

## Student Resource Sheet

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<b>ROOM 9 Features &amp; Artifacts :</b>	
Proximity to kiva	Indicates that there might be a use of this room to prepare for ceremonies, like a dressing or storage chamber for important ceremonial artifacts.
9.1.Gorget	This necklace which would be worn in ceremonies. It would often be used covered in red ochre. We know this because of depictions in pictures such as the Kuaua murals, which show this necklace worn by one of the sacred katsina images.
9.2 Small mano	These two images are found together in nature, in this shape. This is called an iron concretion. It makes a small ball and a small concave to be used as a metate. In this case, it was used as a mano and metate to paint, which was found in the metate.
9.3 Small metate	
9.4 Mountain lion claw pendant	Mountain lion claws and a skull would indicate that this was part of a ceremonial garment using the skull and fur of the mountain lion, with feet and head still attached. The fur would decompose, leaving the skull and claws. The power of the mountain lion would reside in the skull (teeth) and the claws, so they would be left on during the dances.
9.5 Mountain lion skull	
9.6 Parrot bowl	This bowl indicates trade cooperation with other villages. It is an example of polychrome pottery made in the Cerrillos, New Mexico, area indicated by its style and its red background color. It is a glazeware bowl, using lead ore mined from another village. Lead ore used in the paint would reduce the firing temperature of the pot. The parrot design on the inside and outside of this pot are a favorite in this pueblo, and it is thought that pueblo reverence for parrots connects them with rain, as perhaps the feathers represent rainbows.
9.7 Deer toes	Deer toes are often found in ceremonial rattles, sometimes tied onto gourd or turtle shell rattles. They make a sound reminiscent of rain when shaken together. This is an example of the use of every part of a hunted animal.

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<b>ROOM 24 Features &amp; Artifacts:</b>	
Low adobe bench on west side	Indicates that people wanted a place to sit inside this room.
Rock lined fire pit	This is a fire place for the people inside this room, where they can actually build a small fire to cook or keep warm. Rocks are often set around it to place cooking pots.
24.1 Turkey bones	Turkey bones are evidence of the domestication of turkeys within the pueblo. The bones are saved to be used as tools and even turkey bone flutes. We know that turkey feathers were woven into warm blankets used in winter, so evidence of turkeys present in the pueblo would be evidence that there was weaving being done as well.
24.2 Corn	Corn is found inside bins or sometimes inside whole rooms. Sometimes it is found in the form of loose kernels, but also sometimes in the form of ears. This would indicate that there was a storage area inside this room to keep food either for storage or cooking. Fires in the pueblos were not uncommon.
24.3 Polished bone scraper	This tool would be used mainly to prepare skins to make leather.
24.4 Bones of deer	Deer bones would indicate that a hunter had been successful and brought home a deer carcass. Many bones would be saved to be formed into tools and used.
24.5 Fish Bones	Catfish, small mouthed buffalo fish, and chub bones were found in the pueblos, indicating that fishing was being done from the river.
24.6 Canteen	This canteen is a Puaray polychrome, which means that it was made at a pueblo several miles away and was traded. The design shows a T-shaped cloud design and lines coming down from it, indicating rain.
24.7 Axe	This axe is made from fibrolite, a mineral found only in an area around Truchas Peak in northern New Mexico. It makes a beautiful axe, and this indicates trade with northern pueblos.
24.8 Dough Bowl	This bowl would be used for cooking and perhaps even for a special occasion. Its large size would indicate that it was used for dough and cooking for a large group. It is ceramic, made of clay, and is painted with glaze made from silica and lead ore. The polychrome colors of the paints are from minerals mixed with the glaze to create designs. The bowl was made by coil construction, polished with a smooth rubbing stone, painted, and then fired underground to control temperature; underground firing in a pit with a ventilation shaft allows a much hotter temperature. This is advantageous because the lead ore used in the paint lowers the melting temperature and creates a decorative finish which protects the clay. Parrots are painted as ornamentation on the inside of the pot, and on the outside around the rim. The outside images on the rim are hanging outside down. In between the parrots are katsina heads, also called "captain" heads, also upside down. The use of parrots in design indicates influences from Meso-American culture.

