

RAR-2 (Brandy's Pueblo) (AZ P:3:114 [ASM])
Summary Observations by E.C. Adams, Director
2016 Field Season



Introduction

RAR-2 is a small pueblo of four rooms occupied 1225-1255, based on five AMS 14C dates, but could have been occupied later based on the presence of post-1250 ceramics, such as Leupp B/w and Kayenta B/w. The site was backhoe trenched in the 1980s by Shorty Reidhead, which destroyed much of the pueblo but left most exterior spaces intact. Work by Vincent M. LaMotta in 2011 determined locations for most backhoe trenches and that most of the pueblo had been destroyed. In 2012, under the direction of LaMotta, excavation of about a third of an interior structure, assigned number 3, and a trench into an adjacent exterior work area, assigned number 4, was completed. In addition a relatively large, deep feature, assigned number 8, was discovered and partially excavated (see Figure 1).

Given previous work, excavation in 2016 focused on intact exterior areas. These included a second trench into str. 4 adjacent to the previous trench and extensive work in exterior areas grid south (southeast) of str. 3 and 4, including completion of excavations in feature 8. Two other excavations areas were also opened that included a trench through wall fall north of str. 4 designated str. 8, and an extensive area east of str 4 and str. 4 ext. termed the "midden." . Locations of numbered features are shown in figure 2; table 1 lists all features excavated at RAR-2 from 2011-12 and 2016.

Area Summaries:

Str. 4:

Work in 2016 in str. 4 involved excavation of a 1 m-wide trench south of the one excavated in 2012 to the south wall of str. 4 uncovering 47 additional features. Similar to the 2012 trench, massive wall fall (from the west wall) covered numerous thermal and non-thermal features on at least two surfaces. The upper surface beneath the wall fall included 6 postholes, which are aligned, suggesting they supported a large ramada. One ash-filled feature and a sub-rectangular adobe-walled feature that incorporated sherds were also on surface 1. Surface 2 was identified only in the 1 m closest to the west wall. The incredibly dense and overlapping series of features in this area made their association with intermediate surfaces difficult to determine. Surface 3, which is the base caliche layer that covers the entire site, was riddled with features. A total of 33 features were assigned to this surface including 29 postholes and 4 thermal features. Some of the postholes clearly align and the sheer number suggests more than one ramada structure was built into this surface. In addition, near the west wall was a series of closely spaced postholes suggestive of a wood walled feature. A similar set of postholes were discovered on surface 3 of str. 4 ext (Figure 2). There is no indication the postholes predate the pueblo. Certainly, more analysis of postholes patterns is warranted. The west wall was sooted, likely from intensive cooking activities demonstrated by numerous ash-filled thermal features. However, a dense layer of ash filled with corrugated sherds from a large fire that is still preserved under the south wall may also have caused the sooting. Whether this fire was for cooking, dedicatory related to construction of the south wall, or due to some other factor is not known. The south wall to str. 4 was determined to be a relatively low wall, due to lack of associated wall fall, and a late remodeling because it is constructed after surface 2 and before or on surface 1 based on excavations in str. 4 ext. described below. Artifacts and ash deposits under the wall are either associated with the surface or with dedication of the wall, which on both sides included freshwater shell.

Conclusions: Str. 4 is an exterior work space that was continuously covered by a series of ramadas. Extent of the ramadas is unknown due to lack of excavations to the north, but likely covered most of the east (front) side of the pueblo. They extended about 3 m east from the pueblo. Use of this space is suggested by features on the original caliche surface on which the walls of the pueblo were built. The east wall of str. 3 (interior pueblo space), which is the west wall of str. 4, has no visible footer trench suggesting the wall was placed on the original caliche surface rather than into it. This conclusion is supported by excavation into the caliche below the west wall. As in the original trench into str. 4, the west wall stands 4-5 courses high and is in excellent condition. The wall fall covering the exterior work areas is from the west wall. The trench north of str. 4 has uncovered identical massive wall fall onto exterior surfaces as has the str. 3 ext. area, both discussed below. The presence of wall fall directly onto all exterior work areas suggests the walls were purposely toppled when the occupants left.

Str. 4 ext.:

This exterior work space was divided from str. 4 with the construction of the dividing wall that extended east from str. 4 west wall and continued the south wall of str. 3. The most significant element of this area is the well-preserved stratigraphy that revealed three distinct occupation surfaces. The bottom surface is the caliche bedrock that was exposed when the pueblo was founded. This is the surface on which the pueblo's walls were built. The middle surface was found throughout str. 4 ext. and on the eastern side of str. 3 ext. and consists of a prepared, 2 cm-deep brown fill unit only 2 cm above the bottom surface. It covers an intentional layer of ash placed over the bottom surface. Surface 2 has numerous thermal and non-thermal features. The second surface was covered with a 5-7 cm thick fill unit capped with deep (1-2 cm) ash that covered the entire area west of feature 50 (see below) to the width of str. 3 ext, even when surface 2 disappeared. The top surface was fairly eroded, but nonetheless had several postholes and deep thermal features similar to str. 4. It too was capped with ash extending to the large features discussed below. The north wall to the str. 4 ext. area (dividing it from str. 4) overlies the deep ash deposit between surfaces 1 (top) and 2 or, possibly, on top of surface 1.

