This study examines NAA data from 342 plain brown ware and red-slipped pottery samples from 11 Early Pithouse period sites and production locales to the samples. In addition, the Mogollon Mimbres NAA database (Creel and Speakman 2012, 2018), which contains roughly 5,000 and two reconstructed vessels from McAnally, as well as previously published NAA data on 140 sherds from four sites (Compositional Groups and Production Zones).

263 samples were assigned to 23 compositional groups.

- Five new compositional groups (M-52, M-53, M-54, M-55, South) were added to the Mogollon production zones.

We present the results of NAA on plain and red-slipped pottery from 342 samples. With this study, five new compositional groups (M-52, M-53, M-54, M-55, South) were added to the Mogollon groups.

Possible Locales for Production Zones:

- Upper Gila Compositional Groups
- Lower Gila Compositional Groups
- Mimbres Compositional Groups
- Mogollon Highlands Compositional Groups

Map of Region and Sites Used in This Study

In the Mimbres region, multiple compositional groups were found, including non-local wares. In general, the movement of vessels between the regions is reciprocal. Although proximity to production source played a major role in pottery acquisition, the appreciable amount of pottery circulation between the Mimbres and Upper Gila regions suggests that social boundaries were open and fluid at multiple scales during the Early Pithouse period. Despite the fact that sample sizes are relatively small and the data can better define the mobility patterns during the Early Pithouse period.

Intraregional Pottery Circulation

Although proximity to production source played a major role in pottery acquisition, the appreciable amount of pottery circulation between the regions suggests that social boundaries were open and fluid at multiple scales during the Early Pithouse period. Although proximity to production source played a major role in pottery acquisition, the appreciable amount of pottery circulation between the regions suggests that social boundaries were open and fluid at multiple scales during the Early Pithouse period. Although proximity to production source played a major role in pottery acquisition, the appreciable amount of pottery circulation between the regions suggests that social boundaries were open and fluid at multiple scales during the Early Pithouse period.

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Introduction

This poster explores insights into Mogollon Early Pithouse pottery circulation. The NAA data provide evidence for the movement of vessels between regions and production zones. Through the analysis of NAA data, we can better define the mobility patterns during the Early Pithouse period. Although proximity to production source played a major role in pottery acquisition, the appreciable amount of pottery circulation between the regions suggests that social boundaries were open and fluid at multiple scales during the Early Pithouse period.

REFERENCES

Glowacki et al. 2015; Jorge et al. 2012)

Intrasite Pottery Circulation

Although proximity to production source played a major role in pottery acquisition, the appreciable amount of pottery circulation between the regions suggests that social boundaries were open and fluid at multiple scales during the Early Pithouse period. Although proximity to production source played a major role in pottery acquisition, the appreciable amount of pottery circulation between the regions suggests that social boundaries were open and fluid at multiple scales during the Early Pithouse period. Although proximity to production source played a major role in pottery acquisition, the appreciable amount of pottery circulation between the regions suggests that social boundaries were open and fluid at multiple scales during the Early Pithouse period.

Ongoing research will continue to refine our understanding of pottery circulation and social networks throughout the region. Most of these studies, especially those focusing on the Mimbres region, have challenged this notion and suggest that undecorated ceramics can provide insights into social networks and membership. In general, the movement of vessels between the regions is reciprocal. Although proximity to production source played a major role in pottery acquisition, the appreciable amount of pottery circulation between the regions suggests that social boundaries were open and fluid at multiple scales during the Early Pithouse period. Although proximity to production source played a major role in pottery acquisition, the appreciable amount of pottery circulation between the regions suggests that social boundaries were open and fluid at multiple scales during the Early Pithouse period. Although proximity to production source played a major role in pottery acquisition, the appreciable amount of pottery circulation between the regions suggests that social boundaries were open and fluid at multiple scales during the Early Pithouse period.

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Lori Barkwill Love (University of Texas at San Antonio), Darrell Creel (University of Texas at Austin), and Jeffery R. Ferguson (Archaeometry Laboratory, University of Missouri)