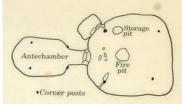


Episode II: The Mesa Top Loop Drive

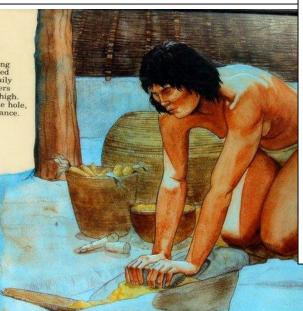
Pithouse Life

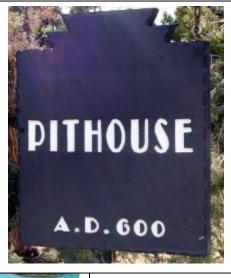
There is an enormous gap between identifying pithouse features — the hollows and scattered stones — and visualizing the inhabitants' daily lives. Set in the four corner post holes, timbers supported a ceiling that was probably head-high. Above the firepit there was probably a smoke hole, which also may have been the pithouse entrance. Some features are more revealing.



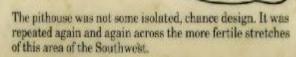
Grinding Corn

The grinding stone and slab — mano and metate symbolize the Anasazi's new ties to the mesa top. Grinding corn into corn meal was a constant chore Dried or parched corn could be stored in pottery vessels for years in the dry, Southwest climate. The stored corn enabled the Anasazi to survive long, cold winters.

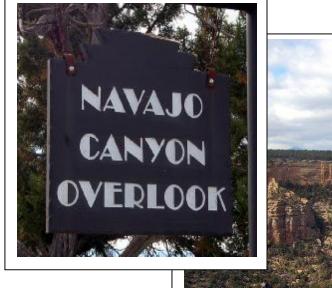








This pithouse was built in A.D. 575.

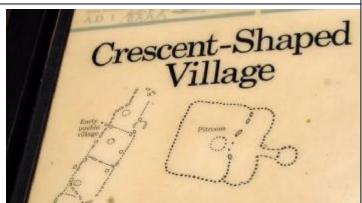








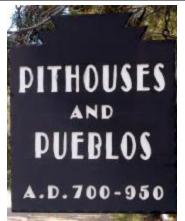




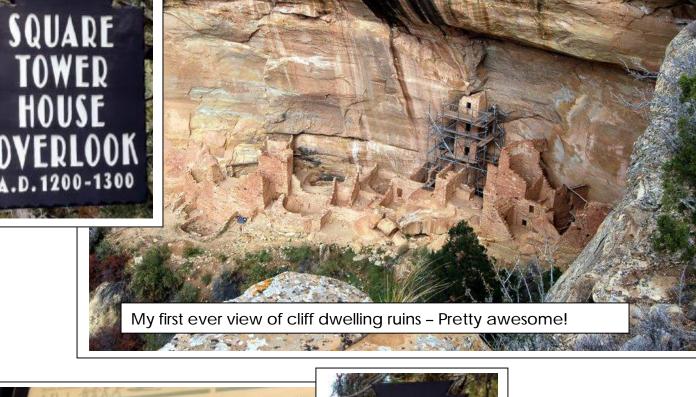
You are standing in the courtyard of an early pueblo village. To your left curved a row of rooms. To your right the deep pitroom's roof was near ground level. Beyond the pitroom are ruins of a second village built 100 years later.