The two prominent features of this area, both originating in surface 3, are feature 8, a large oval storage pit, about 2 m x 1 m, noted above, and feat. 50. The odd shape of the upper part of feat. 8 indicates it was cut into two earlier round features. It is not possible to determine if feat. 8 was originally constructed during the pueblo occupation or the previous BMII occupation. The lower half of the feature is cut into the underlying Coconino Sandstone bedrock. Feat. 8 is unique in having moderate amounts of pueblo period trash mixed with ash. It is possible both artifacts and ash were naturally deposited from erosion of surrounding features as it is concentrated in the upper 25 cm of the feature. Four thermal and non-thermal features (43, 54, 55, and 82) constructed on surface 1 are cut into feat. 8.

The second is feature 50, a large bell-shaped pit 80 cm in diameter at the top and 1.5 m diameter at the bottom. The feature is 1.3 m deep and also cut into the underlying bedrock. As with feat. 8, a moderate number of sherds from the pueblo occupation are present in the upper 30 cm of fill in the feature, most notably a piece of McDonald Corrugated traded from below the Mogollon Rim. Also notable is a fragment of azurite. This feature was probably constructed during the BMII occupation of the hill and reused by the pueblo's occupants. Feat. 51, a slab-lined thermal feature on surface 2, cuts into the southeast corner of feat. 50. Due west of feat. 50 are numerous postholes. Several closely spaced could represent a screen or even a loom similar to those on the other side of the north wall in str. 4. These

posthole clusters are not clearly related. Adjacent to the west edge of feat. 8 were several deep, mostly thermal features. Two of the storage features in this area were partially lined with larger pottery sherds. A larger, round, shallow feature has no discernible obvious use.

Conclusions: Str 4 ext. is an extremely complex outside work area with three occupation surfaces, each covered with ash. Surface 1 has no intact features; surface 2 has numerous thermal and non-thermal pits while surface 3 has numerous postholes, thermal and non-thermal features. The two large storage features originate in surface 3 and may originally have been created during the BMII occupation with reuse during the pueblo period. Certainly they were used after surface 2 was built. The concentration of postholes in the northwest corner of the area and only on surface 3 suggests the area was not covered by a ramada. It is the only area where wall fall did not cover the surfaces because one was not available to push over. As a result, the surfaces are best preserved in this area. Str 4 ext and str 4 were continuous surfaces until the construction of the dividing wall during the major remodeling of the area after ash was spread over surface 2. Preserved under the wall are stones and ceramic artifacts that are common as closing practices for each surface as well as freshwater shell. Evidence for this practice is preserved best in str 3 ext. This area is distinctive from the other exterior work spaces in having two large storage features. One, feat. 50, is likely a reused bell-shaped pit constructed during the BMII occupation of the hill. The other, str. 8, appears to cut through two earlier deep storage pits, all of which may date to BMII. It is the only feature with significant trash from the pueblo occupation; however, there is a good possibility the trash eroded from surrounding features and surfaces. Both feats 8 and 50 were cut through the caliche layer into the underlying Coconino Sandstone.

Str. 3 ext:

Str 3 ext was first identified by a large intact wall fall area from the south wall of str. 3. This 2 m-wide, 2.5 m-high fall area was the initial target of excavation. Removal of the wall fall and underlying wall mortar revealed ashy areas that were already visible in the str. 4 ext area. This prompted expansion of the excavation area to grid east to within 30 cm of str. 4 ext excavations and slightly west of the wall fall area. This resulted in an excavation unit nearly 4 m wide and 3 m high (long). Through the benefit of the stratigraphy defined in str. 4 ext, it was possible to locate the same three occupation surfaces, although surface 2 appears to be quite restricted in its extent into str. 3 ext beyond the profile separating the two areas. As in str. 4 ext, each was characterized by extensive ash deposits; however, placement of artifacts, almost all ceramics either broken or scattered, were extensive on surface 3 and less so on surface 1. Str 3 ext is also distinct from the other two exterior areas by the near absence of features on any of the surfaces. One small feature, possibly a posthole, was filled with sherds and capped with a shaped Mogollon Brown Corrugated jar bottom. A second small pit contained two glycymeris shell beads. In addition to the ceramics, a whole Western Triangular projectile point of chert was recovered from surface 3. The only feature associated with surface 2 was a posthole filled with vertical slabs. This feature is aligned with the east wall of the pueblo and likely related to posthole features in str. 4 ext.

Conclusions: The extensive use of ash and artifacts to close the surfaces with the intentional collapse of str. 3 south wall over the top surface reveals extensive, purposeful, and meaningful closure practices. Although these are present in str. 4 ext and str 4, the large number of features in these two areas makes the closure practices just described more difficult to recognize. The exception is below the dividing wall between str. 4 and 4 ext.

Both decorated and corrugated ceramics were used to close each of the surfaces. Clear refits of sherds from these ceramics imply partial or whole vessels were used in closure practices. Analysis of these ceramics in the ASM lab will help clarify these patterns.

Midden Area East of Occupation Surfaces:

A total of 20 sq m of an area just east of the heavily utilized, ramada-covered areas of str. 4 and str. 4 ext revealed a very different use of space. The entire area was covered by aeolian sand deposits averaging 15-20 cm. The upper half was typically unconsolidated sand with the lower half slightly to completely consolidated in part by intrusions of caliche nodules from the caliche level that typifies the entire pueblo interior and exterior spaces. Parts of the excavated area had abundant sherds with lesser amounts of flaked stone and charcoal. Some areas had considerably less. Only two areas had any indication of intact prehistoric surfaces above the caliche layer, which are discussed below. Nevertheless, given the abundance of artifacts from the pueblo occupation, the area was considered to be either a secondary midden area or a place where artifacts eroded from nearer the pueblo accumulated. Hence, it was dubbed the midden area to differentiate it from the areas closer to the pueblo that were clearly intensively used on a daily basis. Excavation of this area connected trenching by LaMotta in 2011 and 2012 providing uniform coverage of areas east and northeast of the pueblo (Figure 1). Work in 2016 also confirmed the location of two 1980s backhoe trenches first located by LaMotta.

