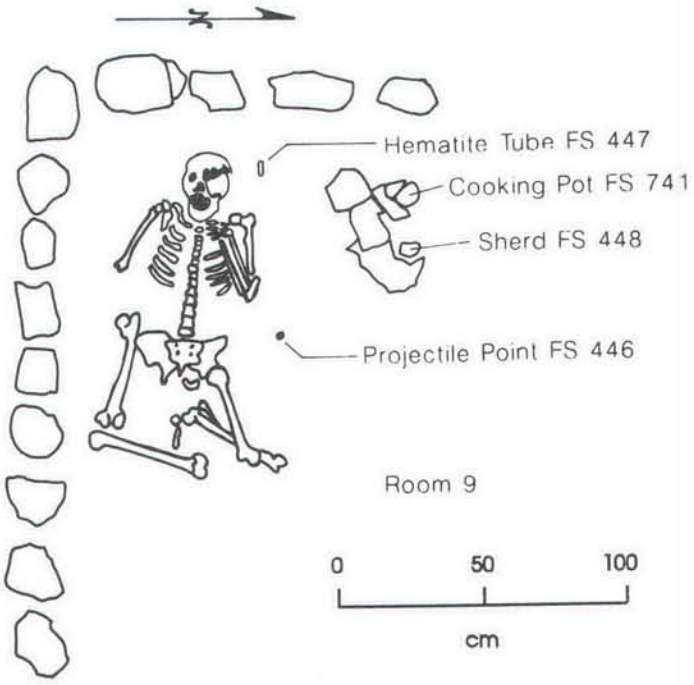

Figure 8.4. Sketch of Burial 2, Room 9, Floor 1 (drawn to scale).

Figure 8.5. View of Burial 2, Room 9, Floor 1 (Chaco Center Negative No. 9219).

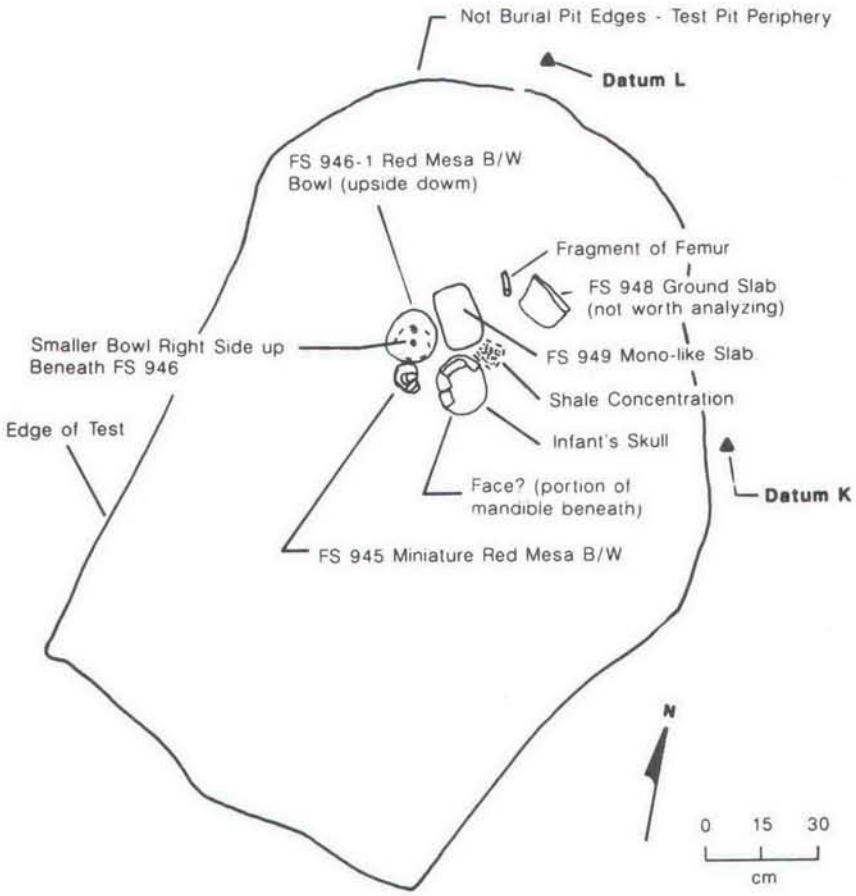

Figure 8.6. Sketch of Burial 3, Test Trench 10, north of 29SJ 627 roomblock drawn to scale).

Figure 8.7. View of Burial 3 in situ (Chaco Center Negative No. 9734).

