

TREE-RING DATES
FROM
UTAH S-W
SOUTHERN UTAH AREA

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Jeffrey S. Dean
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LABORATORY OF TREE-RING RESEARCH
THE UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA
TUCSON
1969

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PREFACE

Nearly six 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 sixth report, and fourteenth 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. The illustrations are the work of John W. Hannah, Valerie Jackson Clark, and Forrest W. Meader. 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
April 30, 1969

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Abajo 5:11 (GP)	*
Abajo 6:4 (GP)	*
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Abajo 9:3 (GP)	*
Abajo 9:4 (GP)	*
Abajo 10:6 (GP)	*
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Alkali Ridge	*
Andrew Delaney Site	*
Baby Crib House	*
Bare Ladder Ruin	*
Bernheimer Alcove	*
Bonanza Dune	*
Bug Mesa Ruins (Fewkes)	See Monument Ruins
Cajon Group	*
Cave Du Pont	*
Colorado A:9:9 (GP)	See Holly House
Cool Spring House	See Cajon Group
Coombs Site	*
Coyote Ridge	*
Fable Valley Group	*
Five Kiva House	*
Forbidden Canyon Misc. I	*
Golden Stairs Site	*
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Guardian Pueblo	See Lost Mesa Group
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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 Utah S-W: Southern Utah Area, is the sixth 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. 1-2 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 Utah S-W.

To summarize the data presented, charts have been prepared (Figs. 3-4) 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 charts are 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. 1-2) 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.

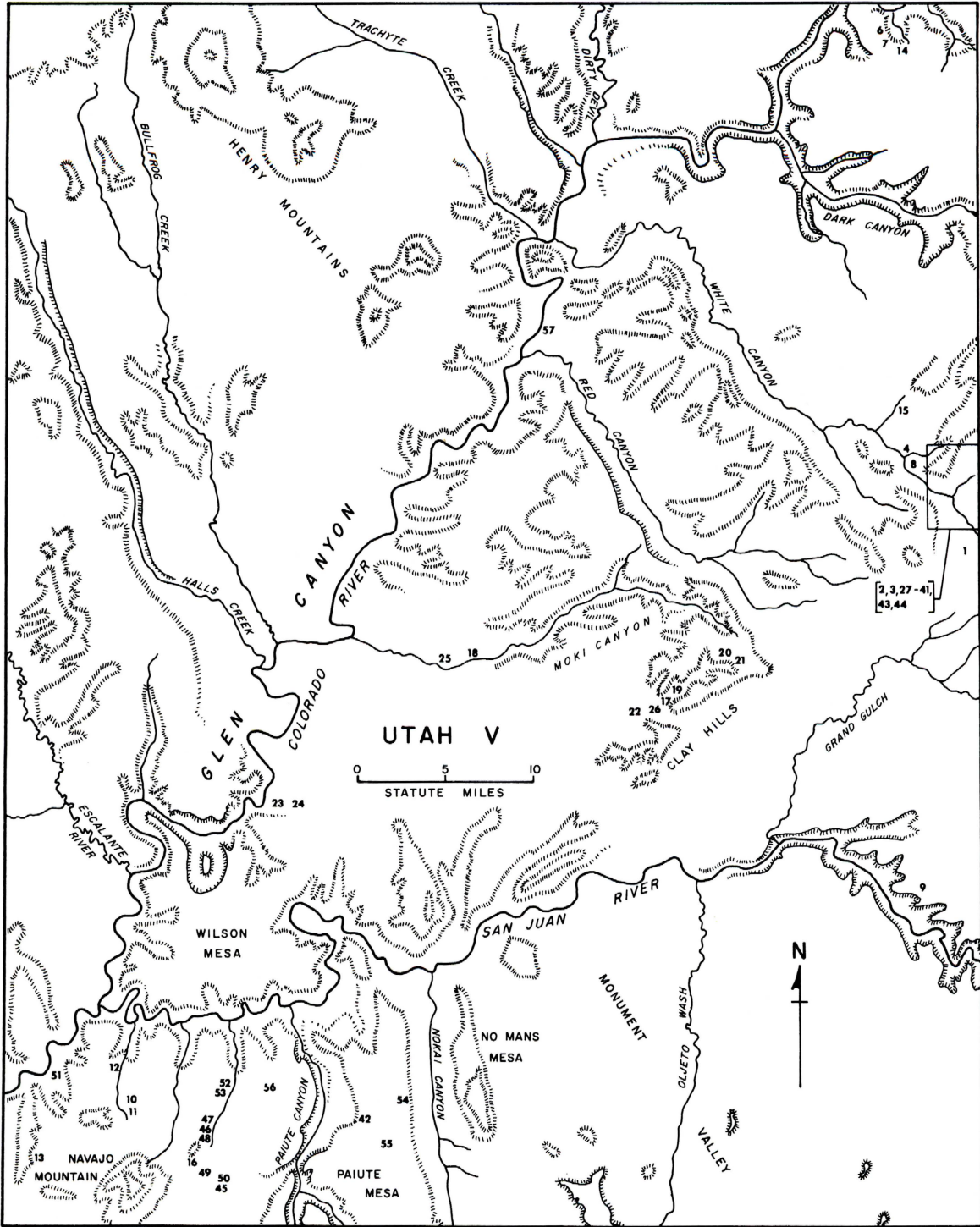
The symbols used with the outside date are:

- 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.

38°00'



37°00'
111°00'

110°00'