A total of 18 features were recorded in the excavated space. The two thermal features were associated with an upper surface continuous with ramada-covered Str. 4 space. Eight of the remaining features were shallow basins averaging 50 cm in diameter and 10 cm deep. Of these shallow features only one contained significant artifacts with Feat 52 having a reconstructible corrugated jar and a nearly complete shale pendant of what appears to be a pregnant quadruped. One feature was a dense cluster of sherds associated with the two thermal features (81 and 84) likely on surface 2 at the end of ramada areas covering str. 4 (grid N9402, E826.5).

In the area north and east of LaMotta's trench 9 (N9399-9402, E829-831) was a patchy surface characterized by a thin caliche layer with slight thermal alteration in multiple areas. Features 2 and 130 and a dense sherd cluster are associated with this surface, which is likely surface 1.

The remaining six features were deep storage pits originating on the caliche surface (3) and extending into the underlying Coconino Sandstone. Three are part of a complex suite of storage pits, Feats 53, 60, and 61, with the latter two originating from the first at 30 cm below the caliche surface. Both these features had slight sooting on their roofs. The remaining three features, 56, 83, and 127, were straight-sided to slightly bell-shaped from 40-60 cm deep. All features were filled with aeolian sand with minimal to no artifacts, mostly small sherds dating to the pueblo's occupation. This suggests at least the deeper features were used during the pueblo occupation. Feats 83 and 127 are the only exceptions to this pattern of filling. Feat 83 had a base to a $\frac{3}{4}$ groove axe of basalt and a small irregular fragment of red ochre. These were placed in the top 15 cm of the feature and may have been intended to close the feature. Feat 127 had two thin layers of ash and charcoal at 15 cm and 25 cm. On the bottom of the storage pit at 60 cm was a burned fragment of a thin basin metate that was likely repurposed as a griddle. The latter was obviously carefully placed either in storage or to close the feature. Both closed

features were within 2 m of the large BMII features of str. 4 ext, also reused during the pueblo occupation.

Conclusions: The presence of two small, informal thermal features and a sherd cluster at the boundary between str. 4 and the midden area at E826.5 suggests there is a transitional zone between the extensively used and covered space within 4 m of the pueblo that is part of str. 4 and the area farther east where no surfaces or indications of intensive use by pueblo inhabitants occurs. Instead, this “midden” area is characterized by shallow non-thermal features and deep storage features with occasional sherds within aeolian-deposited fill that suggest intermittent, informal activities and likely reuse of Basketmaker II storage pits. The two largest storage pits, feats 127 and 53/60/61 are in an east-west line with Feat 50, the large bell-shaped storage pit within str. 4 Ext. The spacing and alignment of these features suggests they are contemporary. Their size and configuration further suggests their original construction in association with seasonal BMII occupation of the hill. Feat 52 is the only one containing clearly pueblo trash with feats 83 and 127 having possible closure deposits with those in Feat 83 clearly pueblo-aged and those in feat 127 possibly BMII aged. An eroded, ephemeral surface with patches of burning and associated with feats 2 and 130 and a dense concentration of sherds is the only other area in the midden likely associated with the pueblo occupation.

In summary, the 20 sq m “midden” area is on the edge and mostly outside the primary pueblo-used area. Deep features from the BMII occupation were reused for storage and more ephemeral activities using shallow basins and thermal features. Only on one occasion (feat 52) was a shallow basin used either as a midden or special deposit of objects. Most of the objects found in either features or in the loose fill above the caliche surface appear to be the result of artifacts eroding from surfaces nearer the pueblo or casual disposal by pueblo occupants. With the possible exception of feat 127, no obvious BMII use of features remains.

Str. 8 (North Trench):

The north trench was placed in an extensive intact, exterior wall fall area 4.5 m north of str. 4 and north of an area designated by LaMotta (2011) as str. 5. The logical continuation of structure numbers means the area will be designated str. 8. As with str. 4 and str. 3 ext, a massive 3 m high wall fall overlay up to four occupation surfaces with the second and fourth containing features and some covered with pockets of ash. In this regard, str. 8 is similar to str. 4, not surprising given that str. 8 has the same relationship to the pueblo as str. 4. The similarity between the two areas also includes numerous posthole features, some supported with vertical stone slabs, suggesting a ramada also covered Str. 8. In addition numerous non-thermal and one thermal feature were also excavated in str. 8.

The upper surface was eroded with no features preserved. There is no indication of ash on this surface. Surface 2, as in the str. 4 ext and str. 3 ext areas, was prepared and dotted with pockets of ash, as elsewhere, suggesting the formal closure of surface 2 using ash was widespread. A piece of Kaolinite, or white clay, was recovered from this surface and might be related to its closure. Surface 2 features included the large posthole with vertical stones mentioned above and a second equally deep posthole indicating a large, formal ramada also covered str. 8. Surface 3 is an ephemeral surface with no features associated with it. Surface 4 is the caliche layer that characterizes the entire surface of the site and elsewhere is surface 3. It, too, had postholes, a large thermal feature nearly 3 m from the str. 8 west

wall, and a deep, slab-filled rectangular pit. Possibly the stones once covered the feature. The stone-filled feature may have been empty as the wall fall dipped significantly over this area indicating a large, deep cavity.