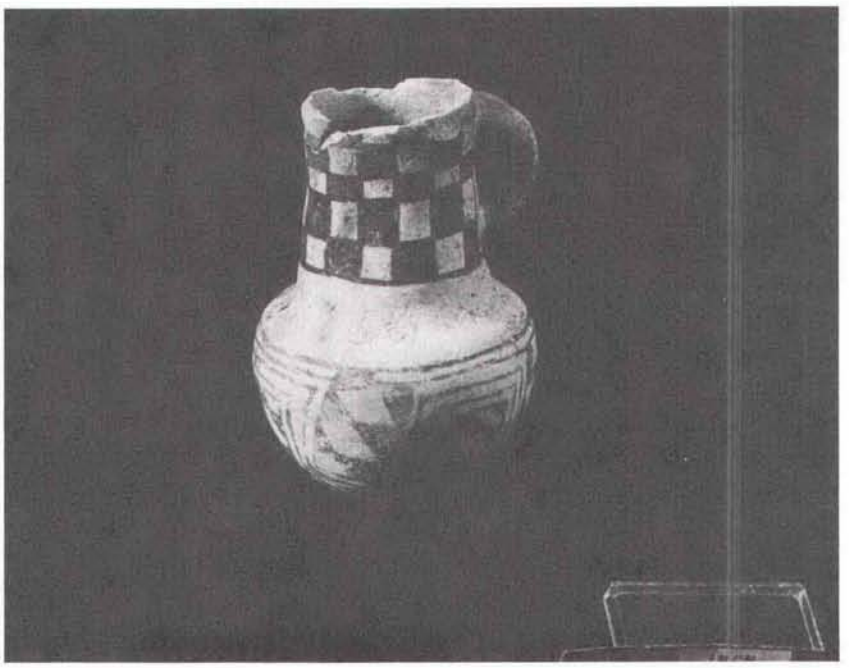

Figure 8.8a. *Miniature Red Mesa Black-on-white pitcher (FS 945) associated with Burial 3 (Chaco Center Negative No. 13995).*

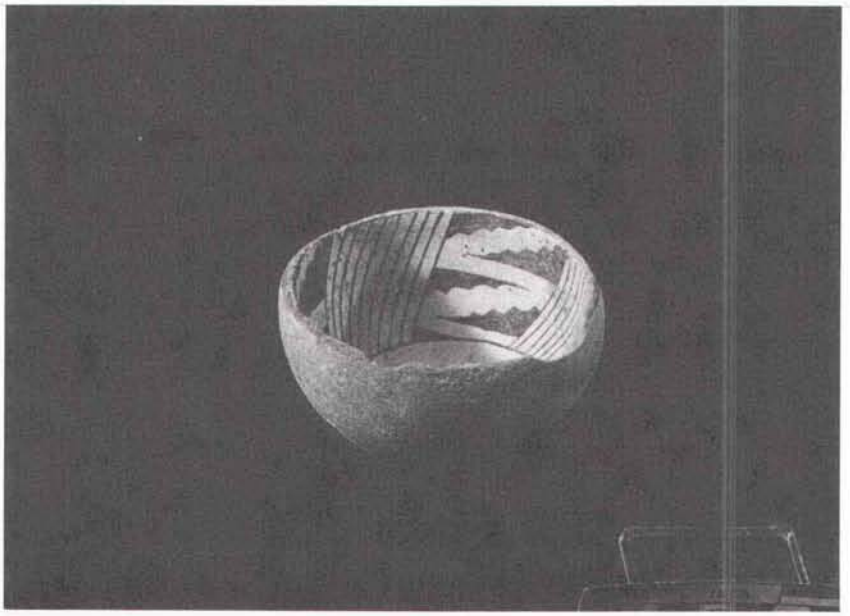

Figure 8.8b. *Small Red Mesa Black-on-white bowl (FS 945) associated with Burial 3 (Chaco Center Negative No. 13996).*