Figure 1 Location of Sites in Utah V

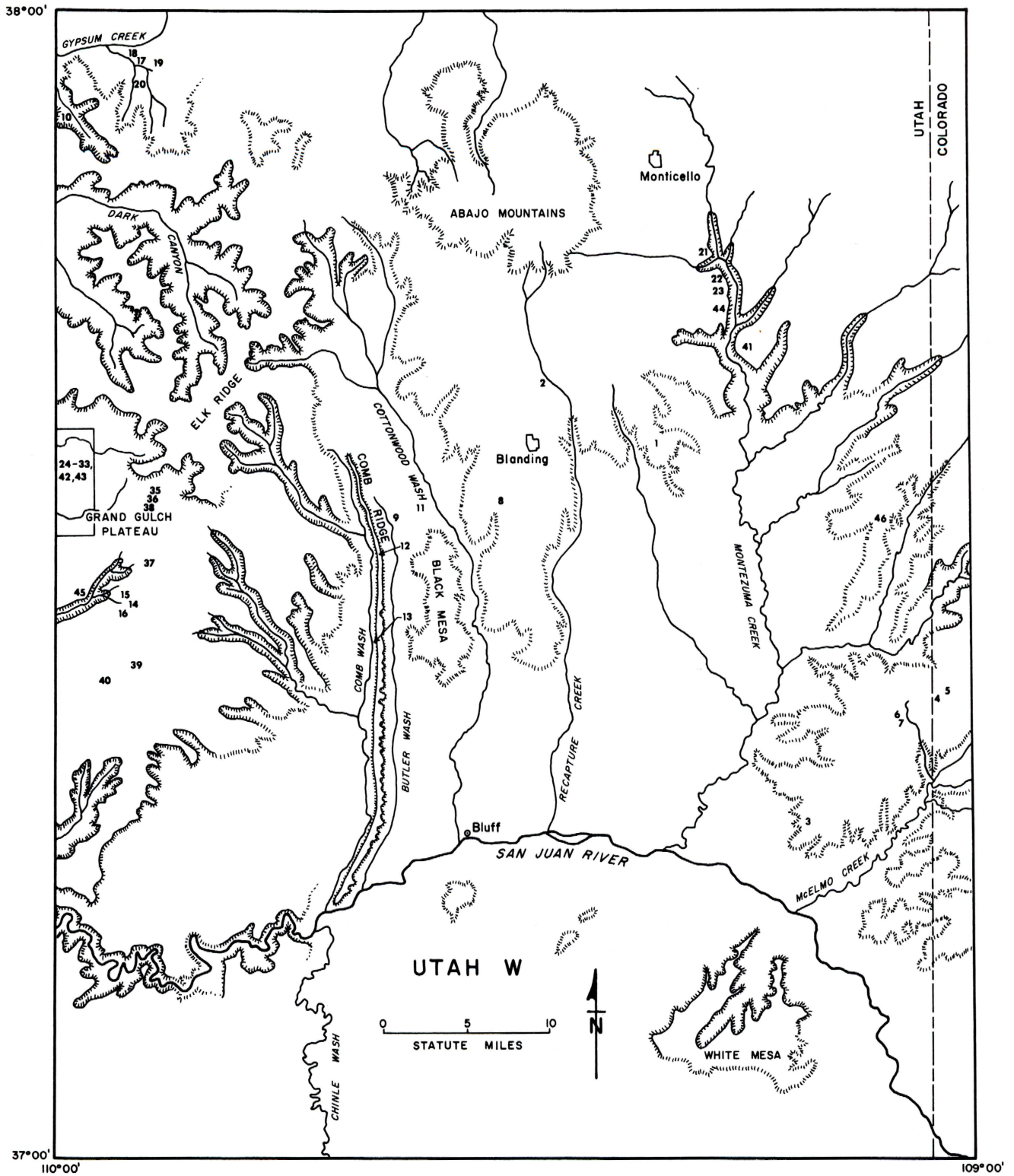


Figure 2 Location of Sites in Utah W

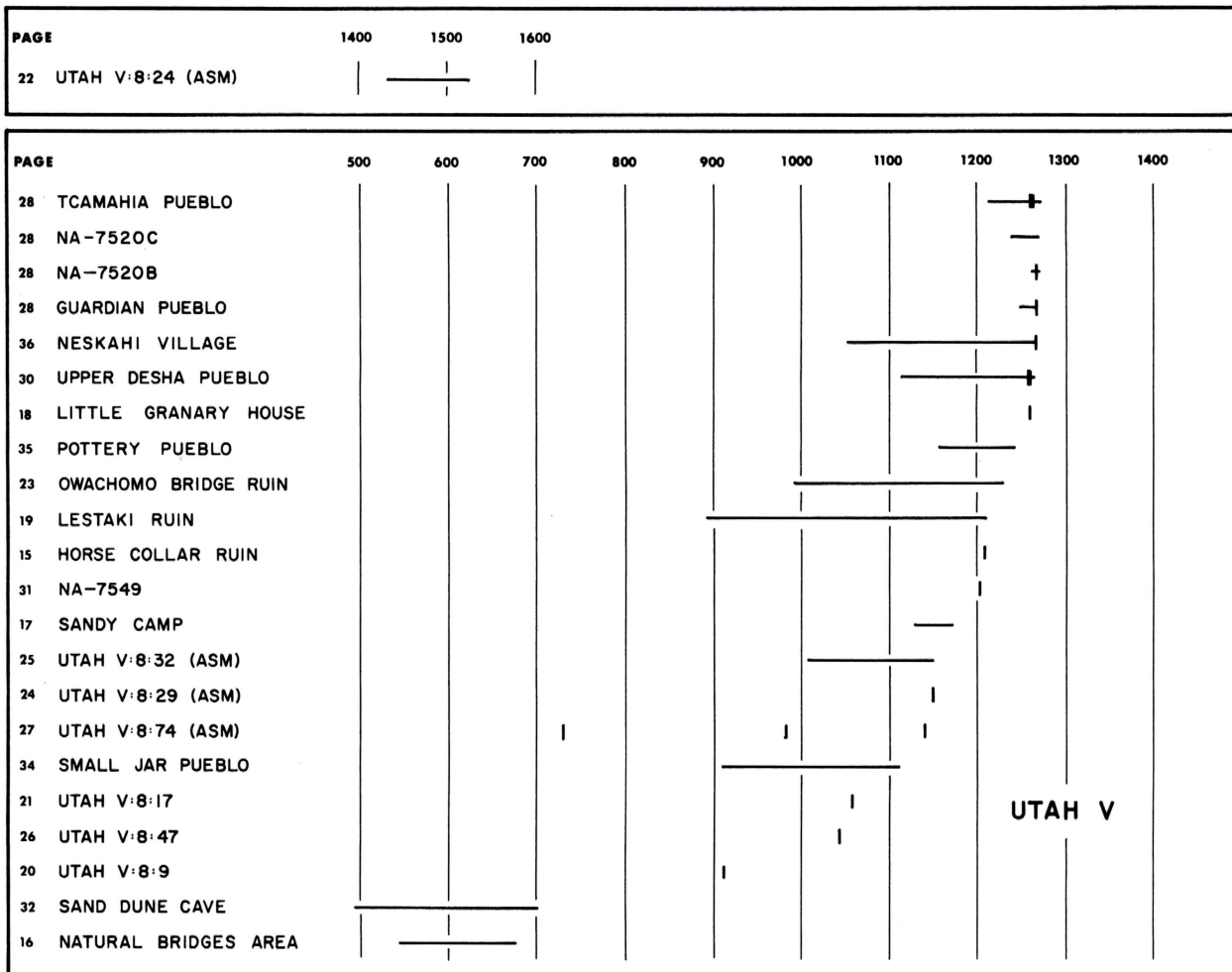


Figure 3 Sequence of Chronological Components in Utah V. Horizontal lines indicate range of outside dates. Narrow vertical lines indicate single outside dates. Wide vertical bars indicate substantial clusters of dates in relation to total range and number of dates.

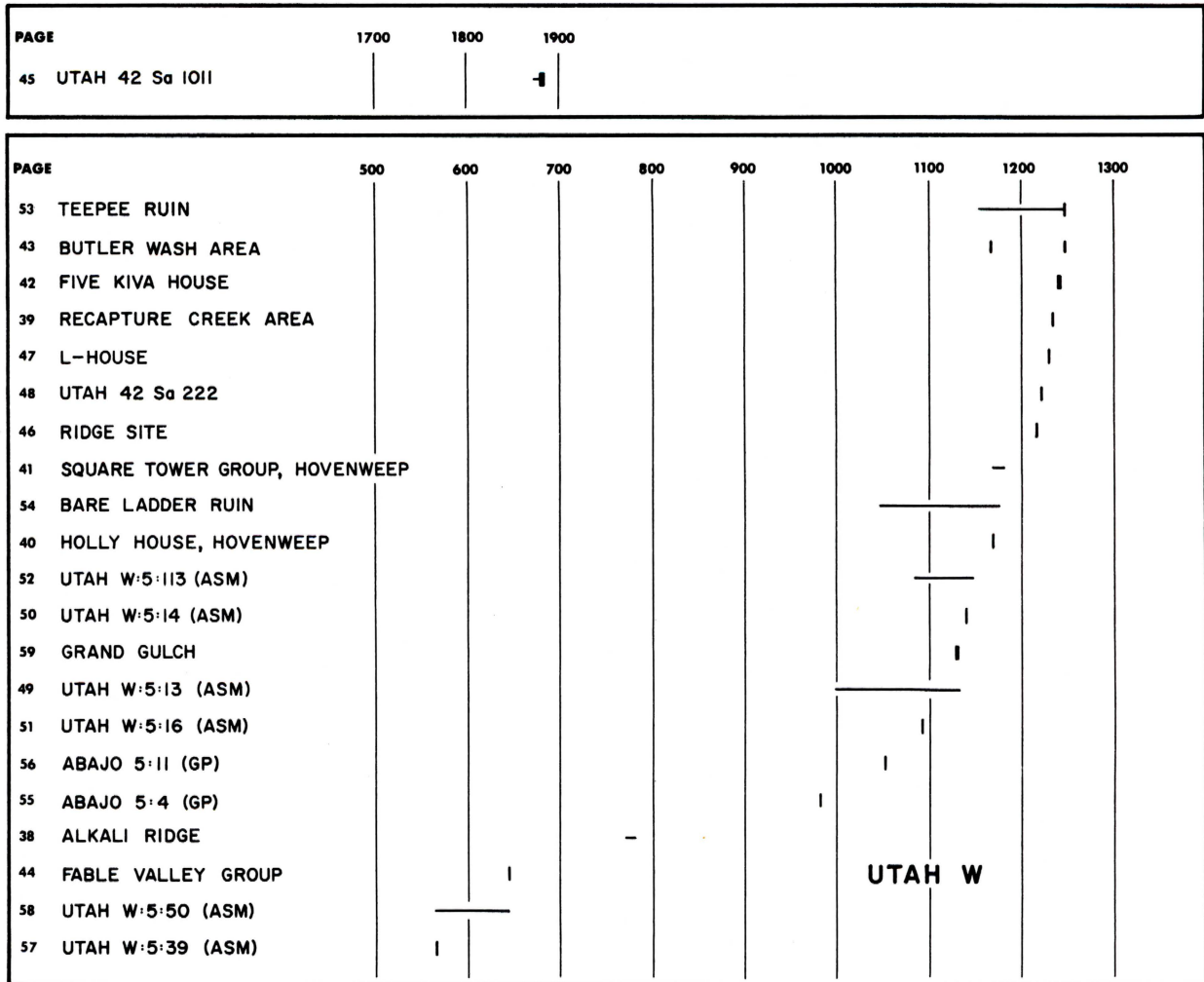


Figure 4 Sequence of Chronological Components in Utah W. Horizontal lines indicate range of outside dates. Narrow vertical lines indicate single outside dates. Wide vertical bars indicate substantial clusters of dates in relation to total range and number of dates.

