Interim Descriptive Report of Research at Goodman Point Pueblo (Site 5MT604), Montezuma County, Colorado, 2005–2008

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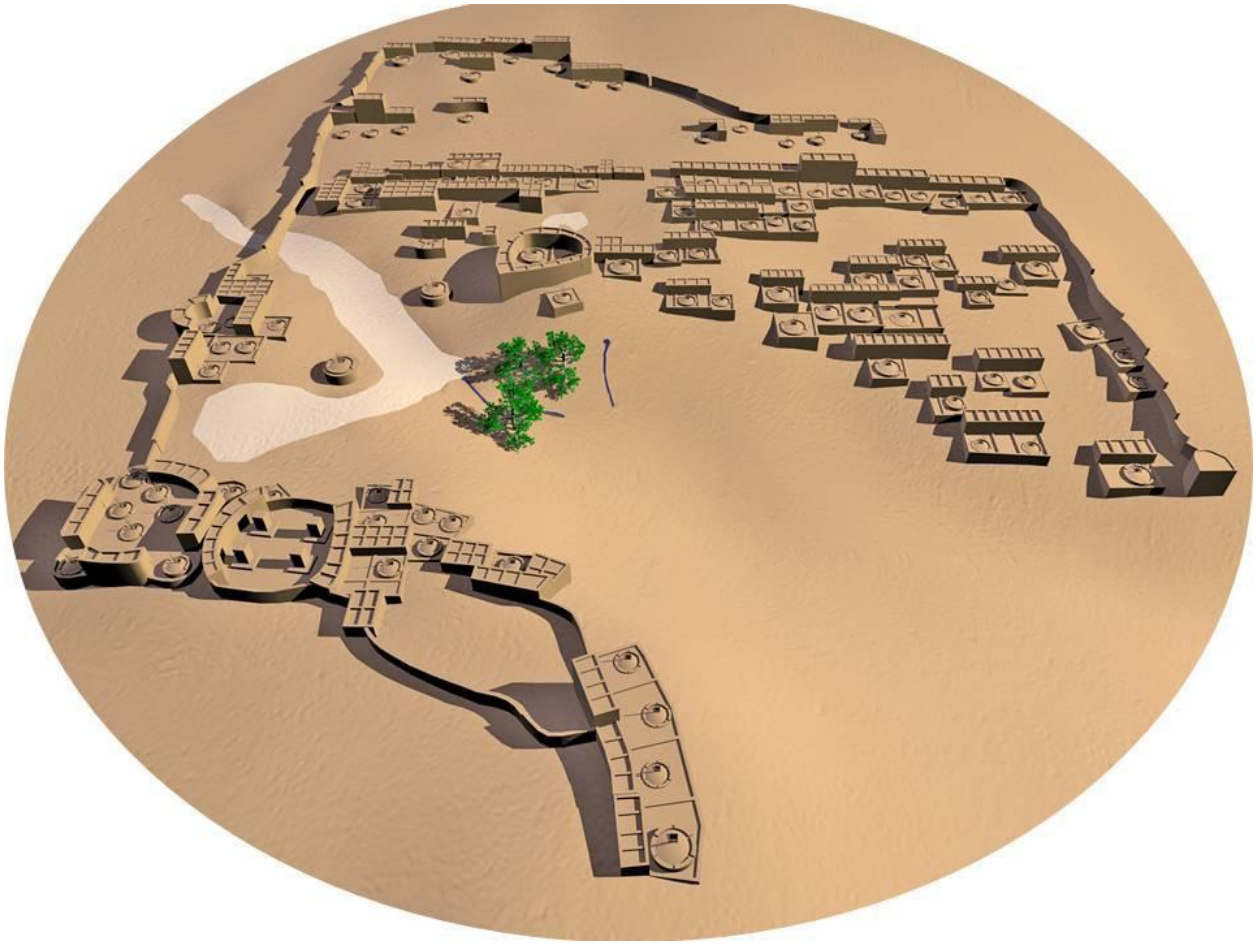

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Cover illustration: three-dimensional model of Goodman Point Pueblo by Dennis R. Holloway

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October 22, 2009

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On December 15, 2008, the Crow Canyon Archaeological Center completed fieldwork at Goodman Point Pueblo. This research constituted Phase I of the Goodman Point Archaeological Project: Community Center and Cultural Landscape Study, a six-year project designed to study the Goodman Point Ruins Group Unit of Hovenweep National Monument (Kuckelman et al. 2004). Phase I of the project, Goodman Point Pueblo Excavations, consisted of four seasons of fieldwork at Goodman Point Pueblo (Site 5MT604), the largest site in the Goodman Point Unit. Summaries of fieldwork conducted at this site by Crow Canyon in 2005 and 2006 can be found in annual reports (Coffey and Kuckelman 2006; Kuckelman and Coffey 2007). Phase II of the project (2008–2010), titled Goodman Point Community Testing, comprises research at a variety of other locations in the Goodman Point Unit, including smaller habitations, a great kiva, ancient roads, and possible agricultural fields (Coffey 2009).

This interim report provides a concise summary of all four field seasons (2005–2008) of research at Goodman Point Pueblo and also serves as annual reports for fieldwork conducted at the site in 2007 and 2008. Although the research design (Kuckelman et al. 2004) stipulated three seasons of research at the Pueblo, the greater-than-anticipated depth of many of the structures, and the considerable extra time and labor required for the exposure, removal, and stacking of multitudinous rubble stones during excavation necessitated an additional season of fieldwork for staff and interns to complete documentation and backfilling. Thus, 2008 was both the final season of Phase I and the initial season of Phase II of the project.

This report also contains discussions of research goals and strategies, human remains found, public involvement, American Indian involvement, video documentation, a listing of personnel who participated in the field portion of this project, a site map, many color photos of artifacts and exposed structures, and tree-ring dates from samples collected from 2005 through 2007; dates from tree-ring samples collected in 2008 are not yet available at the time of this writing. The final report on Goodman Point Pueblo, which will include detailed descriptive field and analytic information in a user-friendly database, numerous interpretive text chapters, 200 AutoCAD maps, and more than 3200 color images, will be available through Crow Canyon's website at a future date.

Introduction

Goodman Point Pueblo (Site 5MT604) is the remains of a large, terminal Pueblo III village in the central Mesa Verde region (Figure 1). The site is located near the eastern edge of a concentration

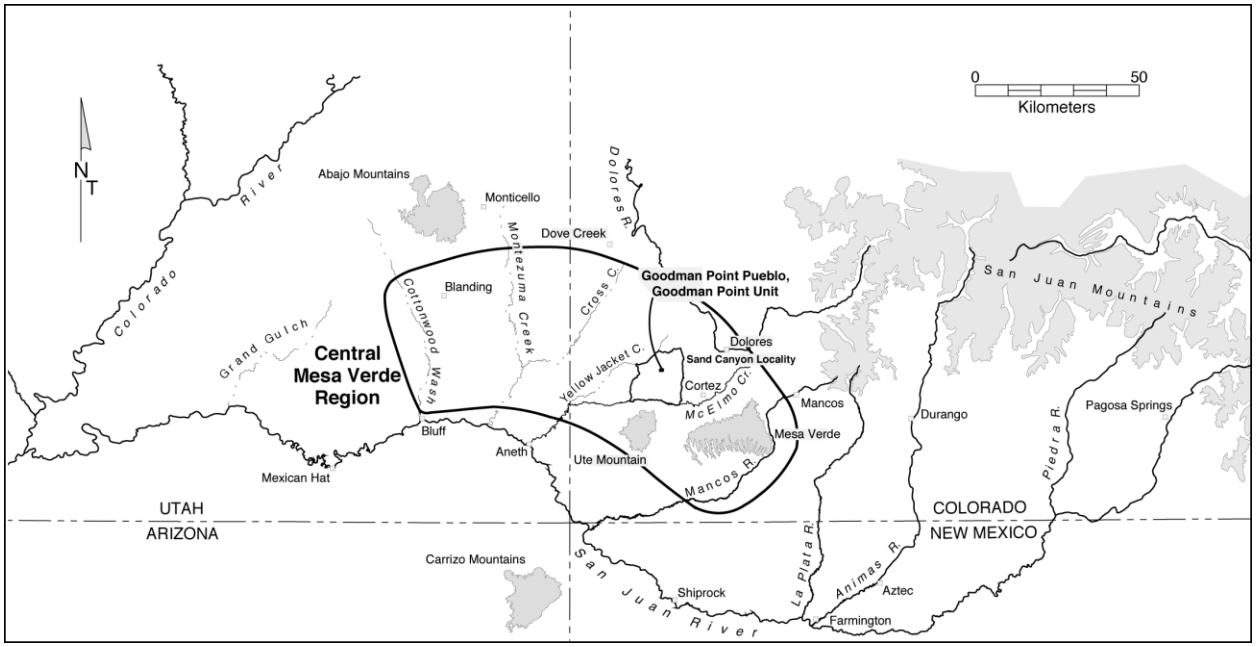

Figure 1. The location of Goodman Point Pueblo within the central Mesa Verde region.

of Pueblo III (A.D. 1150–1300) village sites bounded by Hovenweep National Monument to the west and Yellow Jacket and Castle Rock pueblos to the north and south, respectively. Goodman Point Pueblo wraps around the head of a small tributary drainage along the western rim of Goodman Canyon approximately six kilometers east-northeast of Sand Canyon Pueblo. This drainage ultimately flows south into McElmo Creek. In this canyon-head setting, the village occupied pinyon and juniper uplands, canyon-rim ledges of sandstone bedrock, and steep, sagebrush-covered slopes northeast of the spring at the head of the canyon. The water from this perennial source, called Juarez Spring, issued from two locations 25 m apart south of Architectural Block 700 (Figure 2) and flowed southeastward through the south-central portion of the village. The spring was the primary source of domestic water for residents of Goodman Point Pueblo.

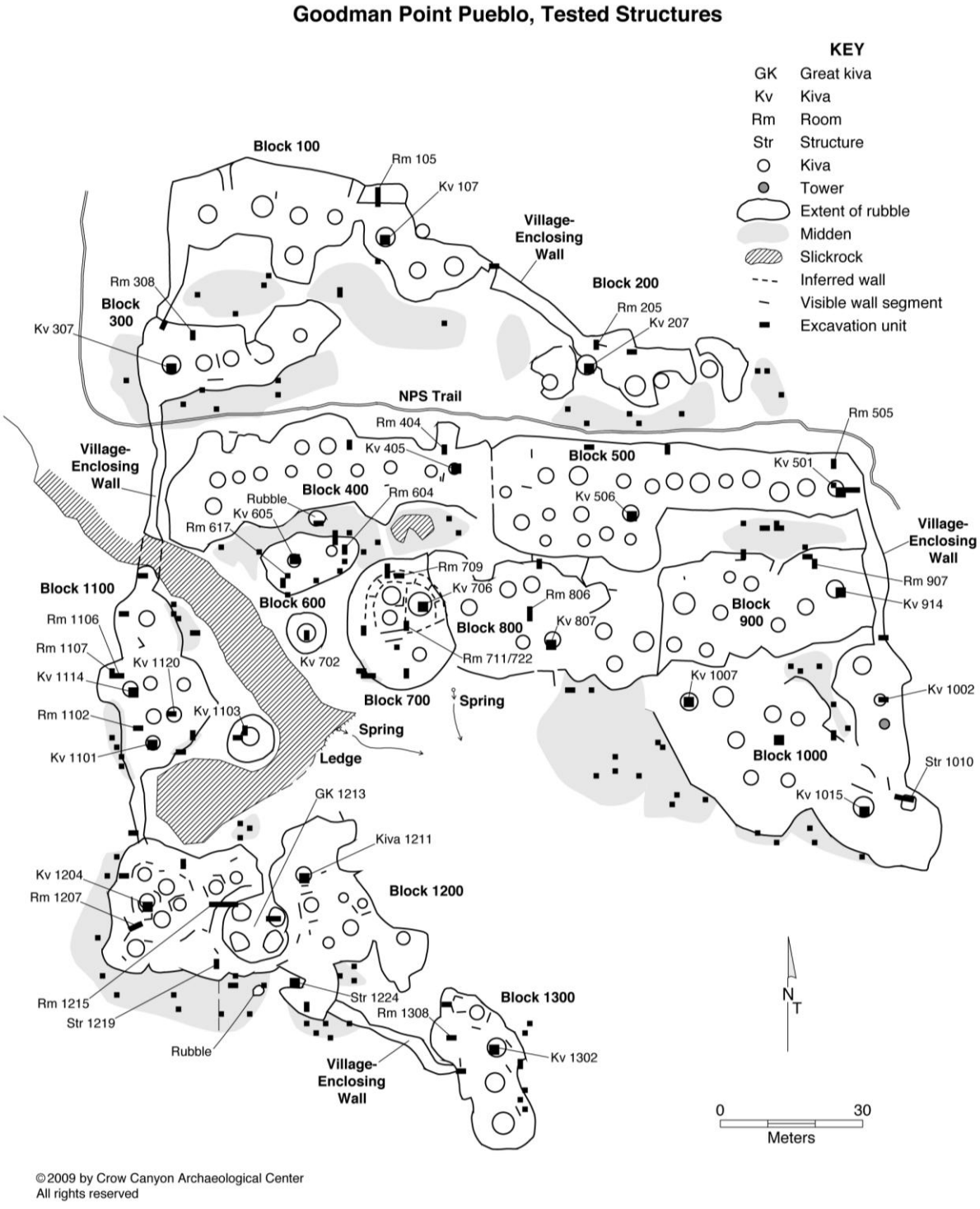

Figure 2. Site plan showing excavated areas, Goodman Point Pueblo.

The site is located within the Goodman Point Unit of Hovenweep National Monument, a 142-acre parcel that has been protected by the federal government since1889. Hovenweep is managed by the Southeast Utah Group of the National Park Service (SEUG-NPS). Crow Canyon's work in the Goodman Point Unit is conducted in partnership with the SEUG-NPS (ARPA permits 05-HOVE-01 and 05-HOVE-01-ext1). Instrumental in this partnership are Corky Hays (Superintendent, Natural Bridges National Monument and Hovenweep National Monument) and Chris Goetze (Cultural Resource Program Manager, SEUG, Hovenweep National Monument). Our appreciation for the unwavering enthusiasm of Corky and Chris for this project during the four years of research at Goodman Point Pueblo cannot be overstated; the project would not have been possible without their full support.

The Goodman Point Unit lies within the central Mesa Verde region (Lipe 1995; Varien 2000; Varien and Wilshusen 2002) which was the most densely settled portion of the northern San Juan region. Goodman Point Pueblo and the other sites in the Goodman Point Unit are also within the Sand Canyon locality, where Crow Canyon has conducted field research for more than 20 years (Lipe ed. 1992; Varien and Wilshusen 2002).

Goodman Point Pueblo contains 13 roomblocks, a minimum of 114 kivas, one great kiva, multiple bi-wall complexes, numerous sections of village-enclosing wall, and an estimated 450 rooms. Many other habitation sites and cultural features also cluster around this canyon-head location. The majority of the roomblocks include multi-story structures. The presence of a minimum of 114 kivas—with five to seven residents represented by each—suggests that 570 to 800 people occupied the village at its zenith. Tree-ring dates yielded thus far and field assessment of pottery types present at the site indicate that Goodman Point Pueblo was constructed and occupied during the terminal portion of the Pueblo III period, from about A.D. 1260 until regional depopulation about 1280.

History of the Unit

The Goodman Point Unit contains the first archaeological resources protected by the federal government. In 1889, Section 4, Township 36 North, Range 17 West, within which lies the present-day Goodman Point Unit, was reserved from homesteading. This action resulted from a recommendation by W. D. Harlan, the U.S. Surveyor General in Denver. In 1951, President Harry Truman reduced the size of the protected parcel to 62 acres within Section 4 and designated this area part of Hovenweep National Monument. An additional proclamation in 1952 added acreage to that parcel and brought the protected area to its present size of 142 acres. The unit is now managed by SEUG-NPS, Hovenweep National Monument.

The use of "Goodman" in place names in the Four Corners area can be traced to prominent historic figure Henry Goodman, one-time foreman of the Lacy-Coleman Cattle Company. Goodman brought many thousands of cattle through the Cortez area in the late 1800s, although

he never lived in southwestern Colorado. Because the land on which Goodman Point Pueblo is located has been protected since 1889, sites within the Goodman Point Unit are in nearly pristine condition (Connolly 1992), having suffered but little damage from nonprofessional excavation in historic times.

During the past 50 years, NPS archaeologists have visited the Unit to monitor the condition of its cultural resources; however, despite its obvious research potential, no systematic subsurface testing had been conducted within this parcel before 2005. Research in the Unit had been limited to surface collections at Goodman Point Pueblo, including collections by Pinkley in 1951, by McLellan and Hallisey in 1967, and by an unnamed individual in1969 (Kuckelman et al. 2004).

Archaeologists from Crow Canyon conducted noncollection pottery tallies at Goodman Point Pueblo in 1986. The results of these tallies and of previous NPS collections were interpreted as indicating limited habitation at the canyon head during the Pueblo II period and a major occupation during the Pueblo III period (Adler 1986). One of the primary goals of Crow Canyon's research was to more precisely date the occupational history of this important village.
As part of a larger survey of the Sand Canyon locality (Adler 1988, 1990, 1992), Crow Canyon archaeologists mapped Goodman Point Pueblo in 1987 using an alidade and plane table. In that same year, they conducted a pedestrian survey of the entire Goodman Point Unit. This survey focused on residential sites dating from the Pueblo II and Pueblo III periods; 17 such sites were recorded during that survey.

In 2003, Crow Canyon and the SEUG-NPS conducted a Class III pedestrian survey of the entire 142 acres of the Goodman Point Unit and recorded a total of 42 sites with 56 temporal components (Hovezak et al. 2004). The site density within the unit is thus one site per 3.4 acres, or 189 sites per square mile, which is one of the highest recorded site densities in the northern San Juan region. The 56 temporal components identified during the survey include four that date from the Basketmaker III period, 15 that are of Pueblo II affiliation, and 23 that date from the Pueblo III period (Hovezak et al. 2004; Kuckelman et al. 2004). In 2005, Crow Canyon began six years of fieldwork at the unit. Preliminary results of the four seasons of fieldwork conducted at Goodman Point Pueblo (2005–2008) are reported here.

Research Goals and Strategies

The goals of our research at Goodman Point Pueblo reflect Crow Canyon's multi-faceted approach to historical, anthropological, and methodological issues, as well as our commitment to pursue topics of stated American Indian interest. The following paragraph provides an overview of some of the broader questions in the research design that guided the fieldwork of the Goodman Point Pueblo Excavations (Kuckelman et al. 2004).

Our historical research goals include assessing the occupational history of the pueblo and determining when, how, and why the village was depopulated. Anthropological research objectives include examining the settlement ecology of Pueblo farmers in the Mesa Verde region

and analyzing how aggregation affects the internal and external organization of communities. Research goals designed to provide information relevant to American Indian interests include assessing the appropriate methods for studying relationships between archaeological cultures and modern groups and examining the processes that led to migrations from the Mesa Verde region. Methodological research issues include large-scale goals such as producing fine-grained chronologies and more specific goals such as using petrographic analysis to produce detailed models of intercommunity exchange.

