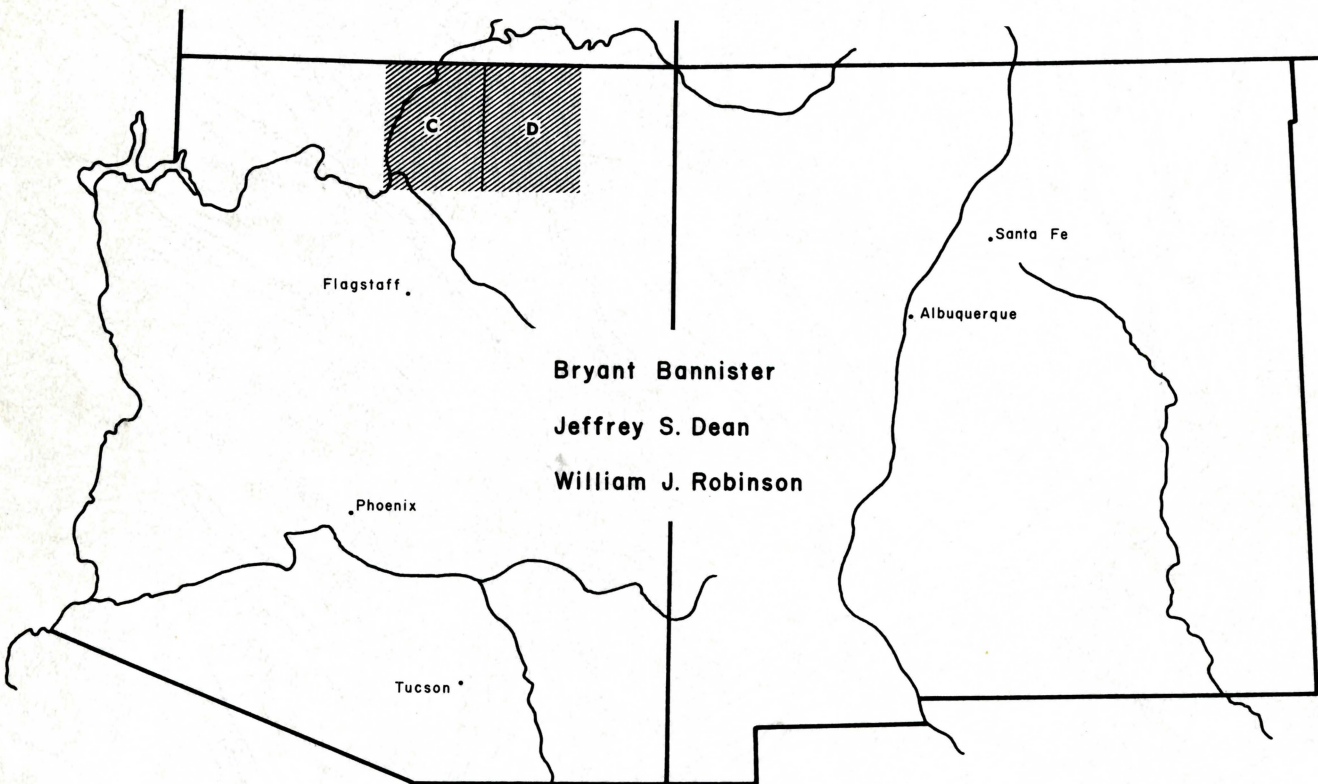


**TREE-RING DATES
FROM
ARIZONA C-D**

EASTERN GRAND CANYON-TSEGI CANYON-KAYENTA AREA



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Jeffrey S. Dean
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LABORATORY OF TREE-RING RESEARCH
THE UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA
TUCSON
1968

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PREFACE

Nearly five years have elapsed since the Laboratory of Tree-Ring Research began its comprehensive review and re-analysis of all archaeological specimens from the Southwest. This is the fifth report, and ninth quadrangle, to be issued on the results of the review. The work has been supported by a series of grants, GS-247, GS-908, and GS-2232, awarded to The University of Arizona by the National Science Foundation. This support is most gratefully acknowledged.

Since the eventual objective of this study is a synthesis of Southwestern dendrochronology, we appeal to archaeologists and others who make use of the reports to furnish additional or corrective data at this time on site locations, descriptions, provenience, or alternate designations that may help enhance the value of the final synthesis.

Although I have assumed overall administrative responsibility for the project, the direct supervision has been handled by Jeffrey S. Dean who has directed all specimen dating work, and by William J. Robinson who has been in charge of the archaeological aspects of the study. The dating analyses presented in this report were performed by Dr. Dean with the assistance of Ward F. Weakly. The illustrations are the work of John W. Hannah, Valerie Jackson Clarke, and Cheryl White Munson. Martha H. Ames cheerfully shared many of the details of typing, data assembly, and proof-reading. To all these people, and to the many archaeologists and dendrochronologists upon whose work our results are based, I am deeply grateful.

Bryant Bannister

Tucson, Arizona
November 25, 1968

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ASM - Arizona State Museum site survey

GP - Gila Pueblo site survey

LA - Laboratory of Anthropology (now Museum of New Mexico)
site survey

MNA - Museum of Northern Arizona site survey

NA - Museum of Northern Arizona site survey

INTRODUCTION

The Laboratory of Tree-Ring Research has been serving as a repository for archaeological wood and charcoal specimens since 1916 when A. E. Douglass began seeking prehistoric wood in an effort to extend his modern ring chronologies into the past. While his primary interest was in compiling an extensive dendroclimatic record to facilitate long range weather prediction studies, the collection and eventual dating of hundreds of pieces of prehistoric wood was of inestimable value to archaeologists.

Dendrochronology provides the most precise prehistoric temporal control in the world. Determination of the cutting date of artifactual and architectural materials made of wood is of the greatest importance to culture historians. At the present time Southwestern archaeologists have over 2000 years of continuous records. From a beginning of an initial group of relatively few crossdated beams from the southwestern United States, detailed regional records have been compiled for most of this area and parallel studies are being or have been developed in the Arctic, the Great Plains, California, Mexico, Europe, and western Asia.

Douglass acquired more than 10,000 laboratory specimens during a 45-year period. Small groups of dates derived by him and his staff appeared at intervals in diverse publications, most of them in the Tree-Ring Bulletin. Then, in 1951, Terah L. Smiley reviewed the existing collection and published a summary of reliable sites and dates. This was a major advancement of the state of knowledge and has been the standard reference in the field.

By the beginning of the present decade it had become apparent that a new evaluation of archaeological specimens was necessary. A vast number of additional specimens had been collected and many new and better study techniques had been developed. In addition, at various times over the years, other institutions that maintained collections of dendrochronological materials had turned them over to the Laboratory of Tree-Ring Research for preservation and study. The original Douglass collection has been augmented by the acquisition of collections from Gila Pueblo, the Laboratory of Anthropology at Santa Fe, and the Museum of Northern Arizona. The aggregate group now numbers about 100,000 specimens and the time seems right to attempt an up-to-date synthesis of archaeological tree-ring dating.

THE CURRENT PROJECT

In July 1963, the Laboratory of Tree-Ring Research received a National Science Foundation grant to cover the costs involved in reassessing and reworking all of the specimens in its collection. This study has been productive beyond expectations and renewal grants were received in July of 1965 and 1968 to carry this work to completion.

The development of more sophisticated techniques of sample preparation, analysis, and interpretation has now made it possible to achieve a high level of efficiency in the production of dates. The current project

involves a systematic restudy of pertinent parts of the collection with the basic aims of: (1) checking past work, (2) obtaining as many new dates as possible, (3) extracting the chronological parameters necessary for prehistoric climatic interpretation, and (4) organizing the resultant data. To this end a series of publications presenting a summary of the available information about the sites and the derived dendrochronological information is being produced. This paper, Tree-Ring Dates from Arizona C-D: Eastern Grand Canyon--Tsegi Canyon--Kayenta Area, is the fifth of these. A complete list of titles in this series appears on the inside of the back cover. Specialized chronological data of interest to dendrochronologists, such as standardized indices and plotted growth curves will appear at intervals in the Tree-Ring Bulletin.

This series should be of great importance to Southwestern archaeologists. With all prehistoric materials checked for provenience, dating, and possible duplication, the available dendrochronological controls for each site are exactly determined. The provenience of dated specimens within a site and the temporal ordering of sites within a geographic area are presented as precisely as possible. In most cases, existing published dates from individual sites have been corroborated; a few have been changed. In many cases, new dates have been obtained for these units which serve to augment the range and detail of chronological control. In addition, many specimens from new sites have been dated. Some of these are products of recent excavations; others, whose characteristics presented various procedural problems in the past, are now datable because of the knowledge derived from an intensive dendrochronological study of the geographic and temporal units involved.

These new data are translatable into the finest of prehistoric temporal controls. For example, the chronological data from the various quadrangles, largely derived from short occupancy sites with a localized geographic distribution, present an unequalled opportunity for studies of cultural attributes and change. Ceramic and architectural development, settlement patterns, population movements, demographic estimates, and numerous other studies can be undertaken with a precision previously impossible. The information derived by this project will be instrumental in any future synthesis of Southwestern archaeology.

ORGANIZATION OF RESEARCH

At the beginning of this project a procedural decision was made to organize the material on an areal basis with the archaeological site as the basic unit of study and to group the sites into arbitrary regional units which would allow thorough intensive analyses. The sites have been studied individually, and as a group, by comparing all the sites within a quadrangle. The quadrangles, which correspond to those established by the Survey system of the Arizona State Museum (Wasley 1964), encompass 1 degree of longitude and 1 degree of latitude. This grouping has allowed the building of firm regional tree-ring chronologies and has resulted in increased understanding of local ring variation which in turn has permitted more dating of individual specimens.

PRESENTATION OF DATA

Although the Laboratory's records include all archaeological sites from which tree-ring specimens have been collected, data are presented in this report only for sites with dated specimens. However, both dated and undated sites are shown in Figs. 1-3 and listed in the Table of Contents on page iii. The information available to the Laboratory on the dated sites is very uneven. In the past 40 years, many tree-ring specimens were collected for the primary purpose of chronology building and, as a consequence, the archaeological characteristics of the collection site were frequently recorded only in general terms. In some cases, the location of the site has been lost as a result of incomplete records or as a result of acceptance of specimens for chronology purposes without the details of archaeological provenience. Some sites have been placed in quadrangles only by inference on the part of the present staff and may, in fact, belong to a different area entirely. However, every effort has been made to obtain as much information as possible.

In a limited number of cases, specimens for which records exist have not been identified in the collections. The problems thus created are not great, as these specimens are usually only a few of many from a site. If they were previously dated, however, they are not so considered in this report. Occasionally, the lost specimens represent the total collection from a site and, as a consequence, the site does not appear in the reports. No such instances occur in Arizona C-D.

To summarize the data presented, a chart has been prepared (Fig. 4) to represent the sequence of dated sites and structures. The components are ranked from late to early according to the latest outside dates only and the chart is not intended to be used to chronologically position the listed sites. Temporal placement of sites must depend upon careful assessment of both archaeological and dendrochronological evidence.

The following notes help to explain the categories used in the presentation of data:

Site: The Laboratory has chosen, often arbitrarily, what it believes to be the most common designation of a site.

Alternate name and number: Many sites have been known by various names in the literature or in local usage. Many sites also carry two or more institutional designations. In this category, an attempt has been made to list all such alternates that have been applied to the site.

Location: Sites are located on maps (Figs. 1-3) as well as by a brief descriptive note. In some cases, the Laboratory records give more precise locations, particularly for recently excavated sites, but for the purposes of this report the location given was deemed sufficient. Some sites are presented with only approximate locations.

Description: Information about the site is taken from published reports and readily available knowledge. No exhaustive search to obtain unpublished notes was made.

Source of Collection: The individual and/or institution, and the date of collection are listed to enable readers to assess the provenience data.

References: All known published sources for archaeological data pertaining to the site (Site Description) and the sources for previous publication of dates (Published Dates) from the site are given.

Dates: The dates are presented in chronological sequence and by provenience subgroupings when known. Catalogue numbers are given for future reference and specific identification of the dated specimens. GP indicates a Gila Pueblo catalogue number, F indicates a Museum of Northern Arizona catalogue number, and RG indicates a Laboratory of Anthropology catalogue number. All other numbers were assigned by the Laboratory of Tree-Ring Research. Every effort has been made during analysis to eliminate duplication of dates derived from the same piece of original wood. The identification of duplication has been done solely on ring characteristics except in cases where the provenience data specify duplication or for pieces that obviously fit together. The latter case is prevalent in large ruins that were sampled by more than one institution. In all cases of duplication, only one date appears in the list and the catalogue number is that of the best chronological piece.

Comment: The comments are based on the tree-ring evidence. A more sophisticated interpretation of the dates is reserved for the archaeologist who is analyzing the site as a whole.

EXPLANATION OF SYMBOLS

The symbols used with the inside date are:

year - no pith ring present

p - pith ring present

fp - the curvature of the inside ring indicates that it is far from the pith

±p - pith ring present, but due to the difficult nature of the ring series near the center of the specimen, an exact date cannot be assigned to it. The date is obtained by counting back from the earliest dated ring.

± - the innermost ring is not the pith ring and an absolute date cannot be assigned to it. A ring count is involved.

The symbols used with the outside date are:

B - bark present

G - beetle galleries are present on the surface of the specimen

- L - a characteristic surface patination and smoothness, which develops on beams stripped of bark, is present
- c - the outermost ring is continuous around the full circumference of the specimen. This symbol is used only if a full section is present.
- r - less than a full section is present, but the outermost ring is continuous around available circumference
- v - a subjective judgment that, although there is no direct evidence of the true outside on the specimen, the date is within a very few years of being a cutting date
- vv - there is no way of estimating how far the last ring is from the true outside
- + - one or more rings may be missing near the end of the ring series whose presence or absence cannot be determined because the specimen does not extend far enough to provide an adequate check
- ++ - a ring count is necessary due to the fact that beyond a certain point the specimen could not be dated

The symbols B, G, L, c and r indicate cutting dates in order of decreasing confidence, unless a + or ++ is also present.

The symbols L, G, and B may be used in any combination with each other or with the other symbols except v and vv. The r and c symbols are mutually exclusive, but may be used with L, G, B, + and ++. The v and vv are also mutually exclusive and may be used with the + and ++. The + and ++ are mutually exclusive but may be used in combination with all the other symbols.