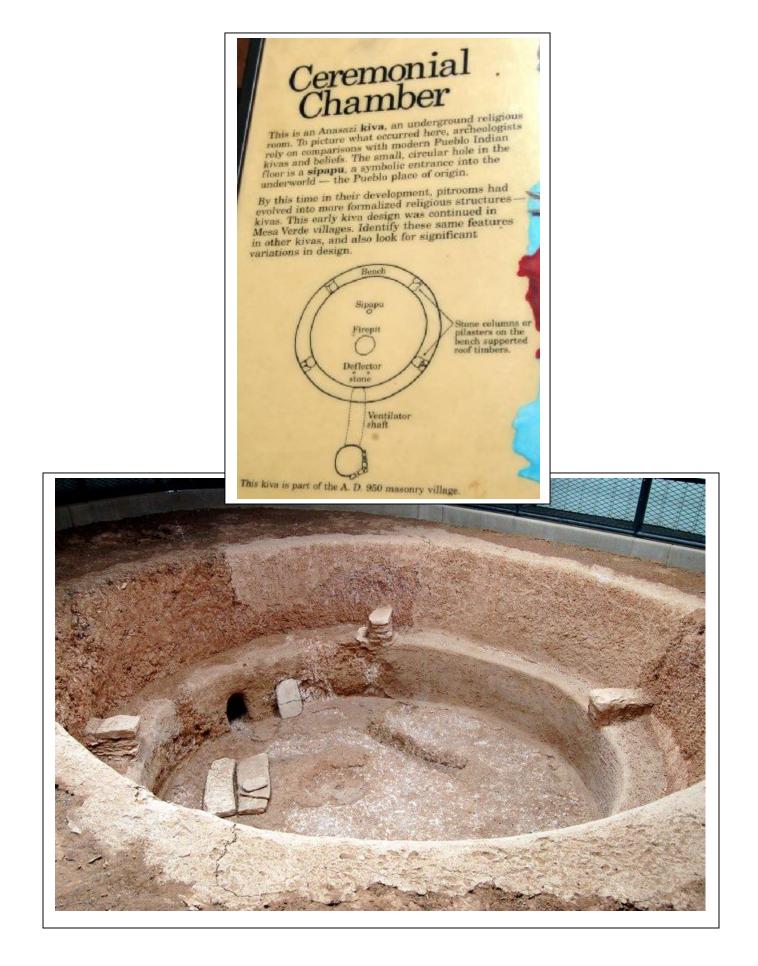
By A.D. 850 most Mesa Verde people were living in surface dwellings instead of pithouses. Adjoining rooms may reflect a greater degree of cooperation required by an expanding population.

The foundations of these houses on the left were built of upright stone slabs. The walls were constructed by setting poles upright and weaving small sticks between them, then plastering the walls with mud — a technique called "wattle and daub." Compare this pueblo with the later village.



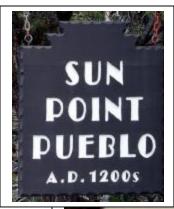












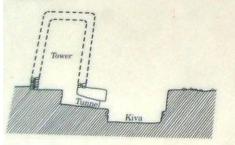
Sun Point Pueblo

You are standing in the middle of what remains of a medium-sized pueblo village. Blocks of rooms completely surrounded the tower and kiva. Unlike earlier villages with open courtyards, this community focused inward — possibly for religious reasons or in reaction to an outside threat.

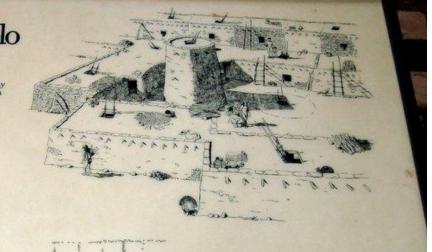
People lived here for only a short time. About the year 1200 there was a general movement from mesa-top villages to cliff alcoves. Few walls are left standing, possibly because the Anasazi salvaged the stones and timbers for reuse in cliff dwellings.

The Tower-Tunnel-Kiva Connection

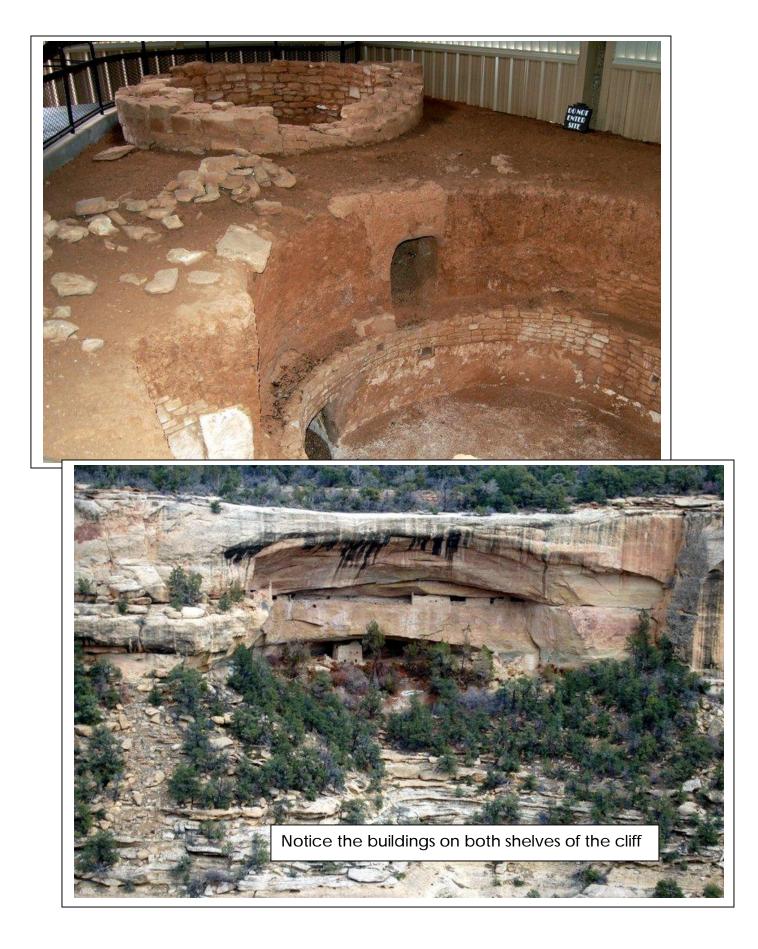
The kiva has become the village's central focus. In Mesa Verde it is common to find a tunnel connecting tower to kiva. Possibly the tunnel would allow sudden, dramatic entrances during kiva coremonies.