TREE-RING DATES FROM ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

Parunuweap Knoll

MAP REFERENCE: S-1

ALTERNATE NAME/NUMBER: Utah 42 Ws 200

LOCATION:

This site is near the western boundary of Zion National Park, Utah. It is on the left bank of the south fork of the Virgin River about one mile upstream from the confluence of the south and the north forks.

DESCRIPTION:

Parunuweap Knoll consisted of a lineal arrangement of 13 circular, semisubterranean, slab-sided storage cists with no evidence of dwelling units. A single isolated cist was found some distance away. The Virgin Series ceramic assemblage suggested a placement of A.D. 750 to 900 for the site.

SOURCE OF COLLECTION:

A single specimen was collected during excavation in 1962-63 by the University of Utah.

REFERENCES:

Site Description: Aikens 1965

Published Dates: None

DATES:

No provenience

UUM-101 480p - 691vv

COMMENT:

The single non-cutting date does not allow specific placement of Parunuweap Knoll, but it is interesting that, allowing for ring loss, the date is close to range estimated on the basis of ceramics.

Cave du Pont

MAP REFERENCE: T-1

ALTERNATE NAME/NUMBER: NA 5374, Utah 42 Ka 1168

LOCATION:

Cave du Pont is about eight miles northwest of Kanab, Kane County, Utah. It lies on the east side of Cave Lakes Canyon, a tributary of Three Lakes Canyon and of Kanab Creek.

DESCRIPTION:

The site is pure Basketmaker II with 31 slab-sided storage cists, many burials both within cists and some without, and a wealth of perishable materials.

SOURCE OF COLLECTION:

Five specimens were collected by J. L. Nusbaum in 1936. These had been cached in the cave since his excavations in 1920. Additional specimens were obtained by William J. Robinson and Jeffrey S. Dean for the Laboratory of Tree-Ring Research in 1966.

REFERENCES:

Site Description: Nusbaum 1922

Published Dates: Smiley 1951; Stallings 1941

DATES:

None

COMMENT:

The reanalysis of the collection from Cave du Pont failed to verify the original dating of a single specimen at A.D. 217. As a result of this, the cave was again collected in hopes of finding datable material to substantiate the date derived by Stallings. This effort also failed. Although it is possible to understand why the specimen was dated by Stallings, the nature of the cross-dating does not conform to present standards and the date must be discarded.

Coombs Site

MAP REFERENCE: U-1

ALTERNATE NAME/NUMBER: Utah 42 Ga 34, Site 1 (Morss)

LOCATION:

The Coombs Site is located at the northern edge of the community of Boulder in Garfield County, Utah. It lies on the southern flanks of the Aquarius Plateau and a short distance east of Boulder Creek, a tributary of the Escalante River.

DESCRIPTION:

This is a large village site with 83 excavated structures including 37 surface dwellings of jacal or jacal and masonry, 10 pithouses, and 35 storage units. The ceramic assemblage indicated a basic Kayenta Branch affiliation of late Pueblo II - early Pueblo III times.

SOURCE OF COLLECTION:

Excavations in 1958 and 1959 by the University of Utah as part of the Upper Colorado River Basin Salvage Program and under the direction of Robert H. Lister.

REFERENCES:

Site Description: Lister 1959; Lister, Ambler, and Lister 1960; Lister and Lister 1961; Morss 1931

Published Dates: None

DATES:

Pithouse (F-88)	Surface Structure (U-shaped)
COO-13-2 1041p - 1165+vv	COO-7 1054p - 1159+vv
Pithouse (F-117)	Pithouses
COO-18-1 1049 - 1169+vv	COO-8-2 941p - 1129v
Surface Structure (L-shaped)	COO-17-1 1056 - 1135v
COO-15-1 1068p - 1160+B	COO-8-1 1018p - 1142vv
COO-15-2 1061p - 1163+vv	COO-8-3 1047p - 1164+vv

Coombs Site, continued

COMMENT:

There are, unfortunately, few dates from the Coombs Site in relation to the size of the village. However, the dating of all the structures listed indicates construction activity in the A.D. 1160's or shortly thereafter. This agrees fairly well with similar architectural and ceramic assemblages in the central Kayenta area.

MAP REFERENCE: U-8

ALTERNATE NAME/NUMBER: None known

LOCATION:

This site is located at the head of a canyon on the west side of the Kaiparowits Plateau about 30 airline miles southeast of Escalante, Garfield County, Utah. The Plateau lies mainly in Kane County and stretches northwestward from near the Colorado River.

DESCRIPTION:

Utah 42 Ka 547 is a shelter with perhaps seven masonry storage structures, both circular and rectangular.

SOURCE OF COLLECTION:

A single specimen was obtained in 1961 during survey by the University of Utah under the direction of Melvin C. Aikens. The survey was part of the Upper Colorado River Basin Salvage Program.

REFERENCES:

Site Description: Fowler and Aikens 1963

Published Dates: None

DATES:

No provenience

UUM-85 1050p - 1189v

COMMENT:

Specific time placement of this site is not possible with only a single non-cutting date.

Horse Collar Ruin

MAP REFERENCE: V-2

ALTERNATE NAME/NUMBER: NA 3317, Site 8 (Steen), Utah V:8:45 (ASM)

LOCATION:

The Horse Collar Ruin is on the right bank of White Canyon about 1.12 miles upstream from the confluence of White Canyon and Armstrong Canyon in Natural Bridges National Monument, San Juan County, Utah.

DESCRIPTION:

This is a masonry cliff dwelling built in two parts. There are approximately 13 rooms with two circular kivas. One of the latter has retained a roof that rests on logs imbedded on the top of the masonry walls.

SOURCE OF COLLECTION:

The tree-ring material was collected in 1960 and 1961 by Philip M. Hobler during survey for the National Park Service.

REFERENCES:

Site Description: Pierson 1957; Steen 1937

Published Dates: None

DATES:

Roofed Kiva

NBR-38 788p - 1208+vv

COMMENT:

This single date would tend to confirm the Pueblo III occupation of the Horse Collar Ruin.

Natural Bridges Area

MAP REFERENCE: V-3

ALTERNATE NAME/NUMBER: None known

LOCATION:

This site is known only as being two miles north and east of White Canyon and is possibly in either Cheesebox or Hideout Canyons, San Juan County, Utah.

DESCRIPTION:

No description of the site is available other than the statement that it is a "cliff house."

SOURCE OF COLLECTION:

The specimens were collected by David W. Rial during reconnaissance for the Carnegie Museum in 1945.

REFERENCES:

Site Description: possibly in Sharrock and Keane 1962

Published Dates: Schulman 1950; Smiley 1951

DATES:

No provenience

DWR-3a 448 - 543+vv

DWR-3b 544 - 676vv

COMMENT:

Lacking knowledge of the site characteristics, no assessment can be made of these dates.

Sandy Camp

MAP REFERENCE: V-7

ALTERNATE NAME/NUMBER: Utah 42 Sa 793

LOCATION:

The site is on the right bank of John Palmer Canyon, approximately 1.3 miles upstream from its mouth. This canyon is a short left-bank tributary of the Colorado River that enters the river about 15 miles downstream from the junction of the Colorado and the Green Rivers.

DESCRIPTION:

Sandy Camp consists of masonry structures in an alcove above the canyon floor.

SOURCE OF COLLECTION:

Tree-ring material was collected by David W. Rial during survey for the Carnegie Museum and sent to Gila Pueblo in 1947.

REFERENCES:

Site Description: Sharrock and Keane 1962

Published Dates: Sharrock and Keane 1962

DATES:

House Roof

Kiva Roof

GP-6017 1027p - 1127v

GP-6018 1071p - 1173v

COMMENT:

No further comment is possible regarding these dates.