Associated with str. 8 excavations was tracing of the standing wall, which at four courses is the same height as standing walls elsewhere, north until it disappeared from backhoe trenching. To our pleasant surprise, the standing wall was intact to the end of the pueblo where it turned west (defining the north wall of what would be str. 10) and turned again to define part of the west wall to str. 10 (Figure 1). Length of the north wall at 3.0 m is identical to the south wall of str. 3, suggesting the entire south wall is intact. With the northeast and southeast corners to the pueblo determined, total length of the east wall is 10.5 m, suggesting there were once four rooms, each approximately 2.5 m north-south and 3.0 m east-west for a floor area of 7.5 sq m. The floor area is larger than pueblo rooms from the Homol'ovi Cluster villages, which average under 7 sq m, with the exception of Homol'ovi III, which averages over 8 sq m and has been argued to have populations from the Mogollon region (Adams 2001:Table 6.3). Nevertheless, RAR-2 room size is less than villages farther south and is likely constrained by available resources for roofing material.

Conclusions: The 1m x 3m excavation unit into str. 8 provides a sample of the collapsed wall to another section of the pueblo indicating walls to the entire pueblo were purposely pushed directly onto the last occupation surface. It is located 4.5 m north of the str. 4 excavations. As with all other areas excavated in 2016, str. 8 had multiple intact occupation surfaces. Str. 8 and str. 4 are both ramada-covered exterior work spaces on the east side of the 4-room pueblo. Although excavations in str. 8 represent a much smaller sample size, what is known about the area suggests activities are identical to those recovered in str. 4. Logically, then, it appears the entire east side of RAR-2 pueblo was covered by ramadas with activities focused on storage, preparation, and cooking of food. These activities were the focus of the entire occupation sequence at the pueblo involving all occupation surfaces.

Summary and Conclusions

AZ P:3:114 is a 4-room pueblo occupied during the early to mid-thirteenth century. During the 2011-12 field seasons, Dr. Vincent LaMotta was able to locate the south and east walls to Str. 3 and a small portion of the south and east walls to str. 6 and completed excavations of the small intact interior spaces in Str. 3 and 6. In 2012 a 1 m-wide trench was excavated through the extensive wall fall covering the exterior space LaMotta designated as str. 4. In 2011 LaMotta (2011) was also able to locate and excavated a BMII pit house and bell-shaped storage pit.

Excavations in 2016 built upon earlier efforts to determine the size of the pueblo and its period of occupation. These goals were accomplished by focusing on intact exterior occupation surfaces beneath extensive wall fall units to the south and east of known standing walls and locating intact walls. A second goal of the 2016 field season was to locate and date Basketmaker II (pre-ceramic) features to complement those found in 2011. Although several probable BMII features were encountered and excavated in 2016, with one or two possible exceptions, all were reused during the pueblo occupation. By these measures the 2016 field season was a success. Additional walls uncovered on the northwest end of the pueblo suggest it consisted of only four rooms. Recovery of several large sherds and partial reconstructible vessels of Tusayan and Kayenta B/w support the 14C dating of the pueblo to 1225-1255

and suggest it may even date later because Kayenta B/w securely dates 1250-1285/1300. In addition to these basic archaeological goals, several other preliminary insights into activities and ritual closure at AZ P:3:114 (ASM) were gleaned from 2016 excavations. These are enumerated below:

- 1) Exterior work spaces adjacent to the pueblo were the focus of use during the occupation of AZ P:3:114. This is expressed in the presence of three distinctive exterior occupation surfaces and the high number of features of all types including dozens of postholes on each surface indicating the entire east side of the pueblo was covered by ramadas. Features under the ramadas are dominated by medium-sized firepits and non-thermal features, possibly holding ceramic jars or bowls. Multiple storage features employed large sherds as part of their above-ground walls. Surprisingly, no features involved in grinding/processing seeds or corn were identified.
- 2) Distinctive uses of exterior areas were distinguishable through the type and density of features. These uses changed only slightly through time.
- 3) Ash and objects were used to close all exterior occupation surfaces in str. 3 ext and str. 4 ext and to single surfaces where ramadas are present.
- 4) After the upper surface south of the pueblo was closed with ash, the south wall to str. 3 was collapsed onto it. Surfaces covered by ramadas on the east side of the pueblo were not covered by ash, but walls were also purposely collapsed onto their upper surfaces.
- 5) Objects were placed on surfaces and on ash covering surfaces in str. 3 ext. The vast majority of these objects were large sherds from bowls or jars that were subsequently broken with wall collapse. Mogollon Brown Corrugated jars, Showlow Black-on-red bowls, and a diverse array of black-on-white types and wares from jars and bowls were included. It is as yet unclear if there are patterns to types and wares in terms of which surfaces they are on or where on the surfaces they are located. In addition to pottery a small amount of flaked stone was present on the surfaces including a Western Triangular projectile point made of chert. In addition, two features in str. 3 ext had special treatment when closed, one from surface 1 and one from surface 3.
- 6) No clear-cut midden associated with the pueblo was located in 2016 or previous excavations. Although feat. 8 had artifacts and ash concentrated in its upper fill, they along with all other features seem to be a result of post-occupational erosion of nearby artifact-bearing deposits and ash-filled features. The only possible exception to this pattern was a dense cluster of pottery on the eastern edge of the "Midden" area associated with an ephemeral pueblo-age use surface.
- 7) Only two identifiable occupations of RAR-2 have been documented in three years of excavations: pre-ceramic Basketmaker II represented by one pit house and numerous storage features, and the late Pueblo III occupation, which has been the focus of excavation. A third ephemeral use of the area is represented by a single sherd of Kechipauan Polychrome manufactured at Zuni and a small firepit with maize 14C dated to 1255-1394 (AA101452). Given that the sherd was recovered from the present ground surface, it is not clear it is related to the firepit. However, together the radiocarbon date and sherd suggest ephemeral use of AZ P:2:114 occurred in the 1300s.
- 8) Based on morphology of the large storage pits and their location near the BMII-era pit house, it is believed they were built during the pre-ceramic occupation of the site and reused by the pueblo occupants. With the exception of the broken basin metate fragment on the floor of feat 127, there is no other artifactual indication of use dating to the BMII occupation. However, the distinctive large size and greater depth to several features in the midden area plus feat 50 in str.