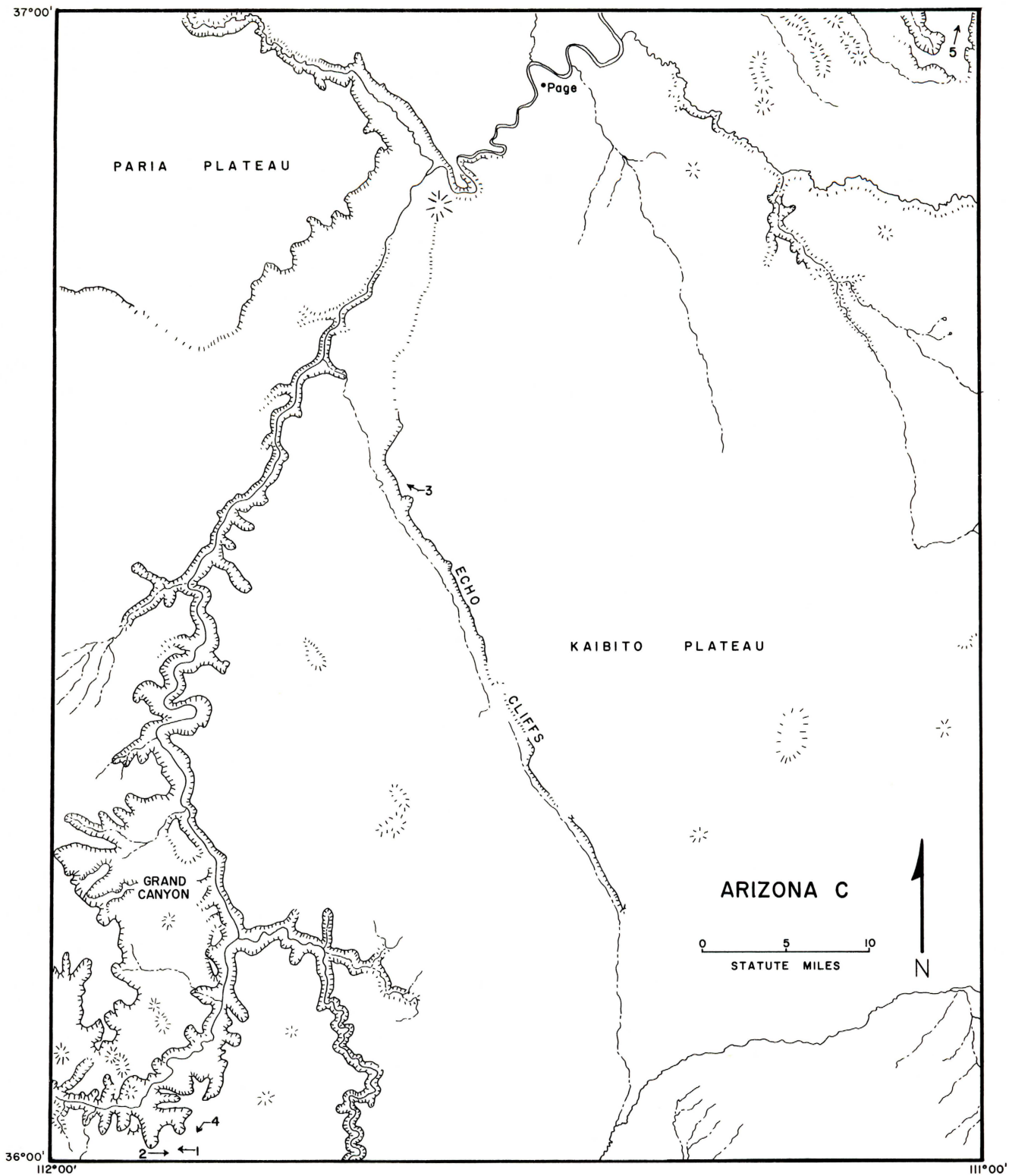


Figure 1. Location of Sites in Arizona C

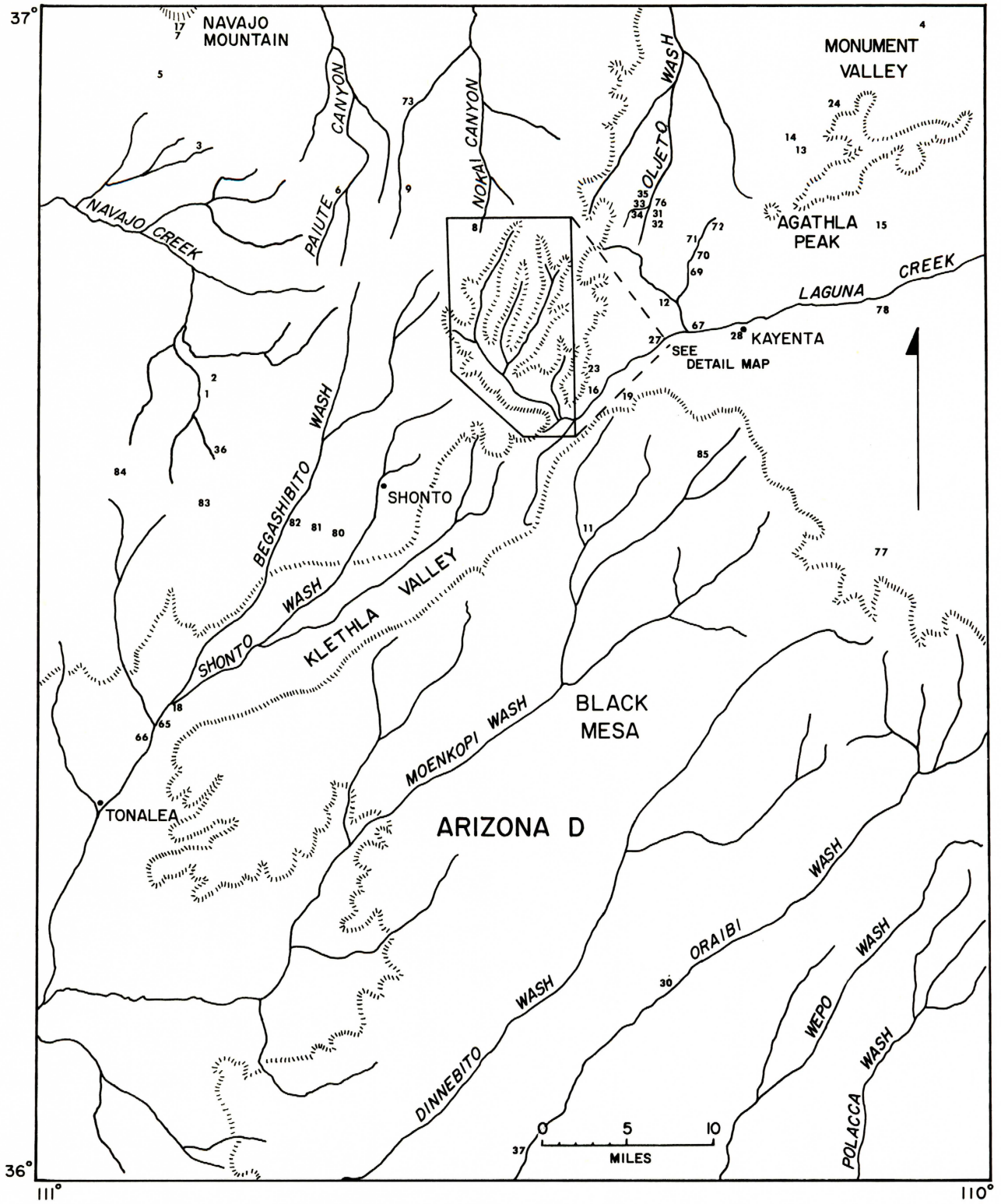


Figure 2. Location of Sites in Arizona D

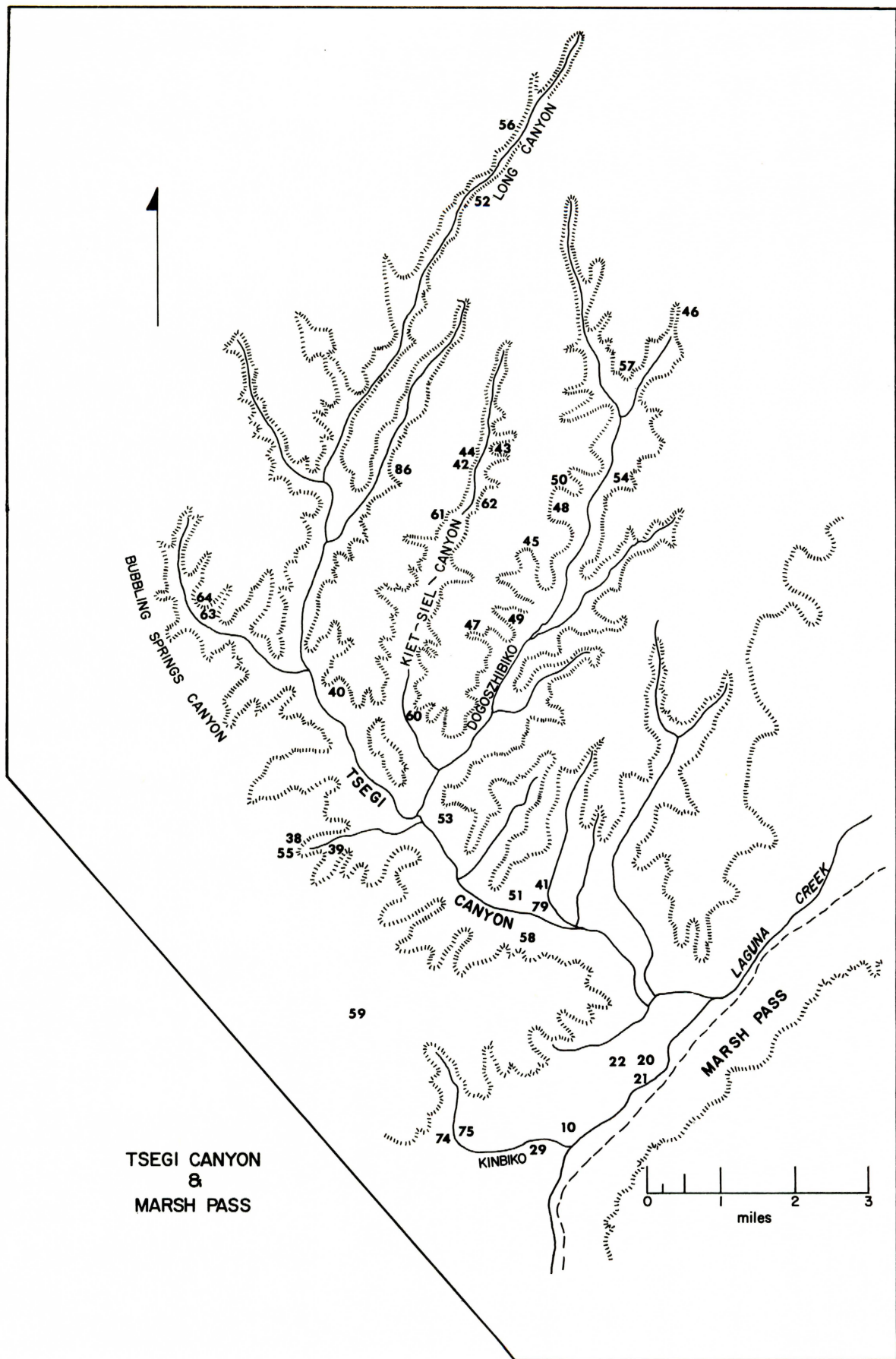


Figure 3. Location of Sites in Tsegi Canyon Area

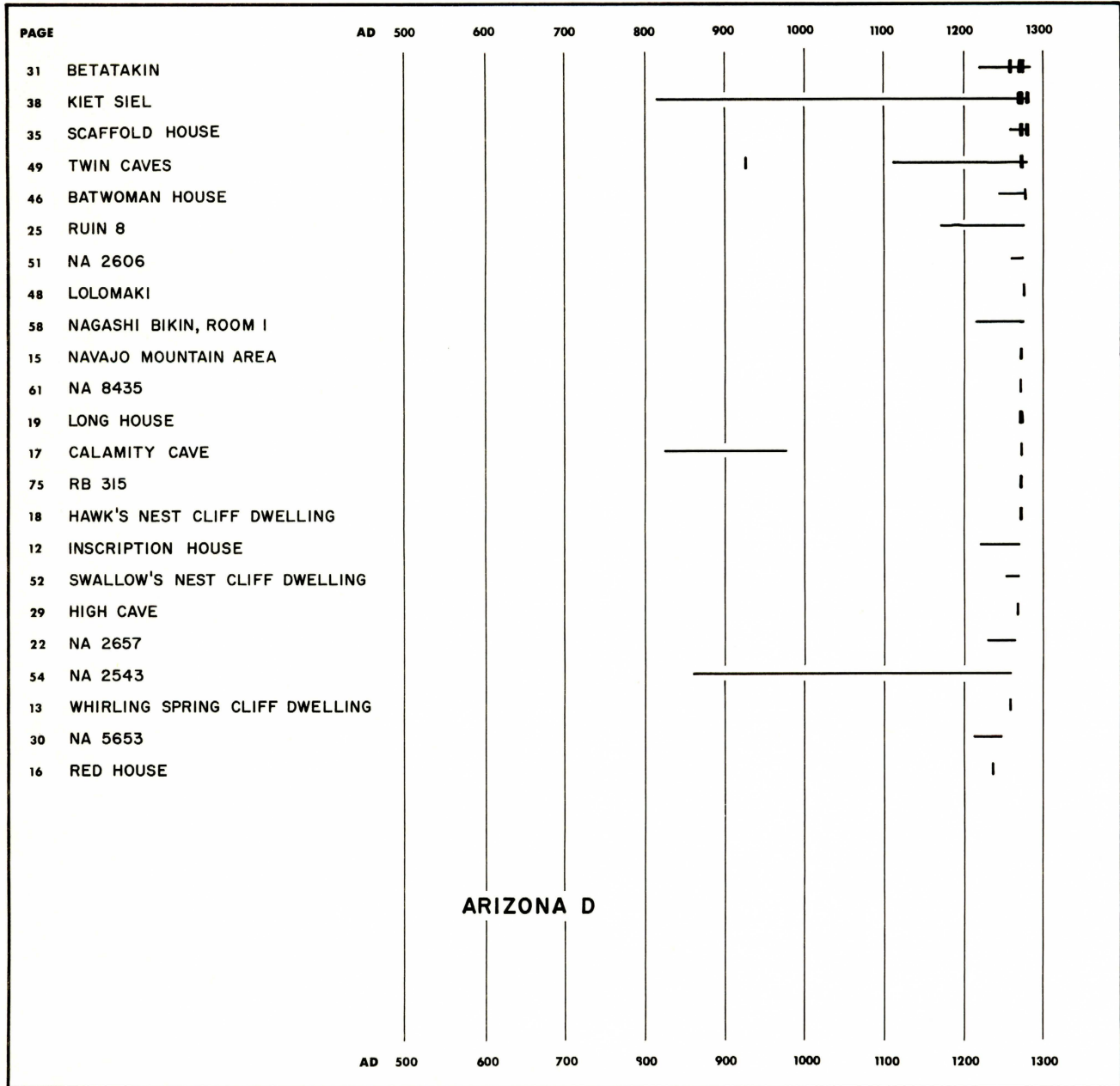
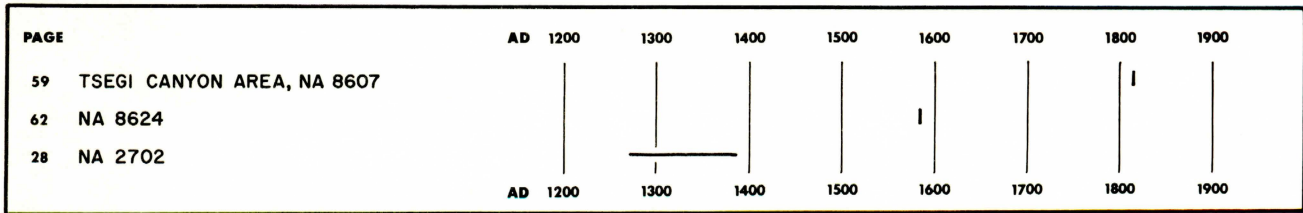


Figure 4. Sequence of Chronological Components in Arizona D. Horizontal lines indicate range of outside dates. Narrow vertical lines indicate single outside dates. Wide vertical bars indicate substantial clusters of dates in relation to total range and number of dates.