Little Granary House

MAP REFERENCE: V-16

ALTERNATE NAME/NUMBER: NA 4083, NA 4209, PE 7 (Adams)

LOCATION:

Little Granary House is located on the flanks of Little Navajo Mountain in extreme southern San Juan County, Utah. It is perhaps four miles northeast of the summit of Navajo Mountain and four miles north of the Utah - Arizona state boundary.

DESCRIPTION:

This is a small Pueblo III site of two living rooms and five granaries.

SOURCE OF COLLECTION:

Specimens were collected during excavation in 1930 by the Van Bergen - Los Angeles County Museum Expedition under the direction of Arthur Woodward.

REFERENCES:

Site Description: None

Published Dates: Douglass 1938; Smiley 1951

DATES:

No provenience

F-331 1162p - 1262r

COMMENT:

The single cutting date agrees well with the late Pueblo III placement based on architecture and ceramics.

Lestaki Ruin

MAP REFERENCE: V-27

ALTERNATE NAME/NUMBER: Utah V:8:4 (ASM)

LOCATION:

The Lestaki Ruin is located on the right bank of White Canyon, approximately 1.75 miles upstream from the confluence of White and Armstrong Canyons in Natural Bridges National Monument, San Juan County, Utah.

DESCRIPTION:

This is a small rockshelter site with two rooms and an above-ground kiva. The ceramic affiliation is basically Mesa Verde.

SOURCE OF COLLECTION:

The specimens were collected by Philip M. Hobler in 1961 during survey for the National Park Service.

REFERENCES:

Site Description: None

Published Dates: None

DATES:

Kiva

NBR-51	685p	-	891++vv
NBR-49	887p	-	1053v
NBR-50	1046p	-	1211++G

COMMENT:

It is evident that the two earlier logs used in the kiva were either reused or suffered from extensive ring loss from erosion. The late date may approximate the time of construction, although it provides only a base date due to the ring count on the outside.

Utah V:8:9 (ASM)

MAP REFERENCE: V-29

ALTERNATE NAME/NUMBER: None known

LOCATION:

This site is on the left bank of Armstrong Canyon, about 1/4 mile upstream from the confluence of White and Armstrong Canyons in Natural Bridges National Monument, San Juan County, Utah.

DESCRIPTION:

Utah V:8:9 (ASM) is a small rockshelter with two rooms and a number of storage pits formed by shallow excavations. The cultural affiliation was not determined.

SOURCE OF COLLECTION:

A single specimen was collected in 1962 by Philip M. Hobler during survey for the National Park Service.

REFERENCES:

Site Description: None

Published Dates: None

DATES:

Cist 1

NBR-2 856p - 909v

COMMENT:

No reasonable comment can be made based on this single date.

Utah V:8:17 (ASM)

MAP REFERENCE: V-33

ALTERNATE NAME/NUMBER: None known

LOCATION:

Utah V:8:17 (ASM) is on the left bank of Armstrong Canyon, about 3/4 mile upstream from the confluence of White and Armstrong Canyons in Natural Bridges National Monument, San Juan County, Utah.

DESCRIPTION:

This is another small rockshelter with a storage structure built of vertical slabs. The cultural affiliation was not determined.

SOURCE OF COLLECTION:

Tree-ring material was collected in 1961 by Philip M. Hobler during survey for the National Park Service.

REFERENCES:

Site Description: None

Published Dates: None

DATES:

Loose log

NBR-4 853p - 1057++v

COMMENT:

No comment is possible based on this single, non-cutting, date.

MAP REFERENCE: V-36

ALTERNATE NAME/NUMBER: None known

LOCATION:

This site is on the left bank of Armstrong Canyon, overlooking the confluence of White and Armstrong Canyons in Natural Bridges National Monument, San Juan County, Utah.

DESCRIPTION:

This is a rockshelter with the adobe stubs of two rooms and red pictographs on the walls. It was believed to be Basketmaker II in time.

SOURCE OF COLLECTION:

Philip M. Hobler collected tree-ring material in 1961 during survey for the National Park Service.

REFERENCES:

Site Description: None

Published Dates: None

DATES:

Loose logs

NBR-34 1181p - 1433++vv

NBR-35 1169p - 1528++vv

COMMENT:

Two alternative explanations come to mind immediately. The dated logs may be unrelated to the archaeological manifestation through later intrusion or may indeed relate to the archaeology, thus eliminating Basketmaker II responsibility for the occupation of the rockshelter. Whether either of these choices, or yet another, is correct cannot be ascertained by the tree-ring dates.

Owachomo Bridge Ruin

MAP REFERENCE: V-37

ALTERNATE NAME/NUMBER: Utah V:8:25 (ASM)

LOCATION:

The Owachomo Bridge Ruin is located near the natural bridge of the same name in Armstrong Canyon, approximately 1.5 miles upstream from the confluence of White and Armstrong Canyons in Natural Bridges National Monument, San Juan County, Utah.

DESCRIPTION:

This site is in a rockshelter and has 8-12 rectangular rooms of stone masonry. It has been assigned a Mesa Verde Pueblo III affiliation.

SOURCE OF COLLECTION:

Specimens were collected by Philip M. Hobler in 1961 during survey for the National Park Service.

REFERENCES:

Site Description: Pierson 1957

Published Dates: None

DATES:

Log Wall			No provenience
NBR-68	748 _{tp}	- 991 _{++v}	NBR-72 948 - 1115 _{vv}
NBR-69	900 ₊	- 1082 _{vv}	
NBR-67	887 _{tp}	- 1230 _{++G}	

COMMENT:

Only the latest date would seem to approximate the time of construction of the site. The others are either reused beams or have suffered extensive ring loss.

Utah V:8:29 (ASM)

MAP REFERENCE: V-38

ALTERNATE NAME/NUMBER: None known

LOCATION:

This ruin is on the right bank of Armstrong Canyon, approximately 2.5 miles upstream from the confluence of White and Armstrong Canyons in Natural Bridges National Monument, San Juan County, Utah.

DESCRIPTION:

Utah V:8:29 (ASM) is a large cliff dwelling with 27 rooms and a defensive wall in back. The ceramic assemblage indicates an early Pueblo III placement of Mesa Verde tradition.

SOURCE OF COLLECTION:

Philip M. Hobler collected a single specimen in 1961 during survey for the National Park Service.

REFERENCES:

Site Description: None

Published Dates: None

DATES:

Room B

NBR-10 825p - 1149++v

COMMENT:

The single date cannot be further interpreted.

Utah V:8:32 (ASM)

MAP REFERENCE: V-39

ALTERNATE NAME/NUMBER: None known

LOCATION:

This ruin is on the left bank of Armstrong Canyon, about 2.25 miles upstream from the confluence of White and Armstrong Canyons in Natural Bridges National Monument, San Juan County, Utah.

DESCRIPTION:

Utah V:8:32 (ASM) is a small site in a rockshelter with a single rectangular log and masonry room. The pottery is Mesa Verde tradition of Pueblo III time.

SOURCE OF COLLECTION:

Tree-ring material was collected by Philip M. Hobler in 1961 during survey for the National Park Service.

REFERENCES:

Site Description: None

Published Dates: None

DATES:

Log-masonry wall

NBR-26	678p	- 1007++v
NBR-28	834p	- 1129v
NBR-27	1004p	- 1149+v

COMMENT:

None of the dates agree with the ceramic placement of the site. Either reuse or ring loss could be involved.

Utah V:8:47 (ASM)

MAP REFERENCE: V-43

ALTERNATE NAME/NUMBER: None known

LOCATION:

Utah V:8:47 (ASM) is on the right bank of a left-bank tributary of White Canyon that joins the main canyon about one mile upstream from the confluence of White and Armstrong Canyons in Natural Bridges National Monument, San Juan County, Utah.

DESCRIPTION:

This ruin is in a rockshelter and has seven rectangular rooms of masonry and jacal. There is also a possible kiva. The ceramic assemblage suggest a placement from late Pueblo II to early Pueblo III.

SOURCE OF COLLECTION:

The specimen was collected by Philip M. Hobler in 1961 during survey for the National Park Service.

REFERENCES:

Site Description: None

Published Dates: None

DATES:

Room 3

NBR-16 843p - 1041++vv

COMMENT:

No meaningful comment can be based on a single, non-cutting, date.

MAP REFERENCE: V-44

ALTERNATE NAME/NUMBER: None known

LOCATION:

This site is near the head of a left-bank tributary of Deer Canyon which enters White Canyon from the north approximately 1.25 miles upstream from the confluence of White and Armstrong Canyons in Natural Bridges National Monument in San Juan County, Utah.