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<b>ROOM 25 Features and Artifacts:</b>	
Rock lined fire pit	This is a fire place for the people inside this room, where they can actually build a small fire to cook or keep warm. Rocks are often set around it to place cooking pots.
Infant burial along west wall	Burials of infants were not uncommon in pueblo villages. It is theorized that the family wanted to keep the unborn or newborn child close to the family, so it was often buried under the dirt floor of their living chamber.
Closed entrance into Room 26	When a second story was added, doors to outside rooms were often closed up and bottom level rooms would be used as storage chambers. Sometimes if the purpose of a nearby room was changed, an entryway into that room would be closed off.
25.1 Corn	Corn is found inside bins or sometimes inside whole rooms. Sometimes it is found in the form of loose kernels, but also sometimes in the form of ears. This would indicate that there was a storage area inside this room to keep food either for storage or cooking. Fires in the pueblos were not uncommon.
25.2 Broken and healed Turkey femur	If a turkey breaks a femur (thigh bone) it would normally die or be eaten. This femur was broken, but healed with very little infection. In fact, it healed straight, which would indicate that the bone was actually set by someone who cared for the turkey. This indicates a level of concern for the welfare of their domestic turkeys.
25.3 Hammer stone	Made of very hard rock such as basalt or granite, this would be a small round stone used for tool making, such as making arrowheads or tools.
25.4 Arrow straightener	Again made of very hard rock, often volcanic, this tool would be used to straighten arrow shafts and to strip them of bark.
25.5 Metate	This large metate would be used to grind corn for food. When it was worn through, it would be broken and left behind.
25.6 Mano	The mano fits comfortably in the hand and is used to grind corn. This would be done mostly by women.
25.7 Cooking Olla	This utility ware cooking pot is very large, but not very ornamental. It is the regular pot used to cook, not the ornamental ware which would be used to a special occasion.
25.8 Axe	This axe is an unusual one because it is flaked, a chipped stone axe rather than a ground one. Tests show that a pine tree will take twice as long to cut down with a stone axe as compared to a modern metal one.

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<b>ROOM 26 Features &amp; Artifacts:</b>	
Loom anchor holes	Loom anchor holes indicate that there were looms for weaving cotton sashes in this chamber. That would happen only in ceremonial kivas. Weaving was done by the men in pueblo life. Sashes of cotton are depicted in the ceremonial kiva figures, and they represent rain.
Altar 10" high, 3' long	Indicates that this might be a kiva, or a ceremonial chamber.
Ceremonial entrance	Entrance into this room might be needed for dancers who are participating in a ceremonial dance, as compared to the smaller entrances used in living quarters.
Closed entrance into room 27	There is an indication that the use of this room might have been changed. A door leading off into another room has been sealed off, and a wall was removed to make this room larger. This would indicate that the room was originally used for a regular chamber and that it was changed into a ceremonial chamber.
26.1 Bone flute	Often made of turkey or eagle feathers because bird's bones are hollow. Used sometimes to mimic the sound of the hawk or eagle to aid in catching raptors which are used in ceremonies.
26.2 Metate	Large metate also used to grind corn, but sometimes not for eating, but for ceremonial purposes. Ceremonies might include blue, red, and white corn which were mixed and kept in pouches to wear around the neck of the people in the tribe as a means of protection. It might also be used as a gift for the gods in ceremonies.
26.3 Bird Effigy pot	Often thought to indicate ducks, which would be birds that are connected with water, the effigy pots are thought to have ceremonial uses.
26.4 Obsidian spear point	Obsidian in this area was usually found in Valles Caldera near Jemez, NM, which would indicate trade. Obsidian, a sort of volcanic glass, can be traced to its origin. The obsidian from this area has been found all over the continent, which would indicate trade. Complete spear points or arrowheads are rarely found in rooms as they are not abandoned. They are found in ceremonial rooms like kivas as offerings.
26.5 Turquoise beads	Turquoise was a valued trade item, mined in Cerrillos, NM, near Santa Fe. This kind of turquoise has been found across the continent. It would make a treasured necklace or could be an offering.
26.6 Malachite	Mined in Arizona, this mineral was a trade item. It was sometimes used in knife blades or used as jewelry.
26.7 Worked bone animal beads	The top bead here shows that it has been worked and polished.