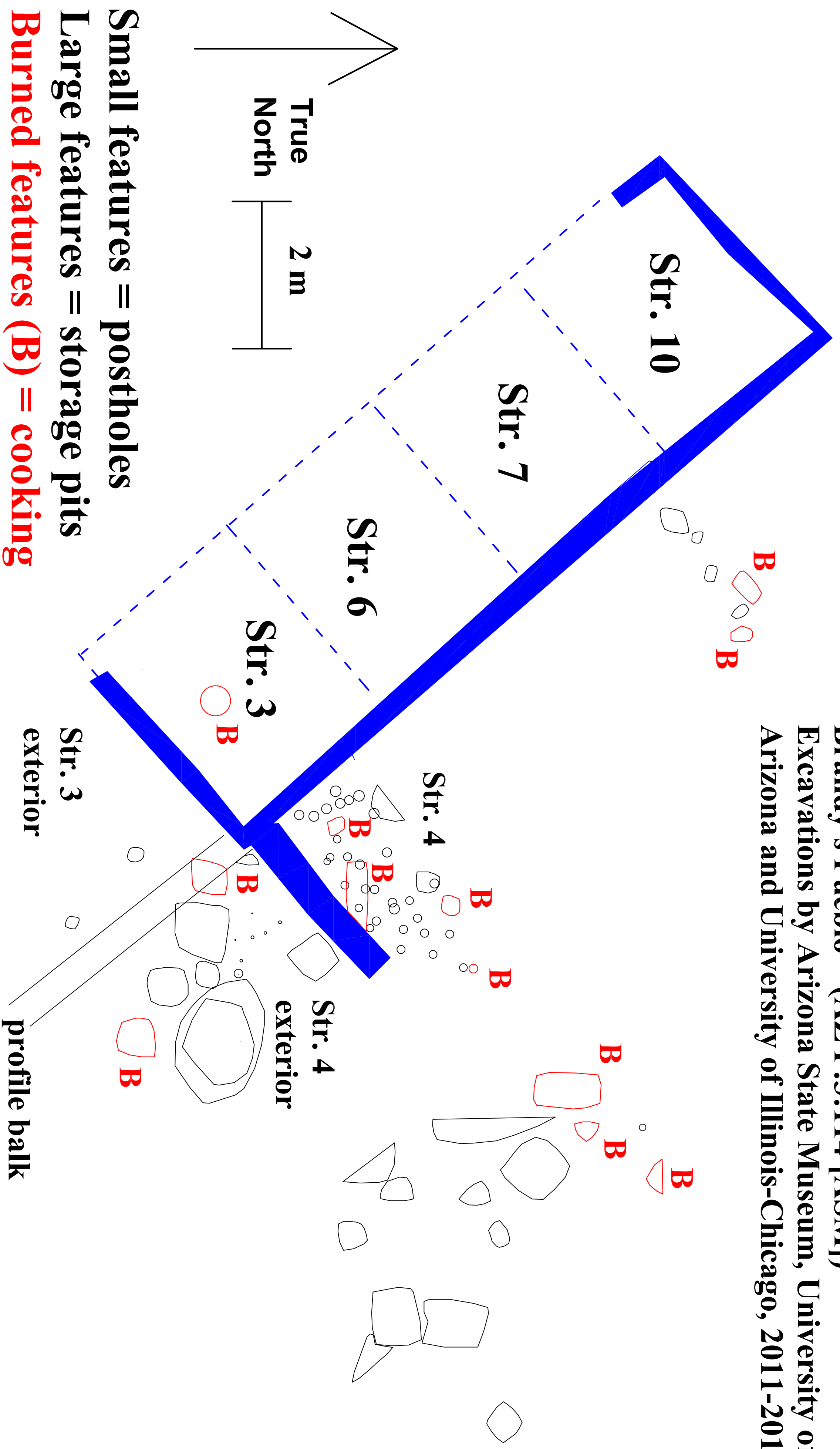
4 ext. distinguish them from the remaining features and morphologically they are more similar to BMII and BMIII storage features than those from the pueblo period. Their location away from the pueblo interior and exterior surfaces and closer to the BMII pit house also suggests their construction was during BMII.

