

| | Goal | Questions | Method | Strengths | Weaknesses |
|------------------------|------|-----------|--------|-----------|------------|
| Culture History | | | | | |
| Culture Reconstruction | | | | | |

| | Goal | Questions | Method | Strengths | Weaknesses |
|-----------------|------|-----------|--------|-----------|------------|
| Culture Process | | | | | |
| Post Processual | | | | | |

| | 50s | 60s | 70s | 80s | 90s |
|----------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Cars | | | | | |
| Clothing | | | | | |
| Music | | | | | |

Ocurrence Seriation

| Assemblage | Historical Types | | | | |
|-------------------|-------------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| A | X | | X | X | X |
| B | | | X | X | X |
| C | X | | X | | X |
| D | | | X | X | |
| E | X | X | | | X |
| F | | | X | X | |

Frequency Seriation

| Assemblage | Historical Types | | | | |
|-------------------|-------------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| A | 10 | | 30 | 10 | 50 |
| B | | | 50 | 30 | 20 |
| C | 20 | | 15 | | 65 |
| D | | | 40 | 60 | |
| E | 35 | 25 | | | 40 |
| F | | | 20 | 80 | |

Ocurrence Seriation

| Assemblage | Historical Types | | | | |
|------------|------------------|---|---|---|---|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| E | X | X | | | X |
| C | X | | X | | X |
| A | X | | X | X | X |
| B | | | X | X | X |
| D | | | X | X | |
| F | | | X | X | |

Frequency Seriation

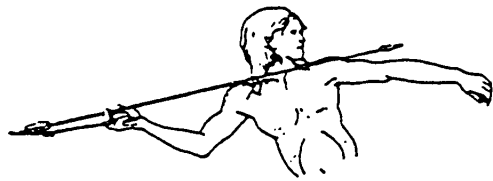
| Assemblage | Historical Types | | | | |
|------------|------------------|----|----|----|----|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| E | 35 | 25 | | | 40 |
| C | 20 | | 15 | | 65 |
| A | 10 | | 30 | 10 | 50 |
| B | | | 50 | 30 | 20 |
| D | | | 40 | 60 | |
| F | | | 20 | 80 | |

Culture History of the Puebloan Peoples

Archaic -- no agriculture, no pottery, no spear throwers (atlatls)

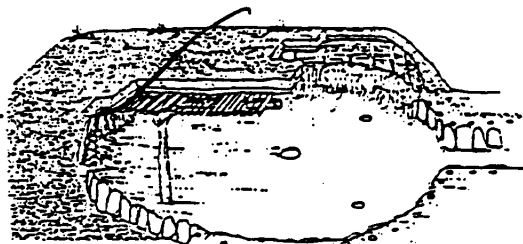
Basketmaker II -- (AD 100-450)

agriculture, atlatl, but no pottery.



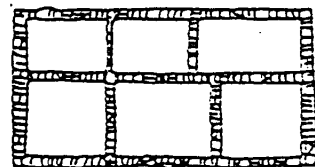
Basketmaker III -- (AD 450-700)

dwellings are pithouses or slab houses.
Pottery is present (plain without decoration)
No cranial deformation.



Pueblo I -- (AD 700-900)

Cranial deformation,
pottery with coils or bands at the neck,
and villages have aboveground, contiguous
rectangular rooms of true masonry.



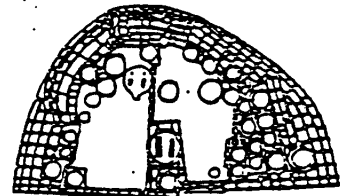
Pueblo II -- (AD 900-1100)

corrugations extend over entire
outside surface of cooking vessels.
Villages are small. Some pottery has
black on grey or red painted decorations.



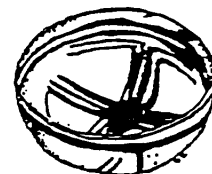
Pueblo III -- (AD 1100-1300)

there are very large communities
(much bigger than villages),
there are painted geometric designs
on smooth walled ceramics.
Large pueblos are built, some multi-storied.