DESCRIPTION:

The site is a rockshelter with thin non-ceramic trash, presumed to be Basketmaker II in nature.

SOURCE OF COLLECTION:

Philip M. Hobler collected a few loose logs in 1961 during a survey for the National Park Service.

REFERENCES:

Site Description: None

Published Dates: None

DATES:

Loose logs

NBR-52	462	-	729++vv
NBR-54	674	-	979++vv
NBR-53	896+p	-	1140+vv

COMMENT:

These dates obviously do not relate to the Basketmaker II horizon.

Lost Mesa Group

MAP REFERENCE: V-45

ALTERNATE NAME/NUMBER: Guardian Pueblo, Tcamahia Pueblo, Segitzin Ruin,
NA 4075, NA 7519A, NA 7520B, NA 7520C, Segazlin
Mesa

LOCATION:

This series of sites covers the top of a small, isolated mesa located about five miles east of the crest of Navajo Mountain and 2.5 miles north of the Arizona - Utah border in extreme southern San Juan County, Utah.

DESCRIPTION:

The mesa is covered with a number of contemporaneous Tsegi phase communities consisting of masonry roomblocks, circular, subterranean kivas, courtyards, storage units, and other associated features.

SOURCE OF COLLECTION:

In 1930, tree-ring material was collected during excavations by both Byron Cummings for the Arizona State Museum and by the Van Bergen - Los Angeles County Museum Expedition directed by Arthur Woodward. The bulk of the specimens from these sites, however, were secured by the Museum of Northern Arizona Glen Canyon Project, directed by A. J. Lindsay, Jr., during excavations in 1961.

REFERENCES:

Site Description: Cummings 1941, 1945; Lindsay, Ambler, Stein, and Hobler 1968

Published Dates: Lindsay, Ambler, Stein, and Hobler 1968; Smiley 1951

DATES:

Guardian Pueblo, Room 6

F-6522 1160p - 1249vv
F-6525 1173 - 1263+v
F-6523 1226p - 1265vv
F-6524 1195p - 1269B

NA 7520C, Kiva

F-336-1 1201 - 1240vv
F-333 1197p - 1246vv
F-334 1243p - 1272v

Lost Mesa Group, continued

DATES: (continued)

NA 7520B, Unit 1, Room 3

F-6514 1241p - 1270v

NA 7520B, Unit 1, Room 4

F-6502 1235p - 1270v

NA 7520B, Unit 1, Room 6a

F-6517 1218p - 1262vv

F-6519 1197p - 1268c

F-6518 1218p - 1268r

Tcamahia Pueblo, Kiva 1

NMA-1 1191p - 1263v

NMA-2 1179p - 1263+v

NMA-3 1190p - 1264v

Tcamahia Pueblo, Room 1

F-6453 1215p - 1262r

Tcamahia Pueblo, Room 3

F-6460 1182p - 1223vv

F-6457 1180p - 1231v

F-6459 1203p - 1240vv

F-6461 1224p - 1260vv

F-6465 1142p - 1261vv

F-6463 1168p - 1262r

F-6454 1176p - 1271rB

Tcamahia Pueblo, Room 11

F-6475 1193 - 1243vv

F-6472 1199p - 1260vv

F-6473 1235 - 1268vv

Tcamahia Pueblo, Room 12

F-6468 1196p - 1231vv

Tcamahia Pueblo, Room 13

F-6483-1 1223p - 1263vv

F-6481 1216p - 1275v

Tcamahia Pueblo, Room 15

F-6478 1197 - 1214vv

COMMENT:

The dates from this series of sites confirms the Tsegi phase occupation of Lost Mesa. Since the sites have recently been treated in a thorough monograph, further comment will be withheld.

Upper Desha Pueblo

MAP REFERENCE: V-46

ALTERNATE NAME/NUMBER: NA 5815

LOCATION:

Upper Desha Pueblo is west of Desha Creek on the flanks of Navajo Mountain, extreme southern San Juan County, Utah. It is approximately five airline miles northeast of the summit of Navajo Mountain.

DESCRIPTION:

This is a masonry pueblo located on a mesa and on the talus slope below. It is basically a Tsegi phase community of late Pueblo III time.

SOURCE OF COLLECTION:

Tree-ring materials were collected during excavation in 1961 by the Museum of Northern Arizona Glen Canyon Project under the direction of A. J. Lindsay, Jr.

REFERENCES:

Site Description: Lindsay, Ambler, Stein, and Hobler 1968

Published Dates: in above

DATES:

Kiva 1

F-6432 804p - 1113vv
F-6437 1194p - 1260vv
F-6441 1195p - 1261vv
F-6439 1227p - 1261v
F-6438 1231p - 1261r
F-6440 1232p - 1261r
F-6436 1164p - 1261B

Room 3

F-6423-2 1213 - 1249vv
F-6425 1234 - 1259vv

Room 8

F-6428 1163 - 1265++vv

COMMENT:

The construction of the kiva at Upper Desha Pueblo is confidently placed at A.D. 1261 and the other dates serve to confirm the Tsegi phase occupation.

NA 7549

MAP REFERENCE: V-47

ALTERNATE NAME/NUMBER: None known

LOCATION:

The site is west of Desha Creek on the flanks of Navajo Mountain, extreme southern San Juan County, Utah. It is about five airline miles northeast of the summit of Navajo Mountain.

DESCRIPTION:

NA 7549 is a small masonry pueblo with a rectangular masonry kiva with wall niches, bench, slab-lined firepit, deflector, ventilator, sipapu, and ladder rest.

SOURCE OF COLLECTION:

The kiva was excavated in 1961 by the Museum of Northern Arizona Glen Canyon Project under the direction of A. J. Lindsay, Jr.

REFERENCES:

Site Description: Lindsay, Ambler, Stein, and Hobler 1968

Published Dates: in above

DATES:

Kiva 1

F-6487 1170p - 1204v

COMMENT:

No comment is based on this single, non-cutting, date.

Sand Dune Cave

MAP REFERENCE: V-49

ALTERNATE NAME/NUMBER: NA 7523

LOCATION:

Sand Dune Cave is on the flanks of Navajo Mountain in extreme southern San Juan County, Utah. It is about halfway between Lost (Segazlin) Mesa and Little Navajo Mountain and approximately four airline miles east-northeast of the summit of Navajo Mountain.

DESCRIPTION:

The site is a cave in Navajo sandstone averaging about six meters wide and 30 meters deep with cists and trash. The occupation ranges from Basketmaker II to Pueblo III with Basketmaker II and Pueblo II best represented.

SOURCE OF COLLECTION:

The cave was excavated in 1961 by the Museum of Northern Arizona Glen Canyon Project under the direction of A. J. Lindsay, Jr.

REFERENCES:

Site Description: Lindsay, Ambler, Stein, and Hobler 1968

Published Dates: in above

DATES:

Hearth 9a

F-6338	373p	- 521+vv	F-6336	444	- 672vv
F-6320	407	- 577vv	F-6330	564	- 676vv
F-6329	404	- 607vv	F-6321	464+	- 679vv
F-6326	503	- 653vv	F-6327	421	- 682vv
F-6322	399p	- 666vv	F-6324	493	- 685vv
F-6333	424	- 669vv	F-6331	338p	- 696+vv

Sand Dune Cave, continued

DATES: (continued)

Between Hearths 9a and 9b

F-6346	361	-	495vv	F-6342	457	-	651vv
F-6340	349p	-	544vv	F-6349	520	-	655vv
F-6344	340p	-	619++vv	F-6345	498	-	667vv
F-6343	410	-	639vv	F-6350	412	-	701++vv

Hearth 9b

F-6374	338p	-	491vv	F-6354	366	-	601vv
F-6351	339p	-	515+vv	F-6377	374	-	622vv
F-6353	346p	-	553vv	F-6360	374p	-	653vv
F-6355	401	-	571vv	F-6373	444	-	655vv

COMMENT:

If the dates are in real association with Basketmaker II materials, this extends the dating of Basketmaker II in the Navajo Mountain area some 200-300 years beyond the traditional end date. However, the possibility of mixing in cave deposits cannot be discounted.