In the process of achieving these goals, Crow Canyon researchers incorporate field methods and procedures that stress a conservation approach to archaeology. The specific methods we used in the field at Goodman Point Pueblo are described in the Crow Canyon Archaeological Center Field Manual (2001) and were guided by the principles of conservation archaeology as outlined by Lipe (1974)—namely, that most of the deposits on a site will be left intact for the future. In accordance with this philosophy, the only artifacts on the modern ground surface collected at Goodman Point Pueblo were those within excavation units, and other artifacts on the modern ground surface were left in place.

Our excavation strategies were designed to yield data that both address our research goals and adhere to the precepts of conservation archaeology. By design, excavation units exposed only key portions of individual structures or middens and were located so as to glean the maximum amount of information about the specific cultural phenomena most pertinent to our research.

The characteristics of specific remains we were investigating and the types of information we wished to collect from particular contexts also guided our decisions regarding the size and placement of test units (Figure 2, Table 1). For example, to facilitate comparisons of architectural blocks we need statistically comparable data from midden contexts. Therefore, we placed randomly selected 1-x-1- m test units (a minimum of five per architectural block) within areas that appeared, from modern ground surface, to contain midden deposits. In a few cases, we excavated a unit adjacent to a unit already excavated in order to gather crucial additional data.

For numerous reasons, we excavated larger units in structural areas, and we placed them judgmentally. To test kivas, we placed each 2-x-2-m unit in the southern portion of the observable depression in order to expose and document architectural features typically found in the southern part of a kiva (i.e., pilasters, southern recess, ventilator tunnel, deflector, and hearth) and to sample the contents of the hearth. Each 2-x-2-m unit was excavated to collapsed roofing material, then only the half of the unit that appeared most likely to contain the hearth was excavated to the kiva floor. By placing excavation units in these locations, we were able to collect data relevant to site architectural patterns, subsistence strategies, kiva-related activities, and structure abandonment style.

We excavated judgmental 1-x-2-m units to test surface structures, north walls of roomblocks, and village-enclosing walls. These test pits revealed a variety of architectural elements and cultural deposits. The primary purpose of exposing sections of the north walls of roomblocks and

sections of village-enclosing walls was to document architectural styles and patterns and to define any previous occupations of this canyon-rim location; excavations in surface structures yielded important information concerning structure use and abandonment practices and events.

All cultural materials and records from the Goodman Point Archaeological Project will be housed at the research laboratory on the Crow Canyon campus until analyses and report preparation have been completed. These materials will then be stored in perpetuity at the Anasazi Heritage Center, Dolores, Colorado, a federal curation facility.

Fieldwork 2005–2008

A total of 32 months of fieldwork was conducted at Goodman Point Pueblo over the course of four field seasons: April 2–November 21, 2005; April 3–November 29, 2006; March 26–December 3, 2007; and April 24–December 15, 2008. Excavations with Crow Canyon participants occurred at the site from 2005 through 2007. In April, 2008, as Phase II excavations with participants began at the smaller habitations elsewhere in the Goodman Point Unit under the direction of Grant D. Coffey, work on the remaining technical excavation, documentation, and backfilling at Goodman Point Pueblo continued under the supervision of Project Director Kristin A. Kuckelman.

Before excavations at the pueblo commenced in the spring of 2005, we created the most accurate map of the site to date using a Topcon GT-303 electronic total station surveying instrument and AutoCAD software. During the 2006 and 2007 field seasons, we refined the site map, adding natural landscape features, boundaries of previously undetected middens, and a more precise outline of a D-shaped bi-wall structure in Block 700. Computer models give a general impression of the pueblo's appearance about A.D. 1270.

Excavation units were added to the map as locations were selected and units were laid out. We numbered each architectural block; Crow Canyon defines an architectural block as a roomblock and its associated kivas, middens, and other extramural areas. This procedure facilitates and organizes the documentation of the site and the resulting analytic data. At Goodman Point Pueblo, we numbered blocks from north to south and generally from west to east—the northernmost block is Architectural Block 100 and the southernmost is Block 1300.

At the end of field seasons 2005, 2006, and 2007, we protected ongoing excavation pits with plywood covered with plastic sheeting. Each unit was then encircled with flagging tape affixed to nearby vegetation. These measures ensured the safety of off-season visitors to the Goodman Point Unit and protected the excavation pits from damage by the elements.

Before backfilling excavation pits, we placed a layer of moisture- and vapor-permeable Geotek fabric against all exposed architectural surfaces. We gently placed rocks against exposed masonry walls and filled each unit with rocks and sediment removed from that particular unit. We tamped the fill to minimize future settling and returned the top of the fill as closely as possible to the original appearance of the unit at modern ground surface.

Using rubble-volume data collected during excavation, height estimates for tested rooms and sections of village-enclosing wall have been calculated using the following formula:

$$\ell \cdot w \cdot x = v,$$

where ℓ is the length of the exposed wall plus the length of any concealed walls in proximity and that are thought to have contributed mass to the rubble excavated; w is the average width of the exposed wall or walls; x is the unknown height of the missing portion of the wall; and v is the volume of rubble removed during excavation. Solving for x yields the amount of wall height of the appropriate width indicated by the volume of rubble. The height as indicated by the value of x is then added to the average extant height of the wall or walls exposed. The resulting height estimates are considered minimum possible heights because in no instance was all rubble associated with a wall excavated and thus included in the estimate, and also because the amount of height from mortar beds was not included in the estimates. A height of 1.8 to 2.0 m (approximately 5 ft 11 in to 6 ft 5 in) per story is assumed for the purposes of this report.

In order to obtain data relevant to our research goals from each spatially distinct portion of the site, we excavated test pits in every architectural block as defined. Table 1 lists, by architectural block, the 197 units in which excavation and documentation occurred during all four seasons of fieldwork at Goodman Point Pueblo. In all, 304 m^2 was excavated at the site, which is 0.9 percent of the 35,270 m^2 (8.7 acres) site.

The following text summarizes preliminary findings from all fieldwork conducted at the site. To aid the reader, the first appearance in text of a major category of excavation (kiva, room, north wall, village-enclosing wall, and midden) under each architectural-block subheading has been bolded. Photographic images referred to in text are grouped at the end of the text for that subheading.

Architectural Block 100

Architectural Block 100 is the northernmost block at Goodman Point Pueblo. The roomblock included both one- and two-story structures, and is approximately 65 m long east-west. The block contains nine kiva depressions.

The diameter of **Kiva 107** appears to have been larger than typical, measuring approximately 4.80 m bench-face-to-bench-face, as extrapolated from the section of bench face exposed in our excavation unit (Figure 3). This was a subterranean kiva; the depth had been created or augmented by an earth-and-rubble berm. With the aid of a few lightly charred beams recovered from structure fill, we dated the construction of Kiva 107 to A.D. 1265 or shortly thereafter. Numerous features were completely or partly exposed during excavations: two pilasters, the southern recess, the south bench face, the ventilator tunnel opening, a vertical slab deflector, a hearth, a mound of refuse, and a large triangular stone.

The hearth in Kiva 107 was remodeled twice. Three distinct and slender finger impressions had been preserved in adobe that had been applied to the wall of the hearth during the first remodeling episode (Figure 4). These impressions sparked imaginations, set the digital cameras and cell phones of middle-school students and other visitors a-clicking, and in general put a human face on this village in a way few other discoveries could.

A large, thick, triangular stone was found leaning against the south bench face of Kiva 107 (Figure 3). The use of this massive object is not known, but it is clear that the stone had been intentionally placed in that location by the residents of the kiva. Other artifacts found on the kiva floor included three manos, two metates, a projectile point, a puki, an axe head, an unfired vessel, and numerous sherds and nonhuman bones. Several additional projectile points were found in the fill and near the floor of the structure.

A mound of refuse 55 cm tall had been deposited on the kiva floor west and southwest of the hearth and south of the deflector. The mound contained a considerable quantity of nonhuman bone including the complete skeleton of a cottontail rabbit. This refuse had probably been allowed to accumulate on the floor after the decision to migrate had been reached but before the kiva was abandoned during village depopulation. The contents of this feature, along with the contents of the ash from the hearth, will thus reveal important information about the diet and behavior of the residents late in the occupation of the village.

Kiva 107 was the only kiva at Goodman Point Pueblo in which we excavated our entire 2-x-2 m pit to the kiva floor. This exception to our research design was granted by the NPS to facilitate the creation of high-resolution, three-dimensional digital scans of the architecture and stratigraphy of Kiva 107; these images were recorded by James Holmlund of Western Mapping Company, Tucson. The resulting images and animations will be used for research and educational purposes by Crow Canyon.

Room 105 was the bottom story of a multi-story structure (Figure 5). This room is nearly square and measures 1.8 m north-south. The complete east wall and portions of the north and south walls were exposed. The average standing height of the walls is 1.15 m; the volume of rubble indicates that the structure originally stood a minimum of 3.17 m, or two stories, tall. Doorways in the east and the south walls of this room provided access to an adjacent room to the east and to a courtyard and the roof of Kiva 107 to the south, respectively. Notable in the fill of Room 105 were three axe heads found at various elevations that suggest they might have been left on the floor or the roof of an upper story room. Many artifacts rested on the floor of Room 105, including a partly reconstructible corrugated jar, two partial ladles, and several burned corncobs, ground-stone tools, and lithic cores.

The **north-wall** excavations in Block 100 exposed a section of the exterior face of the north wall of Room 105. This wall stood on approximately 30 cm of fill, which rested on bedrock. A gap in the **north village-enclosing wall** measuring about 2 m long was exposed at the east end of Block 100. This constructed opening would have permitted passage into, and out of, the village from the north and northeast. The **midden** deposits in Block 100, located south of the roomblock, were shallow and sparse, and included primarily sherds and lithic flakes, although a small axe and a few projectile points were found, and one area contained abundant animal bone. The paucity of refuse suggests that this architectural block was occupied for only a short time before occupation of the village ended.

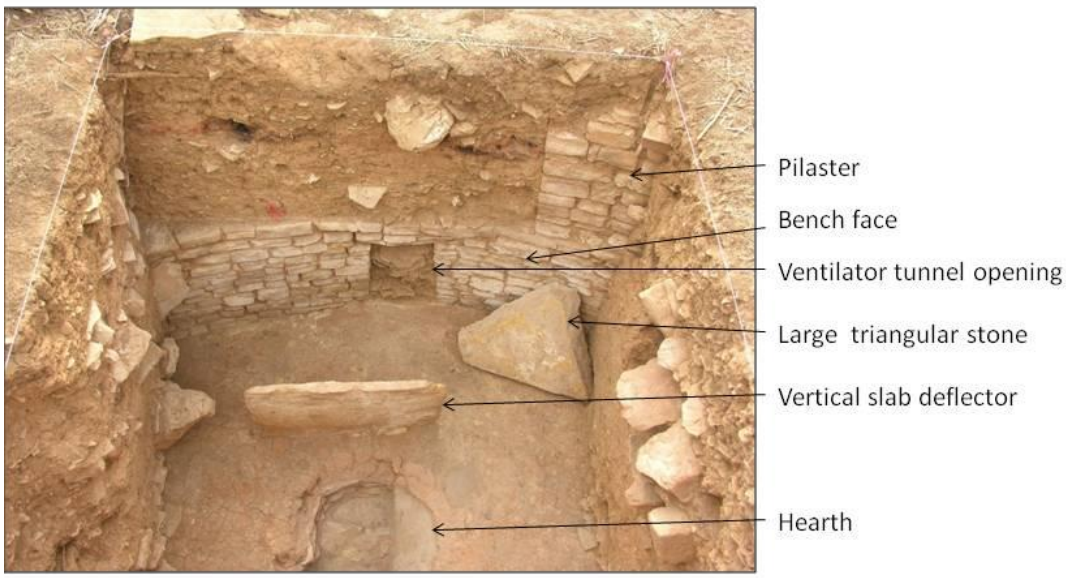

Figure 3. Kiva 107.

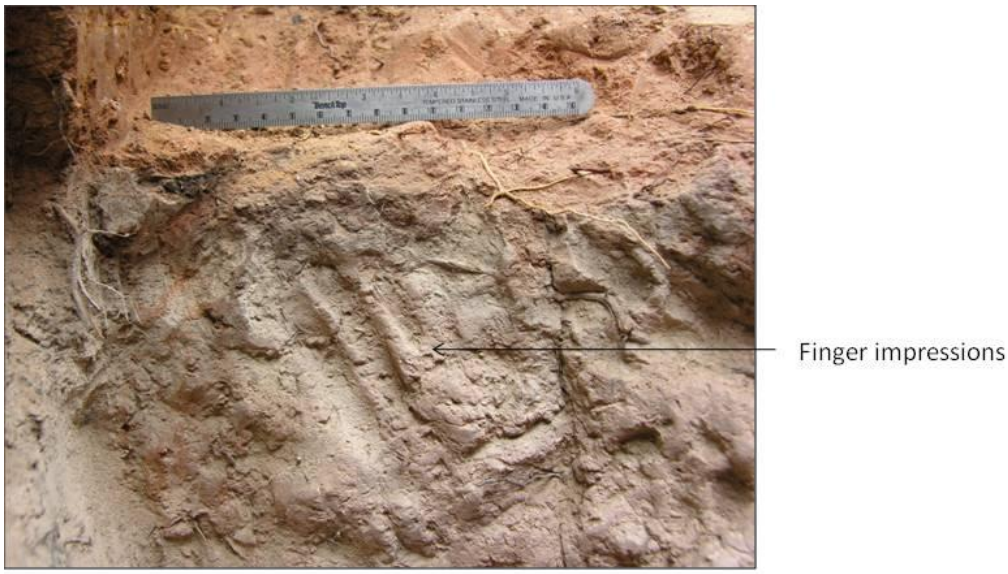

Figure 4. Finger impressions, hearth wall, Kiva 107.

Figure 5. Room 105.

Architectural Block 200

Architectural Block 200 formed the northeast edge of the pueblo, was constructed of one-story structures, and contains an estimated five kiva depressions. This block measures approximately 45 m east-west and comprised more-discrete clusters of structures than did most other architectural blocks in the settlement.

Kiva 207 was a subterranean kiva that had probably been bermed. It had not been burned, and no tree-ring samples were recovered from this structure. Excavations exposed an unusually long coursed masonry deflector, a hearth, and sections of a bench face, ventilator tunnel opening, and pilaster (Figure 6). The surface of the southern recess and the kiva floor between the deflector and the bench face were not exposed in this kiva.

Room 205 was built atop Room 208, an earlier, largely dismantled room that had contained subfloor metate bins. Portions of the east and south walls of both rooms were exposed during excavations (Figure 7). The walls of Room 205 stand an average of 66 cm tall; the volume of rubble suggests an original minimum height of 1.16 m, or one story. In all likelihood, Room 208 does not represent an earlier occupation; rather, the residents of the roomblock remodeled these structures during the one known occupation of the village (approximately A.D. 1260–1280).

Excavations along the **north wall** of this roomblock yielded burned beans (*Phaseolus vulgaris*) and one of only two obsidian projectile points found at the site. Also revealed were the only known pre-occupational deposits encountered during testing at Goodman Point Pueblo; aeolian loess and sparse flaked lithic debitage continued to a depth of 1 m below the base of the roomblock wall. The lithic debris apparently predates this village and could reflect Archaic use of the area.

The **midden** in Block 200, located primarily south of the roomblock, was shallow and contained only moderate quantities of artifacts. The paucity of refuse suggests that this architectural block was occupied for only a short time before the village was depopulated.

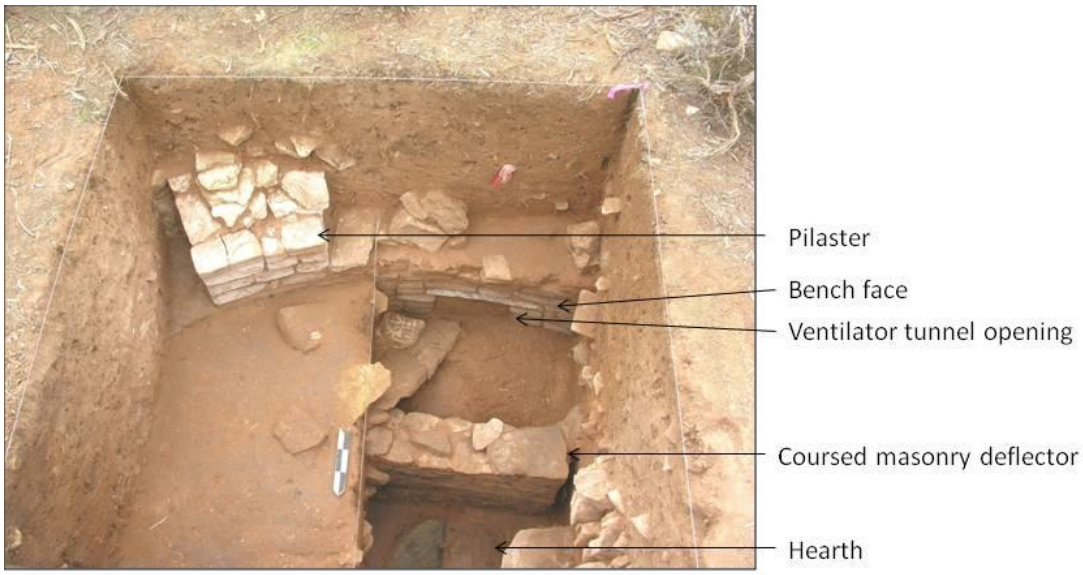

Figure 6. Kiva 207.

Figure 7. Rooms 205 and 208.

Architectural Block 300

Architectural Block 300 is situated in the western portion of the site, just north of the NPS trail that bisects the site east-west. The block measures about 42 m east-west, contains four kiva depressions, and included both one- and multi-story structures.

Approximately 40 charred tree-ring samples were collected from **Kiva 307** (Figure 8); the resulting dates indicate that this building was constructed in A.D. 1265 or shortly thereafter.
This was a subterranean kiva whose depth had been augmented by an earth-and-rubble berm and possibly by a coursed masonry wall. Our excavations exposed a hearth that had been remodeled, a deflector of horizontally coursed masonry, a ventilator tunnel opening, two pilasters, and a southern recess—the west wall of which contained a small niche. Artifacts in the structure fill included the tip of an obsidian projectile point, a cylindrical stone bead, a loom anchor, a polishing stone, a two-hand mano, a metate, and multiple bifaces. A bone tool and an axe head were associated with the southern recess, and a large portion of a black-on-white bowl was found on the floor.

Room 308 was the bottom story of a multi-story structure. The exposed sections of the north and south walls stood an average of 1.10 m tall; the volume of rubble removed during excavation indicates that the structure was originally a minimum of 2.76 m, or two stories, tall. The south wall contained a well constructed doorway (Figure 9) that opened onto a courtyard and a kiva roof. Various sherds were found on the floor. One face of a vertical slab that appeared to be the end of a metate bin was exposed in the east profile face of the excavation unit. A large pit that contained multiple two-hand manos and fragmentary animal bone occupied the center of the floor. This room might have been used for processing vegetal foods.

Our excavations exposed a section of **north wall** at the northwest corner of the roomblock where a portion of the **west village-enclosing wall** abutted this block (Figure 2). The abutting reveals that the roomblock was built before the enclosing wall. This section of enclosing wall, which is about 45 cm wide, extends from the northwest corner of this roomblock northward to the southwest corner of the roomblock in Block 100. The roomblock in Block 300 rests on bedrock, and the enclosing wall rests on a thin layer of fill. The enclosing wall stands an average of 60 cm tall today; the volume of rubble indicates that this wall originally stood a minimum of 1.32 m tall, although the westward lean of the extant portion of the wall suggests that much of the rubble from this wall fell outside our area of excavation. The roomblock wall stands 1.05 m tall today, and the rubble volume indicates that this room originally stood at least 1.77 m, or one story, tall.