Pueblo IV -- (AD 1300-1600)

plain (smooth, uncorrugated)
pottery becomes normal



Pueblo V -- (AD 1600 and later)

Spanish artifacts are often present,
pottery vessels are typically painted,
and in a wide variety of styles.



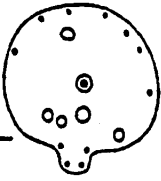
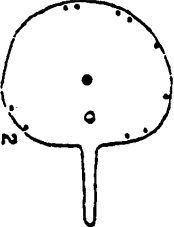

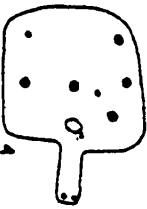
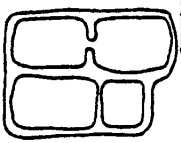



















| CHIRICAHUA STAGE | PINE LAWN | GEORGETOWN | SAN FRANCISCO | THREE CIRCLE | RESERVE | PHASE |
|------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---------|
| |  |  |  |  |  | HOUSES |
| |  |  |  |  | | POTTERY |
| |  |  |  |  |  | |
| | |  |  |  |  | |
| | |  |  |  | | |
| |  | | |  | | BURIALS |
| |  | | | | | |

FIG. 78. Chart showing the development of traits in the Alimbres branch (see ...)

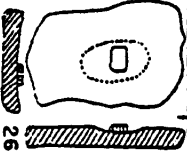

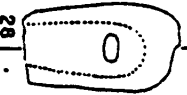
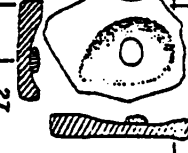

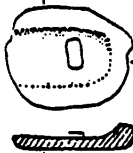











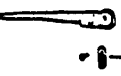
| MILLING STONES | CHIPPED STONE | STONE VESSELS | MAULS | PIPE | BONE |
|---|---|---|---|------|------|
|  |  |  | | | |
|  |  |  | | | |
| |  | | | | |
| |  | | | | |
| |  | | | | |
| |  | |  | | |
| |  |  | | | |
| | |  | | | |
| | |  | | | |
| | |  | | | |
| | |  | | | |
| | |  | | | |

FIG. 78. Chart showing the development of traits in the Mim branch—

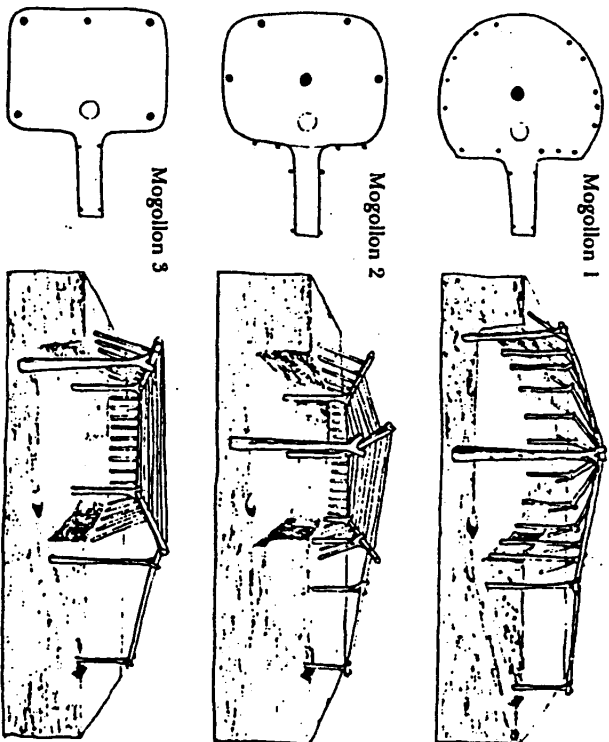


FIGURE 10.14
Floor plans and cross-sections (postulated roof constructions) of Mogollon houses at the Harris village site.