- 9) Extension of intact walls uncovered in 2012 and 2016 enclose a space 10.5 m north-south (NW-SE) and 3 m east-west (SW-NE). Excavations in 2012 located a short remnant of an interior wall between str. 3 and 6 that indicates the room was 2.5 m N-S. Given the total length of N-S walls of 10.5 m, a total of four rooms seems reasonable. Str. 6 N-S wall abuts the E-W wall of Str. 3 indicating at least two construction episodes. Str. 3 is likely the first room built with others added in one or more construction episodes.
- 10) Occupants of RAR-2 were culturally “Mogollon” based on the predominance of brown corrugated utility ware ceramics, large room size using massive wall construction, and orientation of the front of the pueblo to the northeast.
- 11) Pushing over exterior walls outside may be a regional pattern. A similar practice was identified at the Multi-kiva Site 15 km south and 50 years earlier (Richard C. Lange, Personal Communication). All intact walls stand identical heights, usually four courses high with the remainder of all walls obviously lying on their sides over exterior use surfaces. This, along with the placement of ash and objects on exterior surfaces, points to wall pushing as a closure or retirement practice. Some Southwest groups, such as Mimbres culture, are known to push over wall into the interior of structures as part of retirement practices, but I don’t know of any groups who pushed walls outward. Pushing walls inward closes and seals interior spaces. Pushing walls outward leaves interior spaces unprotected, but covers exterior spaces. This suggest exterior spaces were more important to seal and retire than interior ones.

Acknowledgments

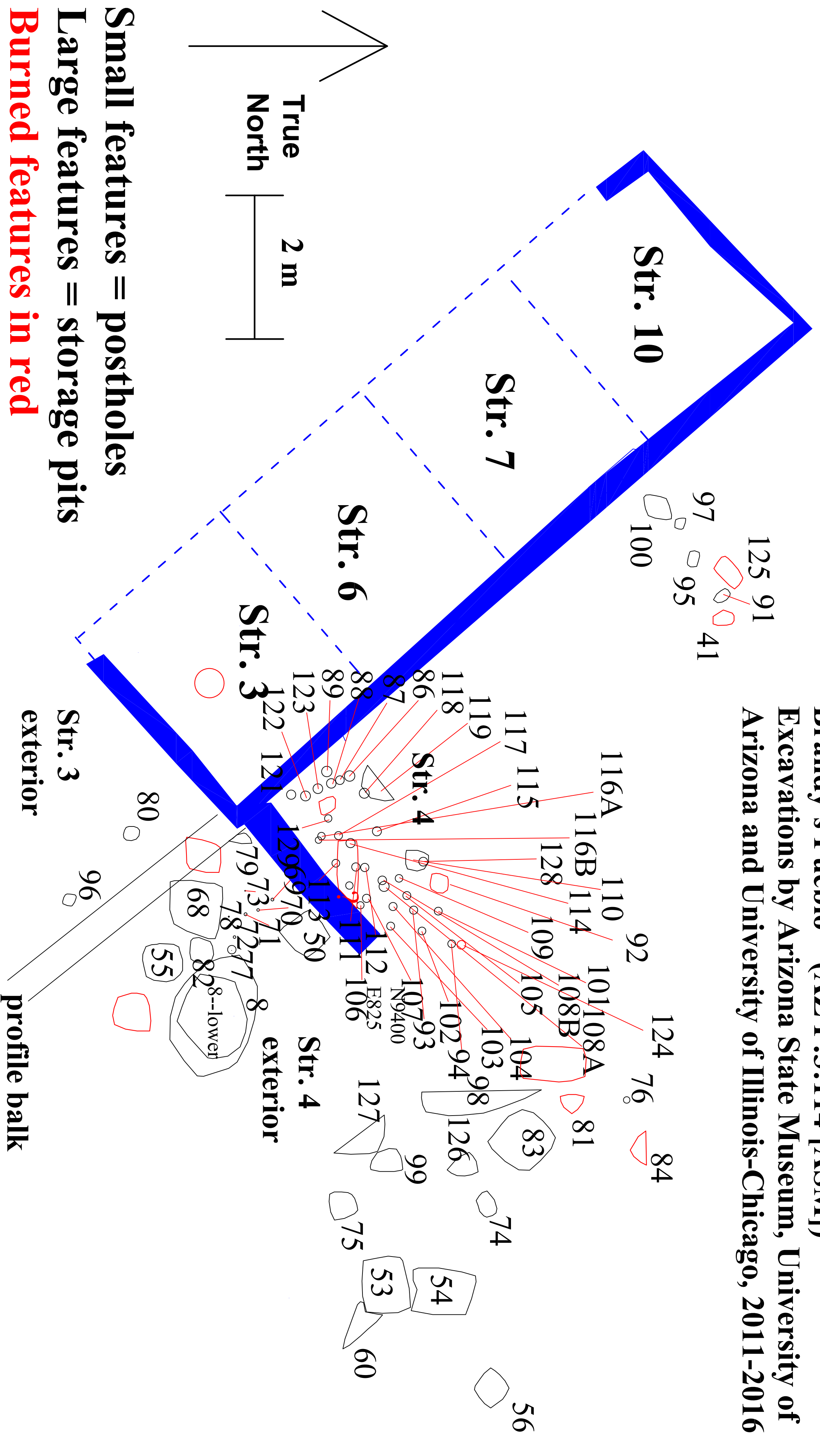
The 2016 work could not have been completed without the help of the crew chiefs – Krystal Britt (also assistant site director), Darlene Brinkerhoff, Jaye Smith, and Danielle Soza. Thanks to Rich Lange for mapping the site and producing figures 1 and 2. Thanks also to the students who participated in the 2016 Rock Art Ranch Field School and for their enthusiasm and passion for making it possible for all excavation goals to be completed. The students are Leona Cicone, Rio Prorok, Allana Griffin, Heather Taylor, Ellie Coles, Tiffany Pelzl-Grew, Matt Hillin, Dwight Honyouti, Katie Brezina, Kim Sheets, Brooke Luokkala, Laura Brumbaugh, Gina Wetzels, Steven Boley, Donni Aldrich, Catherine Mendel, and Rachel Cicero. Finally, I want to thank the Baird family for allowing the field school to work on the ranch for six years from 2011 to 2016 with three years excavating Brandy’s Pueblo. Thanks especially to Brantley Baird and his beloved dog, Brandy, whose name is now forever attached to AZ P:2:114 (ASM).