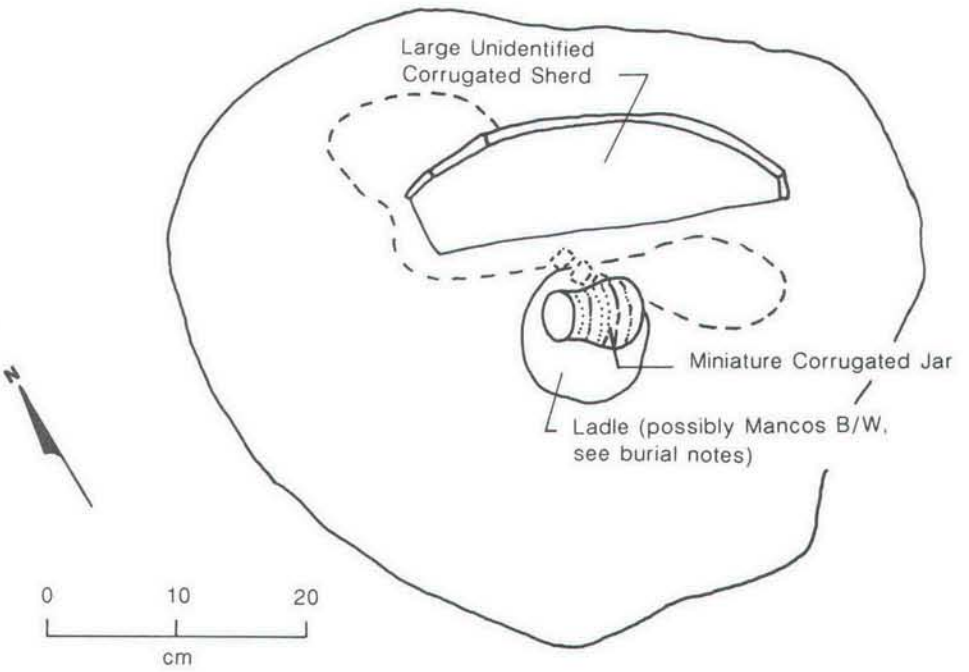

Figure 8.9a. Sketch of the upper portion of Burial 5, Room 5, Floor 1 (drawn to scale).

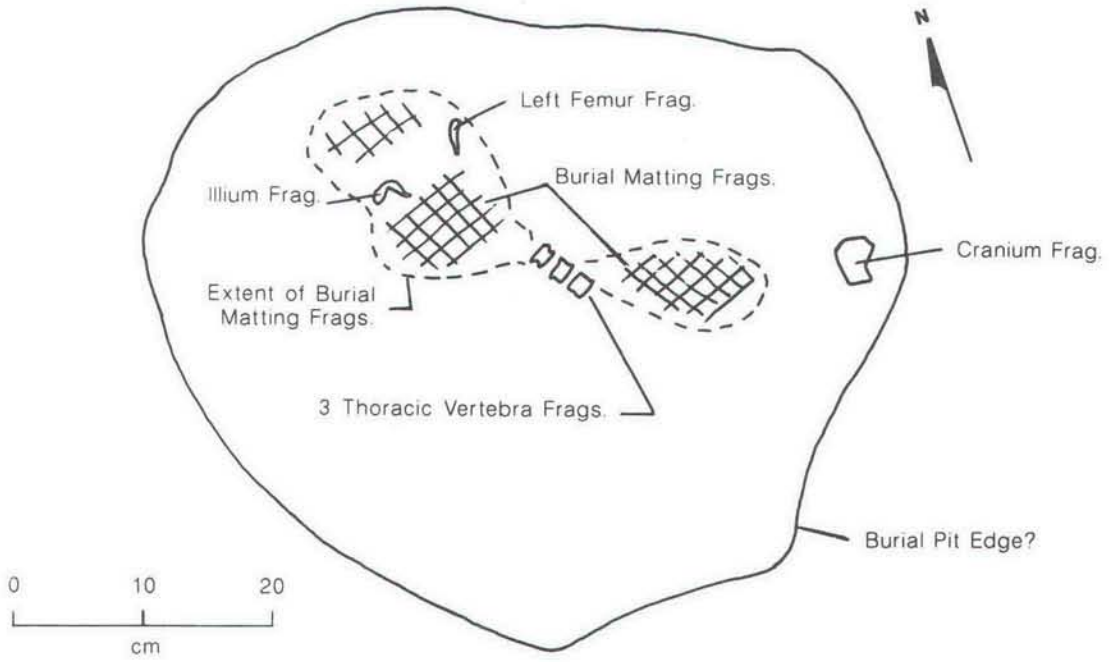

Figure 8.9b. Sketch of the lower portion of Burial 5, Room 5, Floor 1 (drawn to scale).