Midden was deposited south and west of the roomblock. This refuse is ashier and contains more artifacts than that in Blocks 100 and 200, suggesting that this block was occupied for a longer span of time. In addition to abundant pottery and flaked lithic debitage, artifacts recovered include a metate, an argillite pendant, a bone awl, and a chalcedony projectile point. Midden excavations also revealed that spoil dirt and rubble from the construction of the kivas in this

block was used was used to create a berm around the downslope portion of the kivas, thus creating additional and needed depth for the construction of these structures.

Figure 8. Kiva 307.

Figure 9. Room 308.

Architectural Block 400

Architectural Block 400 is located in the west-central portion of the site, just south of the NPS trail that bisects the site east-west. This block is part of a larger architectural unit that extended nearly the entire width of the village; our division of this block into two blocks—400 and 500—was largely arbitrary and designed to ensure that this unusually long block was adequately sampled. Block 400 included both one- and multi-story structures, contains 12 kiva depressions, and extends 68 m east of the west village-enclosing wall; this may be the only location in the village where a section of enclosing wall was constructed separate from and parallel to the end of a roomblock.

Kiva 405 (Figure 10), a shallow, above-ground kiva built on bedrock within a rectangular, coursed-masonry structure, yielded 31 charred tree-ring samples. The latest tree-ring date is A.D. 1234++vv; the suffix indicates that this tree died long after that date, and that Kiva 405 was built later still. Thus, the roofing beams appear to have been reused, and the dates do not accurately reflect the year of construction. Several ground-stone tools, a chalcedony projectile point, and a complete bone awl were among the notable artifacts recovered from collapsed roofing material. Features exposed during excavation consisted of a shallow hearth, a coursed masonry deflector with three niches in its north face (Figure 11), two shallow pits south of the deflector inferred to be ladder rests, and a tiny portion of a pilaster exposed in the southeast corner of the excavation unit. The floor of this kiva had been replastered once, and a layer of ash had been preserved between the two layers of adobe. Floor artifacts included a quartzite projectile point, part of a corrugated jar, a two-hand mano, part of a kiva jar, and three bone tools.

Room 404 had been constructed in an unusual place—abutting the exterior face of a north roomblock wall (Figure 12). We exposed portions of the west and south walls during excavation, and they stand an average of 1.23 m tall; the rubble removed indicates a minimum original height of 2.13 m (either one or two stories). The fill contained numerous ground-stone tools and a side-notched projectile point. No features were exposed, but many artifacts were associated with the floor including two manos, burned corncobs, animal bones, black-on-white bowl sherds; a concentration of flaked lithic debitage was recovered near the southwest corner of the room.

We were able to document only a limited section of the **north wall** of this roomblock (Figure 13); our excavation unit unexpectedly came down on the top of a north-south trending wall that prevented excavation to bedrock. Thus, the extant height of the north wall of the roomblock and the foundation details remain unknown. The height of the rubble mound suggests that the rooms south of the north wall were two stories tall. Shallow exploratory excavations into a low mound of rubble between the roomblock in Block 400 and that in Block 600 revealed the presence of **Room 416**. Only the top of the south wall of this one-story room was exposed. Abundant refuse was collected from the **midden** in Block 400, which was located south of the roomblock. Artifacts recovered from this ashy refuse include seven projectile points, three bone awls, three bone beads, three peckingstones, a partly reconstructible canteen, a tibia tinkler, and a sandstone duck effigy (Figure 14).

Figure 10. Kiva 405.

Figure 11. Three niches in north face of deflector, Kiva 405.

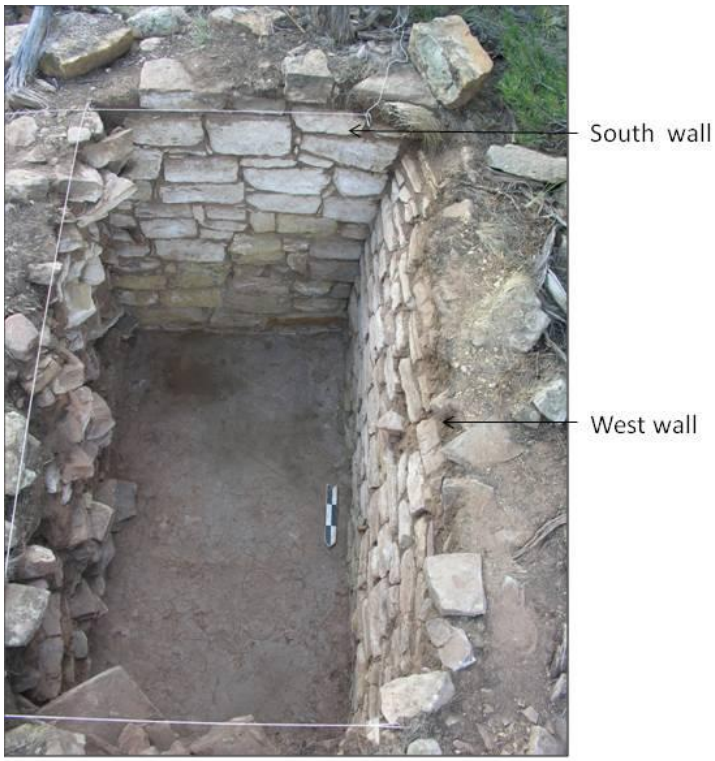

Figure 12. Room 404.

Figure 13. Exterior face, north wall, Block 400.

Figure 14. Sandstone duck effigy.

Architectural Block 500

Architectural Block 500 is located in the east-central portion of the site, and is the eastern half of the large, apparently continuous architectural expanse that includes Block 400. Block 500 as defined contains 20 kiva depressions and extends approximately 78 m west of the east village-enclosing wall. Both one- and two-story structures were built within this block.

Kiva 501was a shallow, above-ground kiva built within a rectangular, coursed masonry structure that rests on bedrock (Figure 15). Twenty-three charred tree-ring samples were recovered, and the resulting dates indicate that this kiva was either built in A.D. 1264 and repaired in 1267, or it was built in 1267 with reused or stockpiled timbers. Among other artifacts, we recovered three bone awls, two projectile points, and a white quartzite eccentric from the structure fill. In this kiva, we documented both the southern recess and a separate area of bench surface, one pilaster, a coursed-masonry deflector, a shallow masonry-lined hearth, and a metate bin in the southern recess. Three two-hand manos and an axe were associated with the metate bin. Floor artifacts included portions of two corrugated vessels, a kiva jar lid, and a shaped sandstone disk.

Kiva 506 is a lightly burned kiva whose structural support was not clearly defined but probably included at least an earth-and-rubble berm and might have involved coursed masonry as well. A.D. 1244vv is the latest date yielded by the 10 tree-ring samples collected, indicating that the structure was built sometime after that year. The following features were exposed: a pilaster, southern recess, ventilator tunnel opening, a narrow coursed-masonry deflector, and a shallow masonry-lined hearth (Figure 16). The floor had been replastered once and the hearth had been remodeled. An antler fragment and an axe were found in collapsed roofing debris, and part of a corrugated jar rested on the floor.

Excavations exposed the northeast corner of **Room 505** (Figure 17), a room north of Kiva 501. The extant walls stand 1.18 m tall; the volume of rubble indicates a minimum original height of 1.85 m, or one story. An axe (Figure 18) was found in collapsed wall debris, but no artifacts rested on the floor. Two separate sections of the **north wall** of Block 500 were exposed during excavation; both rested on bedrock. One section is midway along the back wall of the roomblock and stands 1.05 m tall today; the volume of rubble indicates a minimum original height of 2.65 m, suggesting that structures two stories tall occupied this area of the roomblock.

The other exposed section of north wall is near the west end of the roomblock, and was chosen because the rubble mound was relatively low in this area. However, the extant height of this section is 1.05 m, and the volume of rubble indicates that this wall was originally a minimum of 1.83 m tall, or one story. This section incorporated a small opening (Figure 19) that might have provided lighting, ventilation, or a view of the area north of the roomblock; when this wall was constructed, Blocks 100, 200, and 300 probably had not yet been built, and thus the opening would have originally afforded a view of the landscape north of the village.

Exploratory excavations east of Kiva 501 were designed to define the space between the east wall of Kiva 501 and the **east village-enclosing wall** (Figure 20). This appears to have been extramural work space rather than a room, and a firepit was exposed against the base of the enclosing wall. This section of enclosing wall today stands 1.08 m tall; the volume of rubble removed during excavation indicates a minimum original height of 2.01 m. Although the kiva wall rested on bedrock, the enclosing wall rested approximately 30 cm above bedrock on a layer of construction fill.

Ashy **midden** as much as 75 cm thick had accumulated on bedrock in the enclosed courtyard south of the roomblock. Multiple borrow pits, probably associated with the construction of the roomblock, were documented in this courtyard. Abundant refuse was recovered from this midden, including six projectile points, many flaked and nonflaked lithic tools, and a shaped redware handle.

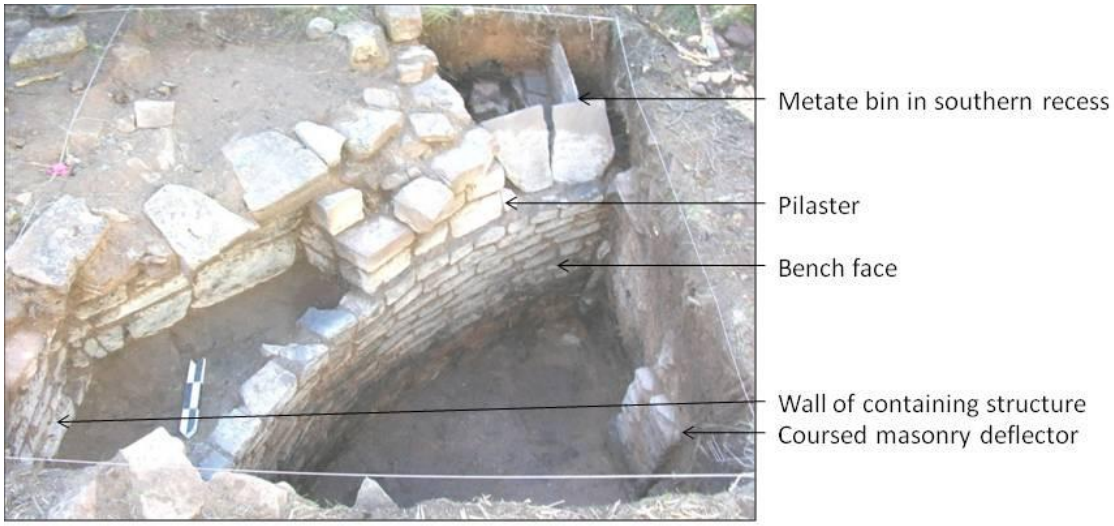

Figure 15. Kiva 501.

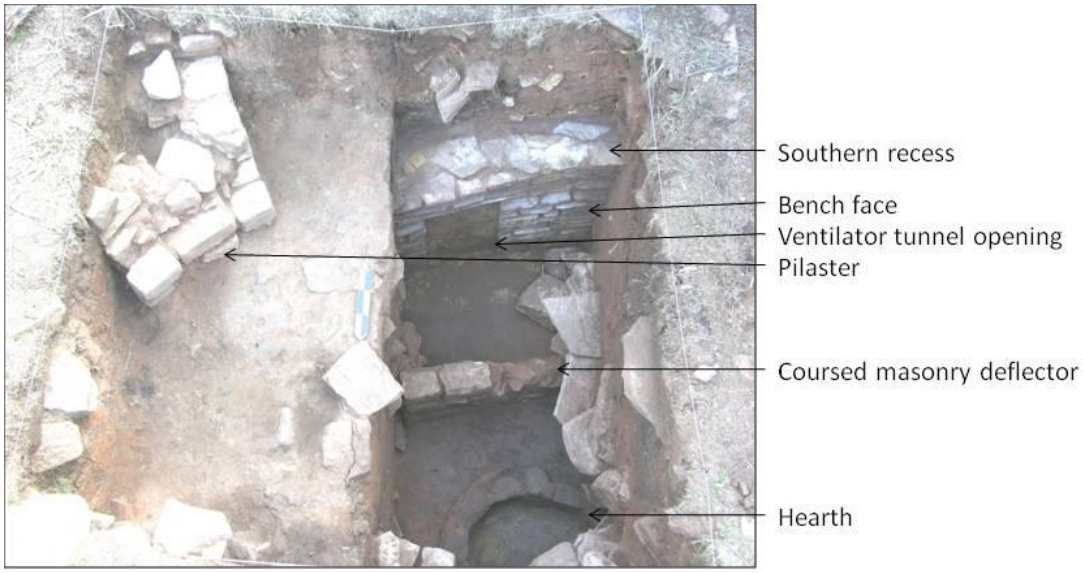

Figure 16. Kiva 506.

Figure 17. Room 505.

Figure 18. Axe head in collapsed wall debris, Room 505.

Figure 19. Exterior face, north wall, Block 500.

Figure 20. East wall, Kiva 501 containing structure and east village-enclosing wall.

Architectural Block 600

Architectural Block 600 is located south of Block 400 in the west-central portion of the site. Block 600 is the smallest block defined on the site. It measures 20 m east-west and contains two kiva depressions. This rubble mound is comparatively low, suggesting that the roomblock was one story tall.

Kiva 605 was an above-ground kiva constructed within a circular coursed-masonry structure on bedrock. Thirty-three charred tree-ring samples were recovered from this kiva; construction probably occurred sometime after the latest date—A.D. 1269vv. At the time of this writing, this is the latest tree-ring date for the site. Two projectile points were recovered from burned roofing debris, and part of a corrugated jar and a black-on-white bowl were associated with the floor. A shallow hearth and a coursed masonry deflector were exposed during excavations in this kiva.

Although the rooms in this roomblock that were north of the kivas appeared to be rectangular and to have been constructed in the usual linear east-west configuration, a curved row of rooms such as **Room 617** encircled this kiva in a bi-wall layout to the west, southwest, south, and possibly to the east. This configuration might have simply been an alternative method of supporting an above-ground kiva, or might have had special significance. **Room 604** rested on bedrock and probably abuts the exterior face of the wall that encloses the unnumbered, eastern kiva in Block 600. If so, this room was tacked onto the east end of this roomblock. A section of the north wall of the room, which rested on a shelf of bedrock, rises 94 cm above the floor (Figure 21); the volume of rubble removed during excavation indicates that the walls of this room were a minimum of 1.60 m tall, or one story. An expedient firepit had been fashioned at the base of the north wall inside the room. Many artifacts, including black-on-white and corrugated sherds, lithic flakes, nonhuman bone, and turkey gizzard stones were associated with the floor. Midden debris from Block 400 had accumulated against the north wall of the roomblock in Block 600.

The Block 600 **midden** was shallow and sparse. An expedient extramural firepit just south of the roomblock was found beneath the midden and just above bedrock. This feature was probably used once or a few times early in the occupation of Block 600. Midden artifacts included a bone awl, a denticulate biface, a large axe, a projectile point, eggshell, and a tiny stone bead.

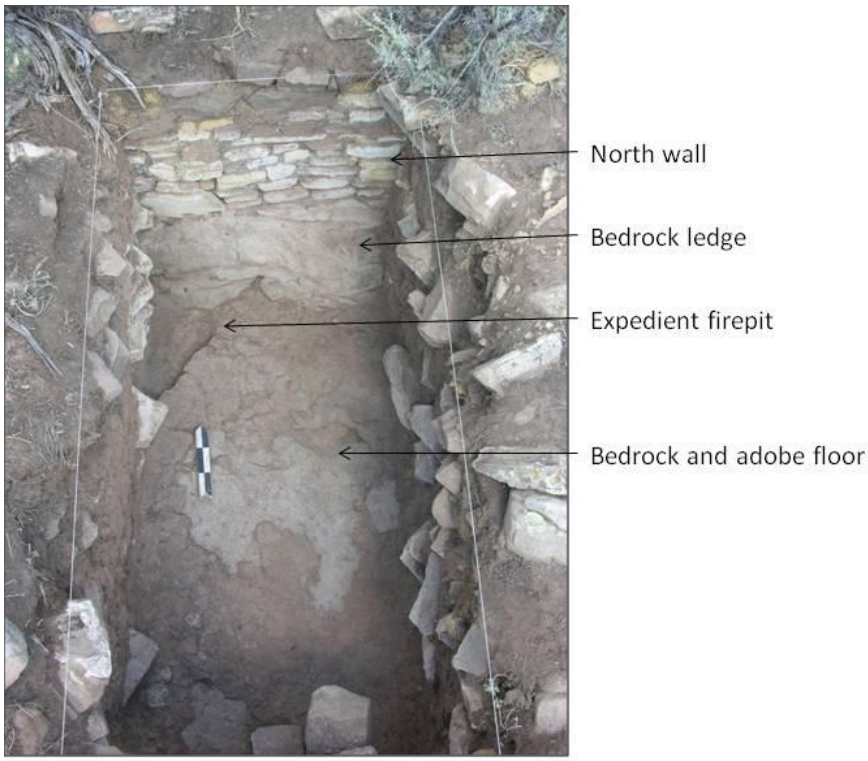

Figure 21. Room 604.

Architectural Block 700

Architectural Block 700 was constructed near the center of the village on the canyon rim above Juarez Spring and included both one- and multi-story structures. Block 700 contains four kiva depressions, measures approximately 30 m north-south and 20 m east-west, and incorporates a D-shaped, bi-wall structure that bears a decided resemblance to Block 1500 at Sand Canyon Pueblo (Kuckelman et al. 2003). The D-shaped structures in these two neighboring villages were constructed on bedrock at the canyon rim. Both are oriented with their flat sides to the south-southeast and toward the canyon edge, and they measure approximately 16 m along their flat sides and 13 m down their centers. The "D" of both structures is formed of a single row of a similar number of rooms, and the interiors of the "D"s are bisected with a wall that trends north-south. Multiple kivas occupy these interior spaces; at Sand Canyon one kiva occupies each part of the interior space, and at Goodman Point an oversized kiva occupies the east interior space, and it appears as though two kivas were constructed in the west space. Both structures feature an exterior doorway in the **west wall** near the southwest corner of the structure (Figure 22 and Sand Canyon Block 1500 doorway).

The plans of both structures resemble that of Pueblo Bonito in Chaco Canyon, with Bonito's "D" formed of rooms and a north-south dividing wall and kivas in the interior. Block 700 at Goodman Point especially resembles Pueblo Bonito in plan, with the curved part of its "D" being slightly lopsided toward the northwest and a possible slight angle change in the center of the flat side of the "D." As analytic data become available for Block 700 at Goodman Point, they will be carefully evaluated and compared with the data for Block 1500 at Sand Canyon and to the more typical residential blocks at Goodman Point Pueblo itself to discern similarities and differences between these various structures. The architectural similarities do indicate amicable interaction between the two villages, at least during the time that these D-shaped blocks were constructed. The possibility that they intentionally mimic Pueblo Bonito will be analyzed in more detail; detecting Chaco influence at Goodman Point Pueblo is a stated goal of this research project. Studying the relationships between the Goodman Point and Sand Canyon communities is also a stated goal of our research design, and the discovery of the architectural details of Block 700 provides us with a fortuitous and concrete conceptual link between the two communities.