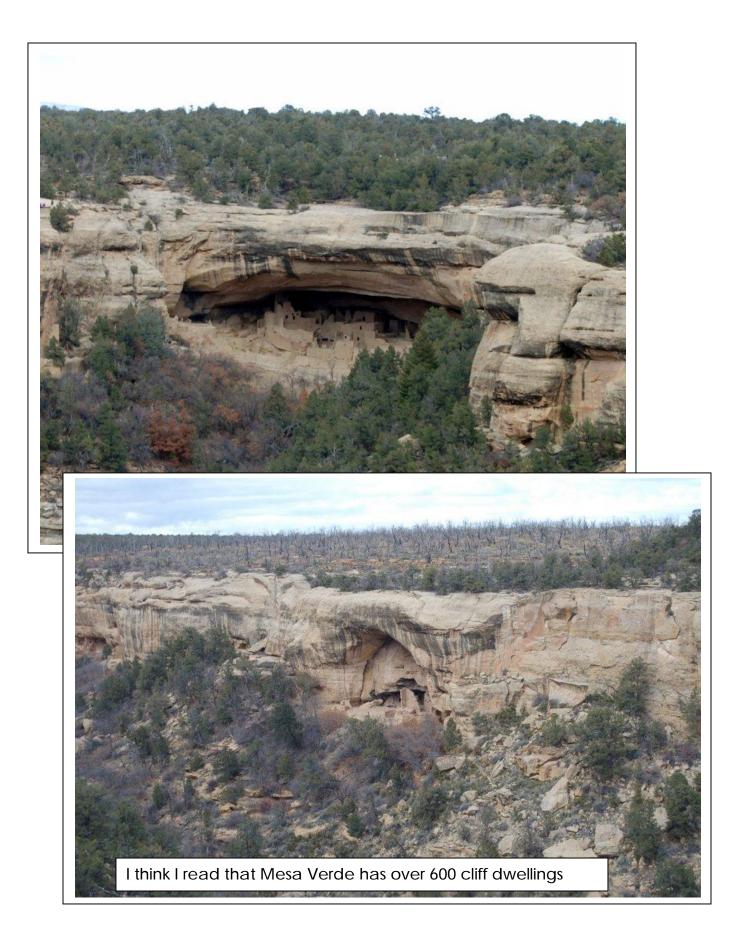


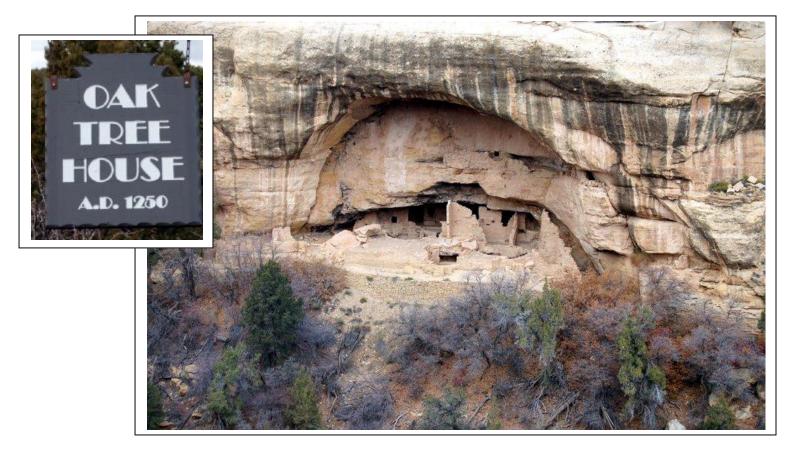
YOU ARE HERE

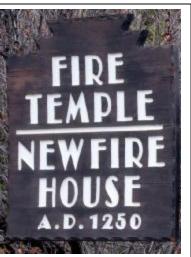


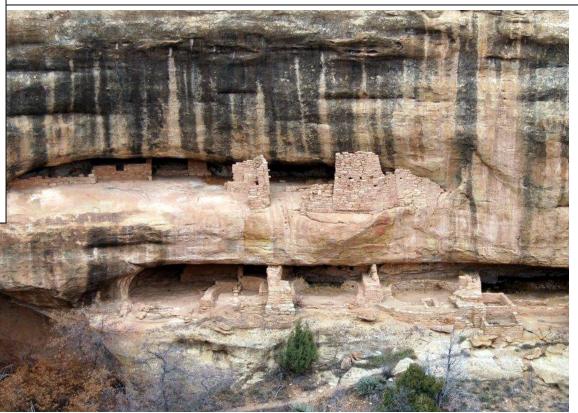
Nearby you can trace foundations of only fifteen rooms. The pueblo had as many as thirty, with a population of