Small Jar Pueblo

MAP REFERENCE: V-50

ALTERNATE NAME/NUMBER: NA 7537

LOCATION:

Small Jar Pueblo is located just north of and below Lost (Segazlin) Mesa on the flanks of Navajo Mountain in extreme southern San Juan County, Utah. It is approximately five airline miles east of the summit of Navajo Mountain and three miles north of the Utah - Arizona border.

DESCRIPTION:

This is a small masonry and jacal pueblo of six rooms in a linear arrangement and an associated keyhole-shaped kiva.

SOURCE OF COLLECTION:

Small Jar Pueblo was excavated in 1961 by the Museum of Northern Arizona Glen Canyon Project under the direction of A. J. Lindsay, Jr.

REFERENCES:

Site Description: Lindsay, Ambler, Stein, and Hobler 1968

Published Dates: in above

DATES:

Room 1				Room 4			
F-6416	748 ₊	-	909 _{vv}	F-6410	741 ₊	-	927 _{vv}
				F-6413	805 _p	-	962 _{vv}
Room 6				F-6414	992	-	1063 _{vv}
F-6401	876 ₊	-	1065 _{vv}	F-6412	967 _p	-	1109 _{vv}
F-6409	626 _p	-	1076 _{vv}	F-6411	847 ₊	-	1110 ₊ _{vv}
Trash-TT 4							
F-6381	869	-	919 _{vv}				

COMMENT:

Although no cutting dates are available, the construction of this site would seem to fall somewhat earlier than the Tsegi phase occupation on Lost Mesa.

Pottery Pueblo

MAP REFERENCE: V-54

ALTERNATE NAME/NUMBER: NA 7713, Henry Mts. 14:7 (GP)

LOCATION:

This ruin covers the top of an isolated butte on the eastern edge of Paiute Mesa, overlooking Nokai Canyon in extreme southern San Juan County, Utah. It is approximately seven miles north of the Arizona - Utah border.

DESCRIPTION:

Pottery Pueblo is a large Tsegi phase community consisting of about 150 rooms clustered around courtyards, five kivas, and many associated features.

SOURCE OF COLLECTION:

Tree-ring specimens were collected during excavation in 1962 by the Museum of Northern Arizona Glen Canyon Project under the direction of A. J. Lindsay, Jr.

REFERENCES:

Site Description: None

Published Dates: None

DATES:

Room 48

F-6575 1058 - 1156vv
F-6587 1104 - 1158vv
F-6588 1090 - 1178+vv

Room 27

F-6558 802+p - 1231++v
F-6565 990+p - 1245++v

Burial 13

F-6595 1172 - 1240r

COMMENT:

The few dates from this large site do not allow specific statements regarding construction, but only serve to reinforce the archaeological placement of the site.

Neskahi Village

MAP REFERENCE: V-55

ALTERNATE NAME/NUMBER: NA 7719

LOCATION:

Neskahi Village is centrally located on Paiute Mesa, on the west (left) bank of Neskahi Wash, in extreme southern San Juan County, Utah. It is about five miles north of the Arizona - Utah border.

DESCRIPTION:

This village is a rather unique combination of seven surface masonry rooms aligned in a straight roomblock with 18 pithouses enclosed by a masonry wall forming a D-shaped pattern with the roomblock. A circular kiva is located in the plaza. An older kiva, overbuilt by the wall, and perhaps six of the pithouses belong to an earlier horizon. The ceramic assemblage covers the full range of Pueblo III.

SOURCE OF COLLECTION:

Collection was made during excavation in 1962 by the Museum of Northern Arizona Glen Canyon Project under the direction of A. J. Lindsay, Jr.

REFERENCES:

Site Description: None

Published Dates: None

DATES:

General Excavation

F-6611	842	-	1049++vv	F-6612	1061p	-	1158+vv
F-6662	1032p	-	1105vv	F-6609	1049	-	1183vv
F-6654	956	-	1129vv	F-6652	1120	-	1219vv
F-6608	931p	-	1142vv	F-6655	1123	-	1229vv
F-6604	995+	-	1152vv	F-6653	961	-	1235vv

Neskahi Village, continued

DATES: (continued)

Pithouse 3

F-6616 967⁺p - 1145⁺⁺v
 F-6612 1061p - 1158⁺⁺vv
 F-6614 1131p - 1263⁺v

Pithouse 5

F-6646 917p - 1090⁺⁺vv

Pithouse 6

F-6617 1037p - 1221⁺⁺vv

Pithouse 7B

F-6645 948⁺p - 1134^{vv}

Pithouse 8

F-6644 889 - 1129⁺⁺vv
 F-6651 972⁺p - 1182⁺⁺v
 F-6643 986p - 1213^{vv}

Pithouse 8 (continued)

F-6628 1077 - 1251^v
 F-6630 1193p - 1253^v
 F-6627 1228p - 1260^v
 F-6625 1221p - 1269^r
 F-6631 1222p - 1269^c

Pithouse 13

F-6658 841p - 1082^{vv}
 F-6660 866⁺p - 1130^{vv}
 F-6659 1052p - 1206^{vv}

Pithouse 14

F-6651 1219p - 1248^r

Kiva 2

F-6657 962p - 1065^{vv}

COMMENT:

Pithouse 8, Pithouse 14, and probably Pithouse 3 were occupied during the Tsegi phase component at the site. The other dates, although less specific, agree with the general Pueblo III construction and occupation.

Alkali Ridge

MAP REFERENCE: W-1

ALTERNATE NAME/NUMBER: Abajo 7:13, LA 1280

LOCATION:

This well known site is situated on a mesa between southward flowing canyons some seven miles east of Blanding, San Juan County, Utah.

DESCRIPTION:

Alkali Ridge is a large Basketmaker III - Pueblo I village with at least 16 pithouses and long rows of surface structures. These latter - about 130 storage and 25 living rooms - were constructed of masonry, jacal, and adobe. A few Basketmaker pithouses underlay this major occupation and smaller Pueblo II rooms and kivas were superimposed on it.

SOURCE OF COLLECTION:

Specimens were collected during excavation in 1933 by the Peabody Museum, Harvard University, Expedition under the direction of J. O. Brew and sent to the Laboratory of Anthropology. Later, in 1941, Deric O'Bryan collected a few more specimens for Gila Pueblo.

REFERENCES:

Site Description: Brew 1946

Published Dates: Smiley 1951; Stallings 1937

DATES:

Room 11A

Room 220A

GP-5946 688p - 778+v

GP-5961 653 - 769v

COMMENT:

Fewer dates are presented here than in Brew (1946: 90). The eight dates originally derived by Gila Pueblo have been reduced to a single date since all eight represented but a single tree. The specimens dated by the Laboratory of Anthropology were evidently returned to the Peabody Museum. At any rate, they are not now housed with the Laboratory's collection and thus could not be verified.

Recapture Creek Area

MAP REFERENCE: W-2

ALTERNATE NAME/NUMBER: None known

LOCATION:

This site is probably in Recapture Creek east or northeast of Blanding, San Juan County, Utah.

DESCRIPTION:

Nothing is known about this site except that it was described as a small cliff dwelling.

SOURCE OF COLLECTION:

This log was sent to the Museum of Northern Arizona by Mr. K. H. Fridal, Jr. of Tremonton, Utah in 1942.

REFERENCES:

Site Description: None

Published Dates: None

DATES:

No provenience

F-5388 1181p - 1236rG

COMMENT:

No comment is based on this isolated date.

Holly House

MAP REFERENCE: W-4

ALTERNATE NAME/NUMBER: Colorado A:9:9 (GP)

LOCATION:

Holly House is part of the Keeley Group of Hovenweep National Monument lying just east of the Utah - Colorado border and approximately 25 miles west of Cortez, Montezuma County, Colorado.

DESCRIPTION:

This is a fairly large masonry pueblo built on the edge of Holly Canyon. It is rectangular in shape and multi-storied. As with most of the Hovenweep-type ruins, its construction has been placed in Pueblo III.

SOURCE OF COLLECTION:

A. E. Peterson collected a specimen for the National Park Service in 1938 and Deric O'Bryan collected additional material for Gila Pueblo in 1941.

REFERENCES:

Site Description: Fewkes 1918, 1919, 1925

Published Dates: None

DATES:

No provenience

HOV-10 956+ - 1168++vv

COMMENT:

Some confusion surrounds this specimen. A section of the same tree, carrying a different catalogue number, also comes from the Square Tower Group. Whether this represents a simple mistake in provenience or the sharing of construction material from the same tree by two widely separated communities is not known.