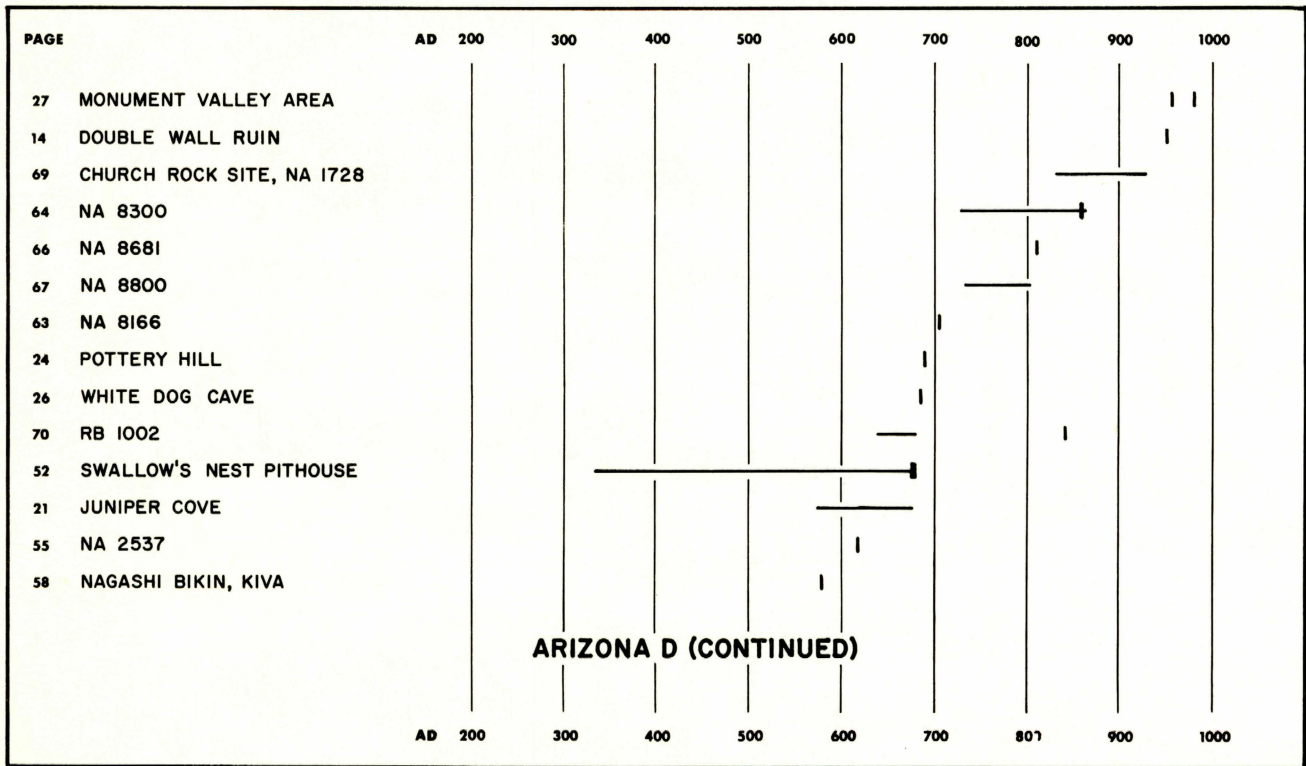
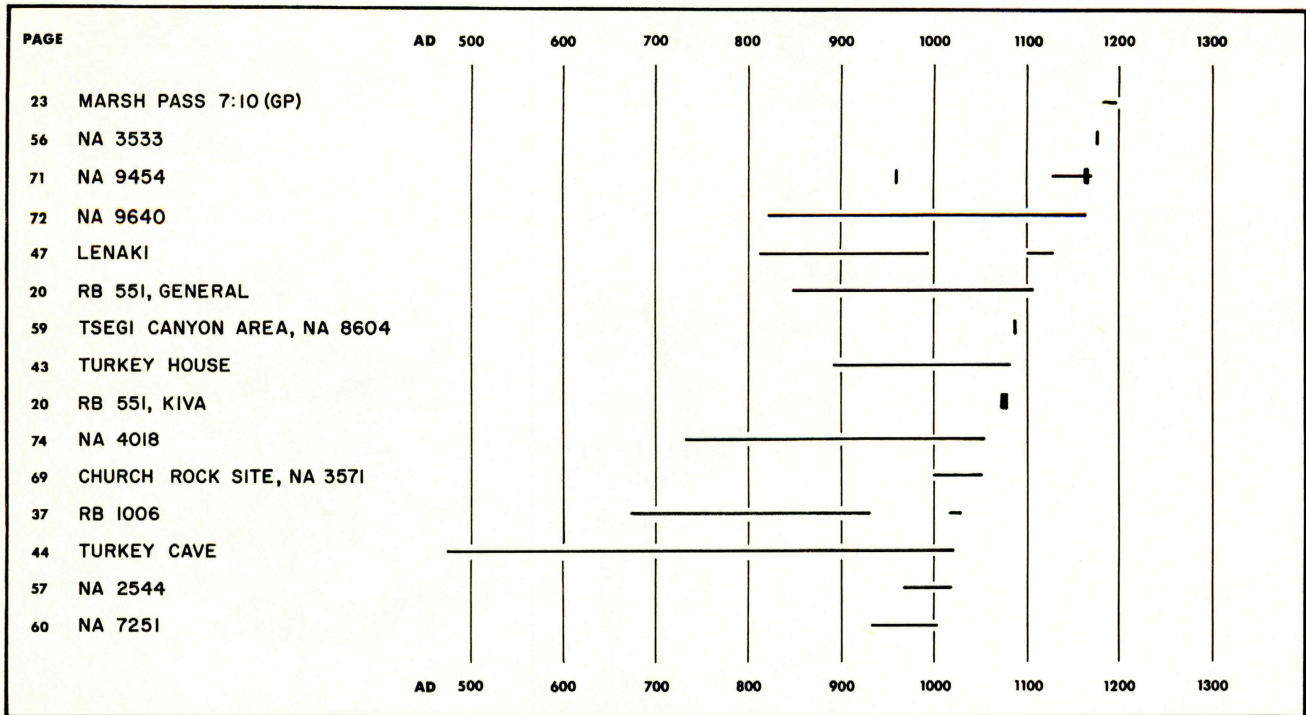


Figure 4, continued

TREE-RING DATES FROM ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

Tusayan Ruin

MAP REFERENCE: C-1

ALTERNATE NAME/NUMBER: Echo Cliffs 13:1 (GP)

LOCATION:

The Tusayan Ruin is on the south rim of the Grand Canyon in Coconino County, Arizona. It is nearly due south of the bend where the Colorado River resumes its westerly course.

DESCRIPTION:

A small, masonry, U-shaped pueblo with eight living rooms, associated storerooms, and two circular kivas. One kiva was incorporated in the roomblock; the other isolated a short distance away.

SOURCE OF COLLECTION:

Excavations by Gila Pueblo under the direction of Emil W. Haury in 1930.

REFERENCES:

Site Description: Haury 1931

Published Dates: Douglass 1947; Gladwin 1946; Haury 1938; Smiley 1951

DATES:

Kiva A		Kiva B	
GP-357	1108p - 1183vv	GP-353	1117p - 1182v
GP-358	1144p - 1188v		
GP-356	1143p - 1189vv	Room 1	
		F-2941-1	1115 - 1190v

COMMENT:

Although no cutting dates are available, the tight clustering of dates suggests construction within a decade or so after A.D. 1190. The conflict in dating that developed after excavation would seem to be resolved now in favor of the original placement (Haury 1931).

Inscription House

MAP REFERENCE: D-1

ALTERNATE NAME/NUMBER: NA 2160, Echo Cliffs 8:1 (GP)

LOCATION:

The site is located in a cave south of Navajo Mountain and about 25 miles NNE of Tonalea, northeastern Coconino County, Arizona, on an eastern tributary of and near the head of Navajo Canyon.

DESCRIPTION:

This well-known cliff ruin is part of Navajo National Monument. It has approximately 50 rooms of masonry, adobe, and jacal construction with extensive use of T-shaped doorways. There are two kivas - one circular, and the other irregular due to use of natural cave wall to partially enclose it.

SOURCE OF COLLECTION:

Inscription House has been sampled for tree-ring material on at least four occasions: by A. E. Douglass for the Laboratory of Tree-Ring Research in 1927, by the Museum of Northern Arizona in the 1930's, by Deric O'Bryan for Gila Pueblo in 1941, and finally, by Jeffrey S. Dean for the Laboratory of Tree-Ring Research in 1963.

REFERENCES:

Site Description: West 1927

Published Dates: Gladwin 1957:220

DATES:

Room 16

Room 26

IH-4 1157p - 1271r

IH-2 1188 - 1222v

COMMENT:

The only cutting date of A.D. 1271 agrees well with the accepted placement of the site within the Tsegi phase; however, with so few dates from such a large site, the overall site dating is still far from firm. The dates ranging from 1057 to 1102 reported by Gladwin were not confirmed by the present analysis.

Whirling Spring Cliff Dwelling

MAP REFERENCE: D-2

ALTERNATE NAME/NUMBER: NA 2161

LOCATION:

Whirling Spring is in an eastern tributary of Navajo Canyon, some 1/2 mile downstream from Inscription House, northeastern Coconino County, Arizona.

DESCRIPTION:

Probably a late cliff dwelling.

SOURCE OF COLLECTION:

Two tree-ring specimens were collection by the Museum of Northern Arizona in 1932, possibly by L. L. Hargrave.

REFERENCES:

Site Description: possibly West 1927:30.

Published Dates: None

DATES:

Unknown provenience

F-2610 1127+p - 1259v

COMMENT:

With only a single non-cutting date and next to nothing known about the site, further comment is not possible.

Double Wall Ruin

MAP REFERENCE: D-3

ALTERNATE NAME/NUMBER: NA 4207, PE 5 (Adams), Morss 16

LOCATION:

The ruin is located in a cave on the right bank of 40 Caves Canyon, a northeastern tributary of Navajo Canyon, approximately 10 miles southeast of Navajo Mountain in northeastern Coconino County, Arizona.

DESCRIPTION:

Double Wall Ruin is a late cliff dwelling with 12 living rooms, three storage rooms, and a kiva of unusual shape and construction. The walls of the latter provide the name for the site.

SOURCE OF COLLECTION:

Excavations by Byron Cummings for the University of Arizona during a field trip in 1930.

REFERENCES:

Site Description: Breternitz 1967; Morss 1931

Published Dates: Smiley 1951

DATES:

Unknown provenience

DWRU-2 672p - 949v

COMMENT:

An earlier published date of A.D. 1179 (later changed to A.D. 1189) was not verified by the present project. The date of A.D. 949 was derived from a different sample and conflicts strongly with the Tsegi phase ceramic assemblage and architecture. This suggests that the piece may represent a re-used beam from an earlier occupation of the cave.

Navajo Mountain Area

MAP REFERENCE: D-5

ALTERNATE NAME/NUMBER: None known

LOCATION:

This category includes three poorly identified sites south and southwest of Navajo Mountain in the extreme northeastern portion of Coconino County, Arizona.

DESCRIPTION:

One site is a cliff house with a circular kiva on the south slope of Navajo Mountain; the second is a cliff house also with a circular kiva in a tributary of Navajo Canyon; the third, in a tributary of Forbidden Canyon, consists of two circular kivas and a number of living and storage rooms.

SOURCE OF COLLECTION:

J. Alden Mason of the University of Pennsylvania in 1929

REFERENCES:

Site Description: None

Published Dates: None

DATES:

Cliff House No. 1

Unknown Site

NAV-2 1173p - 1275v

NAV-4 1211p - 1275rB

COMMENTS:

These dates serve only to reinforce the late Pueblo III occupation of the Navajo Mountain area.

Red House

MAP REFERENCE: D-7

ALTERNATE NAME/NUMBER: NA 2655

LOCATION:

Red House is at the southern base of Navajo Mountain, about two miles east of Rainbow Lodge, in northeastern Coconino County, Arizona.

DESCRIPTION:

This is a large, masonry, surface pueblo of a basic rectangular pattern enclosing a central plaza. Parts of the pueblo contained two stories and the plaza held at least two circular kivas.

SOURCE OF COLLECTION:

Although Byron Cummings excavated extensively at Red House before 1920, the specimens were collected by L. L. Hargrave for the Rainbow Bridge - Monument Valley Expedition in 1933.

REFERENCES:

Site Description: Hargrave 1935; Morss 1931

Published Dates: None

DATES:

No provenience

F-3227 1196p - 1236v

F-3225 1193 - 1237v

COMMENTS:

The two non-cutting dates indicate only some construction activity near the middle of the 13th century.

Calamity Cave

MAP REFERENCE: D-8

ALTERNATE NAME/NUMBER: NA 2637, PE 10 (Adams), Wild Rose Cave (Bernheimer)

LOCATION:

The site is at the head of a western branch near the head of Nakai Canyon in northern Navajo County, Arizona. Nakai Canyon flows northward directly to the San Juan River and forms the eastern edge of Paiute Mesa.

DESCRIPTION:

Calamity Cave has about 16 rooms strung out in a single-story, 300 foot arc. There are four kivas; two circular and two rectangular. The trash deposit is extensive.

SOURCE OF COLLECTION:

This cave was excavated by Byron Cummings before 1920, but the specimens were collected by L. L. Hargrave for the Rainbow Bridge - Monument Valley Expedition in 1933.

REFERENCES:

Site Description: Dean, in press; Hargrave 1935

Published Dates: Dean, in press; Gladwin 1957; McGregor 1936a, 1938; Smiley 1951

DATES:

Trash near Room 2			Room 14		
F-3250	717	- 826v	F-4191	1238p	- 1274v
F-3236	872	- 977G			

COMMENTS:

The single date from Room 14 agrees well with the suspected late Pueblo III placement of the final construction. The earlier dates from the trash area hint at a much longer occupation of the cave that may account for the extensive trash deposit.