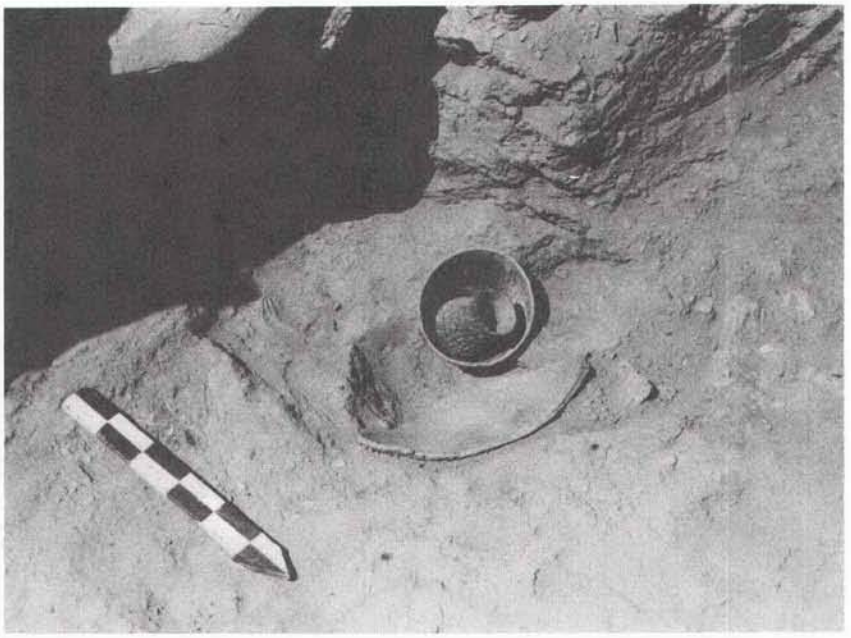

Figure 8.10a. *View of the upper portion of Burial 5, Room 5, Floor 1 (Chaco Center Negative No. 10989).*

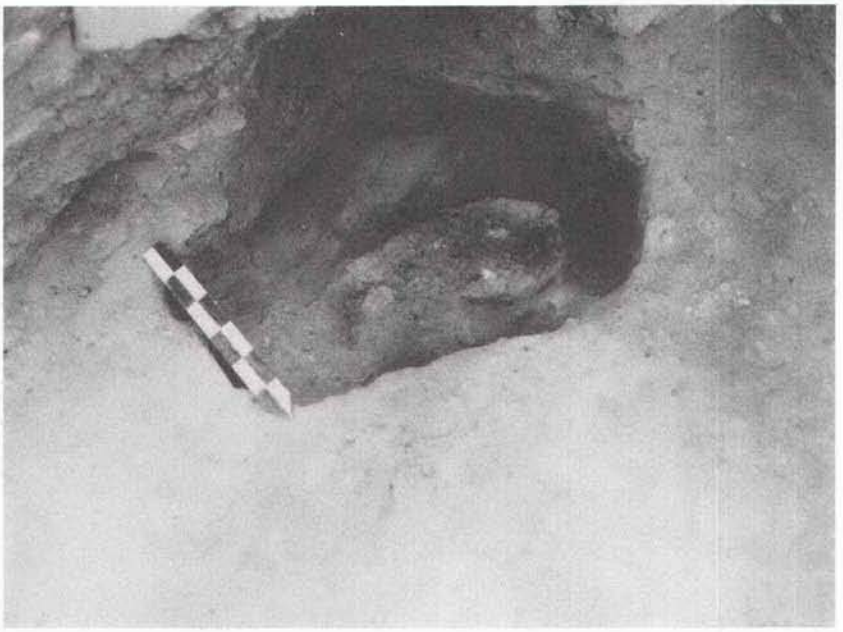

Figure 8.10b. *View of the lower portion of Burial 5, Room 5, Floor 1 (Chaco Center Negative No. 10958).*