Square Tower Group

MAP REFERENCE: W-7

ALTERNATE NAME/NUMBER: Abajo 12:2 (GP)

LOCATION:

This group is a section of Hovenweep National Monument at the head of Ruin Canyon, a northward tributary of McElmo Creek. It lies a few miles west of the Utah - Colorado border in San Juan County, Utah.

DESCRIPTION:

The Square Tower Group consists of 15 or more masonry structures including cliff dwellings, isolated towers, and pueblos. Many are multi-storied and incorporate circular kivas with Mesa Verde characteristics.

SOURCE OF COLLECTION:

A. E. Peterson collected a number of specimens for the National Park Service in 1938 as did Deric O'Bryan in 1941 for Gila Pueblo.

REFERENCES:

Site Description: Fewkes 1918, 1919, 1925; Riley 1950; Schulman 1950

Published Dates: None

DATES:

No provenience

HOV-1 956⁺ - 1168^{++vv}
HOV-2 885^{+p} - 1181^{vv}

COMMENT:

See the comment for Holly House.

Five Kiva House

MAP REFERENCE: W-8

ALTERNATE NAME/NUMBER: NA 3316, LA 2093

LOCATION:

Five Kiva House is in a cave on the right bank of Westwater Canyon, an eastern tributary of Cottonwood Creek, about three miles southwest of Blanding, San Juan County, Utah.

DESCRIPTION:

The site has five circular kivas and approximately 20 ground floor rooms associated. There is some evidence for a second story. The ceramic assemblage indicated a Pueblo III horizon of Mesa Verde affiliation.

SOURCE OF COLLECTION:

Two beam specimens were collected in 1936 by Deric O'Bryan and Zeke Johnson for the National Park Service.

REFERENCES:

Site Description: Stallings 1936

Published Dates: Smiley 1951; Stallings 1936, 1937

DATES:

No provenience

LA-U-3 1201p - 1243rG

LA-U-4 1155p - 1243rG

COMMENT:

The two cutting dates are clear evidence of some construction activity in A.D. 1243.

Butler Wash Area

MAP REFERENCE: W-9

ALTERNATE NAME/NUMBER: None known

LOCATION:

The sites are located in caves near the head of the northern branch of Butler Wash, a northern tributary of the San Juan River, and approximately 10 miles southwest of Blanding, San Juan County, Utah.

DESCRIPTION:

There may be more than one site involved here. The only description discusses a pithouse(?) buried in alluvium at the bottom of an arroyo and a cave containing a "house of the pueblo type."

SOURCE OF COLLECTION:

David W. Rial collected 13 wood specimens and seven charcoal specimens in 1947 during explorations for the Carnegie Museum.

REFERENCES:

Site Description: None; but see Sharrock and Keane 1962

Published Dates: Schulman 1950; Smiley 1951

DATES:

No provenience

GP-6021 1064p - 1165r
DWR-5 1130+p - 1250cGB

COMMENT:

Both of these specimens are wood and presumably came from the pueblo structure.

Fable Valley Group

MAP REFERENCE: W-10

ALTERNATE NAME/NUMBER: High Cliff House, Fable Valley Tower,
Inaccessible Cave, Utah 42 Sa 799

LOCATION:

These sites are in Fable Valley, a southern tributary of Gypsum Canyon which flows into the Cataract Canyon of the Colorado River. The Valley is about 20 miles north of Natural Bridges National Monument in San Juan County, Utah.

DESCRIPTION:

The sites are mainly small masonry cliff dwellings and are poorly described.

SOURCE OF COLLECTION:

Specimens were collected, probably in 1946 or 1947, by David W. Rial during exploration for the Carnegie Museum.

REFERENCES:

Site Description: Sharrock and Keane 1961

Published Dates: Sharrock and Keane 1962: 8

DATES:

Cliff House (probably 42 Sa 799)

GP-6019 504p - 644rLG

COMMENT:

A date of A.D. 1220 previously derived by Gila Pueblo was in error. The specimen must be a reused beam or have actually come from an earlier Basketmaker site.

Utah 42 Sa 1011

MAP REFERENCE: W-14

ALTERNATE NAME/NUMBER: None known

LOCATION:

This site is in the Cedar Mesa region of San Juan County, Utah, near the headwaters of the Grand Gulch. It is about 10 miles southeast of Natural Bridges National Monument.

DESCRIPTION:

Utah 42 Sa 1011 is a Navajo site with two forked-stick hogans, a cribbed hogan, and a forked-stick sweatlodge.

SOURCE OF COLLECTION:

Specimens were collected during survey and testing by the University of Utah Glen Canyon Project in 1962.

REFERENCES:

Site Description: Day 1964

Published Dates: in above

DATES:

No provenience

UUM-115	1664p	- 1874++vv
UUM-108	1624+p	- 1875++G
UUM-109	1577+p	- 1878v
UUM-112	1622p	- 1880v
UUM-111	1557p	- 1880+rB
UUM-110	1648p	- 1881+rB
UUM-114	1719p	- 1882G

COMMENT:

The construction of the Navajo community probably took place shortly after A.D. 1880.

Ridge Site

MAP REFERENCE: W-17

ALTERNATE NAME/NUMBER: Utah 42 Sa 45

LOCATION:

The Ridge Site is near the eastern edge of Beef Basin in northern San Juan County, Utah. The basin lies north of Elk Ridge and about 35 airline miles northwest of Monticello, San Juan County, Utah.

DESCRIPTION:

The site has a linear row of five masonry rooms with a masonry wall enclosing a plaza to the south. Two circular kivas were located in the plaza. A semisubterranean room and a pithouse were also located south of the roomblock. Decorated ceramics were mainly Mancos Black-on-white and early Mesa Verde Black-on-white.

SOURCE OF COLLECTION:

Tree-ring material was collected during excavation in 1953 by the University of Utah under the direction of Jack R Rudy.

REFERENCES:

Site Description: Rudy 1955

Published Dates: Bannister 1964

DATES:

Room 6

BBU-2 1119+p - 1219+vv

COMMENT:

One of the dates published in Bannister (1964) was not verified during the present analysis. No further comment is made on the single valid 13th century date.

L-House

MAP REFERENCE: W-18

ALTERNATE NAME/NUMBER: Utah 42 Sa 207

LOCATION:

This site is in Beef Basin, north of the main drainage, in northern San Juan County, Utah. The basin lies north of Elk Ridge and about 35 airline miles northwest of Monticello, San Juan County, Utah.

DESCRIPTION:

L-House is a masonry pueblo with an L-shaped roomblock of seven rooms, two plazas outlined by walls, two circular kivas with pilasters and southern recesses, and a semisubterranean room outside, but attached to, the main plaza. The site is placed in Pueblo III Mesa Verde tradition by ceramics and architecture.

SOURCE OF COLLECTION:

The site was excavated and specimens collected in 1953 by the University of Utah under the direction of Jack R Rudy.

REFERENCES:

Site Description: Rudy 1955

Published Dates: Bannister 1964

DATES:

Large Kiva

BBU-4 1048^{tp} - 1232B

COMMENT:

The single cutting date is in good agreement with the placement of the site based on ceramics.

Utah 42 Sa 222

MAP REFERENCE: W-20

ALTERNATE NAME/NUMBER: None known

LOCATION:

The site is in Beef Basin, north of Elk Ridge and about 35 airline miles northwest of Monticello, San Juan County, Utah.

DESCRIPTION:

Utah 42 Sa 222 is a cliff dwelling, but nothing further is known of its characteristics.

SOURCE OF COLLECTION:

A single wood specimen was obtained in 1953 during the University of Utah operations in Beef Basin under the direction of Jack R Rudy.

REFERENCES:

Site Description: None

Published Dates: Bannister 1964

DATES:

No provenience

BBU-12 1127p - 1223v

COMMENT:

No comment is based on this single, non-cutting, date.

Utah W:5:13 (ASM)

MAP REFERENCE: W-25

ALTERNATE NAME/NUMBER: None known

LOCATION:

Utah W:5:13 (ASM) is located on the right bank of Tuwa Canyon, an eastern tributary of Armstrong Canyon entering approximately one and one-half miles upstream from the confluence of White and Armstrong Canyons in Natural Bridges National Monument, San Juan County, Utah.

DESCRIPTION:

The site is a small Pueblo III cliff dwelling with six contiguous rooms of masonry and jacal and a rectangular roofed kiva.

SOURCE OF COLLECTION:

Specimens were collected in 1960-61 by Philip M. Hobler during survey for the National Park Service.