remains of cultivated plants decreased and wild foods increased, relative to both earlier and later periods (Martin et al., 1952; Martin and Plog, 1973). At approximately the same time, house size in the Pine Lawn Valley decreased (Martin and Rinaldo, 1950; Blum, 1960), a change that Martin attributes to a shift from extended-family to nuclear-family residence. During this 200-year period, the number of dwelling units in Pine Lawn Valley remained about the same as earlier; it then increased rapidly after AD 700 (Blum, 1960). Bullard (1962) accepts these general trends, but questions whether the early Pine Lawn-Reserve area sites can be dated precisely enough to support the temporal correlations noted above.

In the Mimbres Valley, LeBlanc (1976) describes a shift in settlement, from high knolls or ridges to locations noticeably lower and closer to the river, that probably occurred by AD 600. Northeast of Tularosa Cave in the Hay Hollow Valley, F. Plog (1974:157-158) reports the abandonment of large sites about AD 500 in favor of small, dispersed settlements. He attributes the shift to the failure of larger communities to develop adequate integrative mechanisms. The functional relationships, if any, between these settlement changes and the sub-

sistence changes inferred by Martin at Tularosa Cave remain problematical. Graybill (1975:149-150) is skeptical of generalizing from the Tularosa Cave data, because the site is not a typical habitation and would not necessarily contain a representative sample of plant foods.

MOGOLLON 3 (SAN FRANCISCO PHASE), AD 650-850 □ Although Alma Plain and San Francisco Red remain predominant during this phase, new pottery types also become popular, including Mogollon Red-on-Brown and "smudged" bowls having a blackened, polished, interior surface. Late in the phase, a white-slipped type, Three Circle Red-on-White, begins to appear. Although a few circular-plan houses continue to be built, most pithouses are rectangular, with a gable-roof construction, lateral ramp entries continue. Great kivas are variable, but rounded and D-shaped plans predominate over rectangular. Martin and Rinaldo (1950) see the continuing trend to fewer metates and other artifacts per dwelling during this phase as supporting their inference of an earlier shift from extended- to nuclear-family residence units.

In the Pine Lawn Valley, the number of dwelling units and the site size increases substantially; the average village has nine rooms (Blum, 1960). High "defensive" locations have been largely abandoned, and sites are located close to arable soil and water. In one part of the valley, there is some tendency for sites to cluster, suggesting greater intervillage integration than previously. The Mimbres Valley seems to have similar settlement trends at this time, although the maximal village there may be somewhat larger (LeBlanc, 1976; Hastorf, 1980:82; Anyon and LeBlanc, 1980:254).

MOGOLLON 4 (THREE-CIRCLE PHASE), AD 850-1000 □ Three-Circle Red-on-White peaks in popularity in this phase, and is supplemented and then replaced by Mimbres Bold-Face, a black-on-white type indicative of increasing Anasazi influence. Pithouses are rectangular and often are masonry-lined. Most have flat roofs supported by a four-post framework. Lateral ramp entries continue to be common, but roof entries and lateral ventilator tunnels are not unknown. Great kivas are predominantly rectangular in plan. Population and site size probably continued to increase during this period, which is transitional between Mogollon and Western Pueblo.

MOGOLLON 5 AND WESTERN PUEBLO, AD 1000-1450 □ Mogollon 5 (AD 1000-1100) witnessed the full emergence of the Western Pueblo pattern and the eclipse of Mogollon as a separate tradition. Surface pueblos of the general Anasazi type become the standard form of housing, and population increase begins to accelerate, probably as a result of immigration as well as of local growth. By the late 1200s, planning is evident in pueblo construction, and some pueblos are built around plazas. Great kivas continue in use, and some appear to serve clusters of smaller pueblos. Small kivas resembling those of Anasazi, but with square floor plans, are being used. Although the old Mogo-