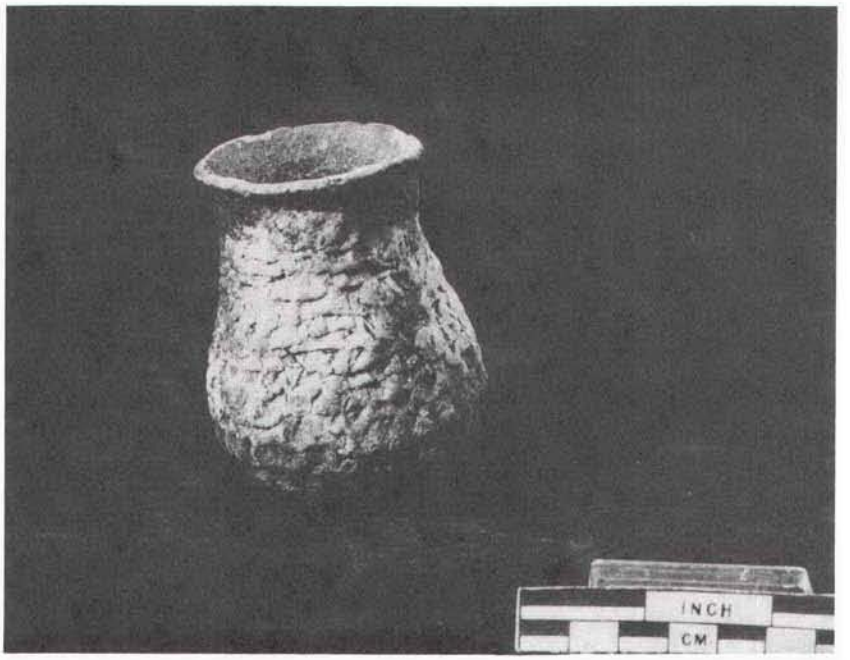

Figure 8.11a. *Miniature corrugated jar (FS 4658) from Burial 5, Room 5, Floor 1 (Chaco Center Negative No. 13954).*

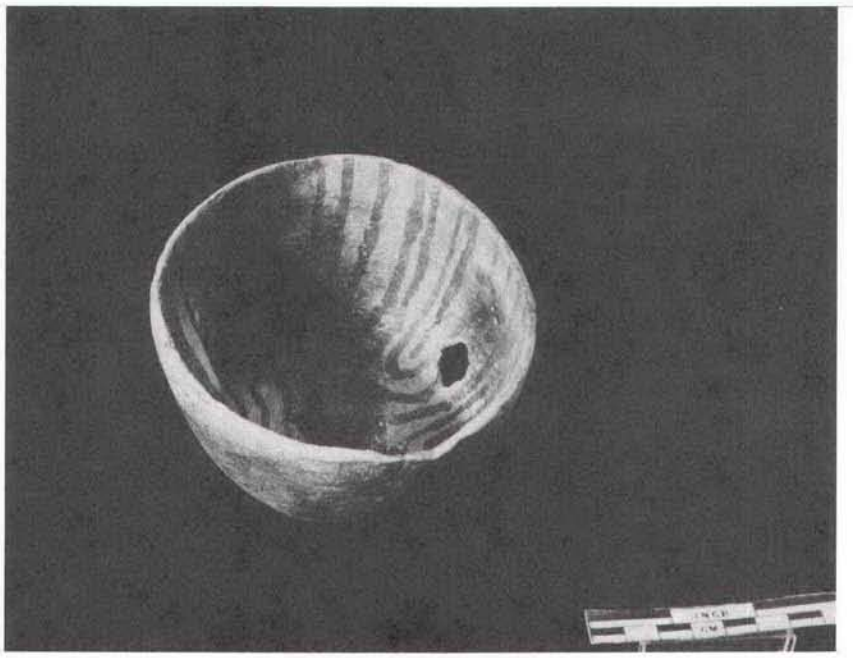

Figure 8.11b. *Mancos Black-on-white ladle bowl (FS 4653) from Burial 5, Room 5, Floor 1 (Chaco Center Negative No. 13956).*

body in place. Accompanying the child were a number of offerings, including a miniature Red Mesa Black-on-white pitcher (FS 945) (Figure 8.8a), a small Red Mesa Black-on-white bowl (FS 947) (Figure 8.8b), a larger Red Mesa Black-on-white bowl (FS 950) (Toll and McKenna 1985:Figure 27), a ground stone fragment (FS 948), and a mano-like slab (FS 949). A larger Red Mesa Black-on-white bowl (FS 946) was inverted over the smaller one (FS 947) and found immediately north of the skull.

Burial 4

Burial 4 was not a human, but an animal burial, and was given this designation prematurely.

Burial 5

Burial 5 was interred in a pit that was associated with the upper floor surface of Room 5, Suite C, during Phase D (Chapter 5). Akins (1986:Table A.1) identified this as a child around one year of age. Figure 8.9a and 8.9b are sketches at two levels in the excavations of the burial. Figure 8.10a and 8.10b are photographs that partially parallel the sketches presented in Figures 8.9a and 8.9b. Associated with this child were a miniature corrugated jar (FS 4658) (Figure 8.11a), a Mancos Black-on-white? ladle bowl (FS 4653) (Figure 8.11b), an unidentified corrugated sherd, and some juniper bark matting. The matting was placed over the skeleton (of which only a few bones remained), which was, in turn, covered by the large sherd and the miniature jar nested inside the bowl. This is the only burial that was placed in a pit. Burials 1 and 2 were placed directly on floor surfaces, and Burial 3 was eroded to such an extent that if a pit had existed, it was no longer visible.