Hawk's Nest Cliff Dwelling

MAP REFERENCE: D-9

ALTERNATE NAME/NUMBER: NA 2639

LOCATION:

This cliff ruin is in a cove on the east side of Sage (Sand) Valley in northern Navajo County, Arizona. The valley, although draining into Nakai Canyon, lies only a few miles north of the divide between that drainage and Cow Springs Wash which flows south to the Klethla Valley.

DESCRIPTION:

Hawk's Nest Cliff Dwelling is perhaps poorly named. It has about 20 single-story storerooms set among large boulders in a long arc. There are many axe sharpening grooves and pictographs, but no evidence of living rooms. A large stabilized dune in front of the cave is covered with trash and probably contains pithouses. The ceramic content of the trash appears earlier than the dates from the storerooms.

SOURCE OF COLLECTION:

L. L. Hargrave for the Rainbow Bridge - Monument Valley Expedition in 1933.

REFERENCES:

Site Description: None (but see map in Hargrave 1935:22)

Published Dates: None

DATES:

No provenience

F-3284 1225p - 1273cLB

F-3285 1239p - 1273cLB

COMMENTS:

The two cutting dates place construction activity of some of the storerooms convincingly at A.D. 1273.

Long House

MAP REFERENCE: D-10

ALTERNATE NAME/NUMBER: NA 897, Marsh Pass 6:8 (GP), Ruin A (Fewkes),
Arizona D:7:5 (ASM), LA 1056, LA 629

LOCATION:

Long House is on a rock bench on the north side of Long House Valley approximately 15 miles southwest of Kayenta, Navajo County, Arizona. It lies just north of the confluence of the drainage from Kinbiko and the local drainage of Long House Valley which joins Laguna Creek at Marsh Pass.

DESCRIPTION:

This is a very large masonry pueblo of lengthy occupation. Although most of it is reduced to a mound, one long narrow structure still stands with walls up to 10 feet on the crest of the hill. This structure imparts the name to the ruin. A large reservoir and dam are located east of the ruin and the immediate area abounds in smaller, contemporaneous units.

SOURCE OF COLLECTION:

Deric O'Bryan collected beams from the standing structure for Gila Pueblo in 1941, as did Jeffrey S. Dean for the Laboratory of Tree-Ring Research in 1963.

REFERENCES:

Site Description: Dean, in press; Fewkes 1911; Kidder and Guernsey 1919

Published Dates: Dean, in press

DATES:

Beam across NE end		Loose logs
LH-4	1201p - 1272v	LH-2 1235 - 1273rL
		LH-5 1182p - 1274r
Unknown provenience		
GP-4248	1213p - 1273v	

COMMENTS:

The tight clustering of both cutting and non-cutting dates places construction of the standing structure at A.D. 1273-74. Ceramics suggest that much of the rest of the ruin may be earlier, but there are no tree-ring dates to confirm this.

MAP REFERENCE: D-11

ALTERNATE NAME/NUMBER: NA 3266, NA 3338, NA 5406

LOCATION:

This site is located at the confluence of two tributaries of Moenkopi Wash on the top of Black Mesa in Navajo County, Arizona. It is approximately five airline miles south of Marsh Pass.

DESCRIPTION:

RB 551 has a linear five-room house block with a detached circular kiva to the southeast, a detached granary, and trash mound beyond the kiva.

SOURCE OF COLLECTION:

Excavations by the Rainbow Bridge - Monument Valley Expedition under the direction of Watson Smith in 1936-37.

REFERENCES:

Site Description: Beals, Brainerd, and Smith 1945

Published Dates: Douglass 1938; Smiley 1951

DATES:

Kiva Floor

W-35-5 955p - 1077v
 W-35-3 1010p - 1077r
 W-35-4 1006p - 1077r
 W-35-7 1009p - 1077r
 W-35-1 1002p - 1077c
 W-35-6 1037p - 1077c
 W-35-2 1020p - 1077B

Room 2

W-80-1 1064 - 1077v

Room 5

W-25 699 - 848++vv
 W-23-2 921 - 1108+vv

Trench outside house unit

W-79-1 746 - 859vv
 W-79-2 971 - 1007vv

COMMENTS:

The construction of the kiva at RB 551 may be confidently placed at A.D. 1077. The later date from Room 5 hints at occupation of the site for at least 30 years. The two dates in the ninth century are beyond the range of expected ring loss and may represent re-used beams.

Juniper Cove

MAP REFERENCE: D-16

ALTERNATE NAME/NUMBER: Marsh Pass 7:9 (GP), NA 3570, NA 7623

LOCATION:

Juniper Cove is at the base of the South Comb about nine miles southwest of Kayenta, Navajo County, Arizona. It is approximately one mile north of highway US 164 between Tuba City and Kayenta.

DESCRIPTION:

This is a large Basketmaker III pithouse village located on a stabilized sand dune directly adjacent to the sandstone outcrop of the South Comb. It contains more than 100 units - pithouses and slab cists - and a circular Great Kiva. The top of the dune has a small masonry unit of later construction.

SOURCE OF COLLECTION:

Deric O'Bryan collected surface charcoal for Gila Pueblo in 1941. Although Byron Cummings excavated extensively in 1924-26, he made no tree-ring collection.

REFERENCES:

Site Description: None

Published Dates: None

DATES:

No provenience

GP-5182	521fp - 571vv	GP-5238	531fp - 635vv
GP-5171	535fp - 581vv	GP-5210	604 - 649vv
GP-5195	554fp - 601v	GP-5190	574 - 656v
GP-5237	567fp - 604vv	GP-5212	560fp - 663vv
GP-5214	527fp - 605vv	GP-5179	555fp - 666r
GP-5180	560 - 610vv	GP-5178-1	574 - 678vv

COMMENTS:

The single cutting date at A.D. 666 and the general range of dates places occupation of this Basketmaker III site in the latter half of the seventh century which is in good agreement with dates for Basketmaker pithouse villages elsewhere.

NA 2657

MAP REFERENCE: D-17

ALTERNATE NAME/NUMBER: None known

LOCATION:

The site is in a cave on the south flank of Navajo Mountain in extreme northern Coconino County, Arizona. It is directly behind and about 600 feet above Red House (map reference D-7).

DESCRIPTION:

NA 2657 consists of eight small masonry storerooms built along a shallow arc at the back of a small, south-facing cave. Access to the site is through a narrow defile behind Red House. The masonry of NA 2657 is similar to that used at Red House and the site in all likelihood served as storage facilities for Red House.

SOURCE OF COLLECTION:

L. L. Hargrave collected two specimens for the Rainbow Bridge - Monument Valley Expedition in 1933.

REFERENCES:

Site Description: None

Published Dates: None

DATES:

Easternmost room

F-3223 1200p - 1231vv

F-3224 1173p - 1265v

COMMENTS:

The lateness of these non-cutting dates confirms the general contemporaneity of the storage facilities with Red House.

Marsh Pass 7:10 (GP)

MAP REFERENCE: D-20

ALTERNATE NAME/NUMBER: Tower House, NA 2474, NA 10,103, Arizona D:7:17 (MNA)

LOCATION:

This site is located on a side drainage just north of Long House Valley, northern Navajo County, Arizona. It is near the more famous Ruin 8 of Kidder and Guernsey and perhaps one mile southwest of Marsh Pass.

DESCRIPTION:

This is a large, middle Pueblo III surface masonry pueblo with walls still standing up to six feet. At least one kiva is located in an irregular plaza that is surrounded by rooms.

SOURCE OF COLLECTION:

Deric O'Bryan collected wood specimens for Gila Pueblo in 1941.

REFERENCES:

Site Description: Fewkes 1911: 11; Kidder and Guernsey 1919: 64

Published Dates: None

DATES:

No provenience

GP-4377 1148p - 1183v
GP-4373 1164p - 1196r

COMMENTS:

The available dates place possible construction of a part or all of the site in a pre-Tsegi phase context. There are few dated ruins in the Kayenta area that fall into this time period.

Pottery Hill

MAP REFERENCE: D-21

ALTERNATE NAME/NUMBER: NA 2472, NA 10,102, Marsh Pass 7:11 (GP),
Arizona D:7:16 (MNA)

LOCATION:

Pottery Hill is on the north side of Long House Valley, about three miles southwest of Marsh Pass in northern Navajo County, Arizona.

DESCRIPTION:

This is a large masonry pueblo situated on sand dunes at the base of the sandstone ridges that border the north side of Long House Valley. Deep deposits of trash containing burials are located on the eastern slopes of the dunes. Ceramics show the pueblo to be of early, middle, and late Pueblo III in age.

SOURCE OF COLLECTION:

Although Kidder and Guernsey trenched the trash in 1914, the present collection was obtained by Deric O'Bryan for Gila Pueblo in 1941.

REFERENCES:

Site Description: Kidder and Guernsey 1919

Published Dates: None

DATES:

No provenience

GP-4392 540 - 687vv

COMMENT:

The single date is much earlier than the ceramic component of Pottery Hill and cannot be further interpreted.

Ruin 8

MAP REFERENCE: D-22

ALTERNATE NAME/NUMBER: Ruin B (Fewkes), Marsh Pass 7:14 (GP), NA 4170

LOCATION:

This site is high in the north wall of Long House Valley, about three miles southwest of Marsh Pass in northern Navajo County, Arizona.

DESCRIPTION:

Ruin 8 is a masonry cliff dwelling with 13 rooms, two kivas, and a three story tower toward the front of the cave.

SOURCE OF COLLECTION:

Deric O'Bryan collected all the specimens for Gila Pueblo in 1941.

REFERENCES:

Site Description: Dean, in press; Fewkes 1911; Kidder and Guernsey 1919

Published Dates: Dean, in press

DATES:

No provenience

GP-4310	1139p - 1173vv
GP-4317	1103+ - 1197vv
GP-4318	1180 - 1204v
GP-4299	1190p - 1279v

COMMENT:

The dates confirm occupation during the 13th century, but do not allow specific statements on the actual time of construction.

White Dog Cave

MAP REFERENCE: D-23

ALTERNATE NAME/NUMBER: Marsh Pass 7:13 (GP)

LOCATION:

White Dog Cave is in the South Comb, north of Laguna Creek and about nine miles southwest of Kayenta, Navajo County, Arizona.

DESCRIPTION:

This cave is one of those on which the classic definition of Kayenta Basketmaker was based. It has over 50 cists, many which contain burials, and an abundance of perishable material. A later masonry subterranean structure (kiva?) lies nearly buried by rock fall near the front of the cave.

SOURCE OF COLLECTION:

Long after the excavations by Kidder and Guernsey, tree-ring materials were collected by Deric O'Bryan for Gila Pueblo in 1941.

REFERENCES:

Site Description: Guernsey and Kidder 1921

Published Dates: None

DATES:

No provenience

GP-5103 549p - 683vv

COMMENT:

The single date does not seem compatible with either known occupation. This may be due to either extensive ring loss or an undetected Basketmaker III horizon. A few earlier dates, still unverified, seem to fall about two centuries earlier, or within the expected range of Basketmaker II.

Monument Valley Area

MAP REFERENCE: D-24

ALTERNATE NAME/NUMBER: None

LOCATION:

This category is a series of two or three separate sites, all poorly located, in Monument Valley north and northeast of Kayenta, Navajo County, Arizona.

DESCRIPTION:

The sites are all in canyons and may be presumed to be located in rock shelters rather than in the open. Nothing further is known of specific characteristics.

SOURCE OF COLLECTION:

The specimens were submitted to the Laboratory of Tree-Ring Research in 1953 by H. T. Goulding of Monument Valley.

REFERENCES:

Site Description: None

Published Dates: None

DATES:

No provenience

MON-1 760p - 957v
MON-2 846p - 979rG

COMMENT:

Few dates in this range are known for rock shelter sites in the Kayenta area which emphasizes the need for site characteristics for all materials.

MAP REFERENCE: D-31

ALTERNATE NAME/NUMBER: None

LOCATION:

NA 2702 is located in a cave in a west facing alcove on the east side of Tsegi-ot-Sosi Canyon at the confluence of the canyon with its main tributary, Duggagei Canyon, entering from the west. The area is approximately 10 miles north-northwest of Kayenta, Navajo County, Arizona.

DESCRIPTION:

No adequate description of the site exists. The pattern for other sites in the canyon is of two component sites; Pueblo III masonry storerooms superimposed on a Basketmaker occupation.

SOURCE OF COLLECTION:

The material was collected in 1935 by Omer Stewart for the Museum of Northern Arizona.

REFERENCES:

Site Description: None

Published Dates: None

DATES:

No provenience

F-4195 1121p - 1272v
F-4196 1137+p - 1379vv

COMMENT:

It is tempting to make an issue of the single late date; however, the appearance of the log suggests that it was long dead when used and may bear little relationship to any occupation of the cave.

High Cave

MAP REFERENCE: D-35

ALTERNATE NAME/NUMBER: Tsegi Cave, Marsh Pass 3:1 (GP)

LOCATION:

The cave is in an alcove on the west side of Tsegi-ot-Sosi Canyon, approximately one mile south of its mouth and one mile north of its confluence with Duggagei Canyon. The area is 10 miles north-northwest of Kayenta, Navajo County, Arizona.

DESCRIPTION:

High Cave is described as a typical Basketmaker occupation with sandals and ceramics in the trash.

SOURCE OF COLLECTION:

Although both Byron Cummings and Guernsey excavated in the cave, the specimens were collected in 1941 by Deric O'Bryan for Gila Pueblo.

REFERENCES:

Site Description: Guernsey 1931

Published Dates: None

DATES:

No provenience

GP-4296 1191p - 1268rL

COMMENT:

The date must refer to a Pueblo III occupation of the cave which is not mentioned in the literature.

MAP REFERENCE: D-36

ALTERNATE NAME/NUMBER: None

LOCATION:

NA 5653 is on the right bank of Binne Etteni Canyon, a southern ramification of the Navajo Canyon system. It is about two miles south of Inscription House in northeastern Coconino County, Arizona.

DESCRIPTION:

The site is a late Pueblo III cliff dwelling.

SOURCE OF COLLECTION:

Navajo Canyon survey by Robert C. Euler for the Museum of Northern Arizona in 1954

REFERENCES:

Site Description: None

Published Dates: None

DATES:

No provenience

F-6058 1142p - 1213r
F-6060 1160₊ - 1248v

COMMENT:

The two dates are in agreement with the Pueblo III placement.

Betatakin

MAP REFERENCE: D-38

ALTERNATE NAME/NUMBER: NA 2515, Arizona D:6:7 (ASM), Marsh Pass 6:4 (GP)

LOCATION:

Betatakin is a unit of Navajo National Monument and is near the head of a small side canyon entering the main Tsegi Canyon from the southwest about six miles upstream from Marsh Pass in Navajo County, Arizona.