Kiva 706 is an oversized kiva east of the north-south dividing wall that bisects the interior of the block. This is an above-ground kiva supported by bi-wall rooms to the east and south, and by the north-south dividing wall to the west. No bench faces or upper lining walls were exposed during excavations. Numerous large-diameter rotted timbers were recovered from collapsed roofing debris, but none were datable. Abundant artifacts were found in collapsed roofing debris: Mesa Verde Black-on-white and corrugated pottery sherds, lithic debitage, nonhuman bones, ground-stone tools, a paint stone, a slab metate, an azurite ball, a fossil shell, a bone needle, two pendants (Figures 23 and 24), and a fragment of a square pottery vessel (probably a mug) were mixed with rotted roof beams and wall debris. These artifacts were probably left on the roof of Kiva 706 itself and on the floors and roofs of upper-story bi-wall rooms east and south of this kiva. The only two features exposed during excavations were a large, circular hearth and a poorly preserved, coursed masonry deflector (Figure 25). Artifacts found on the floor include

two two-hand manos, a portion of a mug, and numerous Black-on-white and corrugated sherds. Data derived from our excavation in this kiva will be crucial in drawing inferences about the uses of kivas in D-shaped bi-wall buildings.

The northwest corner of **Room 709**, a northern bi-wall room, was exposed during excavation (Figure 26). The west wall is unusually wide (65 cm) for an interior wall, and it abuts the north wall. The full thickness of the north wall was not exposed; the extant height is 2.33 m. The volume of rubble removed from the room indicates a minimum original height of 3.93 m, or at least two stories; however, an enormous amount of rubble from these walls lies outside this room to the north, and the calculation of the minimum height of the north wall of the block (see below) is considered a more accurate minimum estimate of the height of the bi-wall rooms. The room fill contained at least two deposits of rotted roofing material 1 m apart vertically, and two paint stones, a hematite concretion, a drill, an obsidian projectile point (Figure 27), two other projectile points, a two-hand mano, and a single-bitted axe head. The one feature exposed in this room was a doorway in the west wall that allowed mutual access between this room and the bi-wall room adjacent to the west. The bottom of the doorway was originally formed by the room floor; later, coursed masonry was added to raise the sill to 57 cm above the floor. Wooden lintels were observed in situ across the top of the doorway. Few artifacts were found on the floor of the room: a spent core, lithic shatter, gizzard stones, eggshell, and a variety of sherds.

The exterior face of the **north wall** of the D-shaped block rises 2.18 m above bedrock (Figure 28); the volume of rubble removed during excavation indicates that this wall was originally a minimum of 4.91 m tall, or three stories. The artifacts from the wall-collapse debris are inferred to have been on the floors or roof of the bi-wall rooms south of the exposed wall: two hematite paint stones, a polishing stone, and a cobble protruding from layers of cemented stone that is similar to items called "canopas" in southern Arizona. Data for this wall and Room 709 will lend insight into the uses of bi-wall rooms.

A small discrete rubble mound on bedrock west of the large mound that forms most of Architectural Block 700 was somewhat arbitrarily included in Block 700. Before testing, we inferred that this mound contained the remains of a tower; however, excavations exposed features typical of a kiva. Exposed within **Kiva 702** (Figure 29), a circular building constructed of double-coursed masonry, were a prepared floor, a hearth, a vertical slab deflector, a masonry bench face, a ventilator tunnel opening capped with a large lintel stone, and a possible bin. Artifacts found on the floor include a bone tool, two ground-stone tools, two partly reconstructible corrugated jars, and part of a black-on-white bowl. Analytic data may reveal how the use of this structure differed from that of residential kivas enclosed within roomblocks elsewhere in the village.

Rooms 711 and 722 were poorly defined structures just southwest of Kiva 706. The west wall of these rooms is the north-south dividing wall down the interior of the D-shaped bi-wall block, and the south wall is the flat side of the "D." Room 722 predated Room 711. The fill of these rooms contained a bone flesher, a bone awl, and a projectile point. A sealed doorway that would have permitted mutual access between Room 722 and the bi-wall room adjacent to the south was

exposed in the south wall of this room. A hammerstone and various sherds were found on a floor of Room 722; time constraints curtailed excavations in this room.

No **midden** was spatially associated with Kiva 702; however, refuse beneath the rubble along the west wall of the D-shaped bi-wall structure and at the southwest edge of the entire Block 700 rubble mound was sampled. This midden contained abundant black-on-white sherds (Figure 30), flaked lithic debitage, and nonhuman bone. Midden excavations along the west wall of the block also exposed a doorway in this wall (Figure 22). The wall rises 1.04 m above bedrock today; the volume of rubble removed indicates a minimum original height of 3.04 m. However, the vast majority of the rubble from this wall lies west of the excavation unit.

Figure 22. Doorway in west wall, Block 700.

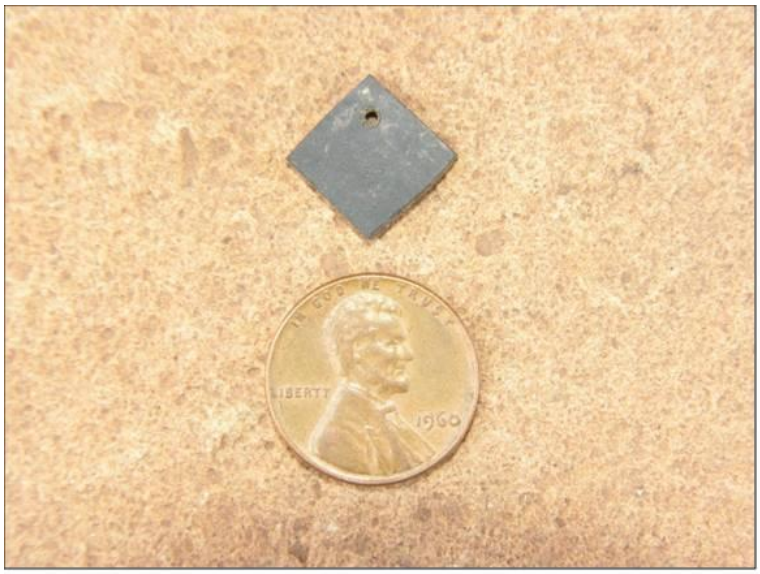

Figure 23. Pendant from collapsed roofing debris, Kiva 706.

Figure 24. Pendant in collapsed roofing debris, Kiva 706.

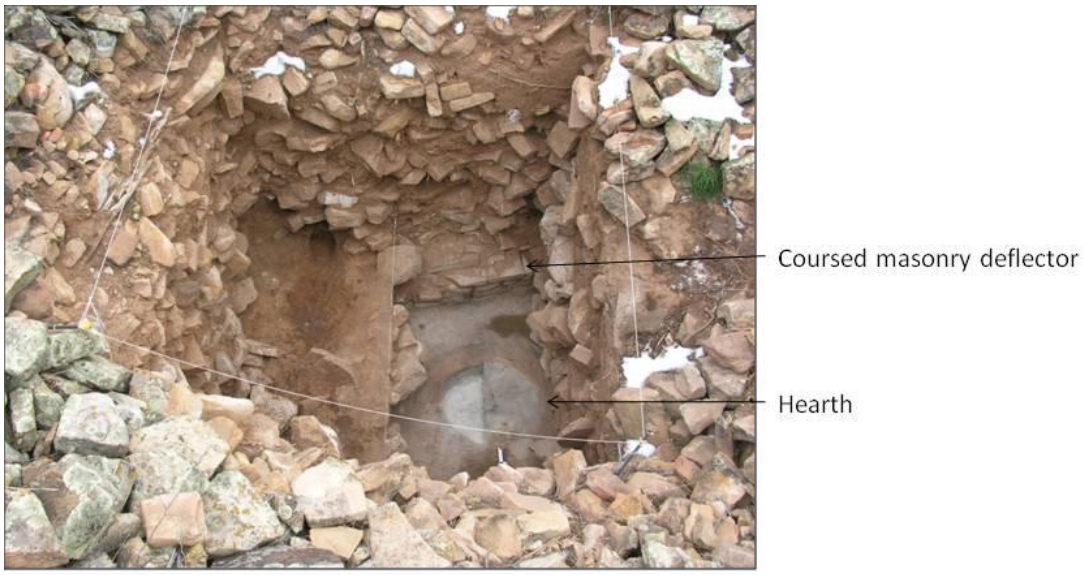

Figure 25. Kiva 706.

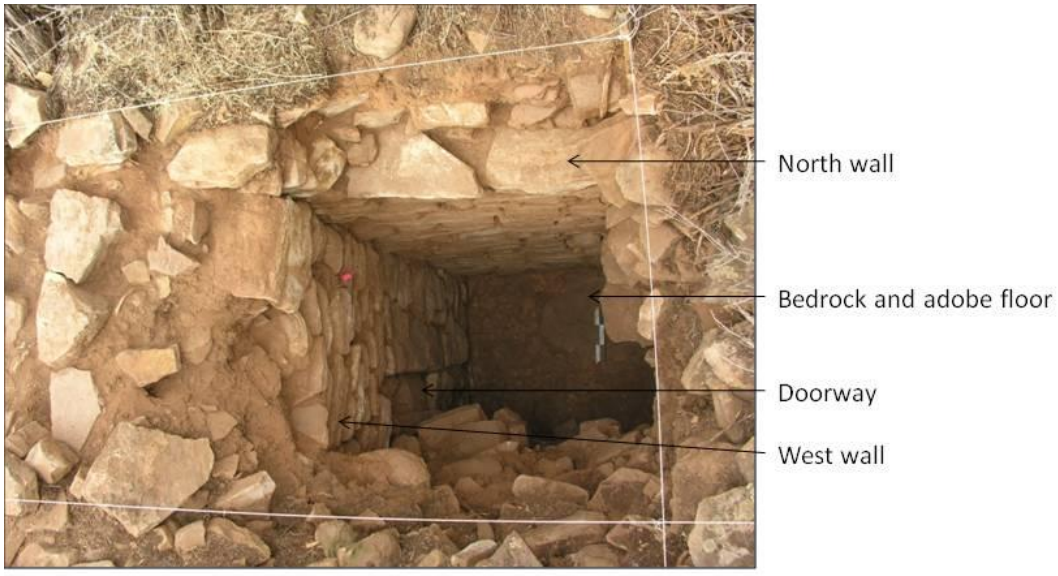

Figure 26. Room 709.

Figure 27. Artifacts from fill, Room 709.

Figure 28. Exterior face, north wall, Block 700.

Figure 29. Kiva 702.

Figure 30. Selected black-on-white sherds from Block 700 midden.

Architectural Block 800

Architectural Block 800 is located in the central portion of the site, northeast of Juarez Spring. The east edge of the tallest rubble mound at the site, that of Block 700, forms the west boundary of Block 800. The block measures approximately 45 m east-west and contains eight kiva depressions. Evidence suggests that the roomblock was one story tall; however, a portion of the roomblock on the cliff slope apparently terraced down the slope.

The exposed south wall of **Kiva 807** is poorly preserved. The structure was subterranean by virtue of massive berming, especially along its downslope or southern edge. Abundant artifacts had been deposited naturally into the kiva depression, probably from refuse associated with rooms upslope. Fill artifacts included a biface, part of a canteen, a slab metate, a bone tool, and many other sherds and lithic artifacts. The few tree-ring samples from this structure yielded only one date—AD 1229vv—which indicates merely that the kiva was built sometime after that year.

Features exposed in this kiva consist of a badly slumped pilaster, a coursed masonry deflector, a deep remodeled hearth, a small vent opening in the south bench face, and a subfloor ventilator tunnel (Figure 31). This was the only subfloor ventilation system exposed during excavations at Goodman Point Pueblo. The subfloor ventilator tunnel was masonry lined and extended 74 cm below the floor of the kiva. Rotted vegetal material that had supported the adobe roof of the tunnel (and formed the kiva floor) was preserved in the tunnel fill. The tunnel continued beneath the kiva bench face to the south and ended at the deflector to the north, where a rectangular opening in the kiva floor allowed the fresh air in the tunnel to enter the structure. A small vent midway up the bench face might have also brought air into the kiva. Artifacts on the floor of the kiva included a two-hand mano and numerous sherds.

Room 806 was a lower-terrace room on a steep slope above Kiva 807. Sections of the north, south, and west walls were exposed during excavations. The butt end of a roof beam was found in situ in the north wall of this room (Figure 32); the beam rested 1.55 m (61 in) above the bedrock floor. Adult Pueblo men of average height (64 in) would thus not have been able to stand upright beneath this roofing timber.

The terraced configuration of rooms in this block complicates calculations of original structure height, but a whopping 3.55 m^3 of rubble was removed during excavation. Because the walls currently stand nearly one story tall, an additional story might have originally stood atop Room 806. A lapstone found in collapsed roofing debris in this room was probably left on the roof or on the floor of an upper story room when these structures were abandoned. A corner bin constructed of vertical slabs occupied the southwest corner of the room (Figure 33) and contained two ground-stone tools and the bottom of a jar. Many artifacts were found on the bedrock floor of the room: a large netherstone, a two-hand mano, a single-bitted axe head, lithic debitage, a cluster of black-on-white sherds, and several very large clusters of corrugated sherds.

The section of roomblock **north wall** that was exposed stands 1.62 m tall and rests on bedrock. Rubble that indicates a total original height of 3.14 m was removed from the unit; some of this rubble could have originated from walls to the north. Abundant refuse—that we assume originated in Block 500 adjacent to the north—was banked against the north face of this wall. This refuse was thus provenienced with that block and is characterized under that heading (see above).

Abundant artifacts were recovered from **midden** deposits on the slope below Kiva 807. This refuse was on the downslope side of a rough retaining wall that trended east-west across the slope. In addition to many sherds, lithic flakes, ground-stone tools, and nonhuman bones, a projectile point, a bead, a bone flesher, and a pendant blank were recovered.

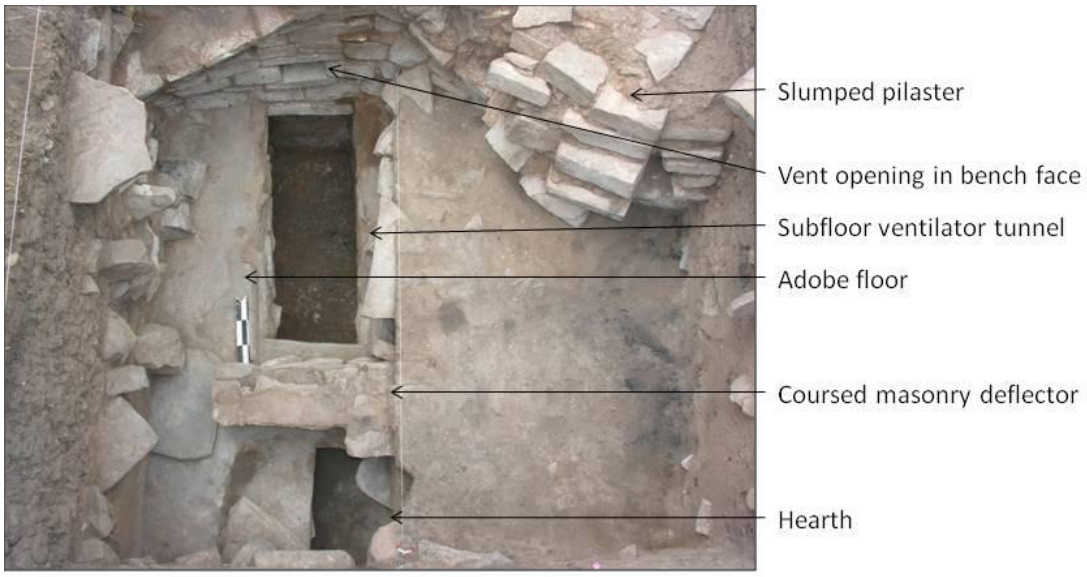

Figure 31. Kiva 807.

Figure 32. North wall, Room 806.

Figure 33. Room 806.

Architectural Block 900

Architectural Block 900 is located in the east-central portion of the site, adjacent to the eastern village-enclosing wall. This block contains nine kiva depressions and measures 43 m east-west. Data indicate that both the roomblock and the village-enclosing wall in this area were one-story tall.

Kiva 914 was subterranean by virtue of a substantial berm that fortified the perimeter of the structure. Tree-ring samples collected from the partly burned roofing debris yielded seven dates; unfortunately, all are non-cutting dates, the latest of which is A.D. 1211vv. These dates indicate only that the kiva was constructed sometime after that year. Nearly all of the masonry that had once existed in the exposed portion of the kiva had collapsed prehistorically. This damage probably resulted from repeated pooling of post-abandonment run-off that dissolved the mortar in the masonry bench faces. However, we were able to define the partly collapsed ventilator tunnel opening, and the hearth and a large vertical slab deflector are intact (Figure 34). Numerous artifacts rested on the floor: portions of a corrugated jar and a Mesa Verde Black-on-white bowl, two lithic cores, a single-bitted axe head, a mano, and four nonhuman long bones that had been modified by cutting, fracturing, and burning.

A portion of the south wall of **Room 907** that measured 1.04 m tall was exposed during excavations. The volume of rubble suggests a minimum original height of 2.32 m, which might indicate either one or two stories. A partly reconstructible corrugated jar was found in structure fill. No features were defined within this room; one two-hand mano rested on the floor.

The exposed section of the **north wall of** Block 900 measures 86 cm tall and rests on a layer of construction fill on bedrock. The volume of rubble excavated indicates a minimum original height of 1.98 m, or one story. Two separate construction episodes can be detected in this section of wall (Figure 35); the details of this vertical joint indicate that construction of this block proceeded from west to east. Refuse recovered in this unit is inferred to have originated in Block 500.

The extant portion of the **east village-enclosing wall** exposed in the vicinity of Block 900 measured 87 cm tall and rose to a minimum height of 1.78 m, or one story tall, originally. Ashy refuse had been deposited on prehistoric ground surface just inside the wall but not outside the wall. Most of the Block 900 **midden** was south of the kivas, and the sampled area was nearly 1 m thick. An axe head, three projectile points, a pendant, abundant sherds, flaked lithic debitage, ground-stone tools, and nonhuman bones were recovered from this midden.

Figure 34. Kiva 914.

Figure 35. Exterior face, north wall, Block 900.

Architectural Block 1000

Architectural Block 1000 was the southeasternmost block in the pueblo. This block measures approximately 50 m east-west and contains a minimum of ten kiva depressions. A cluster of structures just outside the east village-enclosing wall in this portion of the site is included in this architectural block. The data suggest that most structures in this block were one story tall, although Structure 1010 was probably two stories in height (see below).

An area of rubble chosen for testing because its surface signature was typical of a tower instead proved to contain **Kiva 1002.** This unburned structure used the east village-enclosing wall as its east wall; coursed-masonry walls of structures to the north provided support in that direction, and support to the south and west might also have been coursed masonry, or might have been massive berming. A bench, a pilaster, a vertical slab deflector, and a shallow hearth excavated into bedrock were exposed (Figure 36). The few floor artifacts included a mano and a bone awl.

