

At a Crossroads: The Goat Spring Archaeology Project, NM

Background

- + Goat Spring Pueblo was located along the trail connecting Western Pueblo and Rio Abajo villages (Figure 1).
- + Goat Spring Archaeological Project (GSAP) explores late Pueblo period (A.D. 1300 - 1680) cultural continuity and transformation during. . . .
- + a period of demographic reorganization and expansion of regional networks in the 1300s
- + the early Spanish Colonial period
- + the Pueblo Revolt of 1680

Objectives

- + Petrographic analysis to help explore production, identity, and participation in regional networks over time.

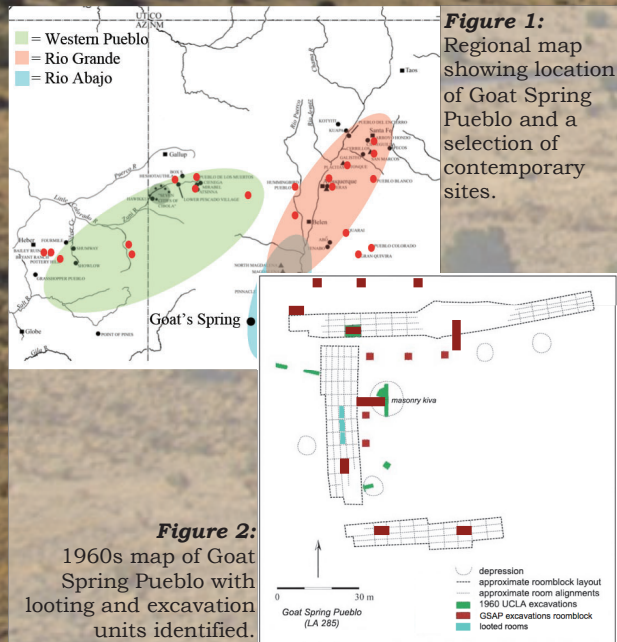


Figure 1: Regional map showing location of Goat Spring Pueblo and a selection of contemporary sites.

Figure 2:

1960s map of Goat Spring Pueblo with looting and excavation units identified.

The Sample

- + All rims (N=#) examined binocularly to identify temper categories
- + One to three sherds from each temper category thin sectioned for petrographic analysis (N=30)
- + Ten local rock samples thin sectioned for comparison
- + Quantitative and qualitative analysis to determine petrographic temper groups and other temper attributes

300+ years of Pottery Production and Exchange

Figure 3: Glaze painted pottery produced at Goat Spring Pueblo



Figure 4: rhyolite temper typical of locally produced pottery

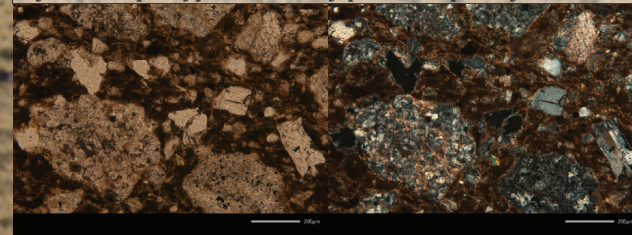
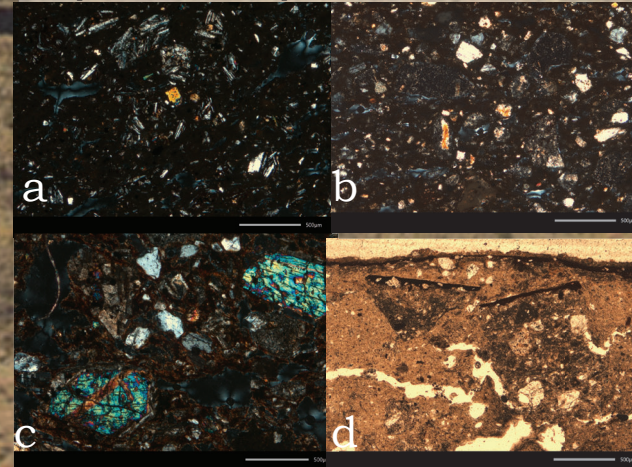


Figure 5: examples of nonlocal tempers.



Acknowledgments

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Production

- + Local potters produced both glaze painted and plain wares based on paste color and criteria of abundance (Figure 3)
- + Locally produced pottery was tempered with locally available intermediate volcanic rocks including tuff/rhyolite (Figure 4)
- + relatively large grain size, void frequency, and poor clay mixing in some sherds suggests expedient production (Capone 2006 in *The Social Life of Pots*) by at least some village potters.

Identity

- + Goat Spring Pueblo was located on the border of traditional Zuni and Piro territories leading to questions of village affiliation through time
- + All locally produced pottery was rock-tempered (a Rio Abajo Pueblo tradition) rather than sherd-tempered (a Zuni tradition)
- + Based on this diachronically consistent rock temper tradition, we infer at no time in its occupation was Goat Spring Pueblo a Zuni village

Regional Networks

- + 9% of pottery recovered appear to be nonlocal and appear to come from multiple provenances (Table 1)

Temper	Count	Region?
basalt (Figure 5a)	8	Central Rio Grande or Upper Rio Abajo
basalt & diabase	7	Rio Puerco
diabase	3	Central Rio Grande or Upper Rio Abajo
intermediate volcanics with rounded quartz (Figure 5b)	6	Lower Rio Abajo
gabbro? (Figure 5c)	1	Salinas
schist?	1	Albuquerque
quartz-plag sands	2	Central Rio Grande
grog (Figure 5d)	1	Western Pueblo

Future Directions

- + Examine possibility of expedient technology more closely through further quantitative analysis on a larger sample size and determine frequency through time
- + Compare nonlocal samples with comparative slides from other regions to help tighten provenance
- + Explore whether regional networks change over time
- + Lead isotope analysis on glaze paint to understand resource procurement through time