DESCRIPTION:

Since its discovery in 1909 by Byron Cummings, Betatakin has been one of the best known cliff dwellings in northern Arizona. It lies in an arc-shaped cave and has about 135 rooms, some two story, and a single rectangular kiva. A rock fall has obliterated much of the ruin just east of center and the number of rooms and kivas actually constructed may have been substantially greater. A detached kiva (NA 3533) lies in a small cave just upstream and, in all probability, belongs to the occupation at Betatakin.

SOURCE OF COLLECTION:

A. E. Douglass sampled the ruin in 1927 for the Laboratory of Tree-Ring Research as did the Museum of Northern Arizona in 1934 and Deric O'Bryan for Gila Pueblo in 1941. The bulk of the collection was obtained by J. S. Dean for the Laboratory of Tree-Ring Research in 1962-63. Excavations in the trash in 1963 by Keith M. Anderson of the National Park Service provided additional specimens.

REFERENCES:

Site Description: Dean, in press; Fewkes 1911; Judd 1930

Published Dates: Dean, in press; Douglass 1935, 1938; Gladwin 1957; McGregor 1938; Schulman 1948; Smiley 1951

DATES:

Room 1

BK-227 1231 - 1263L

Room 2

BK-236 1200 - 1267rL
BK-234 1245p - 1267rL
BK-231 1248 - 1269rB
BK-232 1201 - 1276+rB
BK-233 1253p - 1276rL

Betatakin, continued

Room 3

BK-216 1189 - 1255rL
 BK-217 1236p - 1258L
 BK-221 1189 - 1261rB
 BK-215 1202p - 1266rB
 BK-220 1195 - 1267rL
 BK-218 1211tp - 1277rB

Room 5

BK-239 1165tp - 1267rB
 BK-238 1195 - 1267rB
 BK-243 1172tp - 1276rB

Room 6

BK-201 1204 - 1246rL
 BK-199 1194p - 1248vv
 BK-210 1200p - 1257L
 BK-202 1233 - 1257rB
 BK-204 1189 - 1258L
 BK-208 1229 - 1259vv
 BK-207 1236p - 1261rB
 BK-200 1239p - 1267L
 BK-209 1253 - 1269rB
 BK-20 1172p - 1273GB
 BK-198 1226 - 1276rB

Room 11

BK-188 1217 - 1257vv
 BK-194 1211 - 1260+B
 BK-190 1177p - 1266vv
 BK-191 1239 - 1269rB
 BK-193 1118p - 1270L
 BK-22 1192 - 1272rL

Room 14

BK-160 1218 - 1260rL
 BK-161 1175 - 1261rL
 BK-170 1140p - 1270rB
 BK-159 1220 - 1277rL

Room 15

BK-171 1214p - 1257vv
 BK-172 1206 - 1260L
 BK-175 1196 - 1260rL

Room 15, continued

BK-177 1232 - 1260rL
 BK-179 1170p - 1260rB
 BK-180 1210p - 1269rL
 BK-181 1220 - 1269rL
 BK-178 1223p - 1269rL
 BK-182 1230 - 1269rL
 BK-183 1199 - 1272L
 BK-176 1083 - 1275+rB

Room 17

BK-128 1210 - 1263rL
 BK-130 1187p - 1268rL
 BK-126 1203p - 1268rL
 BK-127 1196 - 1273v
 BK-129 1182 - 1276rB
 BK-125 1129 - 1278rGB

Room 18

BK-133 1233p - 1269rL
 BK-146 1232p - 1269rB
 BK-132 1242 - 1269rB
 BK-131 1133p - 1272rLG
 BK-135 1241 - 1272rB
 BK-140 1199p - 1272rGB

Room 20

BK-259 1155 - 1263+GB
 BK-255 1132p - 1264rLG
 BK-248 1223p - 1269rL
 BK-247 1231 - 1269rB
 BK-258 1196p - 1271+rB
 BK-252 1142tp - 1272rB
 BK-257 1179p - 1272rB
 BK-256 1212p - 1272rB
 BK-250 1224 - 1272rB
 BK-254 1136tp - 1275rB
 BK-249 1164p - 1275rGB

Room 21

BK-148 1197 - 1273B
 BK-150 1215 - 1274L
 BK-147 1228 - 1275rLB
 BK-149 1244 - 1276rL
 BK-153 1186tp - 1278rB

Betatakin, continued

Room 22

BK-123 944 - 1234++LG
 BK-18 1210p - 1277rL

Room 25

BK-14 1187p - 1266L
 BK-15 1226 - 1267L

Room 26

BK-101 1158+p - 1273GB
 BK-100 1134p - 1279++rB

Room 27

BK-111 1218p - 1276rB

Room 31

BK-104 1238p - 1267rL
 BK-103 1196 - 1268rL
 BK-102 1195 - 1276rL

Room 32

BK-77 1195 - 1277G
 BK-78 1262p - 1284vv

Room 33

BK-80 1211 - 1262vv

Room 35

BK-71 1161p - 1269rLG
 BK-72 1165 - 1274LG
 BK-69 1158 - 1280v

Room 41

BK-121 1119 - 1253++v
 BK-277 1206 - 1257vv
 BK-115 1163p - 1266++vv
 BK-117 1152 - 1267rG
 BK-116 1187+ - 1267rB
 BK-119 1176p - 1275L
 BK-120 1208p - 1275rB
 BK-122 1232 - 1276GB

Room 43

BK-92 1144p - 1259rG
 BK-94 1193p - 1272GB
 BK-95 1148 - 1276rB

Room 44

BK-73 1241 - 1266vv
 BK-74 1211p - 1270rGB

Room 46

BK-66 1203 - 1272vv

Room 48

BK-98 1135 - 1277rGB

Room 59

BK-84 1154 - 1256G
 BK-87 1238p - 1269rL

Room 79

BK-54 1190 - 1262LB
 BK-49 1209 - 1267B
 BK-25 1066p - 1268v
 BK-51 1171p - 1268rB
 BK-50 1104p - 1268rLB

Room 82

BK-55 1052 - 1261B
 BK-53 1224 - 1270B

Room 84

BK-56 1195p - 1276rL

Room 85

BK-262 1213 - 1248rL
 BK-263 1193p - 1275rB
 BK-265 1206 - 1278rB
 BK-266 1255p - 1278rB

Betatakin, continued

Room 100			Log File No. 3		
BK-109	1074	- 1256+rB	BK-45	1115	- 1259++rLB
			BK-46	1172p	- 1266B
Room 26, Loose Beams			BK-36	1176	- 1267vv
			BK-43	1204	- 1267+B
BK-8	1229	- 1253r	BK-44	1160p	- 1269rLB
BK-7	1201p	- 1266vv	BK-41	1119	- 1276rB
BK-9	1172p	- 1269r			
BK-4	1217p	- 1271r	Talus		
BK-13	1209p	- 1275v			
BK-5	1212	- 1275rG	BK-61	1167	- 1221vv
			BK-1	1201	- 1242vv
Room 32			BK-2	1072p	- 1260LG
			BK-276	1242	- 1268vv
BK-269	1240	- 1259v	BK-26	1152+	- 1286rL
BK-271	1204+	- 1271vv			
BK-268	1236	- 1273rL	Uncertain or Unknown		
Log File No. 2			BK-275	1154+	- 1262+vv
			BK-16	1226p	- 1263r
BK-29	1242p	- 1271rB	F-3686	1201p	- 1267r
			BK-24	1118p	- 1269rL
Trash Excavation			F-3685	1157+p	- 1281cB
BK-291	1149p	- 1250++vv			

COMMENT:

Since Betatakin is included in a recent exhaustive archaeological-dendrochronological analysis of Tsegi phase sites (Dean, in press), detailed comments here would only be repetitive. It should be pointed out, however, that Betatakin is one of the best dated sites in terms of context in the Southwest. The dates detail a relatively short Tsegi phase occupation as well as provide the basis for reconstructing both architectural development and other cultural practices.

Scaffold House

MAP REFERENCE: D-40

ALTERNATE NAME/NUMBER: Platform House, Alcove House, Marsh Pass 6:9 (GP),
Arizona D:6:5 (ASM), RB 356, NA 3173

LOCATION:

Scaffold House is in a large alcove on the left bank of the main Tsegi Canyon just below the mouth of the tributary Bubbling Springs Canyon and about eight miles upstream from Marsh Pass, Navajo County, Arizona.

DESCRIPTION:

The ruin has about 35 rooms and two kivas scattered along rock ledges and talus in a long arc. The feature which imparts the name to the ruin is a platform in a crevice high above the ruin at the east end.

SOURCE OF COLLECTION:

Deric O'Bryan collected a few specimens for Gila Pueblo in 1941; the bulk was collected by J. S. Dean for the Laboratory of Tree-Ring Research in 1962-63.

REFERENCES:

Site Description: Dean, in press; Fewkes 1911

Published Dates: Dean, in press; Gladwin 1957

DATES:

Room 11				Kiva 2			
	SH-18	1190	-	1275B		SH-17	1201 - 1271v
	SH-4	1133p	-	1276cB			
						East end of Ruin	
Room 31						SH-6	1231p - 1266cL
	SH-14	1167+	-	1283+v		SH-20	1219p - 1273v
	SH-13	1189p	-	1283rL		GP-4264	1181p - 1277v
						SH-22	1210 - 1277rL
Room 32							
	SH-16	1138	-	1284G			

Scaffold House, continued

West End of Ruin

SH-11	1194p - 1261v	GP-4258	1210p - 1277G
SH-12	1204p - 1272v	GP-4266	1210p - 1278rG
GP-4261	1152+p - 1274r	SH-8	1215p - 1282v
GP-4265	1219p - 1274r	SH-9	1131+p - 1284LB
GP-4259	1194p - 1274rG	SH-7	1163p - 1284rGB
SH-10	1172+p - 1275cB	GP-4260	1201p - 1285rG

COMMENT:

With so few beams in situ, a detailed analysis of Scaffold House is not feasible. However, the general dating reveals evidence of construction from about A.D. 1274 to 1285. This places the ruin within the Tsegi phase and as one of the last ruins occupied in the canyon.

MAP REFERENCE: D-41

ALTERNATE NAME/NUMBER: None known

LOCATION:

The site is situated on a sand dune in the confluence between Cobra Head Canyon and the main Tsegi Canyon about three miles upstream from Marsh Pass, Navajo County, Arizona.

DESCRIPTION:

RB 1006 is a typical Kayenta Pueblo I-II site with two occupations. It consists of three pithouses, a small roomblock, and associated structures.

SOURCE OF COLLECTION:

The specimens were recovered during excavations of the site by the Rainbow Bridge - Monument Valley Expedition in 1937 and 1938.

REFERENCES:

Site Description: Beals, Brainerd, and Smith 1945

Published Dates: None

DATES:

Trench D		Pithouse 3	
RB-W-56	970 - 1017vv	RB-W-82	581 - 673vv
		RB-W-89	573 - 681vv
Pithouse 1		RB-W-88	800 - 855vv
RB-W-45-3	891 - 933vv		
RB-W-53	908p - 1026B		

COMMENT:

The small number of dates, particularly cutting dates, precludes specific placement of the units. However, the dates are in general agreement with the Pueblo I and II assignment made at the time of excavation.

Kiet Siel

MAP REFERENCE: D-42

ALTERNATE NAME/NUMBER: Keet Seel, NA 2519, Marsh Pass 2:1 (GP),
Arizona D:3:1 (ASM)

LOCATION:

Kiet Siel is another unit of Navajo National Monument. It is in a cave five and one-half miles upstream from the confluence of the main Tsegi Canyon with its major left bank tributary, Kiet Siel Canyon. The confluence is approximately six miles up the Tsegi from Marsh Pass, Navajo County, Arizona.

DESCRIPTION:

The ruin has been described as the largest cliff dwelling in Arizona and it may well be. The long arc-shaped cave contains about 150 rooms, courts, and plazas and five kivas. A large part of the cave floor was made level by the construction of a massive retaining wall. Jacal construction is used extensively throughout the ruin. A considerable deposit of trash lies on the talus below the ruin.

SOURCE OF COLLECTION:

Byron Cummings collected a few specimens in 1920 as did A. E. Douglass in 1927. Additional collections were made by L. L. Hargrave for the Rainbow Bridge - Monument Valley Expedition in 1933, by the Museum of Northern Arizona in 1937, and by Deric O'Bryan for Gila Pueblo in 1941. The site was completely sampled by J. S. Dean for the Laboratory of Tree-Ring Research in 1962-63 and samples were collected during trash excavations in 1964 by Keith M. Anderson of the National Park Service.

REFERENCES:

Site Description: Dean, in press; Fewkes 1911; Guernsey 1931;
Hargrave 1935

Published Dates: Dean, in press; Douglass 1935, 1938; Gladwin 1957;
McGregor 1934, 1938; Schulman 1948; Smiley 1951

DATES:

Room 3

KS-33 1203p - 1272L

Room 5

KS-90 1220p - 1273rL
KS-89 1226 - 1277rB

Kiet Siel, continued

Room 9				Room 36			
	KS-92	1067	- 1216++vv		KS-146	1219p	- 1271rLG
	KS-95	1179	- 1262rB		KS-148	1225	- 1273rLGB
					KS-147	1249	- 1276rL
Room 13				Room 42			
	KS-99	842	- 945vv		KS-174	1140	- 1279vv
Room 15					KS-74	1083p	- 1279rB
	KS-104	1178p	- 1271rB		KS-49	1237p	- 1280c
	KS-32	1240p	- 1286rL		KS-169	1226	- 1281r
	KS-31	1241p	- 1286rL		KS-164	1132	- 1284v
					KS-15	1233p	- 1284rB
Room 18				Room 44			
	KS-108	1194p	- 1273rL		KS-176	1242p	- 1273rL
Room 20					KS-180	1176p	- 1274rL
	KS-46	1142	- 1275rG		KS-24	1232p	- 1274rL
	KS-111	1210p	- 1278B		KS-182	1225	- 1275rL
	KS-112	1148+p	- 1280rB		KS-179	1232p	- 1275rL
	KS-48	1248p	- 1283G		KS-178	1243p	- 1275rL
				Room 45			
Court 23					KS-186	1199p	- 1274rL
	KS-115	1173	- 1270++vv		KS-185	1170	- 1275rL
Court 24					KS-187	1232p	- 1275rL
	KS-13	1219p	- 1284v		KS-184	1235p	- 1275rL
					KS-190	1248p	- 1275rL
Court 25					KS-188	1249p	- 1275rL
	KS-117	1135	- 1226++B		KS-191	1855p	- 1900vv
Room 33				Kiva 46			
	KS-38	1196p	- 1272rB		F-3138	1232p	- 1271v
	KS-125	1223p	- 1272rB		KS-195	1197p	- 1271rLB
	KS-124	1229p	- 1272rB		F-3153	1240p	- 1272GB
	KS-126	1231p	- 1272rB		KS-192	1185p	- 1274v
					KS-54	1234p	- 1275v
Room 35					KS-55	1249p	- 1275v
	KS-134	1180	- 1273rL	Room 56			
					KS-205	905p	- 950rL
					F-3152	1234p	- 1270v
					F-3139	1214p	- 1274v