Kiva 1007 and was rendered subterranean by berming and possibly by masonry walls as well. Twenty-nine charred tree-ring samples yielded six non-cutting dates, the latest of which was A.D. 1193vv; this beam is probably missing many rings or was reused. The southern recess, two pilasters, a ventilator tunnel opening, a coursed masonry deflector, and a hearth were exposed by excavations (Figure 37). Artifacts resting on the floor included a variety of corrugated and whiteware sherds, two two-hand manos, nonhuman bones, and a stone jar lid. A partial whiteware bowl was found on the surface of the southern recess.

Kiva 1015 was subterranean and appears to have been supported by a berm. This structure had not been burned and the single tree-ring sample recovered was not datable. Two projectile points were included in the artifacts found in the structure fill. Excavations exposed the southern recess, two pilasters, a coursed masonry deflector, a ventilator tunnel opening, and a hearth (Figure 38). The few artifacts found on the floor included a two-hand mano, a single-bitted axe head (Figure 39), and a bone tool.

Structure 1010 was probably a tower and was constructed on a boulder or bedrock ledge (Figure 40) just outside the east village-enclosing wall (Figure 41). The structure is associated with multiple probable rooms and a kiva depression. Portions of the north and west walls of the tower were exposed (Figure 42) and stand an average of 1.10 m tall at present. The volume of rubble removed during excavation indicates that the structure was originally a minimum of 1.93 m tall, or one story; an additional story is probably indicated by the abundant rubble outside the excavated area. A variety of sherds and flaked lithic debitage was collected from the fill. One feature—a small niche—was documented in the north wall. No artifacts rested on the floor; however, a concentration of ash was sampled.

The exposed section of **north wall** of one of the roomblocks in Block 1000 rested on bedrock. The extant height is 1.29 m, and the volume of rubble removed during excavation indicates an original minimum height of 1.66 m tall, or one story. Refuse that was probably deposited by the residents of this block had accumulated upslope and behind the wall. Although only sparse sheet

trash was present on the slope south of the architecture, thick strata of **midden** were discovered in a central location within Block 1000. Notable midden artifacts in this block included two bone awls, four projectile points, a bone needle, a pendant, and many sherds, lithic flakes, and ground-stone tools.

Figure 36. Kiva 1002.

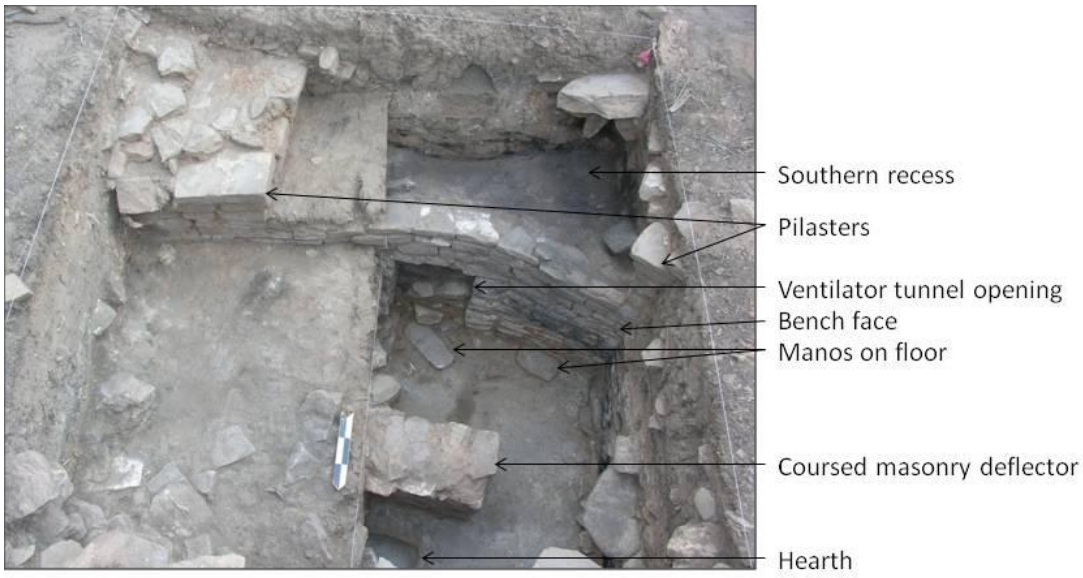

Figure 37. Kiva 1007.

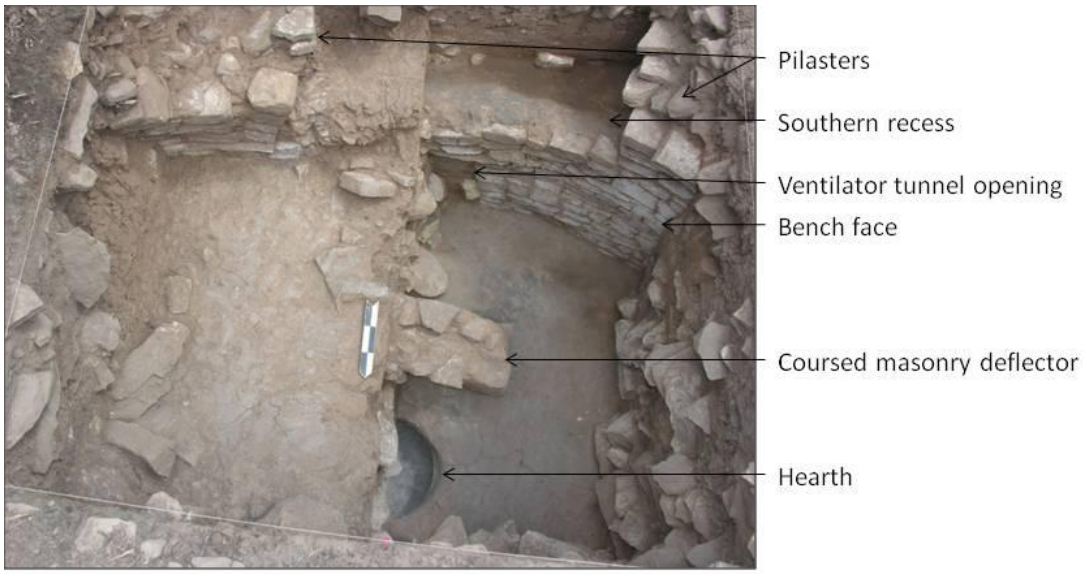

Figure 38. Kiva 1015.

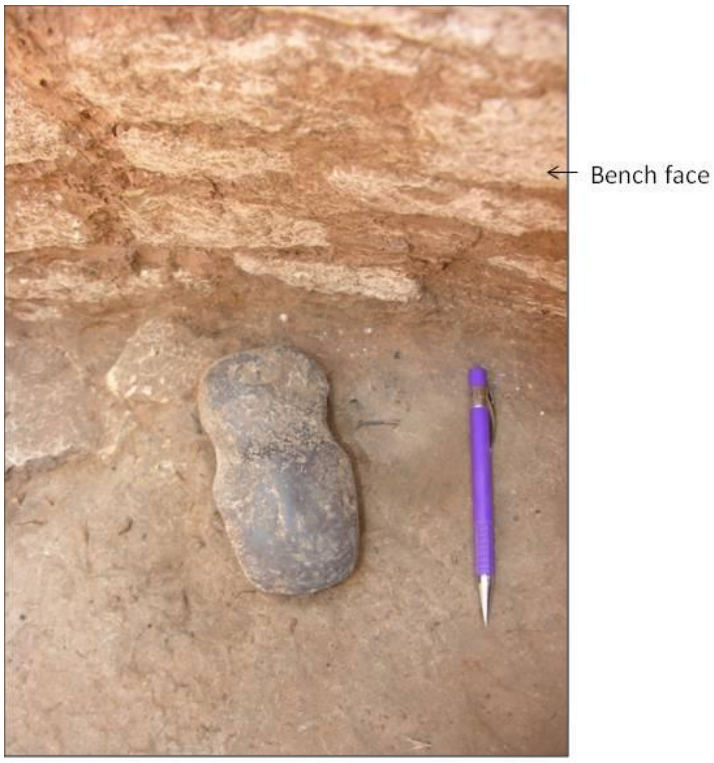

Figure 39. Axe head on floor, Kiva 1015.

Figure 40. West wall, Structure 1010.

Figure 41. Relationship of Structure 1010 to east village-enclosing wall.

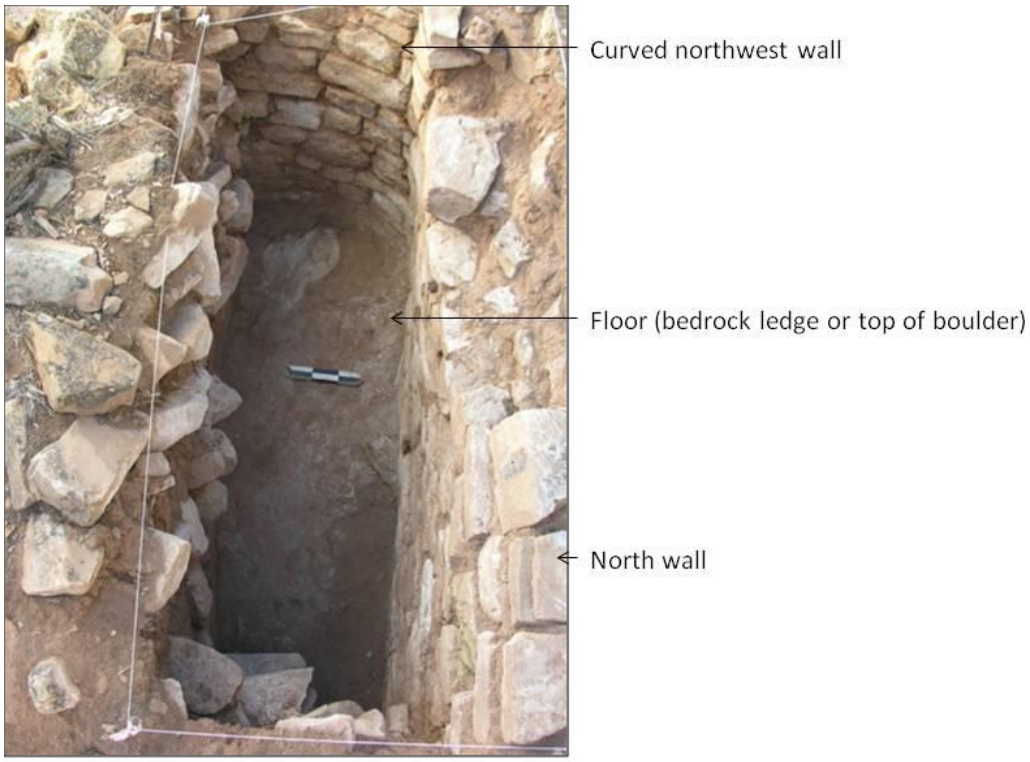

Figure 42. Structure 1010.

Architectural Block 1100

Architectural Block 1100 formed a portion of the western boundary of the village, and was positioned between two drainages that converge at the pour-off above Juarez Spring. The long axis of this block measures about 42 m and is aligned north-south—the only architectural block in the village so oriented. This orientation obliged us to expose a portion of the west roomblock wall in lieu of our usual north-wall exposure. The block contains six kiva depressions that are clearly visible at the modern ground surface, and two kivas (Kivas 1103 and 1120) that exhibit atypical surface signatures. The entire architectural block was constructed of coursed masonry and rests on bedrock. Both one- and two-story structures are included within the block.

Kiva 1101 is an above-ground kiva whose roof had been burned. Nineteen tree-ring samples yielded four dates that suggest this kiva was built in A.D. 1262 or shortly thereafter. Artifacts in the fill included a shaped and polished slate object, portions of a whiteware ladle, and a corrugated jar. Excavations exposed a bench, pilaster, vertical slab deflector, ventilator tunnel opening, hearth (Figure 43), and layers of ash interbedded with floor adobe south of the deflector. Floor artifacts included part of a corrugated jar, a bone tool, a one-hand mano, a two-hand mano, and a variety of sherds and flaked lithic debitage.

An isolated rubble mound on exposed bedrock just southeast of the main roomblock in Block 1100 that appeared to be the remains of a tower instead proved to be **Kiva 1103**. Sections of the north and west walls were exposed, and their orientations indicated that the structure was circular. The extant height of the north wall stands 90 cm above bedrock, and the volume of rubble removed during excavation suggests that the structure was a minimum of 1.70 m, or one-story, tall. This structure was identified as a kiva because of the exposure of a prepared floor, a bench face, and construction fill between this masonry and the north wall of the structure (Figure 44). Similar construction and additional kiva features were exposed in Kiva 702, a similar structure across the drainage to the northeast. Few artifacts were found in the fill of Kiva 1103, but a cobble abrader, nonhuman bone, and a variety of sherds rested on the floor.

Kiva 1114 had not been burned. Noteworthy artifacts in the fill include a bone tool, an axe head, and a partly reconstructible corrugated jar. In this kiva, the southern recess, a pilaster, a vertical slab deflector, a shallow hearth, and a ventilator tunnel opening were exposed (Figure 45). Floor artifacts included two axe heads, a bowl, and a variety of sherds and lithic flakes.

Exploratory excavations into an area with an ambiguous surface signature resulted in the exposure of a pilaster and bench in **Kiva 1120**. These excavations were terminated as soon as the exposure of the features confirmed the presence of a kiva. Few artifacts were found in the excavated fill.

Sections of the east and south walls of **Room 1102** were exposed by excavation. The average height of these walls is 1.70 m; the volume of rubble removed indicates that the structure originally stood a minimum of 3.24 m tall, or at least two stories. Numerous artifacts, including a

shell ornament, a bone awl, and part of a Mesa Verde Black-on-white ladle, rested on the floor.

Room 1106 is a bi-wall room in an arc of rooms that encircles Kiva 1114 to the north, northwest, and west. Portions of the southeast, southwest, and northwest walls of this room were exposed; the southeast and northwest walls are both curved, and the southeast wall also forms the containing structure for Kiva 1114 (Figure 46). The volume of rubble removed, added to the current wall height of 1.65 m, suggests a minimum original height of 2.54 m, or two stories. The fill contained two hammerstones, unfired vessels, a polishing stone, two bifaces, and four two-hand manos. No features were exposed and no artifacts rested on the floor.

The section of the **west wall** of Block 1100 that was exposed during excavation stood 1.08 m tall. The volume of rubble suggests that the wall was originally a minimum of 2.96 m tall, or two stories. Of note in the fill was a San Juan redware sherd. A portion of the **west village-enclosing wall** or **dam** at the northern edge of Block 1100 was exposed by excavation. The extant height is 41 cm. Only a small percentage of the rubble from this wall was within the excavation unit, but the volume of stone excavated indicates that this wall as constructed was at least .99 m tall.

Midden deposits were found northeast, east, south, and southwest of the roomblock. The most abundant refuse was located southeast and southwest of the structures. A pendant that appeared to have been made of jet (Figure 47), an axe head, a large pendant, two bone awls, a large biface, an incised and perforated bone (possible flute fragment), a projectile point, a peckingstone, and many sherds, lithic flakes, additional ground-stone tools, and nonhuman bones were recovered from the midden in Block 1100**.**

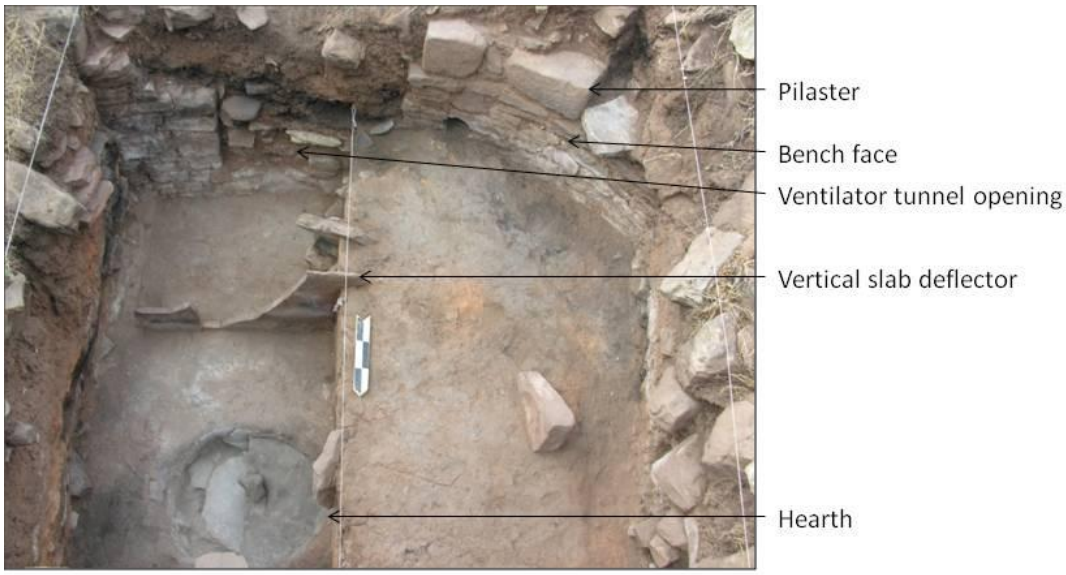

Figure 43. Kiva 1101.

Figure 44. Kiva 1103.

Figure 45. Kiva 1114.

Figure 46. Room 1106, a bi-wall room whose southeast wall is formed by the circular containing structure of Kiva 1114.

Figure 47. Jet pendant from Block 1100 midden.

Architectural Block 1200

Architectural Block 1200 formed the southwestern edge of the village and included both one- and two-story structures. This block contains a great kiva, a circular bi-wall complex, a minimum of 15 kiva depressions, and measures about 67 m east-west. The entire block was constructed of coursed masonry and rests on bedrock.

Kiva 1204 is the westernmost of four kivas at the center of a complex configuration of structures west of the great kiva. The burning of Kiva 1204 provided 16 tree-ring samples that yielded 13 non-cutting dates, the latest of which is A.D. 1256+vv; the kiva was thus probably built an unknown length of time after that year. The structure fill contained various sherds, lithic flakes, and nonhuman bones. The southern recess, a pilaster, a shallow hearth, a coursed-masonry deflector, and a ventilator tunnel opening were exposed during excavation (Figure 48). Several clusters of sherds, three axe heads, a core, and three manos were associated with the floor.

Kiva 1211, northeast of the great kiva, had been burned, and the 48 tree-ring samples collected yielded 33 dates. Three beams dated A.D. 1256, and the latest date was 1256+v inc. This kiva was thus probably constructed shortly after that year. A bone awl, a mano, and a polishing stone were included in the artifacts found in the fill. The southern recess, a pilaster, a coursed masonry deflector, a hearth, and a ventilator tunnel opening were exposed during excavations. Artifacts associated with the floor included unfired vessels, a bone scraper, a core, a mano, nonhuman bone, and various sherds and lithic flakes.

Great Kiva 1213 measures approximately 18 m in diameter. A section of the northwest wall, bench, prepared floor, northeast masonry pillar, and a possible floor vault were exposed during excavation. The extant northwest wall rises 1.88 m above bedrock (about 1.68 m above prepared floor). The volume of rubble removed during excavation indicates a minimum additional height of 1.79 m, or a total original height of at least 3.67 m above bedrock. Artifacts recovered from the kiva fill include a projectile point, a mano, and a polishing stone. A low bench (Figure 49), the northeast masonry pillar (Figure 50), a stone platform, and a possible floor vault were exposed during excavations. The absence of collapsed roofing material from the kiva fill indicates that the structure was not roofed; thus, the masonry pillars were probably symbolic rather than functional. The maximum extant height of the pillar is 74 cm above bedrock or 64 cm above prepared floor; the volume of rubble removed during excavation indicates a minimum original height of .96 m above bedrock or .86 m above the prepared floor. Numerous lithic flakes and sherds and one bone awl rested on the floor of the great kiva.