Other Comments

After burials were placed in Rooms 1, 9, and 5, these rooms were abandoned. Suite C, consisting of only two rooms, must have been completely abandoned when the man and the child were placed in Rooms 9 and 5.

9

CONCLUSIONS

Temporal Definition of the Site

The lack of absolute dates at 29SJ 627, as in many small sites in Chaco Canyon, made temporal definition difficult. The outlining of roomblock construction stages emphasized in Chapters 3 and 5 relied heavily on architectural stratigraphy. Ceramic analyses provided vital general information regarding the extent and dates of site use; however, because the majority of use fell into a time dominated by a single, relatively long-lived, decorated, pottery type, specific temporal refinements to less than 50 or 100 years were not always possible. Because ceramic deposits from pit structures and rooms were most often associated with filling, rather than occupation, they were usable mostly in parameter definitions of time of occupation.

Despite chronological refinement problems, a relative sequence of site construction and use was derived, which isolates three major roomblock building and use periods, with some additional minor site occupations prior and subsequent to these building periods. These construction episodes obviously give an overly strong impression of tidiness, which was thoroughly considered in Chapters 3, 4, and 5.

Basically, the use of the site is defined in Table 9.1.

Site Extent

During its greatest physical extent, in the early to middle A.D. 1000s (Phase D), 29SJ 627 consisted of three or probab-

Table 9.1. Site use at 29SJ 627.

Phase	Site Use	Dates
Phase A	Initial Site Use	A.D. 600s/early 700s
Phase B	First Roomblock Construction Period	Late A.D. 700s/middle 900s
Phase C	Second Roomblock Construction Period	Late A.D. 900s/early 1000s
Phase D	Third Roomblock Construction Period	Middle A.D. 1000s
Phase E	Last Site Use	Early A.D. 1100s.

ly four room suites and two or possibly three pit structures. For most of its use, the site consisted of at least three room suites and one or two pit structures. This site is the largest, small site with the longest period of occupation excavated by the Chaco Project staff. Room suite definitions were apparent in the first and third roomblock building periods (Phases B and D), although these suite definitions were not possible during the second roomblock building period (Phase C), for reasons already discussed.

Suite Size through Time

Table 9.2 lists the floor areas for the room suites during the first and third roomblock construction periods (Phases B and D). Due to the presence of low, bounding walls, the ramada areas for the late A.D. 700s-middle 900s (Phase B) could be measured with relative accuracy. Suite A and Suite B consisted of two rear and two plaza facing row rooms (or a single ramada equivalent of the latter); whereas Suite C always consisted of only one rear and one plaza-facing room, which accounts for the difference in size. Although Suite A increased in size during the middle A.D. 1000s (Phase D), one of its rooms in the rear row became exclusively a grinding area that may have necessitated the addition of more space. Table 9.2 indicates that there was little overall change in room suite size through time. Interestingly, if areas are examined within individual suites, the rear row of rooms (which probably often functioned as storage rooms) increases slightly in size, while fully walled, plaza-facing and middle row rooms become slightly smaller.

Intensity of Site Use through Time

Table 9.3 was designed to give some impression of intensity of site utilization through time. After I compiled this table, I was inclined to omit it, simply because of the amount of subjectivity involved in selecting what proveniences to include. Additionally, depending on how many suites and pit structures are included, the complexity changes considerably. Those involved in the excavation of 29SJ 627

Table 9.2. Suite sizes in first and third roomblock construction periods.

Area	First Building Period Total m^2	Third Building Period Total m^2
Suite A	26.76	33.89 (with Rooms 19 and 22
Suite B	27.60	25.72 (with Room 4)
Suite C	14.83	14.00
Suite D	(not in use)	21.67
Room 23 (communal work area)	10.00	(no longer present)
Room 17/18 (communal grinding area--replaces Room 23)	-	14.29
Room 20 (communal use)	(lower surface not dug)	5.41

Table 9.3. Floor feature frequency in rooms of Phases B and D, the first and third roomblock construction periods.