Kiet Siel, continued

Room 60			Kiva 78		
KS-210	1216p	- 1273rL	KS-44	848	- 979vv
KS-211	1256p	- 1273rL			
Room 61			Room 80		
KS-217	1223p	- 1267rLG	KS-287	1232p	- 1276L
			KS-294	1225	- 1277rL
			KS-69	1213	- 1279L
Court 63			Room 83		
KS-229	1210	- 1244vv	KS-297	1206	- 1271+v
KS-226	1207	- 1261vv			
KS-223	1239	- 1272rL	Room 84		
Room 65			KS-75	1226p	- 1260L
KS-65	1161 ⁺ p	- 1273rB	KS-300	1243	- 1280GB
KS-63	1198	- 1275L	KS-302	1242p	- 1283rL
KS-62	1244	- 1275rL	KS-301	1243p	- 1283rL
KS-238	1145 ⁺ p	- 1276rB	Room 90		
KS-242	1200	- 1279L	KS-80	1198	- 1273rL
Room 68			Room 92		
KS-244	1157p	- 1271rB	F-3124	955	- 1156v
Room 69			KS-324	1197p	- 1258rL
KS-253	1223	- 1273rL	Room 93		
KS-258	1139	- 1274rL	KS-329	1161	- 1245L
KS-247	1165 ⁺	- 1274rL	Room 97		
KS-248	1238 ⁺	- 1274rL	KS-335	1184	- 1239vv
KS-255	1175	- 1275L	KS-81	1142	- 1274B
KS-66	1194p	- 1275rL	Room 98		
KS-251	1177 ⁺	- 1275rB	KS-337	1227	- 1253vv
Room 74			Room 100		
KS-270	1234	- 1271vv	KS-346	997	- 1209G
KS-56	1235p	- 1275rB	Room 117		
Kiva 76			KS-355	1152p	- 1269rB
KS-60	1210p	- 1273cLB			
Room 77					
KS-281	1222p	- 1272v			

Kiet Siel, continued

Room 126			MNA specimens from unidentifiable rooms
KS-369	1134p	- 1276rB	
KS-368	1192	- 1286rB	F-3161 940 - 1110vv
			F-3192 1194p - 1274v
Room 129			F-3167 1253p - 1278G
KS-387	1230p	- 1275L	Stairway at head of NPS ladder
Room 132			KS-482 1893p - 1933rB
KS-400	1115	- 1274rB	Talus in front of cave
Room 134			KS-4 1115 - 1256v
			KS-8 1109p - 1273v
KS-412	1249p	- 1273rL	KS-9 1170 - 1281vv
KS-414	1224p	- 1273rB	
			Sump or well
Room 136			KS-28 1242p - 1273v
			KS-29 1212p - 1274v
KS-419	1102+	- 1274L	
KS-415	1250	- 1277rL	
			Upper East Street
Room 138			KS-61 1190 - 1274rB
KS-428	1193	- 1269B	
KS-432	1180p	- 1274+rB	Trash Excavations, 1964
KS-430	1218p	- 1277rB	
			KS-527 714 - 816vv
Room 142			KS-522 786 - 861vv
			KS-495 916 - 961vv
KS-449	1250p	- 1272rB	KS-520 986 - 1032vv
			KS-507 1226p - 1278vv
Room 143			KS-505 1209 - 1280rB
			No provenience
KS-454	1115p	- 1256rB	
Room 147			KS-16 698 - 1210+tvv
			F-4273 1199p - 1286cL
KS-470	1143+	- 1249rL	
Room 150			
KS-479	1199	- 1255L	
KS-478	1229p	- 1285rLGB	
Roof, Room 15			
KS-486	1160p	- 1272vv	
KS-488	1166+	- 1274L	

Kiet Siel, continued

COMMENT:

Kiet Siel is another of the Tsegi phase ruins that has been recently subjected to thorough analysis (Dean, in press), making detailed comment here superfluous. It should be noted that, although the dating confirms the Tsegi phase placement for the visible architecture, the contents of the trash and the few dates from the trash indicate occupation of the cave during earlier horizons.

Turkey House

MAP REFERENCE: D-43

ALTERNATE NAME/NUMBER: NA 2521, Marsh Pass 2:3 (GP), Arizona D:3:7 (ASM),
Cave 2 (Guernsey)

LOCATION:

Turkey House is across the canyon and slightly upstream from Kiet Siel in Kiet Siel Canyon. It is approximately 12 miles upstream from Marsh Pass, Navajo County, Arizona.

DESCRIPTION:

This is a small masonry ruin of about six rooms and a kiva. The ceramic assemblage indicates a Pueblo II occupation with some use of the cave into Pueblo III times.

SOURCE OF COLLECTION:

Although both Cummings and Kidder (reported in Guernsey 1931) excavated in the cave, the specimens were collected by L. L. Hargrave for the Rainbow Bridge - Monument Valley Expedition in 1933, by Deric O'Bryan for Gila Pueblo in 1941, and by J. S. Dean for the Laboratory of Tree-Ring Research in 1963.

REFERENCES:

Site Description: Guernsey 1931; Hargrave 1935

Published Dates: Douglass 1938; McGregor 1934, 1938

DATES:

Kiva			Loose logs		
F-3124-2	764	-	GP-4282	813	- 893vv
			GP-4279	835	- 937vv
Room south of kiva			GP-4284	839	- 938vv
			GP-4280	858	- 1083r
TH-1	831p	-			1058rL

COMMENT:

The two cutting dates indicate construction in the late 1000's, which agrees well with the ceramic assemblage.

Turkey Cave

MAP REFERENCE: D-44

ALTERNATE NAME/NUMBER: NA 2520, Marsh Pass 2:2 (GP), Rubbish Ruin,
Arizona D:3:2 (ASM)

LOCATION:

The cave is a few hundred yards upstream from Kiet Siel on the same side of Kiet Siel Canyon. It is also approximately 12 miles upstream from Marsh Pass, Navajo County, Arizona.

DESCRIPTION:

Turkey Cave has a deep trash deposit, two circular kivas, and a number of associated masonry structures which may be turkey pens. Material in the trash ranges in time from pre-ceramic to late Pueblo III. Excavations in the trash have disclosed at least two pithouses in the cave.

SOURCE OF COLLECTION:

Specimens have been collected from Turkey Cave by A. E. Douglass in 1927, by L. L. Hargrave for the Rainbow Bridge - Monument Valley Expedition in 1933, by Deric O'Bryan for Gila Pueblo in 1941, and by J. S. Dean for the Laboratory of Tree-Ring Research in 1962. The bulk of the specimens, however, were collected during excavations in the trash by David A. Breternitz, University of Colorado, in 1963.

REFERENCES:

Site Description: Guernsey 1931; Hargrave 1935

Published Dates: Douglass 1935, 1938

DATES:

Test 1

TC-24	424	-	547vv
TC-13	495	-	582vv
TC-9	543p	-	652vv
TC-39	542	-	659vv
TC-18	612	-	715vv
TC-23	558	-	722++vv
TC-28	602	-	731vv
TC-10	653	-	764vv
TC-30	553p	-	767vv
TC-17	857	-	952v
TC-38	903	-	958vv

Test 2

TC-82	384	-	475vv
TC-64	597	-	672vv
TC-69	594	-	684v
TC-68	536+	-	685vv
TC-58	570+p	-	750vv
TC-57	649	-	895++vv
TC-65	830	-	919vv
TC-74	879	-	950v
TC-54	912	-	984vv
TC-59	920	-	990vv
TC-61	740+	-	1018vv
TC-60	885+	-	1022+vv

Turkey Cave, continued

COMMENT:

The single late date published by Douglass (1935, 1938) was not verified in the present analysis. All the dates presented here are from materials obtained during trash excavation in 1963 by David A. Breternitz of the University of Colorado and parallel generally the Pueblo I and II ceramic materials recovered from the tests.

Batwoman House

MAP REFERENCE: D-45

ALTERNATE NAME/NUMBER: NA 2531, Marsh Pass 6:5 (GP), Arizona D:7:3 (ASM),
Forest-glen House (Fewkes)

LOCATION:

Batwoman House is located in a shallow overhang near the head of a large cove three and one-half miles upstream in Dogoszhi Biko from its confluence with Kiet Siel Canyon. The two canyons flow together for only a short distance before joining the main Tsegi Canyon approximately six miles upstream from Marsh Pass, Navajo County, Arizona.

DESCRIPTION:

The ruin has 60 rooms and courtyards situated on a series of ledges in a shallow arc. More rooms or storerooms are visible in an inaccessible gallery high above the site. A large pictograph on the wall of the cave gives the name to the ruin. No kivas are identified for the site at present, although the possibility remains that such structures have been lost in the collapse of the front of the ruin.

SOURCE OF COLLECTION:

Specimens have been collected by L. L. Hargrave for the Rainbow Bridge - Monument Valley Expedition in 1933, by Deric O'Bryan for Gila Pueblo in 1941, and by J. S. Dean for the Laboratory of Tree-Ring Research in 1963.

REFERENCES:

Site Description: Dean, in press; Fewkes 1911; Hargrave 1935

Published Dates: Dean, in press; Gladwin 1957; McGregor 1936a, 1938;
Smiley 1951

DATES:

No provenience

GP-4295	1099p	- 1246v
F-4185	1195p	- 1275v
F-4188	1218	- 1279v
BW-1	1194p	- 1279rB

COMMENT:

The clustering and single cutting date in the 1270's suggests that Batwoman House was built at that time. This agrees well with the Tsegi phase ceramic assemblage. However, with so few dates from such a large site, some caution must be exercised in assigning a range of occupation.

Lenaki

MAP REFERENCE: D-46

ALTERNATE NAME/NUMBER: Ken-aki, NA 2630

LOCATION:

Lenaki is in a cave near the head of Dogoszhi Biko about nine miles upstream from its junction with the main Tsegi Canyon. This confluence, in turn, is approximately six miles upstream from Marsh Pass, Navajo County, Arizona.

DESCRIPTION:

This site is a small masonry cliff dwelling of about eight rooms and a circular kiva that was evidently never completed.

SOURCE OF COLLECTION:

Specimens were collected by L. L. Hargrave during survey and excavation for the Rainbow Bridge - Monument Valley Expedition in 1933 and 1934.

REFERENCES:

Site Description: Hargrave 1935

Published Dates: Douglass 1938; McGregor 1934, 1938; Schulman 1948; Smiley 1951

DATES:

Kiva			No provenience		
F-3318	1018p	- 1106G	F-3332-2	762	- 814vv
F-3201	917p	- 1121vv	F-3202	757	- 916vv
F-3193	897p	- 1129rB	F-3173	1021p	- 1127v
Room 6					
F-4220	861	- 995vv			

COMMENT:

The previously published dates from Lenaki have been inaccurate. McGregor's second list (1938) gives dates in the 13th century, presumably a typographic error. Schulman (1948) also lists a 13th century date, but the specimen in question came from Kiet Siel not Lenaki. The present dates place the site near the Pueblo II - III transition that is also shown in the ceramic assemblage. This is one of the few sites dated to this period in the Kayenta region.

Lolomaki

MAP REFERENCE: D-47

ALTERNATE NAME/NUMBER: NA 2530, Arizona D:7:4 (ASM), Ladder House

LOCATION:

Lolomaki is on a high ledge about two miles upstream in Dogoszhi Biko from its confluence with the main Tsegi Canyon. This junction is approximately six miles upstream from Marsh Pass, Navajo County, Arizona.

DESCRIPTION:

This is a small, and not well preserved, cliff dwelling of about 11 rooms and courtyards. There is no kiva at Lolomaki.

SOURCE OF COLLECTION:

L. L. Hargrave collected a few specimens for the Rainbow Bridge - Monument Valley Expedition in 1933.

REFERENCES:

Site Description: Dean, in press; Hargrave 1935

Published Dates: Dean, in press; Gladwin 1957; McGregor 1936a, 1938; Smiley 1951

DATES:

No provenience

F-4176 1209p - 1277rL

COMMENT:

The single date does no more than confirm the Tsegi phase occupation noted in the ceramic assemblage and architecture.

Twin Caves Pueblo

MAP REFERENCE: D-48

ALTERNATE NAME/NUMBER: NA 2536, Arizona D:3:6 (ASM), Pine-tree House

LOCATION:

This cliff dwelling is also located on the right bank of Dogoszhi Biko, about five miles upstream from its confluence with the main Tsegi Canyon. Dogoszhi Biko enters the Tsegi approximately six miles upstream from Marsh Pass, Navajo County, Arizona.

DESCRIPTION:

Twin Caves Pueblo lies on a series of ledges at the head of a rincon. It is divided into three distinct parts; a low middle section, and higher sections on each side. It has an aggregate of over 60 rooms and three circular kivas; the latter all located in the high western section. In addition to the obvious late Pueblo III architecture, there is ceramic and architectural evidence of earlier occupation of the cave during Pueblo I.

SOURCE OF COLLECTION:

All specimens from Twin Caves were collected during survey and excavation in 1933, 1934, and 1936 by L. L. Hargrave for the Rainbow Bridge - Monument Valley Expedition.

REFERENCES:

Site Description: Cummings 1915; Dean, in press; Fewkes 1911; Hargrave 1935

Published Dates: Dean, in press; Douglass 1938; McGregor 1934, 1936b, 1938

DATES:

WESTERN SECTION

Unit I, Room 5 or 6

F-3528 1211+p - 1274v

Unit I, Room 8

F-3182 1097p - 1248++vv

F-3527 1176p - 1270r

F-3522 1104p - 1272rL

Unit I, Kiva 1

F-3518 1138p - 1263+B

F-3517 1182p - 1277B

Unit I, General

F-3185 1222p - 1272v

F-3186 1102p - 1272r

F-3521 1236p - 1278B

Twin Caves Pueblo, continued

Unit II, Room 16?

F-3529 1224p - 1272cL

Unit II, Kiva 2

F-3210 858p - 929vv
 F-3541 1048 - 1110v
 F-3207 1229 - 1272v
 F-3174 1077+p - 1272r
 F-3532 1180p - 1273r
 F-3530 1064 - 1279vv

Unit II, General

F-3558 1027 - 1137vv
 F-3554 1072 - 1176vv

Unit III, Room 27

F-3572 1242p - 1272r
 F-3577 1184 - 1280rB

Unit III, Room 29 or Kiva 3

F-3564 1253 - 1273r

Unit III, Room 34

F-3568 1171p - 1256rB

Unit III, Room 36

F-3569 1084p - 1280rB

Unit III, General

F-3188 1194 - 1271v
 F-3581 1165p - 1273rL
 F-3175 1160 - 1273B

EASTERN SECTION

General

F-3196 1050p - 1240+v
 F-3187 1222p - 1272v
 F-3179 1216p - 1272rL
 F-3197 1234p - 1274v
 F-3189 1222 - 1275v

Provenience Unknown

F-3330 1223p - 1272cB
 F-3205 1118p - 1277v

COMMENT:

Although not well related to architecture, the dates from Twin Caves Pueblo suggest concentrated building during the period A.D. 1272-73 with continued construction as late as A.D. 1280. This dating agrees with the Tsegi phase ceramics and architecture. With the exception of a single, probably re-used, beam, no dates relate to the earlier Pueblo I occupation detected in the cave.