Brandy's Pueblo (AZ P:3:114 [ASMI])
Excavations by Arizona State Museum, University of
Arizona and University of Illinois-Chicago, 2011-2016



Small features = postholes
Large features = storage pits
Burned features (B) = cooking

Brandy's Pueblo (AZ P:3:114 [ASMI])
Excavations by Arizona State Museum, University of
Arizona and University of Illinois-Chicago, 2011-2016



Feat No	PD	Excavation Area	Grid Coord	Surface	Identified Use	Period Constructed	Excavator	Year
1				3				2011
2	19, 24	Trench 5		1	4 manos in pit	Pueblo III	VML	2011
3				3				2011
4				3				2011
5				3				2011
6				3				2011
7				3				2011
8	373, 376,	Trench 12		3	large storage pit	BMII/PIII	VML, KLB	2012, 2016
9		Trench 12		3	posthole	Pueblo III	VML	2012
10		Trench 17		3	pit		KLB	2012
11		Str 4			ashy pit	Pueblo III	KLB	2012
12		Str 4			ashy pit	Pueblo III	KLB	2012
13	253	Str 2				Pueblo III	VML	2012
14		Str 4				Pueblo III	KLB	2012
15		Str 4				Pueblo III	KLB	2012
16		Str 4				Pueblo III	KLB	2012
17		Str 4				Pueblo III	KLB	2012
18		Str 4				Pueblo III	KLB	2012
19		Str 4				Pueblo III	KLB	2012
20		Str 4				Pueblo III	KLB	2012
21		Str 4				Pueblo III	KLB	2012
22		Str 4				Pueblo III	KLB	2012
23		Str 4				Pueblo III	KLB	2012
24		Str 4				Pueblo III	KLB	2012
25		Str 4				Pueblo III	KLB	2012
26		Str 4				Pueblo III	KLB	2012
27		Str 4				Pueblo III	KLB	2012
28		Str 4				Pueblo III	KLB	2012
29		Str 4				Pueblo III	KLB	2012
30		Str 4				Pueblo III	KLB	2012
31		Str 4				Pueblo III	KLB	2012
32		Str 4				Pueblo III	KLB	2012
33		Str 4				Pueblo III	KLB	2012

34	Str 4			Pueblo III	KLB	2012
35	extramural	vicinity of Str 1	3 posthole	BMII	ECA	2012
36	extramural	vicinity of Str 1	3 pit	BMII	ECA	2012
37	extramural	vicinity of Str 1	3 pit	Bmii	ECA	2012
38	343 Midden	N9400.4, E830.0	2 small pit	Pueblo III	ECA	2016
39	332 Str 3 Ext	N9394.63, E821.13, E	3 irregular pit	Pueblo III	DRS	2016
40	354 Str 4	N9399.22-72, E822.6	1 curved mortar w	Pueblo III	DLB	2016
41	427, 466 Str 8	N9404.91-9504.15, E	4 circular ash-filler	Pueblo III	JSS	2016
42	374 Str 4 Ext		2 sherd-lined post	Pueblo III	KLB	2016
43	375 Str 4 Ext		2 bell-shaped pit	Pueblo III	KLB	2016
44	356 Str 4		1 ashy pit	Pueblo III	DLB	2016
45	352 Str 4		1 posthole	Pueblo III	DLB	2016
46	358 Str 4		1 posthole	Pueblo III	DLB	2016
47	358 Str 4		1 posthole	Pueblo III	DLB	2016
48	380 Str 4		1 posthole	Pueblo III	DLB	2016
49	333 Str 3 Ext	not a feature	1 rock-lined pit	Pueblo III	DRS	2016
50	363, 365- Str 4 Ext		3 bell-shaped pit		JSS	2016
51	364 Str 4 Ext		2 stone-lined ther	Pueblo III	JSS	2016
52	346 Midden		3 irregular pit	Pueblo III	ECA	2016
53	347, 349, Midden		3 bell-shaped pit	BMII/PIII	ECA	2016
54	377 Str 4 Ext		3 large, charcoal-f	Pueblo III	KLB	2016
55	378 Str 4 Ext		3 pit inside Feat 8	Pueblo III	KLB	2016
56	390 Midden		3 deep circular pit	BMII/PIII	ECA	2016
57	382 Str 4		1 square pit	Pueblo III	DLB	2016
58	383 Str 4		1 posthole	Pueblo III	DLB	2016
59	384 Str 4		1 posthole	Pueblo III	DLB	2016
60	394 Midden		3 sooted intact pit	BMII	ECA	2016
61	395 Midden		3 sooted intact pit	BMII	ECA	2016
62	338 Str 3 Ext		1 circular pit	Pueblo III	DRS	2016
63	386 Str 4		2 posthole inside I	Pueblo III	DLB	2016
64	387 Str 4		2 posthole	Pueblo III	DLB	2016
65	403 Str 3 Ext		1 posthole cappec	Pueblo III	DRS	2016
66	430 Str 4		2 circular hole abt	Pueblo III	DLB	2016
67	415 Str 4 Ext		3 ashy thermal fe	Pueblo III	KLB	2016