Provenience	Floor Features											Total Floor Area in m^2
			Storage Cist									
	FP	HP	Cist No.	(Volume in cc.)	Meal. Catch.	Pot Rest	Ash-Pits	Tool Storage	Sipapu	Other Pits*	Total Pits	
1st Building Period												
Suite A	2	-	1	22,608	-	-	-	1	-	5	9	26.76
Suite B	1	6	2	61,722	-	-	-	-	-	8	17	27.60
Suite C	1	2	2	835,051	-	-	1	-	-	4	10	14.83
Room 23	1	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	4	10.00
Pithouse C	1	5	1	612,413	-	-	-	-	2	10	19	17.19
TOTALS	6	14	6	1,531,794	1	1	1	1	2	27	59	96.38
3rd Building Period												
Suite A	2	-	1	50,144	5	-	-	-	-	1	9	33.89
Suite B	-	3	1	223,819	-	-	-	1	-	-	5	25.72
Suite C	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	14.00
Suite D	1	-	-	-	2?	-	-	-	-	1	4	21,67
Room 17/18	1	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	1	7	14.29
Room 20	-	-	-	-	3	-	1	-	-	3	7	5.41
Kiva D	1	-	-	-	1[a]	-	1	-	1	8	12	9.82
Kiva G	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	10.36[b]
TOTALS	6	4	2	273,963	16	-	2	1	1	14	46	135.16

* Function unknown.

[a] Bin.

[b] Estimated, only partially dug.

will not believe these figures, because the floor surfaces of Phase B, the first roomblock building period, were pockmarked with pits; whereas those of Phase D, the third roomblock building period, seemed bare by comparison. The frequencies of floor features decreases through time (compare Suite B and Suite C) in some of the room suites, and becomes concentrated in several plaza-facing rooms. In fact, because Suite A seems to show some consistency through time, it may be that those plaza-facing rooms termed "communal" may have served Suites B, C, and possibly D. Because these plaza-facing rooms only had doorways connecting to the east (toward the plaza), there is no way to be certain of this.

There is little doubt that pit structures become smaller through time and then stabilize. Floor features disappear from their floor surfaces in the early A.D. 1000s, presumably in conjunction with the third roomblock building period (Phase D), with full inclosure of the above-ground living rooms (see Chapter 5). [One should not look askance at the number of Kiva D floor features (Table 9.3) in light of this comment. Eight of those floor features were the size of tennis balls.]

The "apparent" increase of mealing areas in Phase D, the third roomblock building period, has already been discussed (Chapter 5). In fact, fixed mealing areas do not appear in most small sites in Chaco Canyon until around the late A.D. 900s, so there is no way to know how many mealing areas existed when bins were not fixed. There remains some question as to whether all catchments were in use contemporaneously, and whether 15 catchments would be exceptionally numerous for the four postulated families that lived at the site. The collection of metates at this site shows no evidence that grinding surfaces varied in coarseness and/or material type.

A Seasonal Occupation?

Some (Windes 1987:405) have suggested that small sites in Chaco Canyon may have been seasonally or intermittently occupied. This is obviously a complex question to which no answer is available from 29SJ 627.

Most of the seeds and macrobotanical remains recovered from 29SJ 627 deposits were from locally available species (and a few cultivars), and "span the entire growing season from early spring to late autumn" (Struever 1977:85). Pollen from site samples has a similar range of availability (Cully 1977:55-69).

Some have suggested that the trash accumulation at 29SJ 627, and particularly the quantity of bone remaining in the site deposits (Akins, personal communication, 1980), is inadequate to represent 300 years or more of occupation. (See discussion in Chapter 6 regarding the number of sherds expected over time; the sample does not support a long-term habitation of this site.) It is difficult to say how procurement practices (i.e., what portions of the beasts were brought home) and the exposure of the 29SJ 627 trash mound to weather and predation may have affected what was preserved. Akins' (1987) discussion of the Pueblo Alto materials considers these factors in detail; however, the extent to which animal burrows disturbed the trash mound accumulations at the site is a definite consideration, and I would seriously question the representative na-

ture of what remains, either in terms of quantity or the type of animals being exploited.

Only four burials, two of which were infants, were recovered from excavations. Akins (personal communication, 1980) notes that bones from eight other individuals were recovered, but not found in primary interments. This is a low number for the long period of site use, even if the site were occupied intermittently. Although small animal burrows were abundant in the 29SJ 627 trash mound, no large holes and upheavals from historic looters, so common in Chacoan small sites, were noted; in other words, the lack of burials at 29SJ 627 probably cannot be attributed to pothunting.