NA 2606

MAP REFERENCE: D-49

ALTERNATE NAME/NUMBER: Cradle House

LOCATION:

NA 2606 is just upstream from Lolomaki and also about two miles up Dogoszhi Biko from its junction with Tsegi Canyon. The confluence is approximately five miles upstream from Marsh Pass, Navajo County, Arizona.

DESCRIPTION:

The site is a small masonry cliff dwelling with 14 recognizable structures, some two story. Only four of the structures appear to be living rooms and the rest are probably storage. No kivas are present.

SOURCE OF COLLECTION:

Collection during survey by L. L. Hargrave for the Rainbow Bridge - Monument Valley Expedition in 1933.

REFERENCES:

Site Description: Dean, in press; Fewkes 1911; Hargrave 1935

Published Dates: Dean, in press; McGregor 1936a, 1938; Smiley 1951

DATES:

No provenience

F-4180	1213p	-	1259B
F-4190	1193+	-	1266B
F-4184	1206p	-	1275v
F-4189	1253p	-	1277v
F-4182	1225p	-	1277rL

COMMENT:

A Tsegi phase occupation of this small ruin is indicated by the available dates.

Swallow's Nest

MAP REFERENCE: D-51

ALTERNATE NAME/NUMBER: NA 2507, Arizona D:7:9 (ASM)

LOCATION:

The site is in a cave on the left bank of the main Tsegi Canyon about three miles upstream from Marsh Pass, Navajo County, Arizona.

DESCRIPTION:

Swallow's Nest is a two component site. Pueblo III remains consist of a masonry cliff dwelling of 18 rooms and a circular kiva. These are arranged in stepped tiers without the usual courtyards. A Basketmaker III occupation was also present in the cave as witnessed by a single excavated pithouse.

SOURCE OF COLLECTION:

Specimens from the cliff dwelling were collected by L. L. Hargrave for the Rainbow Bridge - Monument Valley Expedition in 1933. The material from the pithouse was obtained through excavation by the Expedition under the direction of George W. Brainerd in 1937 or 1938.

REFERENCES:

Site Description: Dean, in press; Fewkes 1911; Hargrave 1935

Published Dates: Dean, in press; Douglass 1938; Gladwin 1957; McGregor 1934, 1938; Smiley 1951

DATES:

Pithouse

SNP-29 139+p - 334vv
SNP-7 347p - 604GB
SNP-15 379p - 610+v
SNP-12 455+p - 610++B
SNP-37 468+p - 622vv
SNP-21 580p - 657+vv
SNP-10 593p - 667rB
SNP-22 624p - 672r
SNP-30 631p - 672c
SNP-18 587p - 673v
SNP-13 609p - 673r
SNP-4 608p - 674vv
SNP-6 458p - 676r
SNP-23 365+p - 676r

Pithouse, continued

SNP-9 480p - 676rB
SNP-16 512+p - 676rB
SNP-14 555p - 678r
SNP-17 515+p - 678rB
SNP-1 555+p - 678rB

West Side

F-3107 1165p - 1252v

Talus Slope

F-3122 1163 - 1269v

Swallow's Nest, continued

COMMENT:

The two dates from the Pueblo III horizon do not allow specific comment on the detailed chronology of this occupation other than to substantiate the Tsegi phase occupation. The basketmaker pit-house has cutting dates from A.D. 667 to 678. Most of these fall, however, between A.D. 676 and 678 which probably marks the time of construction.

MAP REFERENCE: D-52

ALTERNATE NAME/NUMBER: Arizona D:2:1 (ASM), Ladder House

LOCATION:

NA 2543 is located in a cave on the left bank of Long Canyon, the northward extension of the main Tsegi Canyon, approximately 15 miles upstream from Marsh Pass, Navajo County, Arizona.

DESCRIPTION:

This is a small, but well preserved, cliff dwelling with 13 rooms at present. Some sections have collapsed, making the original number somewhat greater. The ceramic assemblage is reported as Pueblo II, making this one of very few cliff dwellings of the period.

SOURCE OF COLLECTION:

All specimens were obtained by L. L. Hargrave for the Rainbow Bridge - Monument Valley Expedition in 1933.

REFERENCES:

Site Description: Hargrave 1935

Published Dates: Douglass 1938; McGregor 1934, 1938; Smiley 1951

DATES:

No provenience

F-3261	690p	-	858vv
F-3262	926	-	1057vv
F-3260	902p	-	1059v
F-3259	1168	-	1259rL

COMMENT:

The single cutting date is not in agreement with the ceramic assemblage. Whether there was a small Tsegi phase reoccupation of the site as suggested by the date is impossible to ascertain without provenience data.

MAP REFERENCE: D-54

ALTERNATE NAME/NUMBER: None known

LOCATION:

This site is on the left bank of Dogoszhi Biko near the mouth of a small side canyon and some four or five miles upstream from the junction of Dogoszhi Biko with the main Tsegi. This confluence, in turn, is about six miles upstream from Marsh Pass, Navajo County, Arizona.

DESCRIPTION:

NA 2537 is a sherd area with no visible architecture. A single exposed burial was removed during survey operations. The ceramic assemblage suggests a late Pueblo I - early Pueblo II time placement.

SOURCE OF COLLECTION:

A few specimens were collected by L. L. Hargrave during survey for the Rainbow Bridge - Monument Valley Expedition in 1933.

REFERENCES:

Site Description: Hargrave 1935

Published Dates: None

DATES:

No provenience

F-3398-2 519 - 616vv

COMMENT:

The single non-cutting date does not allow further interpretation.

MAP REFERENCE: D-55

ALTERNATE NAME/NUMBER: RB 427, RB 593

LOCATION:

NA 3533 is located in a cave just upstream and adjacent to Betatakin and is also within Navajo National Monument. The area is approximately six miles up the main Tsegi Canyon from Marsh Pass, Navajo County, Arizona.

DESCRIPTION:

The site consists of a single rectangular, fully subterranean, kiva and a few small surface rooms and features. The use of this kiva has been related to the community of Betatakin, only a few hundred feet distant.

SOURCE OF COLLECTION:

Excavations in trash and reclearing of the kiva by Keith M. Anderson for the National Park Service in 1964.

REFERENCES:

Site Description: Anderson 1966

Published Dates: None

DATES:

No provenience

ADM-66 1060 - 1178++vv

COMMENT:

This date is far from a cutting date and is of no help in dating the construction of the kiva or use of the cave.

MAP REFERENCE: D-56

ALTERNATE NAME/NUMBER: None known

LOCATION:

NA 2544 is on the right bank of Long Canyon, the northward extension of the main Tsegi Canyon, about 16 miles upstream from Marsh Pass, Navajo County, Arizona.

DESCRIPTION:

This site may be briefly described as a cave with deep fill containing pithouses with masonry structures also in the cave and on ledges nearby. The architecture and ceramic assemblage suggests a long occupation, but with most use in Pueblo II times.

SOURCE OF COLLECTION:

Specimens were collected during survey by L. L. Hargrave for the Rainbow Bridge - Monument Valley Expedition in 1933.

REFERENCES:

Site Description: Hargrave 1935

Published Dates: Douglass 1938; McGregor 1934, 1938; Smiley 1951

DATES:

No provenience

ADM-46	806p	-	967v
F-3263	883	-	1018v

COMMENT:

The previously published dates have all listed this site as NA 2542, a buried pithouse in Dogoszhi Biko. However, the original field notes and the fact that many of the specimens are wood cores allow the change to the true site provenience.

Nagashi Bikin

MAP REFERENCE: D-57

ALTERNATE NAME/NUMBER: NA 2629, Arizona D:3:5 (ASM), Baby Mummy Cave

LOCATION:

Nagashi Bikin is in a right bank tributary of Dogoszhi Biko about seven miles upstream from the confluence of Dogoszhi Biko and the main Tsegi Canyon. This junction is six miles upstream from Marsh Pass, Navajo County, Arizona.

DESCRIPTION:

The site occupies a divided cave. The eastern part contains at least three pithouses with a Pueblo I artifact and ceramic assemblage. The western part is late Pueblo III with 18 living and storerooms, a circular kiva that may have been converted from an earlier pit structure, and associated courtyards and exterior firepits.

SOURCE OF COLLECTION:

Specimens have been collected by L. L. Hargrave for the Rainbow Bridge - Monument Valley Expedition in 1933 and by J. S. Dean for the Laboratory of Tree-Ring Research in 1963 and 1964.

REFERENCES:

Site Description: Dean, in press; Hargrave 1935

Published Dates: Dean, in press

DATES:

Room 1			Kiva (Room 19)		
NB-3	1163	- 1218rL	F-3180	503p	- 575rLG
NB-6	1199p	- 1268B			
F-3276	1212p	- 1274rL			
NB-5	1221	- 1276rL			

COMMENT:

All the dates come from the western part of the ruin. It is not conceivable that Room 1 took 58 years to construct, thus there must be another explanation for the spread of dates. However, Room 1 was either under construction or repair in A.D. 1276 which agrees with the Tsegi phase occupation. The early date from the kiva must be a re-used beam from the Basketmaker horizon in the cave.

Tsegi Canyon Area

MAP REFERENCE: D-59

ALTERNATE NAME/NUMBER: NA 8602, NA 8604, NA 8605, NA 8607

LOCATION:

This is a series of sites along the right-of-way for the paved road leading northward from US Highway 164 to Navajo National Monument headquarters in northern Navajo County, Arizona.

DESCRIPTION:

NA 8604 is an isolated ceremonial complex with a circular kiva and associated features. NA 8607 was a semi-subterranean dwelling with exterior hearths. Both are of Pueblo II age.

SOURCE OF COLLECTION:

The specimens were obtained by Keith M. Anderson of the National Park Service during excavations in advance of road building in 1963 and 1964.

REFERENCES:

Site Description: None

Published Dates: None

DATES:

NA 8604, Kiva

NA 8607, isolated hearth

ADM-71 924+ - 1087vv

ADM-47 1500+p - 1816vv

COMMENT:

The hearth at NA 8607 evidently belongs to a hogan peripheral to the site rather than to the prehistoric occupation. The single date from the kiva needs no comment.

NA 7251

MAP REFERENCE: D-60

ALTERNATE NAME/NUMBER: Arizona D:6:2 (ASM)

LOCATION:

NA 7251 is on the left bank of Kiet Siel Canyon about one-half mile above its junction with the main Tsegi Canyon. The confluence of the two canyons is approximately six miles upstream from Marsh Pass, Navajo County, Arizona.

DESCRIPTION:

The site is a single masonry pithouse partly destroyed by erosion. The ceramic assemblage indicates a Pueblo I - II transitional time of occupation.

SOURCE OF COLLECTION:

Specimens were salvaged from the surface by J. S. Dean for the Laboratory of Tree-Ring Research in 1963.

REFERENCES:

Site Description: None

Published Dates: None

DATES:

No provenience

ADM-21 858 - 932vv

ADM-6 956 - 1003v

COMMENT:

The dates do not lend themselves to further interpretation.

MAP REFERENCE: D-61

ALTERNATE NAME/NUMBER: Arizona D:6:8 (ASM)

LOCATION:

NA 8435 is on the right bank of Kiet Siel Canyon about one mile downstream from Kiet Siel. This would place the ruin approximately 10.5 miles upstream from Marsh Pass, Navajo County, Arizona.

DESCRIPTION:

This is a late Pueblo III cliff dwelling with at least 14 living and storage rooms. No kiva has been identified.

SOURCE OF COLLECTION:

Two specimens were collected during survey by J. S. Dean for the Laboratory of Tree-Ring Research in 1962.

REFERENCES:

Site Description: Dean, in press

Published Dates: Dean, in press

DATES:

Room 4

ADM-9 1110p - 1275rB

COMMENT:

The cutting date places some construction at the site during the Tsegi phase.

NA 8624

MAP REFERENCE: D-62

ALTERNATE NAME/NUMBER: Arizona D:3:8 (ASM)

LOCATION:

NA 8624 is on the left bank of Kiet Siel Canyon about one-half mile downstream from Kiet Siel. The ruin is approximately 11 miles upstream from Marsh Pass, Navajo County, Arizona.

DESCRIPTION:

The site consists of a small keyhole-shaped masonry pit structure.

SOURCE OF COLLECTION:

Specimens were collected during survey by J. S. Dean for the Laboratory of Tree-Ring Research in 1963.

REFERENCES:

Site Description: None

Published Dates: None

DATES:

Windfall tree

ADM-14 1262 - 1586++vv

COMMENT:

The date from the fallen tree in the cave is not associated with the archaeological remains.

NA 8166

MAP REFERENCE: D-66

ALTERNATE NAME/NUMBER: None known

LOCATION:

NA 8166 was destroyed by the construction of highway US 164 and is located about four miles southwest of Cow Springs Trading Post in northern Coconino County, Arizona.

DESCRIPTION:

The site consists of pithouses and associated features.

SOURCE OF COLLECTION:

Specimens were obtained by salvage excavations in 1962 by the Museum of Northern Arizona under the direction of J. Richard Ambler.

REFERENCES:

Site Description: None

Published Dates: None

DATES:

Feature 2, roof

F-6743 635p - 703B

COMMENT:

The date suggests Basketmaker occupation of the pithouse, assuming that the ceramic assemblage and architecture are in agreement.

NA 8300

MAP REFERENCE: D-67

ALTERNATE NAME/NUMBER: Three Mile Draw, Arizona D:7:6 (ASM)

LOCATION:

The site is on the left bank of Laguna Creek about three miles west of Kayenta, Navajo County, Arizona.

DESCRIPTION:

NA 8300 is a pithouse village with at least 20 pithouses, some with contiguous surface storage rooms to the northwest, outside firepits, and other associated features. The ceramic assemblage includes Lino Black-on-gray, Kana-a Black-on-white, Deadman's Black-on-red, Bluff Black-on-red, Abajo Red-on-orange, Lino Fugitive Red, and Lino Gray. The houses have been buried in Tsegi formation alluvium and are now being exposed and destroyed by sheet erosion.

SOURCE OF COLLECTION:

All specimens were obtained during excavations by J. S. Dean for the Laboratory of Tree-Ring Research in 1965.