68	416 Str 4 Ext	3 large square fea	Pueblo III	KLB	2016
69	417 Str 4 Ext	3 posthole	Pueblo III	KLB	2016
70	418 Str 4 Ext	3 posthole	Pueblo III	KLB	2016
71	419 Str 4 Ext	3 posthole	Pueblo III	KLB	2016
72	440 Str 4 Ext	3 posthole	Pueblo III	KLB	2016
73	441 Str 4 Ext	3 posthole	Pueblo III	KLB	2016
74	399 Midden	3 small pit	Pueblo III	ECA	2016
75	396 Midden	3 small pit	Pueblo III	ECA	2016
76	452 Midden	2 sherd cluster	Pueblo III	ECA	2016
77	449 Str 4 Ext	3 posthole	Pueblo III	KLB	2016
78	460 Str 4 Ext	3 posthole	Pueblo III	KLB	2016
79	461 Str 4 Ext	3 posthole	Pueblo III	KLB	2016
80	406 Str 3 Ext	3 circular pit	Pueblo III	DRS	2016
81	453 Midden	2 shallow thermal	Pueblo III	ECA	2016
82	462 Str 4 Ext	2 ash deposit	Pueblo III	KLB	2016
83	455, 457, Midden	3 deep circular pit	BMII/PIII	ECA	2016
84	456 Midden	2 ash-filled therm	Pueblo III	ECA	2016
85	389 Str 4	3 thermal	Pueblo III	DLB	2016
86	433 Str 4	3 posthole	Pueblo III	DLB	2016
87	434 Str 4	3 posthole	Pueblo III	DLB	2016
88	435 Str 4	3 posthole	Pueblo III	DLB	2016
89	436 Str 4	3 posthole	Pueblo III	DLB	2016
90	428 Str 8	2 posthole with st	Pueblo III	JSS	2016
91	429 Str 8	2 posthole with st	Pueblo III	JSS	2016
92	438 Str 4	3 thermal	Pueblo III	DLB	2016
93	439 Str 4	3 posthole	Pueblo III	DLB	2016
94	470 Str 4	3 deepest posthol	Pueblo III	DLB	2016
95	467 Str 8	4 circular storage	Pueblo III	JSS	2016
96	471 Str 3 Ext	3 posthole with st	Pueblo III	DRS	2016
97	472 Str 4	3 posthole	Pueblo III	DLB	2016
98	473 Midden	3 vertical slab-line	Pueblo III	ECA	2016
99	474 Midden	3 circular pit	Pueblo III	ECA	2016
100	475 Str 8	4 rectangular stor	Pueblo III	JSS	2016
101	476 Str 4	3 posthole	Pueblo III	DLB	2016

102	477 Str 4	3 posthole	Pueblo III	DLB	2016
103	478 Str 4	3 posthole	Pueblo III	DLB	2016
104	479 Str 4	3 posthole	Pueblo III	DLB	2016
105	480 Str 4	3 posthole	Pueblo III	DLB	2016
106	481 Str 4	3 posthole	Pueblo III	DLB	2016
107	482 Str 4	3 posthole	Pueblo III	DLB	2016
108	483 Str 4	3 posthole	Pueblo III	DLB	2016
109	484 Str 4	3 posthole	Pueblo III	DLB	2016
110	485 Str 4	3 posthole	Pueblo III	DLB	2016
111	486 Str 4	3 posthole	Pueblo III	DLB	2016
112	487 Str 4	3 posthole	Pueblo III	DLB	2016
113	488 Str 4	3 posthole	Pueblo III	DLB	2016
114	489 Str 4	3 posthole	Pueblo III	DLB	2016
115	490 Str 4	3 posthole	Pueblo III	DLB	2016
116	491 Str 4	3 posthole	Pueblo III	DLB	2016
117	492 Str 4	3 posthole	Pueblo III	DLB	2016
118	493 Str 4	3 posthole	Pueblo III	DLB	2016
119	494 Str 4	3 posthole	Pueblo III	DLB	2016
120	495 Str 4	3 thermal	Pueblo III	DLB	2016
121	496 Str 4	3 posthole	Pueblo III	DLB	2016
122	497 Str 4	3 posthole	Pueblo III	DLB	2016
123	498 Str 4	3 posthole	Pueblo III	DLB	2016
124	499 Str 4	3 thermal	Pueblo III	DLB	2016
125	500 Str 8	4 thermal	Pueblo III	JSS	2016
126	501 Midden	3 small pit	Pueblo III	ECA	2016
127	502, 505 Midden	3 bell-shaped pit	BMII/PIII	ECA	2016
128	503 Str 4	3 posthole inside I	Pueblo III	DLB	2016
129	504 Str 4	3 posthole inside I	Pueblo III	DLB	2016
130	348 Midden	1 vertical slab-line	Pueblo III	ECA	2016