Exploratory excavations into an area with an ambiguous surface signature revealed the curved masonry wall and prepared floor of **Structure 1219** (Figure 51). The structure might have been a kiva, but because no features were exposed, this could not be determined for certain. A two-hand mano was removed from the fill, and a mano, a hammerstone, and an axe head were among the artifacts resting on the floor.

Structure 1224 is another structure in which a curved wall but no features were exposed and that might have been a kiva (Figure 52). The 46 tree-ring samples recovered from burned roofing debris yielded 15 dates, and the latest date—AD 1266vv—suggests that construction occurred sometime after that year. A mano, a clay disk (possible jar lid), an axe head, a puki, two bone awls, two polishing stones, a metate, and portions of a kiva jar and dipper were among the artifacts recovered from the fill. A metate, a turkey tibia, and a few lithic flakes rested on the floor.

Bi-wall **Room 1207** is one of the rooms that encircles the central four kivas in the planned complex west of the great kiva. Portions of a straight north wall and an east curved wall were exposed during excavations; these walls rest on approximately 35 cm of construction fill that was laid down on bedrock. The extant height of the walls averages 1.93 m, and the volume of rubble removed suggests a total original height of at least 3.45 m, or two stories, above the constructed floor. A doorway (Figure 53) in the north wall allowed mutual access between Room 1207 and a bi-wall room adjacent to the north. The rotted roofing timbers collected from the fill were not datable. Artifacts recovered from the fill and floor of the room included a stone bead, an abraded and pocked sandstone slab, and many sherds.

The exterior face of the west wall of Great Kiva 1213 was exposed in **Room 1215**, which was a peripheral room of the great kiva. Also exposed was a section of the north wall of this room (Figure 54). Great Kiva 800 at Sand Canyon Pueblo and other great kivas in the region were also encircled by such peripheral rooms. The walls of Room 1215 rest on bedrock and rise approximately 1.88 m tall. The rubble removed during excavation indicates that the walls of this room were originally at least 3.65 m tall, or two stories. A small pile of refuse that contained sherds, lithic flakes, a core, many gizzard stones, and nonhuman bone rested on the floor. Other floor artifacts included nonhuman bone, numerous corrugated and black-on-white sherds, ground-stone tools, and flaked lithic debitage.

The curved **north wall** of Block 1200 (Figure 55) forms the exterior wall of the bi-wall rooms that encircle the central four kivas west of the great kiva. The extant height of this wall averages 1.30 m, and the rubble removed during excavation indicates a minimum original height of 4.27 m, or at least two stories. A moderate amount of refuse was recovered along the exterior face of this wall.

A section of the **west wall** of Block 1200 was also exposed. This wall appeared to be the west wall of the southernmost room in a series of bi-wall rooms that encircle the northwesternmost kiva in Block 1200. The extant portion of this wall measured 1.66 m tall and rested on 20 cm of refuse. The volume of rubble indicates that the wall originally stood a minimum of 2.42 m tall—either one tall story or two stories. An exposed section of the **south wall** of Block 1200 rests on bedrock and now stands 1.52 m tall; the volume of rubble indicates that this wall as constructed was at least 4.03 m tall, or two stories. Abundant refuse had been deposited on the bedrock south of this structure. A section of the **south village-enclosing wall** at the southeast edge of the block also rested on bedrock. This wall rises .91 m today, and the rubble removed during excavation indicates that the wall was constructed at least 1.04 m tall.

Abundant **midden** was recovered west and south of the structures in this block; sparser refuse was found to the north, southeast, and east. Among the many artifacts recovered from these deposits were nine bone tools, ten projectile points (one Elko Side-notched point), a sherd depicting turkeys (Figure 56), a bone bead, a turquoise bead, a drill, a pendant, two polishing stones, an axe head, and a perforated bone tube.

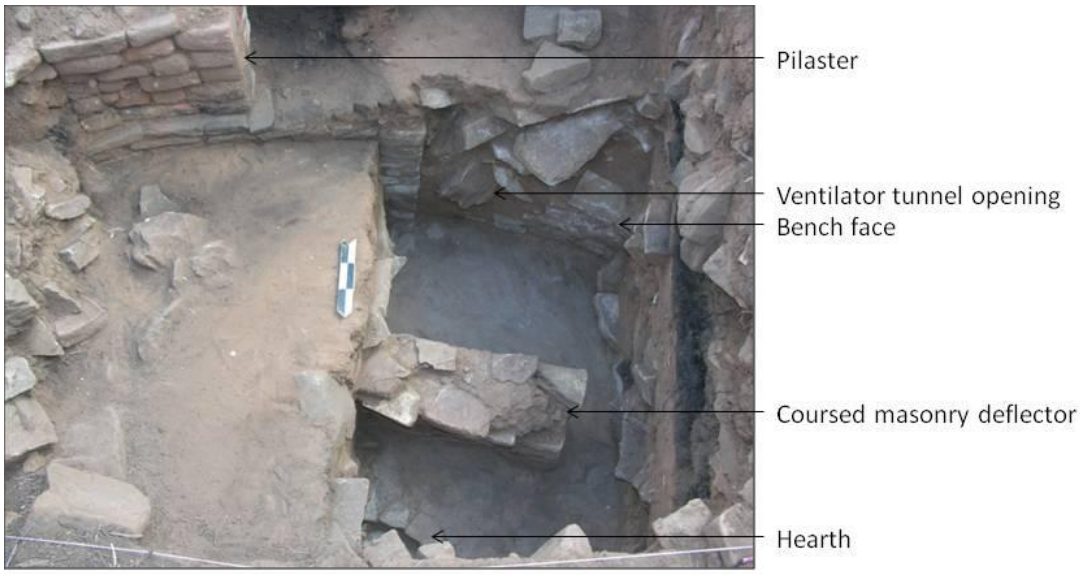

Figure 48. Kiva 1204.

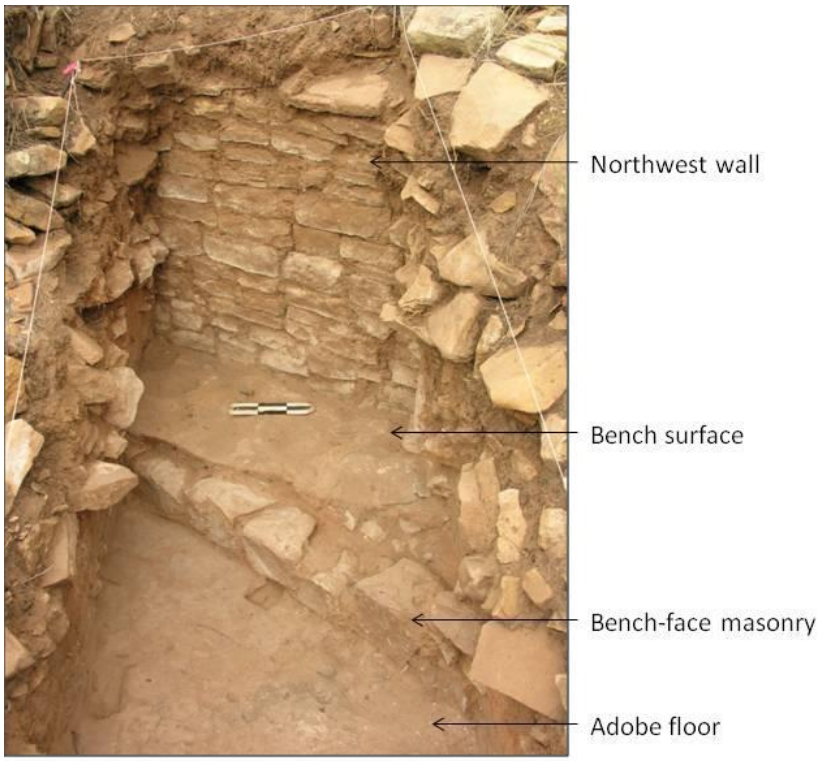

Figure 49. Great Kiva 1213.

Figure 50. Great Kiva 1213, northeast pillar.

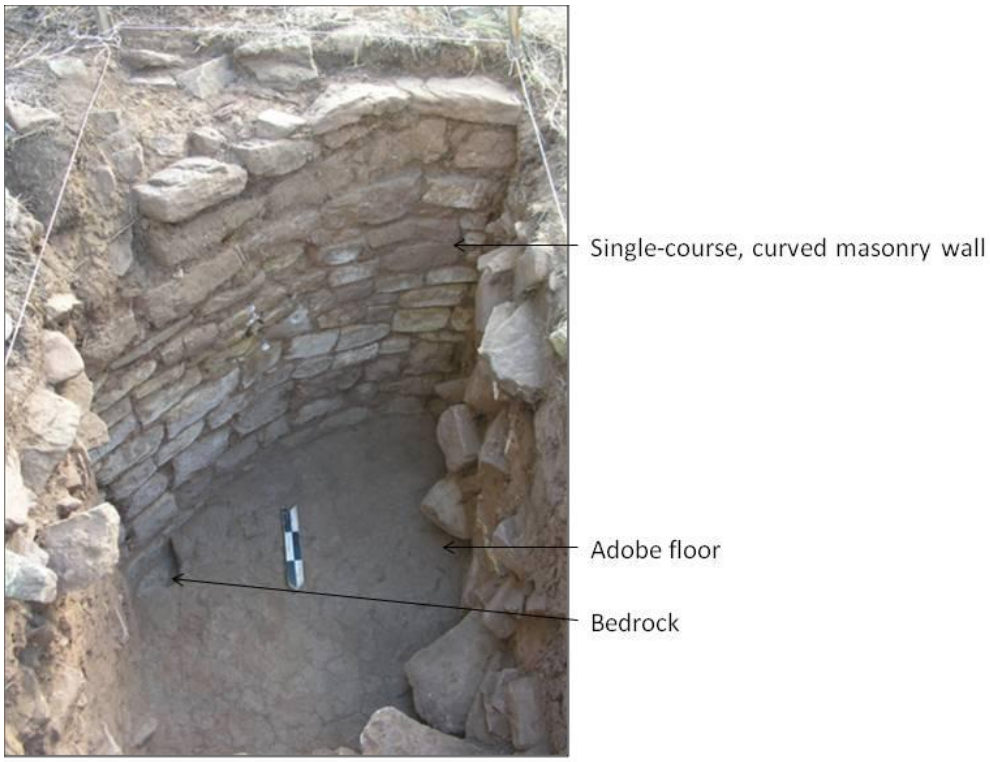

Figure 51. Structure 1219.

Figure 52. Structure 1224.

Figure 53. Room 1207, bi-wall room.

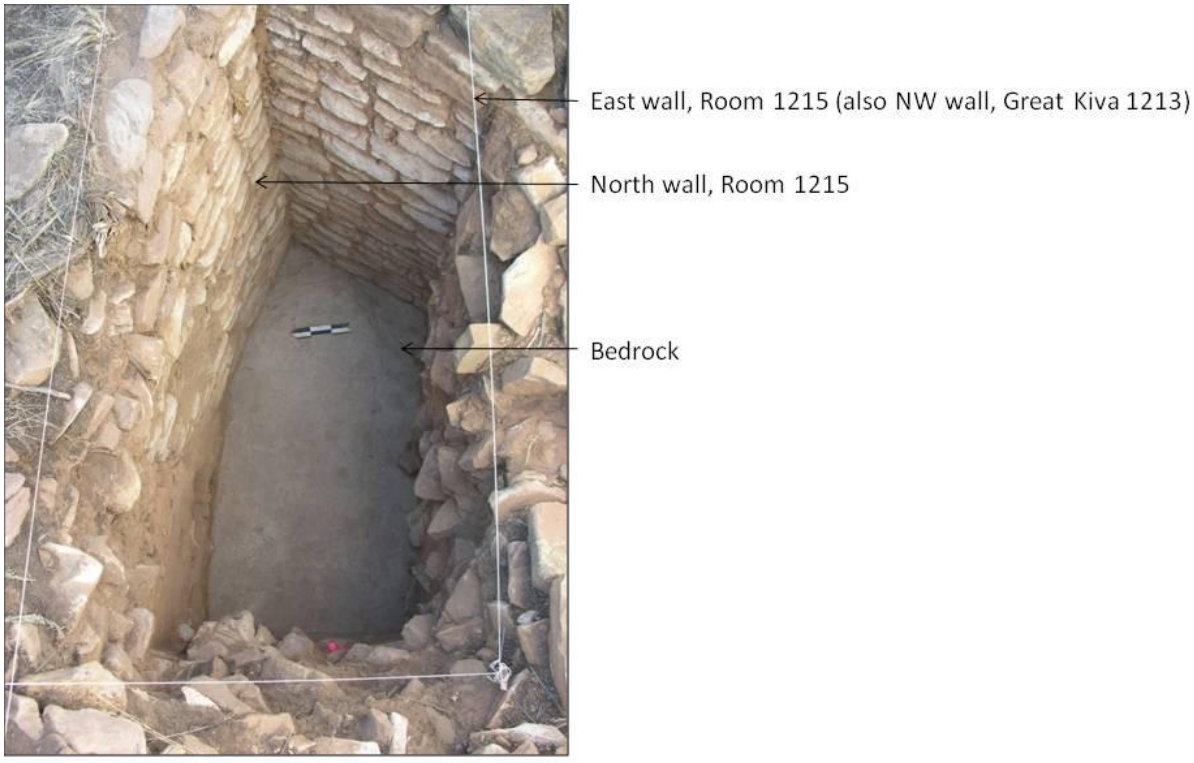

Figure 54. Room 1215, great kiva peripheral room.

Figure 55. Exterior face, north wall, Block 1200.

Figure 56. Sherd depicting turkeys, from Block 1200 midden.

Architectural Block 1300

Architectural Block 1300 is the easternmost of the blocks on the south rim of the canyon. The long axis of the block trends northwest-southeast and measures 37 m. This block contains an estimated four kivas and both one-story and multi-story structures. All structures were built on bedrock.

Kiva 1302 was constructed on a steep slope and appears to have been supported both by coursed masonry walls and heavy berms. The seven tree-ring samples collected from this slightly burned structure yielded only one date: A.D. 1122vv. We infer that this beam was reused or is missing many rings. Artifacts found in the fill included a projectile point, part of a ladle, and part of a black-on-white bowl. The following features were exposed during excavation: the southern recess, a pilaster, a vertical slab deflector, a hearth, and a ventilator tunnel opening (Figure 57). Floor artifacts include an axe/maul, two manos, a core, and a complete Mesa Verde Black-on-white mug (Figure 58).

The extant height of **Room 1308** (Figure 59) is 1.98 m; the volume of rubble removed indicates that the structure originally stood a minimum of 3.02 m tall, or two stories. The immense volume of rubble outside the structure is strongly suggestive of a third story. Several deer bones were recovered from the fill of this structure, and an additional large mammal bone was found just above the floor.

The curved section of the **west wall** of the roomblock that was exposed was probably the wall of a tower. The extant portion stands 1.37 m tall; the volume of rubble indicates an original height of at least 1.91 m. The structure was thus either one or two stories tall. A modest amount of refuse was found on the bedrock surface west of the wall.

The southeast terminus of the **south village-enclosing wall** abutted the back of this roomblock. This wall stands .91 m tall today; the volume of rubble removed during excavation suggests a minimum original height of 1.43 m. Abundant **midden** materials were recovered east and downslope of the kivas. Notable artifacts include five projectile points, a modified redware sherd, a possible tinkler, and two pendants.

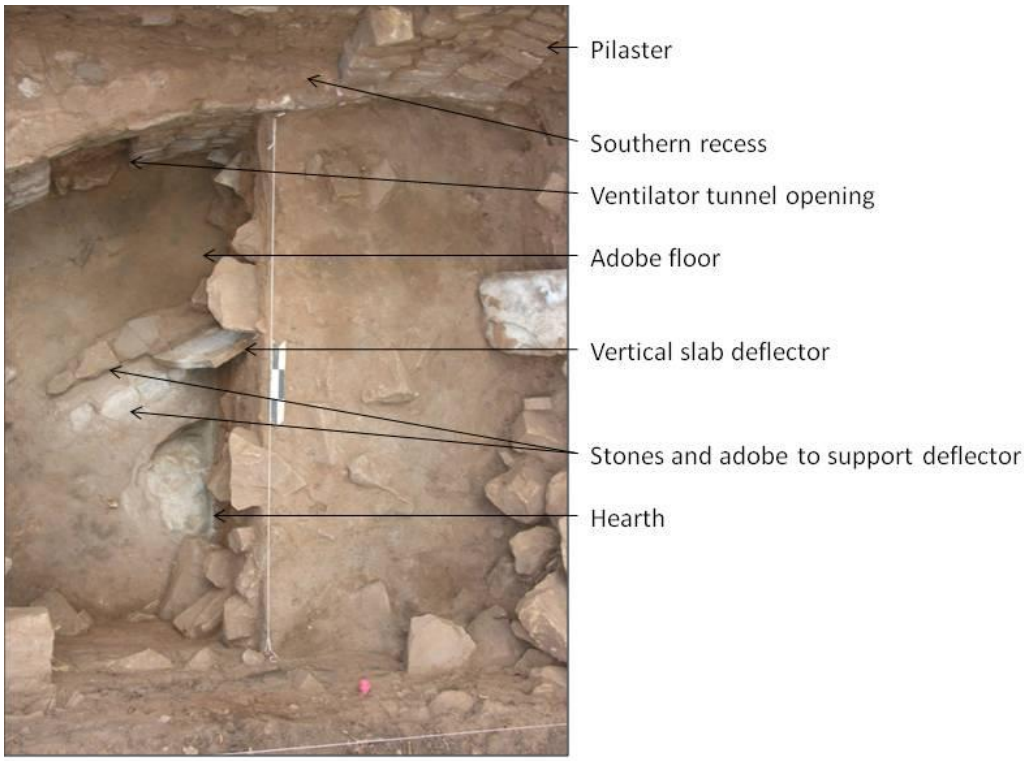

Figure 57. Kiva 1302.

Figure 58. Mesa Verde Black-on-white mug, Kiva 1302 (pencil points north).

Figure 59. Room 1308.

Summary and Interpretations

Research conducted during the four seasons of fieldwork at Goodman Point Pueblo yielded copious data and cultural materials for the analysis and interpretation of this large village and community center. Goodman Point Pueblo might have been the most populous settlement in the region between A.D. 1260 and 1275. The presence of at least 114 kivas, in each of which an estimated five to seven people resided, suggests that between 570 and 800 people lived in the village during its heyday. The absence of hearths from tested rooms at this site supports the prevailing view that kivas rather than rooms were the primary residential structures in this settlement and in the Mesa Verde region. The abundance and variety of artifacts recovered include an array of items typical of a residential village: a large volume of corrugated and black-on-white pottery sherds; many manos and metates; bones of domesticated turkeys and many wild animals; bone awls, needles, and tinklers; deer antlers; charred cobs and kernels of maize, common beans, squash rinds, and many wild plant foods; projectile points, cores, bifaces, drills, denticulates, eccentrics, and other flaked-stone tools; single-bitted axe heads, mauls, cores, hammerstones, and peckingstones; numerous pendants and a marine shell ornament; hematite paint stones; and a siltstone palette.