REFERENCES:

Site Description: None

Published Dates: None

DATES:

Pithouse 1

TMD-7	668p - 729r	TMD-57	772p - 797r
TMD-49	549p - 766vv	TMD-23	748 - 799r
TMD-22	721p - 773r	TMD-26	658p - 805v
TMD-18	756p - 783vv	TMD-58	737p - 810vv
TMD-27	743p - 783vv	TMD-16	769 - 814r
TMD-8	731p - 786r	TMD-20	733p - 815vv
TMD-14	725p - 786r	TMD-36	694p - 821vv
TMD-17	722p - 786r	TMD-5	780p - 826vv
TMD-19	720p - 786r	TMD-30	772p - 826vv
TMD-59	737p - 786vv	TMD-31	801p - 836v
TMD-28	744p - 787r	TMD-38	744p - 837v
TMD-50	730p - 788vv	TMD-11	806p - 837r
TMD-39	754p - 789r	TMD-43	769p - 837vv
TMD-55	732p - 789v	TMD-15	793p - 837r

NA 8300, continued

Pithouse 1, continued

TMD-47	765p	- 840vv
TMD-42	794p	- 840v
TMD-60	802p	- 843vv
TMD-45	800p	- 843vv
TMD-53	784p	- 844vv
TMD-6	741p	- 846vv
TMD-48	795p	- 846v
TMD-10	768p	- 846r
TMD-37	811p	- 846r
TMD-4	806p	- 847vv
TMD-61	821p	- 851vv
TMD-29	814p	- 854vv
TMD-52	804p	- 856vv
TMD-51	783p	- 856vv
TMD-3	792p	- 859vv
TMD-56	789p	- 859vv

Pithouse 1, continued

TMD-54	811p	- 860vv
TMD-41	789p	- 860v
TMD-46	816p	- 860r
TMD-9	769p	- 860r
TMD-44	801p	- 861r
TMD-21	803p	- 862r
TMD-40	801p	- 863r

Pithouse 4

TMD-64	757p	- 828r
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Pithouse 5

TMD-65	823	- 846r
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COMMENT:

The vast number of dates from burned Pithouse 1 indicate construction in the A.D. 860's with the use of much wood from older structures. One of these older structures, stratigraphically older than Pithouse 4 (A.D. 828) has pottery with a combination of Lino and Kana-a style and finish techniques, suggesting a true transition between Basketmaker III and Pueblo I ceramic traditions.

NA 8681

MAP REFERENCE: D-72

ALTERNATE NAME/NUMBER: None known

LOCATION:

NA 8681 is located in an alcove on the left bank of Cutfoot Canyon, a tributary of Parrish Creek and Laguna Creek. It is approximately five miles northeast of Kayenta, Navajo County, Arizona.

DESCRIPTION:

This is a large alcove with Basketmaker III, Pueblo I, and Pueblo II components present. It has four rooms, cists, petroglyphs, and extensive trash.

SOURCE OF COLLECTION:

The material was obtained during survey in 1964 by the Museum of Northern Arizona under the direction of A. J. Lindsay, Jr.

REFERENCES:

Site Description: None

Published Dates: None

DATES:

Surface

ADM-42 707 - 810vv

COMMENT:

This single date cannot be further interpreted.

MAP REFERENCE: D-77

ALTERNATE NAME/NUMBER: Chilchinbito

LOCATION:

NA 8800 is located approximately one-half mile north of Chilchinbito, Navajo County, Arizona. It lay on the right-of-way for the new road between Chilchinbito and Kayenta and was destroyed by construction.

DESCRIPTION:

The site consists of two pithouses with clay ridges, a kiva, and approximately 10 surface storage structures. The ceramic assemblage places occupation in late Pueblo I - early Pueblo II times.

SOURCE OF COLLECTION:

The tree-ring material was obtained during salvage operations by the Museum of Northern Arizona in 1965 under the direction of George J. Gumerman.

REFERENCES:

Site Description: None

Published Dates: None

DATES:

Pithouse 2, Section 1

CCB-8	612p	-	753vv
CCB-13	760p	-	786vv
CCB-9	660p	-	787vv
CCB-7	700p	-	787vv
CCB-10	725p	-	799r
CCB-11	768p	-	799r

Pithouse 2, Section 2

CCB-20	676p	-	732r
CCB-41	684p	-	754vv
CCB-33	686p	-	760r
CCB-35	731p	-	760r
CCB-26	692p	-	760r

Pithouse 2, Section 2, continued

CCB-23	717p	-	760r
CCB-29	731p	-	770vv
CCB-17	680p	-	771v
CCB-18	693p	-	771v
CCB-19	712p	-	771v
CCB-21	692p	-	772r
CCB-24	715p	-	784v
CCB-38	725p	-	784vv
CCB-15	730p	-	785r
CCB-31	716p	-	786vv
CCB-30	713p	-	798r
CCB-32	749p	-	799vv
CCB-36	733p	-	799vv
CCB-37	698p	-	799v
CCB-27	743p	-	801vv
CCB-39	722p	-	802c
CCB-34	768p	-	804v

NA 8800, continued

Pithouse 2, Near Floor

CCB-44	702p	- 759v	CCB-55	700p	- 785v
CCB-59	617p	- 759v	CCB-45	699p	- 785+r
CCB-43	670p	- 760v	CCB-47	713p	- 787v
CCB-54	658p	- 775vv	CCB-53	633p	- 787vv
CCB-50	730p	- 783v	CCB-48	712p	- 799r
CCB-58	739p	- 784vv	CCB-60	684p	- 799vv
CCB-57	707p	- 784vv	CCB-51	754p	- 805rB
CCB-52	663p	- 784vv			

COMMENT:

The dates are not in agreement with the time placement based on ceramics nor is there good clustering of the dates available. Too many alternative explanations can be advanced to detail all of them, but the evidence of masonry remodeling in the pithouse suggests that the pithouse was cleared out and used at the time of the ceramic component and that the original pithouse itself was constructed in late Basketmaker times with many re-used timbers.

Church Rock Site

MAP REFERENCE: D-78

ALTERNATE NAME/NUMBER: NA 1728, NA 3571, NA 3572, NA 4016

LOCATION:

The Church Rock site is five miles east of Kayenta, Navajo County, Arizona. It is located 600 feet south of Laguna Creek and approximately 1.25 miles northwest of Church Rock, a prominent volcanic plug.

DESCRIPTION:

This is a large pithouse village located on low sandy flats adjacent to Laguna Creek. Pottery represented is Deadman's Black-on-red, Lino Black-on-gray, Kana-a Black-on-white, and Black Mesa Black-on-white.

SOURCE OF COLLECTION:

Pithouses were excavated at this site by S. J. Guernsey in 1921 and by L. L. Hargrave, M. A. Wetherill, and W. W. Taylor in 1937. The tree-ring specimens were collected during the latter excavation.

REFERENCES:

Site Description: Guernsey 1931; Taylor 1954

Published Dates: None

DATES:

NA 1728

NA 3571

CRS-13 769p - 830+vv
CRS-5 798p - 864v
CRS-11 832 - 865vv
CRS-1 868p - 920B
CRS-10 882p - 926r
CRS-3 898p - 926r
CRS-20 747 - 929v

CRS-32 897p - 999r
CRS-30 872p - 1054r

COMMENT:

The dates from the two structures excavated in 1937 represent the Pueblo I and Pueblo II occupations at the site. No specimens are available from Guernsey's excavations in typologically earlier structures.

RB 1002

MAP REFERENCE: D-79

ALTERNATE NAME/NUMBER: None known

LOCATION:

The site is in the confluence area of Cobra Head Canyon and the main Tsegi Canyon on the left bank of the latter. This junction is about three miles upstream from Marsh Pass, Navajo County, Arizona.

DESCRIPTION:

RB 1002 consists of a Basketmaker pithouse that was roughly circular in form, 22 feet in diameter, with a floor on two levels, dividing partition, curved entryway, bench, and rectangular firepit. Two shallow circular Pueblo I structures were superimposed on the Basketmaker structure.

SOURCE OF COLLECTION:

The site was excavated and specimens collected in 1937 or 1938 by the Rainbow Bridge - Monument Valley Expedition under the direction of George W. Brainerd.

REFERENCES:

Site Description: Beals, Brainerd, and Smith 1945

Published Dates: None

DATES:

RB 1002

RB-W-109	591 - 636vv	RB-W-114	581 - 673v
RB-W-116	587 - 642vv	RB-W-115	538 - 677+vv
RB-W-97	583 - 662vv	RB-W-108	628 - 679vv
RB-W-118	525+ - 667v	RB-W-105	602p - 681+vv
RB-W-112	612 - 668vv	RB-W-107	794 - 841vv
RB-W-98	612p - 670v		

COMMENT:

Although no cutting dates are available, the Basketmaker structure appears to have been under construction late in the seventh century or early in the eighth. The single late specimen was marked "level 2" (of at least 7) and is probably intrusive from the overlying Pueblo I occupation.

MAP REFERENCE: D-83

ALTERNATE NAME/NUMBER: Arizona D:5:5 (MNA), Nahashch'id Village

LOCATION:

NA 9454 lies on the right-of-way of the new Page - Shonto highway in northern Coconino County, Arizona. It is in an area of rolling dunes covered with pinyon and juniper west of the road from highway US 164 to Navajo Mountain Trading Post.

DESCRIPTION:

The site consists of a kiva with hearth and ventilator, a jacal structure, a pithouse, and storage pits and structures. Five burials were found.

SOURCE OF COLLECTION:

Specimens were obtained during salvage excavations in 1967 by the Museum of Northern Arizona under the direction of Calvin H. Jennings.

REFERENCES:

Site Description: None

Published Dates: None

DATES:

Pithouse 3 (Kiva)

SPH-27	695p	-	962vv
SPH-51	1061p	-	1130vv
SPH-43	1043 ⁺ p	-	1137vv
SPH-21	878	-	1143vv
SPH-52	1074	-	1154vv
SPH-20	999	-	1159 ⁺⁺ vv
SPH-46	1107p	-	1164 ⁺ r
SPH-41	1109p	-	1165 ⁺ v
SPH-36	1111p	-	1165 ⁺ v
SPH-26	1124p	-	1165 ⁺ r

Pithouse 3 (Kiva), continued

SPH-32	1123p	-	1165r
SPH-31	1111p	-	1165rB
SPH-35	1077p	-	1166B
SPH-18	1114	-	1167rB
SPH-38	1056	-	1170rB
Room 1			
SPH-13	991p	-	1171rB

COMMENT:

Both the kiva and Room 1 have cutting dates within a few years of A.D. 1170. The number of dates clearly indicate construction and initial occupation at this time. This placement is in good agreement with the ceramic assemblage and the temporal placement suggested by field evidence.

MAP REFERENCE: D-84ALTERNATE NAME/NUMBER: Arizona D:5:10 (MNA)LOCATION:

NA 9640 lies on the right-of-way of the new Page - Shonto highway in northeastern Coconino County, Arizona. It is in an area of rolling dunes about eight miles west of the highway US 164 to Navajo Mountain Trading Post road.

DESCRIPTION:

The site consists of six pithouses, at least two surface jacal structures, and a circular kiva. All these features were not contemporaneous as evidenced by many cases of superposition. The ceramic assemblage included Lino Black-on-gray, Black Mesa Black-on-white, Sosi and Dogoszhi Black-on-whites, Deadman's Black-on-red, Tusayan Black-on-red, and Citadel Polychrome.

SOURCE OF COLLECTION:

The specimens were collected during salvage excavations in 1967 by the Museum of Northern Arizona under the direction of Keith M. Anderson.

REFERENCES:

Site Description: None

Published Dates: None

DATES:

Surface Structure 1

SPH-56 1050 - 1128vv
SPH-57 1042 - 1146v

Surface Structure 2

SPH-64 883p - 1064vv
SPH-62 1063 - 1137++vv
SPH-65 1088 - 1159vv

Pithouse 1

SPH-78 749 - 822vv
SPH-76 869+ - 1020vv
SPH-75 889 - 1028vv

Pithouse 2

SPH-87 1100 - 1157rB

Pithouse 4

SPH-97 1010p - 1119vv
SPH-98 948 - 1138++vv
SPH-90 1048p - 1138vv
SPH-89 793+ - 1156+vv
SPH-93 1045p - 1156vv
SPH-96 1054p - 1166+v

COMMENT:

The dated structures would all seem to fall in the latter half of the twelfth century, although few cutting dates were obtained. The dates from Pithouse 1 suggest that this structure at least may be earlier, but again the lack of cutting dates precludes a definite statement based on dates alone.

MAP REFERENCE: D-85

ALTERNATE NAME/NUMBER: NA 10,105, Long House, Arizona D:7:19 (MNA)

LOCATION:

This cliff dwelling is located near the head of a northern tributary of Coal Mine Wash on Black Mesa. The drainages are all tributary to Moenkopi Wash and flow southwestward. The site is only about six airline miles south of Kayenta, Navajo County, Arizona.

DESCRIPTION:

NA 4018 is a masonry cliff dwelling with about 41 rooms and two circular kivas built on a ledge with a shallow overhang. Although little pottery is present, the ruin appears to be late Pueblo III in age, or possibly early Pueblo IV.

SOURCE OF COLLECTION:

J. S. Dean visited the site and collected specimens for the Laboratory of Tree-Ring Research in 1968. Two specimens from this site were given to Gila Pueblo by Ben Wetherill in 1932. Because of the name confusion, these had been filed with Long House (NA 897). In 1968, a recently acquired collection of Rainbow Bridge - Monument Valley Expedition was found to contain duplicates of the Gila Pueblo specimens, thus indicating that these two specimens came from NA 4018 on Black Mesa rather than Long House in Marsh Pass.

REFERENCES:

Site Description: None

Published Dates: None

DATES:

Kiva 1				Room 23			
WLH-3	558	-	733vv	WLH-7	997	-	1058B
WLH-1	653	-	971+G				
WLH-2	816	-	1014+vv	Loose implement			
				WLH-10	859	-	979++B

COMMENT:

The dates clearly do not agree with the placement suggested above. Although some re-use of beams is possible, most of the timbers were probably obtained from dead trees.

MAP REFERENCE: D-86

ALTERNATE NAME/NUMBER: Terrace Ruin

LOCATION:

RB 315 is located in a cove on the left bank of the only major left bank tributary of Long Canyon, the main northward extension of Tsegi Canyon. The area is approximately 12 miles upstream from Marsh Pass, Navajo County, Arizona.

DESCRIPTION:

This cliff dwelling is built on the top of a talus slope and on ledges in three levels. It has perhaps 30 rooms and two kivas.

SOURCE OF COLLECTION:

Although both Byron Cummings and the Rainbow Bridge - Monument Valley Expedition investigated the site, the only tree-ring specimens were obtained by J. S. Dean for the Laboratory of Tree-Ring Research in 1968.

REFERENCES:

Site Description: None

Published Dates: None

DATES:

No provenience

ADM-73 1243 - 1273rL

ADM-74 1257 - 1273rL

COMMENT:

The dating is in agreement with the Tsegi phase placement of the site.

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