One thing that seems apparent from the site use through time is that if the inhabitants of 29SJ 627 were there intermittently or seasonally, there was some consistency in the group who occupied the site. This is clear from the similar pattern of use of space through time and the construction methods used in the series of remodelings that took place through time. Although there was some shift in the intensity of use areas and building techniques, there is no question that the people rebuilding the site knew what was beneath their feet and under earlier walls when they undertook new work. In striking contrast are the two roomblock building phases documented for 29SJ 633, which is located uphill from 29SJ 627, where the later occupants of the site were clearly not the original inhabitants (Truell 1979:108).

Site 29SJ 627 and the Rincon Sites

Site 29SJ 627 is the largest of the excavated sites in the rincon. It was unquestionably inhabited longer than 29SJ 625, 29SJ 628, 29SJ 629, and probably 29SJ 633 and 29SJ 630. Site 29SJ 626, on the south rincon ridge, appears to be a series of sites; and the actual length of occupation of the longest-lived roomblock is not known. Most of the sites examined within the rincon overlapped with the occupation of 29SJ 627, particularly during the A.D. 900s and early 1000s. Both 29SJ 629 and 29SJ 627 have a late period of use that presented some questions. During the late A.D. 1000s, I think the occupants of 29SJ 627 transported their metates to the north rincon ridge and built 29SJ 633. They probably returned to 29SJ 627 periodically to borrow some materials they left behind.

Appendix A. Archeomagnetic results from 29SJ 627 and 29SJ 633.[a]

Provenience	ESP Lab. No.	No. of Spec.	Demag Level	Declin.	Inclin.	Major Axis Pole	Minor Axis Pole	k	Paleo. Lat.	Paleo. Long.	Alpha 95	Date (A.D.)
29SJ 627:												
Rm. 14, Fl. 1, FP 1	933	8/8	NRM	352.5	58.6	13.4	18.0	22	83.2	166.3	12.1	None
Rm. 8, Fl. 2, FP 2	1291	7/8	NRM	343.6	61.0	5.1	6.7	193	75.9	-167.6	4.4	None
Kiva C, Fl. 1, HP 2	1292	8/9	NRM	2.1	55.4	3.6	5.0	250	88.3	- 16.4	3.5	720
		8/9	100G	1.3	52.8	4.0	5.8	175	87.2	49.8	4.2	
Rm. 8, Fl. 3, HP 1	1293	9/9	NRM	5.1	60.2	4.4	5.8	182	83.5	- 72.1	3.8	None
		9/9	50G	4.7	56.8	4.4	6.1	152	86.0	- 39.4	4.2	None
Rm. 21, Fl. 1, FP 1	1294	8/8	NRM	343.9	63.2	1.9	2.4	1344	75.0	-157.8	1.5	1110
Kiva E, Fl. 1, FP 1	1295	8/8	NRM	356.0	58.9	12.0	16.1	27	85.1	-147.9	10.8	None
Kiva F, Fl. 1, FP 1	1296	8/8	NRM	359.4	57.4	4.9	6.7	146	87.9	-122.2	4.6	
		7/8	50G	359.8	57.4	4.3	5.9	228	88.0	-111.9	4.0	None
Kiva G, Fl. 1, FP 1	1559[b]	13/15	NRM	350.3	59.2	5.6	7.2	70	81.4	-167.2	5.0	
		8/15	400G	1.0	57.6	3.2	4.3	354	87.6	- 89.3	2.9	955
29SJ 633:												
Rm. 8, Fl. 1, burn	1649	6/6	NRM	359.8	61.0	10.7	14.0	55	84.0	-109.8	9.1	
		4/6	50G	354.4	61.6	3.0	3.9	1293	82.0	-139.0	2.6	
		4/6	100G	352.5	60.0	3.3	4.3	1043	82.4	-155.9	2.8	1190
Rm. 7, Fl. 1, FP 1	1672	12/13	NRM	347.6	61.6	2.7	3.5	374	78.3	-159.0	2.2	
		10/13	50G	350.5	61.3	3.3	4.3	305	80.3	-154.1	2.8	1170
Rm. 7, Fl. 2, FP 1	1676	11/11	NRM	346.8	60.8	3.1	4.0	303	78.2	-164.2	2.6	1120

[a] Based on a Longitude of 108.0° and Latitude of 36.0° for both sites. Demagnetization level is in gauss (NRM=natural remnant magnetization).
[b] Two samples taken from this firepit (ESO 1299 and 1559) and combined as ESO 1559.

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