The general chronology of the settlement was established through tree-ring dates, pottery types, and stratigraphy. Tree-ring dates available thus far, those from the 427 samples collected in 2005, 2006, and 2007, indicate that the village was founded about A.D. 1260 and was occupied until the region was depopulated about A.D. 1280. The presence of McElmo-style, pecked-block masonry walls, the predominance of Mesa Verde Black-on-white sherds relative to McElmo Black-on-white sherds in the site assemblage (approximately 6:1), and the presence of Mesa Verde Black-on-white sherds in deposits that rest on bedrock, indicate that the village was constructed and occupied no earlier than the mid-to-late A.D. 1200s. A few sherds in the site assemblage date from earlier periods, but the quantities of these sherds are insufficient to suggest habitation of this canyon-rim locale before the mid-A.D. 1200s.

Tree-ring cutting dates are too sparse to indicate growth patterns for the village; however, the presence of more-robust midden accumulations in the architectural blocks along the canyon rim suggests that these blocks were occupied for the longest period of time and thus were the first to have been constructed. The northernmost blocks—Blocks 100, 200, and 300—contain much less refuse and are inferred to have been occupied only briefly before the village was depopulated. Also, none of the 41 structures tested across the site as a whole contained refuse dumps, which suggests that the settlement was occupied too briefly for structures to have been abandoned and used for the deposition of refuse.

In most areas of the site, structures and cultural deposits rest on bedrock, indicating that either bedrock was exposed across the spatial extent of the village prior to the founding of the settlement, or that sediment was removed prior to the construction of each building or architectural block. Some kivas were clearly constructed entirely within free-standing, coursed-

masonry structures that were either rectangular (such as Kivas 405 and 501) or circular (such as Kivas 702 and 1103). Other structures (such as Kivas 307 and 807), were apparently supported by a combination of masonry walls and heavy earth-and-rubble berms around their peripheries. It is possible that structures such as Kivas 107 and 207 were constructed within pockets of sediment with enough depth that berms alone provided sufficient support for the kiva bench faces and upper lining walls.

None of the rooms exposed during excavations had been burned; however, several walls of unburned rooms contain building stones that are fire-reddened, even though the other stones in those walls are not reddened. This indicates that the reddened stones were from walls of earlier structures that burned, and their presence in extant walls indicates material reuse. Because Goodman Point Pueblo was occupied for a short time, these earlier structures were probably not within this village but instead were at habitations such as the scattered small farmsteads in the Goodman Point community. Roof beams were reused as well, and we had hoped that early cutting dates yielded by samples collected at Goodman Point Pueblo could be used to date farmstead construction in the community. However, so few cutting dates have been obtained that this strategy has not been successful.

Masonry walls that were massively built and at least one story tall enclosed the village, sections of north, east, south, and west enclosing walls were exposed during excavations. The few intentional openings in this wall are located at the north end of the village, between Blocks 100 and 200 and at the northeast edge of the village between the eastern ends of Blocks 200 and 500. An additional gap might have existed just west of Room 105 in Block 100. In most areas, sections of enclosing walls extended from the end of one roomblock to the end of the next nearest block and were constructed after those blocks were built. However, the data indicate that the long wall that enclosed the east edge of the village was built before the adjacent roomblocks, and that residences were constructed against the interior face of the wall—a strategy similar to that used at Sand Canyon Pueblo. One cluster of structures in Block 1000 (an architectural block at the southeast edge of the village) was built just outside this wall, and these are the only structures at the site known to have been so positioned. Before Blocks 100, 200, and 300 were constructed, the long unbroken north wall of Blocks 400 and 500 might have served to enclose the north edge of the village. The characteristics of the village-enclosing walls in general suggest that they were constructed to serve as physical and visual barriers and were not merely symbolic boundary markers (Kenzle 1997).

Although most rooms were one story tall, many structures in the village were two stories tall, and the bi-wall rooms in the D-shaped structure probably reached three stories in height. The purposes of multi-story construction are not clear—the D-shaped bi-wall structure might have been constructed with multiple stories to increase its visibility on the landscape, to emphasize its importance and uniqueness, or to create a ritually elite interior space that was both physically and visually exclusive.

The construction of two-story buildings within ordinary residential roomblocks might have been for prestige, to gain an elevated vantage point from which to view the landscape outside the village-enclosing walls, or to create a concealed and easily protected space within a residential suite in the event of an attack. Human remains found in seven separate contexts indicate that individuals died in upper-story rooms or on structure roofs near the time of village depopulation.

Research at Goodman Point Pueblo underscored some of the well known problems with the label "tower." Isolated rubble mounds located on opposite sides of a drainage and that appeared from indications at the modern ground surface to be towers were found to be the remains of Kivas 702 and 1103. Their singular locations and isolated contexts without adjacent rooms or middens suggest that these kivas were not ordinary dwellings. Analytic data from associated artifacts and samples may help clarify the uses of these buildings as well as the uses of the multi-story structures that were incorporated into roomblocks. The identification of structures 702 and 1103 as kivas rather than towers serves as a cautionary note to researchers who assume that a particular isolated rubble mound is the remains of a tower.

Perhaps the most unexpected and significant finding at Goodman Point Pueblo was our discovery of the D-shaped bi-wall structure in Architectural Block 700. This was the tallest structure in the village, and its distinctive layout, central location in the village, canyon-rim position, and proximity to Juarez Spring all suggest that this was not an ordinary residential building. Analytic data should help shed light on the uses of this distinctive structure. The similarities and differences between this block and Block 1500 at Sand Canyon Pueblo will be investigated to examine relationships between these two neighboring and contemporary villages. Possible ancestral ties between these settlements and Pueblo Bonito in Chaco Canyon will also be considered.

Investigations in Great Kiva 1213 revealed that the structure was similar to the contemporaneous great kiva at Sand Canyon Pueblo. These two great kivas contained similar features, and neither structure was roofed when these villages were depopulated. Great Kiva 1213 was at least partly encircled by peripheral rooms that were two stories tall. The row of upper-story rooms might have provided a visual screen, viewing platforms, or the proper acoustics for ceremonies; the presence of a floor vault/foot drum in the kiva floor is suspected. Analytic data for the refuse recovered from the midden south of Great Kiva 1213 may inform us about activities that occurred in this important building.

The great kiva at Goodman Point Pueblo, unlike that at Sand Canyon Pueblo, was accompanied to the west by an impressive, planned complex of four central kivas surrounded by bi-wall rooms and additional kivas. The data indicate that these encircling bi-wall rooms were probably two stories tall; the roofs of the four interior kivas would therefore have been screened from outside view. The exposed portion of Kiva 1204 was similar to ordinary residential kivas; however, perhaps analytic data from this kiva and the associated midden will contrast in some way with those of other kivas at the site.

Bi-wall layouts were also discovered in Blocks 600 and 1100. Bi-rooms that were one-story tall encircled Kiva 605 to the west, southwest, southeast, and possibly to the east. Two-story bi-wall rooms encircled Kiva 1114 to the west, northwest, and northeast. Analytic data for these structures and associated middens may help us to determine whether this layout indicates special use of these two clusters of structures, or if it merely reflects an individual builder's choice of room layout for a particular above-ground kiva. The placement, around the canyon-head spring, of the six known instances of curved-wall encircling rooms in this settlement might reflect special significance or use.

Field data suggest that the depopulation of Goodman Point Pueblo was similar to the depopulations of Sand Canyon Pueblo (Kuckelman 2009a) and Castle Rock Pueblo (Kuckelman et al. 2002), which is not surprising, because all three villages appear to have been vacated during the widespread depopulation of the region about A.D. 1280. This preliminary inference is drawn primarily from the similarities in structure abandonment at all three sites. These similarities include many partly charred kiva roofs that were probably burned as part of a ritual abandonment of the structures and the presence of many weathered and scattered human remains within structures and in other abandonment contexts. These remains, which include those of men, women, and children, were found in numerous contexts: in wall collapse debris along north walls; in collapsed structural material in the fill of multi-story, single-story, rectangular, and bi-wall rooms; in the collapsed roofing debris of kivas; on the floors of kivas; and associated with extramural surfaces adjacent to Block 700—the D-shaped, bi-wall structure. These contexts, along with scattered and inconsiderate disposition, weathered condition, and evidence of trauma, are indicative of strife at the time of village and regional depopulation. A wide variety of analytic data will be used to investigate the conditions and circumstances surrounding the depopulation of this village and the Mesa Verde region about A.D. 1280.

Goodman Point Pueblo served as the center of what was perhaps the most populous community in the Mesa Verde region between A.D. 1260 and 1275. The presence of an earlier great kiva (Harlan Great Kiva) 500 m west-southwest of Goodman Point Pueblo and the presence of earlier scattered farmsteads indicate that a community centered on Juarez Spring existed long before this large pueblo was founded about A.D. 1260. Whether, at the time the village was founded, the community included the 570–800 residents estimated to have constructed and inhabited the pueblo will be clearer as the results of our Phase II excavations and the final site report for Shields Pueblo (adjacent to, and northwest of, the Goodman Point Unit) become available (Duff and Ryan 1999, 2000, 2001). If the settlements in the community that immediately predated Goodman Point Pueblo do not represent a population of that size, then an influx of families must have swelled the population of the community as the village was being constructed. Determining the origins of such newcomers would enhance our understanding of the timing, stimuli, and processes of regional population movements.

Human Remains

Though never sought as part of Crow Canyon's research, human remains were inadvertently discovered during excavations at Goodman Point Pueblo. Our treatment of human remains on the Goodman Point Archaeological Project adhered to Crow Canyon's official policy regarding the treatment of human remains and associated funerary objects as specified in our field manual (Crow Canyon Archaeological Center 2001). In compliance with our ARPA permits (05-HOVE-01 and 05-HOVE-01-ext1), we notified the NPS promptly of all such discoveries. We exposed remains only to the extent necessary to determine whether they were scattered or articulated. We documented exposed remains carefully and left identified remains in their original depositional contexts. Kathy Mowrer, an osteological analyst contracted by Crow Canyon, conducted in-field analysis of all remains that were recognized in the field as human. To ensure maximum protection of human remains exposed during each field season, the documentation and backfilling of excavation units containing such remains received the highest priority.

We recorded 14 human remains occurrences (HROs) at Goodman Point Pueblo. HROs are remains that appeared, from limited exposure, to be at least partly articulated or to include a major portion of a cranium. Other remains were disarticulated, scattered, or isolated, although because excavation in the vicinity of such remains was restricted after the first few elements were exposed, we could not determine the total quantities and types of bones that might be present in those locations. We infer that six HROs (HROs 1, 7, 10, 12, 13, and 14) represent bodies that were formally interred during the occupation of the pueblo. Partial remains of an additional infant (HRO 9) found in a midden might also have been formally interred originally. HRO 1 is the remains of an adult female, the other five formal burials are the remains of subadults. HRO 14 had been interred on the floor of a kiva; the other bodies had been buried in middens.

The origins and depositional histories of numerous cranial fragments recovered from middens cannot be determined; however, they might represent formal burials that had been disturbed in ancient times. The numerous teeth and phalanges found during screening do not necessarily indicate the death of an individual.

Other remains were discovered in abandonment contexts such as structure floors or collapsed roofing or wall debris. The contexts of these remains are similar to those of many remains found at Castle Rock and Sand Canyon pueblos that exhibited clear evidence of violent death near the time of village and regional depopulation (Kuckelman et al. 2002). Therefore, these remains at Goodman Point might also be indicative of violence associated with the depopulation of the village and the region.

Public Involvement

During the four seasons of fieldwork at Goodman Point Pueblo, many members of the interested public benefitted from Crow Canyon's research. In **2005**, 213 adults and 497 students sixth grade through high school participated in Crow Canyon's excavation programs; 600 other adults and students were provided with formal tours, and we spoke informally to more than 309 drop-in visitors at the site. Thus, in 2005, a total of 1,619 people learned on-site about Crow Canyon's research at Goodman Point Pueblo.

In **2006**, 213 adults and 438 students excavated at the site; an additional 723 adults and students, plus 81 colleagues, were provided with formal tours, and we spoke informally to 65 drop-in visitors. Thus, in 2006, 1,520 individuals were informed on-site about the project. In **2007**, 105 adults and 474 students excavated, formal tours were provided to 330 adults, 416 students, and 74 colleagues, and we visited with 115 drop-in visitors. Thus, in 2007, a total of 1,514 people learned on-site about Crow Canyon's research at Goodman Point Pueblo. During **2008**, most Crow Canyon affiliated tours were conducted through locations where participants were excavating at Phase II sites; however, at least 100 additional students and adults were provided with formal or informal tours of Goodman Point Pueblo.

Thus, during the four seasons of field research at Goodman Point Pueblo, a minimum of 4,753 individuals learned on-site about the village and the Pueblo prehistory of the region (Figure 60). We would like to acknowledge and extend our sincere thanks to the 1,940 students and adults (Figures 61 and 62) who participated in Crow Canyon's excavations at the site—these folks carefully removed and screened many tons of dirt, bucket by bucket, to help us learn about the residents of this important ancient settlement, and the project would not have been possible without their generous assistance.

Figure 60. Adult tour group viewing the north wall of Block 700, Goodman Point Pueblo.

Figure 61. Middle school students excavating, Goodman Point Pueblo.

Figure 62. Adult excavating, Goodman Point Pueblo.

American Indian Involvement

American Indian consultation is an important part of the research process at the Crow Canyon Archaeological Center. Both Crow Canyon and the NPS are committed to the consultation process and respect traditional cultural values. In **2005**, Ernest M. Vallo, Sr., who is of Acoma affiliation and is also currently a member of Crow Canyon's Native American Advisory Group and Board of Trustees, conducted a blessing ceremony at Goodman Point Pueblo at the commencement of our excavation project. During the four seasons of research at this site, representatives of 16 tribal groups toured our excavations: Acoma, Alutiiq, Cochiti, Hopi, Jemez, Native Village of Afognak, Navajo, Northern Ute, Okay Owingeh (San Juan), San Ildefonso, Santa Clara, Taos, Tesuque, Ute Mountain Ute, White Mountain Apache, and Zuni.

As part of a study of Pueblo Indian agricultural practices, as proposed in the Goodman Point Archaeological Project research design (Kuckelman et al. 2004), Crow Canyon hosted a Pueblo Farming workshop from May 29 through June 2, **2006**. Ten tribal representatives from Hopi, Jemez, Ohkay Owingeh (San Juan), and Tesuque attended this workshop, which focused on modern and ancient Pueblo farming practices in the northern Southwest. Goals of the workshop were to design a project that would result in both a better understanding of the agricultural ecology of the Mesa Verde region as well as an educational program on Pueblo farming for Crow Canyon participants. The workshop included collecting ethnographic Pueblo farming knowledge and touring Goodman Point Pueblo; the gathering resulted in plans to collaborate on an experimental gardening study. As part of subsequent meetings in **2007** and **2008**, three test plots on the Crow Canyon campus were selected, cleared, and planted with traditional Pueblo crops. Data on the crops grown as part of this on-going project are recorded regularly and will be used for a variety of research and educational purposes. The following Crow Canyon staff members have been involved with this project: Ben Bellorado, Jon Callender, Grant Coffey, Marjorie Connolly, Paul Ermigiotti, Dan Mooney, Scott Ortman, and Mark Varien, along with outside consultants Kurt Anschuetz, Steve Dominguez, and Dick Ford.

Video Project

Supplemental documentation of the Goodman Point Pueblo Excavations was obtained in the form of video footage. During **2006**, middle school students from Steamboat Springs, Colorado, were interviewed on videotape as they excavated at the site. Footage was also obtained of interviews with project director Kristin A. Kuckelman, field archaeologist Grant D. Coffey, and of the site itself. In **2007**, interviews with Kuckelman, Coffey, and field archaeologist Steve Copeland were videotaped at the site. Also interviewed were well-known archaeologist and prolific author Florence Lister, and Pat Fulks, longtime resident of property adjacent to the Goodman Point Unit. In **2008**, videotaped interviews with Corky Hays (Superintendent of Natural Bridges and Hovenweep National Monument) and Chris Goetze (Cultural Resource

Program Manager for the Southeast Utah Group, Hovenweep National Monument), who were instrumental in the creation of this project, were obtained. All footage of the excavations at Goodman Point Pueblo is archived at the Crow Canyon campus.

Conclusion

The completion of documentation and backfilling at Goodman Point Pueblo in December 2008 officially closed the fieldwork portion of Crow Canyon's research at this large, terminal Pueblo III, canyon-rim village site. As part of this research, we created and refined the first detailed and accurate map of the site that shows major cultural units, structures, middens, excavation units, and natural features. Our excavations, the first professional excavations ever undertaken at the site, resulted in the collection of many artifacts, ecofacts, and samples, and in the hand mapping of numerous structure walls, features, and stratigraphic and architectural profiles.

Since the inception of this research project in 2003, untold numbers of professional archaeologists and members of the lay public have been informed about research at Goodman Point Pueblo through visits to the site itself and to the Crow Canyon campus, as well as through abundant coverage by the popular media, including the Denver Post, Denver Westword, Kyodo News wire service in Japan, NPR's *Morning Edition*, KVMR FM in Nevada City, California, and Wildfire Television for the History Channel in the UK. Goodman Point Pueblo research has also been the topic of many public presentations, field updates and annual reports posted on Crow Canyon's website, and talks at the Crow Canyon campus on an almost daily basis. Several papers (Kuckelman 2008, 2009b; Kuckelman et al. 2006), a poster (Coffey et al. 2007), and a journal article (Palonka and Kuckelman 2008) have presented preliminary findings from this project in a variety of professional venues. In addition, our excavations at Goodman Point Pueblo were visited by such dignitaries as Director of the National Park Service Fran P. Mainella, who toured the site (Figure 63) in June 2006 and expressed great enthusiasm for the project. Ms. Mainella was the first woman to serve as Director of the NPS.

The vast dissemination of information about Crow Canyon's research at Goodman Point Pueblo reflects Crow Canyon's commitment to involve diverse segments of the interested public in our research as well as to present and publish our results for the benefit of the archaeological profession. Many additional presentations and publications of findings from this project are in preparation and will be forthcoming as analytic results become available. Video footage of the excavations and three-dimensional reconstructions of the village will be used in professional presentations and educational curriculum in the coming years. All research and educational activities conducted at the site were made possible through a cooperative partnership between Crow Canyon and the NPS.

As fieldwork at Goodman Point Pueblo came to a close (Figure 64), artifact and ecofact analyses were already well underway, including analyses of pottery, nonhuman bone, flaked-stone and ground-stone artifacts, flotation and macrobotanical samples, and the tree-ring samples collected during the final field season. Over the coming months and years, field and lab data will be entered into electronic databases, field maps will be drafted for publication, and numerous interpretive chapters will be written. Special studies such as petrographic analysis of pottery paste and temper will also be conducted; this research should reveal patterns of exchange and interaction between Goodman Point Pueblo and Sand Canyon Pueblo, as well as those between Goodman Point and other contemporaneous villages in the region. Recent data collected by NPS staff on the rate of flow from Juarez Spring (Schelz and Moran 2005) will be useful in determining a maximum population for Goodman Point Pueblo and the wider community. These and other materials and data, including color and black-and-white photographic images of this research, will provide the basis for detailed descriptions and interpretations that will form the body of the final, electronic site report and other publications on this important terminal Pueblo III village. The final site report will be available through Crow Canyon's website.