maybe fifty people. Masonry was sophisticated enough to support multi-storied buildings.

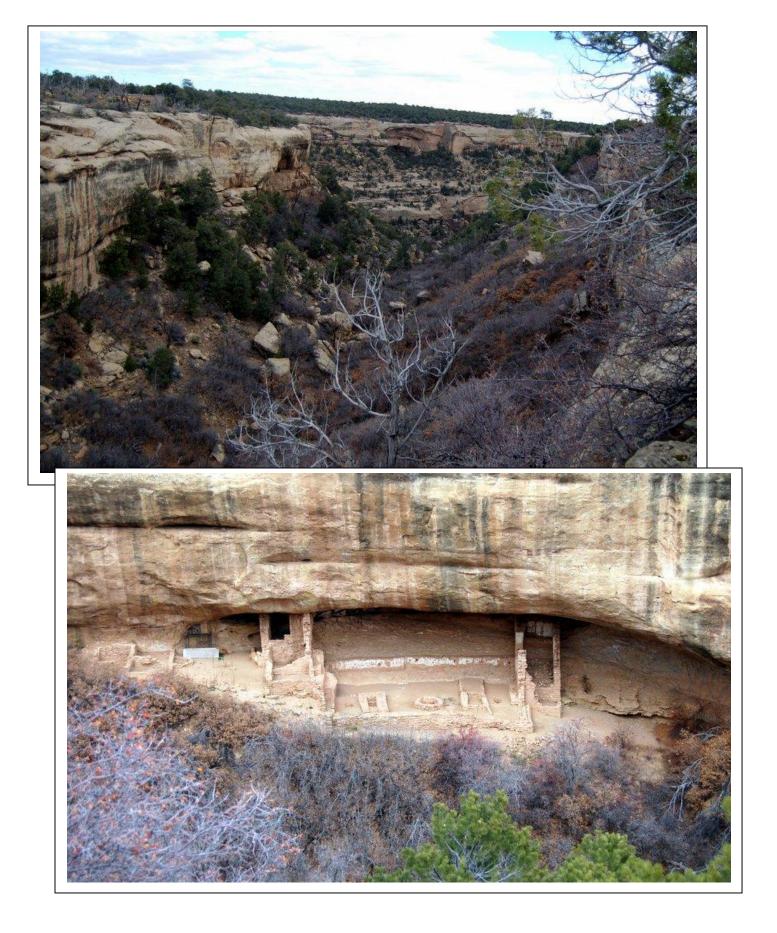


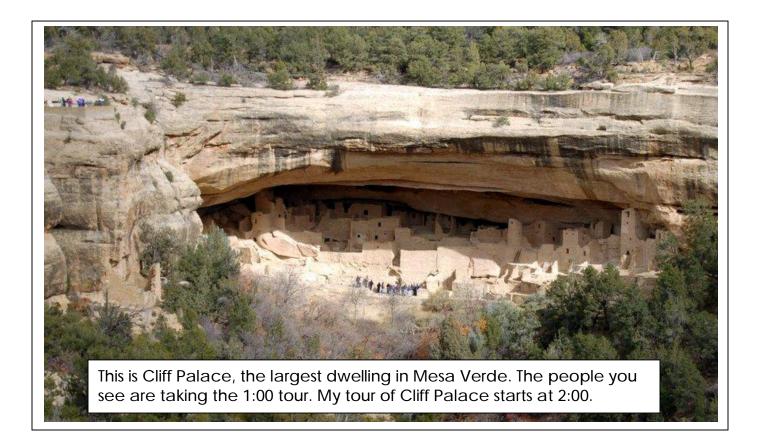












This is the end of episode II: The Mesa Top Loop Drive

Check your in box for episode III: The Cliff Palace Tour