Figure 63. Project Director Kristin Kuckelman touring Director of the National Park Service Fran Mainella , Goodman Point Pueblo.

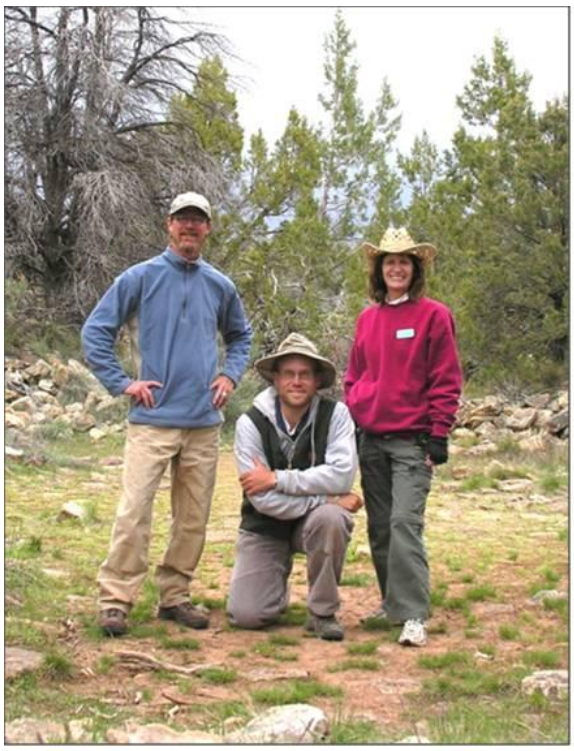

Figure 64. Crow Canyon archaeologists Steve Copeland and Grant Coffey, and Project Director Kristin Kuckelman, in the great kiva, Goodman Point Pueblo.

The Crow Canyon Archaeological Center's 2005−2008 field and laboratory program related to the Goodman Point Archaeological Project was funded in part by State Historical Fund grants from the Colorado Historical Society.

Goodman Point Pueblo Excavations Personnel

Research Field Personnel

Kristin Kuckelman—project director (2003–2009)
Grant Coffey—research archaeologist (2005–2008)
Steve Copeland—research archaeologist (2006–2008)
Erin Baxter—research archaeologist (2005)
Susan Ryan—research archaeologist (2008)
Jonathan Walker—seasonal archaeologist (2008)
Leslie Sesler—contract archaeologist (2007–2008)
Matt Peeples—field intern (2005)
Jason Sperinck—field intern (2005)
Carolyn Swan—field intern (2005)
Abby Weinstein—field intern (2005)
Radoslaw Palonka—special projects volunteer (2005)
Helen Malko—research trainee (2005)
Zainab Mohammed Alzubaidi—research trainee (2005)
Chelsea Kuiper—field intern (2006)
Alison Bredthauer—field intern (2006)
Sarena Morris—field intern (2006)
Laura Richardson—field intern, seasonal archaeologist (2006)
Emily Cubbon—field intern (2006)
Ghufran Ahmed—research trainee (2006)
Elisabeth Cutright-Smith—field intern (2007)
Annie Garcia-Roberts—field intern (2007)
Lance Holly—field intern (2007)
Madelynn von Baeyer—field intern (2007)
Kristin Hoppa—field intern (2007)
Jakob Sedig—field intern (2008)
Charlie Reed—field intern (2008)
Perri Gerard-Little—field intern, seasonal archaeologist (2008)
Brigitte Wray-Miller—field intern, seasonal archaeologist (2008)
Harrison Ignacio—field intern (2008)
Ewa Michón—research trainee (2008)

Education Staff 2005–2008

Jennie Akers
April Baisan
Jill Blumenthal
Josie Chang-Order
Margie Connolly
Deloria Dallas
Talya Dornbush
Paul Ermigiotti
Jeanne Fitzsimmons
Shaine Gans
Mary Gordon
Rebecca Hammond
Lance Holly
Lew Matis
Diane McBride
Josh Munson
Mike Patterson
Sean Steele
Katie McEnaney—education intern
Wendi Murray—education intern
Melissa Sagerer—education intern
Robbie Sinick—education intern
Amy Aurit—education intern
Sophie Chessel—education intern

Others who worked or volunteered, 2005–2008

Joyce Alexander
Fumi Arakawa
Katie Baer
Andrew Barker
Rebekah Barnoff
Erin Baxter
Ben Bellorado
Larry Berger
Jill Blumenthal
Jerome Bucceri
Melinda Burdette
Stephen Burrell

Mark Calaluca
Jon Callender
Mike Coffey
Sara Cole
John Davis (NPS)
Ginnie Dunlop
Don Farmer
Brad Frank
Noreen Fritz (NPS)
Chris Goetze (NPS)
Melanie Gurba
Jim Hampson
Corky Hays (NPS)
Annie Hodgson
Alicia Holt
Elizabeth Hora
Roger Irwin
April Kamp-Whittaker
Ted Kieffer
Rebecca Laughner
Erin Lewis (NPS)
Ricky Lightfoot
Dani Long
Robin Lyle
Laura Martin (NPS)
Lew Matis
Bob McBride
Diane McBride
Jamie Merewether
Debra Miller
Missy Miller
Wendy Mimiaga
Dan Mooney
Neal Morris
Kathy Mowrer
Chris Nickel (NPS)
Scott Ortman
Todd Overbye (NPS)
Radoslaw Palonka
Sarah Payne
Joel Pernot
Dale Pratt
Gayle Prior

Lucy Richardson
Hannah Russell (NPS)
Susan Ryan
Mary Schultz
Will See (NPS)
Bill Sherman
Colleen Strawhacker
Students from Southwest Open High School
Rebecca Swank
Jonathan Till
Mark Varien
Joe Walter
Caleb Webster
Caroline Wisler

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Table 1. Summary of Excavation Units at Goodman Point Pueblo, 2005–2008

Architectural Area	Excavation Unit	Study Unit Type	Study Unit Number	Selection Strategy	Completed
100	2x2 744N 792E	Kiva	107	Judgmental	2007
100	2x1 752N 791E	Room	105	Judgmental	2008
100	2x1 754N 791E	Roomblock north wall	104	Judgmental	2008
100	1x2 739N 815E	Village-enclosing wall	109	Judgmental	2006
100	1x1 727N 805E	Midden	103	Random	2005
100	1x1 729N 761E	Midden	103	Random	2005
100	1x1 733N 753E	Midden	103	Random	2005
100	1x1 733N 783E	Midden	103	Judgmental	2006
100	1x1 734N 783E	Midden	103	Random	2005
100	1x1 735N 767E	Midden	103	Random	2005
100	1x1 737N 768E	Midden	103	Judgmental	2006
100	1x1 740N 791E	Midden	113	Judgmental	2006
200	2x2 717N 835E	Kiva	207	Judgmental	2005
200	2x1 722N 837E	Room	205	Judgmental	2007
200	1x2 721N 845E	Roomblock north wall	203	Judgmental	2007
200	1x1 705N 836E	Midden	204	Random	2005
200	1x1 706N 846E	Midden	204	Random	2005
200	1x1 708N 844E	Midden	204	Random	2005
200	1x1 708N 855E	Midden	204	Random	2006
200	1x1 709N 831E	Midden	204	Random	2005
200	1x1 712N 876E	Midden	204	Judgmental	2006
200	1x1 717N 871E	Midden	204	Judgmental	2005
200	1x1 717N 873E	Midden	204	Judgmental	2005
300	2x2 717N 747E	Kiva	307	Judgmental	2005
300	2x1 724N 752E	Room	308	Judgmental	2005
300	Segment 1	Roomblock north wall	303	Judgmental	2007
300	1x1 709N 757E	Midden	304	Random	2005
300	1x1 710N 750E	Midden	304	Random	2005
300	1x1 712N 770E	Midden	304	Random	2006
300	1x1 713N 754E	Midden	304	Random	2005
300	1x1 715N 738E	Midden	304	Random	2005
300	1x1 715N 770E	Midden	304	Judgmental	2008
400	2x2 696N 807E	Kiva	405	Judgmental	2008
400*	1x2 686N 778E	Room	416	Judgmental	2008

Architectural Area	Excavation Unit	Study Unit Type	Study Unit Number	Selection Strategy	Completed
400	2x1 700N 805E	Room	404	Judgmental	2008
400	2x1 701N 785E	Roomblock north wall	401	Judgmental	2005
400	1x1 679N 766E	Midden	410	Random	2007
400	1x1 679N 788E	Midden	409	Random	2006
400	1x1 680N 758E	Midden	410	Random	2007
400	1x1 681N 791E	Midden	409	Random	2006
400	1x1 683N 785E	Midden	408	Random	2006
400*	1x1 683N 808E	Midden	414	Random	2007
400*	1x1 686N 806E	Midden	414	Random	2007
500	2x2 691N 888E	Kiva	501	Judgmental	2005
500	1x1 693N 887E	Kiva	501	Judgmental	2008
500	2x2 688N 846E	Kiva	506	Judgmental	2005
500	1x2 692N 890E	Surface structure	511	Judgmental	2008
500	2x1 697N 887E	Surface structure	505	Judgmental	2005
500	1x1 692N 892E	Surface Structure	511	Judgmental	2008
500	2x1 700N 852E	Roomblock north wall	503	Judgmental	2006
500*	1x2 701N 855E	Roomblock north wall	514	Judgmental	2008
500	1x1 680N 881E	Midden	508	Random	2007
500	1x1 684N 872E	Midden	508	Random	2007
500	1x1 684N 873E	Midden	508	Random	2007
500	1x1 684N 875E	Midden	508	Random	2007
500	1x1 684N 876E	Midden	508	Judgmental	2007
500	1x1 685N 868E	Midden	508	Random	2005
500	1x1 685N 875E	Midden	508	Judgmental	2007
600	2x2 677N 773E	Kiva	605	Judgmental	2007
600	2x1 679N 784E	Room	604	Judgmental	2008
600*	1x1 674N 772E	Room	617	Judgmental	2008
600	1x1 681N 782E	Roomblock north wall	602	Judgmental	2007
600	2x1 682N 782E	Roomblock north wall	602	Judgmental	2007
600*	1x1 670N 772E	Midden	608	Random	2007
600*	1x1 672N 771E	Midden	608	Random	2008
600*	1x1 673N 771E	Midden	608	Random	2008
600*	1x1 673N 778E	Midden	608	Random	2007
600*	1x1 675N 783E	Midden	608	Random	2007
600*	1x1 677N 784E	Midden	608	Random	2007

Architectural Area	Excavation Unit	Study Unit Type	Study Unit Number	Selection Strategy	Completed
700	2x2 667N 800E	Kiva	706	Judgmental	2007
700	2x1 661N 776E	Kiva	702	Judgmental	2006
700*	2x1 663N 797E	Room	711/722	Judgmental	2008
700	1x2 674N 795E	Room	709	Judgmental	2008
700	2x1 674N 793E	Roomblock north wall	703	Judgmental	2008
700	1x1 676N 793E	Roomblock north wall	703	Judgmental	2008
700	1x1 653N 788E	Midden	708	Random	2008
700	1x1 653N 789E	Midden	708	Random	2008
700	1x1 653N 790E	Midden	708	Random	2008
700*	1x1 653N 797E	Midden	707	Judgmental	2008
700*	1x1 654N 787E	Midden	708	Random	2008
700	1x1 654N 788E	Midden	708	Random	2008
700	1x1 654N 797E	Midden	707	Judgmental	2008
700	1x1 659N 795E	Midden	705	Judgmental	2008
700*	1x1 662N 788E	Midden	710	Judgmental	2008
700*	1x1 663N 788E	Midden	714	Judgmental	2008
800	2x2 659N 827E	Kiva	807	Judgmental	2008
800	2x1 666N 823E	Room	806	Judgmental	2008
800	1x1 665N 823E	Room	806	Judgmental	2008
800	2x1 676N 825E	Roomblock north wall	804	Judgmental	2008
800	1x1 632N 837E	Midden	802	Random	2006
800	1x1 632N 846E	Midden	802	Random	2006
800	1x1 633N 841E	Midden	802	Random	2006
800	1x1 636N 841E	Midden	802	Random	2006
800	1x1 650N 831E	Midden	802	Random	2008
800	1x1 650N 832E	Midden	802	Judgmental	2006
800	1x1 650N 836E	Midden	802	Judgmental	2006
900	2x2 670N 887E	Kiva	914	Judgmental	2006
900	2x1 676N 883E	Room	907	Judgmental	2005
900	2x1 678N 868E	Roomblock north wall	904	Judgmental	2008
900	1x2 678N 881E	Roomblock north wall	904	Judgmental	2005
900	1x2 661N 897E	Village-enclosing wall	901	Judgmental	2008
900	1x1 642N 890E	Midden	910	Random	2006
900	1x1 647N 887E	Midden	910	Random	2006

Architectural Area	Excavation Unit	Study Unit Type	Study Unit Number	Selection Strategy	Completed
900	1x1 654N 880E	Midden	910	Random	2005
900	1x1 655N 878E	Midden	910	Random	2006
900	1x1 655N 884E	Midden	910	Random	2005
1000	2x2 647N 856E	Kiva	1007	Judgmental	2008
1000	2x2 624N 893E	Kiva	1015	Judgmental	2008
1000	1x2 648N 897E	Kiva	1002	Judgmental	2008
1000	Segment 1	Surface structure	1010	Judgmental	2008
1000	Segment 2	Village-enclosing wall	1006	Judgmental	2008
1000	2x1 640N 887E	Roomblock north wall	1009	Judgmental	2006
1000	2x1 639N 875E	Midden	1016	Judgmental	2006
1000	2x1 639N 876E	Midden	1016	Judgmental	2006
1000	1x1 615N 893E	Midden	1014	Random	2006
1000	1x1 618N 875E	Midden	1014	Random	2006
1000	1x1 618N 882E	Midden	1014	Random	2006
1000	1x1 620N 870E	Midden	1014	Random	2006
1000	1x1 621N 882E	Midden	1014	Random	2006
1000	1x1 626N 853E	Midden	1004	Random	2006
1000	1x1 627N 860E	Midden	1004	Random	2006
1000	1x1 628N 854E	Midden	1004	Random	2006
1000	1x1 638N 851E	Midden	1004	Random	2006
1000	1x1 639N 850E	Midden	1004	Random	2006
1100	2x2 638N 734E	Kiva	1101	Judgmental	2008
1100	2x2 649N 739E	Kiva	1114	Judgmental	2008
1100*	1x2 641N 761E	Kiva	1103	Judgmental	2008
1100	2x1 641N 763E	Kiva	1103	Judgmental	2006
1100	1x2 645N 747E	Kiva	1120	Judgmental	2006
1100	1x2 642N 740E	Room	1102	Judgmental	2005
1100	1x2 653N 736E	Room	1106	Judgmental	2008
1100	2x1 653N 735E	Room	1107	Judgmental	2008
1100	1x2 666N 736E	Roomblock west wall	1117	Judgmental	2007
1100	1x2 674N 741E	Village-enclosing wall	1105	Judgmental	2006
1100	1x1 634N 737E	Midden	1115	Random	2006
1100	1x1 636N 737E	Midden	1115	Random	2006
1100	1x1 637N 749E	Midden	1116	Random	2006
1100	1x1 637N 750E	Midden	1116	Random	2006
1100	1x1 638N 736E	Midden	1115	Random	2006

Architectural Area	Excavation Unit	Study Unit Type	Study Unit Number	Selection Strategy	Completed
1100	1x1 640N 735E	Midden	1115	Random	2006
1100	1x1 640N 752E	Midden	1116	Random	2008
1100	1x1 641N 752E	Midden	1116	Random	2008
1100	1x1 662N 752E	Midden	1118	Random	2006
1100	1x1 662N 753E	Midden	1118	Random	2006
1100	1x1 665N 749E	Midden	1113	Random	2008
1100	1x1 666N 748E	Midden	1118	Random	2007
1100	1x1 668N 748E	Midden	1113	Random	2006
1200*	1x3 602N 768E	Great kiva	1213	Judgmental	2008
1200*	1x3 605N 759E	Great kiva	1213	Judgmental	2008
1200*	1x1 605N 758E	Great kiva	1213	Judgmental	2008
1200	2x2 604N 742E	Kiva	1204	Judgmental	2008
1200*	2x2 610N 776E	Kiva	1211	Judgmental	2008
1200*	2x2 588N 773E	Structure	1224	Judgmental	2008
1200*	2x1 592N 757E	Structure	1219	Judgmental	2008
1200	Segment 1	Room	1207	Judgmental	2008
1200*	2x1 583N 776E	Room	1230	Judgmental	2008
1200*	1x2 605N 756E	Room	1215	Judgmental	2008
1200	2x1 613N 750E	Roomblock north wall	1203	Judgmental	2008
1200*	1x2 611N 737E	Roomblock west wall	1225	Judgmental	2008
1200*	1x2 620N 739E	Village-enclosing wall	1234	Judgmental	2008
1200*	1x1 577N 781E	Midden	1201	Random	2007
1200*	1x1 578N 778E	Midden	1201	Random	2008
1200*	1x1 580N 776E	Midden	1217	Random	2008
1200*	1x1 580N 780E	Midden	1217	Random	2008
1200*	1x1 580N 785E	Midden	1217	Random	2008
1200	1x1 582N 758E	Midden	1210	Random	2007
1200*	1x1 582N 764E	Midden	1210	Random	2007
1200	1x1 583N 749E	Midden	1209	Random	2007
1200*	1x1 585N 762E	Midden	1210	Random	2007
1200	1x1 586N 736E	Midden	1209	Random	2007
1200	1x1 586N 748E	Midden	1209	Random	2007
1200*	1x1 588N 760E	Midden	1210	Random	2007
1200*	1x1 588N 761E	Midden	1210	Random	2007
1200*	1x1 588N 767E	Midden	1210	Random	2008
1200*	1x1 589N 785E	Midden	1221	Random	2007
1200	1x1 590N 733E	Midden	1206	Random	2007

Architectural Area	Excavation Unit	Study Unit Type	Study Unit Number	Selection Strategy	Completed
1200	1x1 590N 761E	Midden	1201	Random	2008
1200*	1x1 590N 783E	Midden	1221	Random	2007
1200*	1x1 592N 785E	Midden	1221	Random	2007
1200	1x1 598N 732E	Midden	1206	Random	2006
1200	1x1 611N 734E	Midden	1206	Random	2007
1200	1x1 615N 736E	Midden	1206	Random	2007
1200	1x1 619N 762E	Midden	1202	Random	2006
1200	1x1 621N 764E	Midden	1202	Random	2006
1200	1x1 622N 762E	Midden	1202	Random	2007
1300*	2x2 574N 815E	Kiva	1302	Judgmental	2008
1300*	1x2 577N 806E	Room	1308	Judgmental	2008
1300*	1x2 584N 805E	Roomblock west wall	1309	Judgmental	2008
1300*	1x2 570N 808E	Village-enclosing wall	1323	Judgmental	2008
1300*	1x1 562N 822E	Midden	1307	Random	2008
1300*	1x1 564N 821E	Midden	1312	Random	2007
1300*	1x1 566N 822E	Midden	1306	Random	2007
1300*	1x1 571N 821E	Midden	1306	Random	2007
1300*	1x1 572N 821E	Midden	1306	Random	2007
1300*	1x1 577N 821E	Midden	1306	Random	2008
1300*	1x1 579N 822E	Midden	1306	Random	2008

* Units added in 2007; no new units were added in 2008