REFERENCES:

Site Description: None

Published Dates: None

DATES:

Kiva

NBR-32	855+	-	994+vv
NBR-33	915p	-	1132+tv

COMMENT:

Both logs are far from cutting dates and probably represent either reused timbers or dead trees.

Utah W:5:14 (ASM)

MAP REFERENCE: W-26

ALTERNATE NAME/NUMBER: None known

LOCATION:

The site is in upper Armstrong Canyon, southeast of the headquarters of Natural Bridges National Monument and about five miles upstream from the junction of White and Armstrong Canyons in San Juan County, Utah.

DESCRIPTION:

Utah W:5:14 (ASM) is a small rockshelter with two rectangular masonry rooms. It is of Pueblo III age and indefinite affiliation.

SOURCE OF COLLECTION:

Tree-ring material was collected in 1960 during survey by Philip M. Hobler for the National Park Service.

REFERENCES:

Site Description: None

Published Dates: None

DATES:

Room 1 (loose)

NBR-21 960+p - 1140++v

COMMENT:

No comment can be based on this single date.

Utah W:5:16 (ASM)

MAP REFERENCE: W-27

ALTERNATE NAME/NUMBER: None known

LOCATION:

Utah W:5:16 (ASM) is in upper Armstrong Canyon, southeast of the headquarters of Natural Bridges National Monument and about five miles upstream from the confluence of White and Armstrong Canyons in San Juan County, Utah.

DESCRIPTION:

This is a small rockshelter containing five irregular masonry rooms and a masonry kiva. Ceramically, the occupation has been placed in Pueblo II - Pueblo III.

SOURCE OF COLLECTION:

Specimens were collected in 1960 by Philip M. Hobler during survey for the National Park Service.

REFERENCES:

Site Description: None

Published Dates: None

DATES:

Loose near Room 5

NBR-23 801p - 1091++vv

COMMENT:

No meaningful comment can be based on this single, non-cutting, date.

Utah W:5:113 (ASM)

MAP REFERENCE: W-29

ALTERNATE NAME/NUMBER: None known

LOCATION:

Utah W:5:113 (ASM) is on the right bank of White Canyon, just below its junction with Burch Canyon and approximately 3.75 miles upstream from the junction of White and Armstrong Canyons in Natural Bridges National Monument, San Juan County, Utah.

DESCRIPTION:

The site is a cliff dwelling with two kivas, four masonry rooms, and two storage cists. One of the kivas is circular with a cribbed roof construction. The ceramic assemblage is Pueblo III of Mesa Verde tradition.

SOURCE OF COLLECTION:

Specimens were collected in 1960 by Philip M. Hobler during survey for the National Park Service.

REFERENCES:

Site Description: Pierson 1957: 229

Published Dates: None

DATES:

Kiva 2

NBR-56	951p	- 1084vv
NBR-55	1027p	- 1148vv
NBR-57	1047	- 1150+vv

COMMENT:

The kiva at this site was probably constructed after A.D. 1150, but the ring loss on all specimens precludes a definite date.

Teepee Ruin

MAP REFERENCE: W-30

ALTERNATE NAME/NUMBER: Utah W:5:114 (ASM)

LOCATION:

The site is on the right bank of White Canyon, below the mouth of Burch Canyon and about 3.25 miles upstream from the confluence of White and Armstrong Canyons in Natural Bridges National Monument, San Juan County, Utah.

DESCRIPTION:

The Teepee Ruin receives its name from a series of circular storage rooms on a ledge with "teepee"-shaped roofs. On a lower ledge, there are rectangular masonry living rooms and three rectangular kivas, one with intact roof. The ceramic material indicates a Pueblo III occupation of Mesa Verde affiliation.

SOURCE OF COLLECTION:

Tree-ring materials were collected in 1960 by Philip M. Hobler during survey for the National Park Service. A single specimen was collected before 1959 by Park Service personnel, possibly J. L. Nusbaum.

REFERENCES:

Site Description: Pierson 1957

Published Dates: None

DATES:

Feature 1 (Kiva)

NBR-60 1163p - 1251rGB

Feature 6 (Kiva)

NBR-59 903p - 1153++c

Feature 4

NBR-58 1056p - 1167vv

COMMENT:

The cutting date at A.D. 1251 is in good agreement with the ceramic material and probably places the construction of Feature 1, a kiva.

Bare Ladder Ruin

MAP REFERENCE: W-32

ALTERNATE NAME/NUMBER: Utah W:5:118 (ASM), Site 9 (Steen), Hunsaki,
Henry 8:3 (GP)

LOCATION:

The Bare Ladder Ruin is on the right bank of White Canyon and approximately one and one-half mile upstream from the confluence of White and Armstrong Canyons in Natural Bridges National Monument, San Juan County, Utah.

DESCRIPTION:

The site has a high ledge, reached by ladder, containing several living and storage rooms and a large circular surface kiva. A masonry wall both contains the fill and provides a parapet for the ledge. The lower section is built on talus and has many living and storage rooms and two roofed kivas.

SOURCE OF COLLECTION:

Deric O'Bryan collected specimens for Gila Pueblo in 1941 as did Philip M. Hobler during survey for the National Park Service in 1960.

REFERENCES:

Site Description: Pierson 1957; Steen 1937

Published Dates: None

DATES:

South Kiva

GP-4476 931 - 1041rB
GP-4477 622 - 1076++rB
GP-4478 1024p - 1125vv
GP-4479 733p - 1143rB

North Kiva

GP-4482 977 - 1136vv
GP-4481 961 - 1142rB
GP-4483 984 - 1147vv
GP-4480 838 - 1179++r

Kiva 1

NBR-73 898p - 1042vv
NBR-64 769p - 1140vv

Ladder

NBR-66 1065p - 1137vv

COMMENT:

Kiva 1 at the Bare Ladder Ruin is probably the same as either the South or the North Kiva. The range and type of dates from both kivas indicate reuse of timber, suggesting actual construction later than the dates indicate.

Abajo 5:4 (GP)

MAP REFERENCE: W-35

ALTERNATE NAME/NUMBER: None known

LOCATION:

The site is on the right bank of and near the head of the east fork of Grand Gulch, southwest of Elk Ridge and east of Natural Bridges National Monument in San Juan County, Utah.

DESCRIPTION:

Abajo 5:4 (GP) is a small cliff dwelling with six masonry rooms.

SOURCE OF COLLECTION:

Specimens were collected by Deric O'Bryan for Gila Pueblo in 1941.

REFERENCES:

Site Description: None

Published Dates: None

DATES:

No provenience

GP-4589 832 - 980++v

COMMENT:

The single, non-cutting, date cannot be interpreted.

Abajo 5:11 (GP)

MAP REFERENCE: W-38

ALTERNATE NAME/NUMBER: None known

LOCATION:

Abajo 5:11 (GP) is on the right bank, and about one mile from the head, of the east fork of Grand Gulch. It is southwest of Elk Ridge and east of Natural Bridges National Monument in San Juan County, Utah.

DESCRIPTION:

The site is a small cliff dwelling of a single room.

SOURCE OF COLLECTION:

A single specimen was obtained by Deric O'Bryan for Gila Pueblo in 1941.

REFERENCES:

Site Description: None

Published Dates: None

DATES:

No provenience

GP-4587 806 - 1051++B

COMMENT:

No comment is possible.

Utah W:5:39 (ASM)

MAP REFERENCE: W-42

ALTERNATE NAME/NUMBER: None known

LOCATION:

This site is located along a new road alignment on the mesa south of White Canyon and near the eastern edge of Natural Bridges National Monument, San Juan County, Utah.

DESCRIPTION:

Utah W:5:39 (ASM) is a small surface site of two contiguous storage structures, one of which was slab-floored. Only a few sherds of plainware were found.

SOURCE OF COLLECTION:

Tree-ring material was collected in 1964 by Albert H. Schroeder during salvage excavations for the National Park Service.

REFERENCES:

Site Description: Schroeder 1965

Published Dates: in above

DATES:

Room A

NBR-76 443 - 563+vv

COMMENT:

The date, although not specific, does not conflict with the Basketmaker placement of the storage structures.

Utah W:5:50 (ASM)

MAP REFERENCE: W-43

ALTERNATE NAME/NUMBER: None known

LOCATION:

Utah W:5:50 (ASM) is along a new road alignment on the mesa south of White Canyon and near the eastern edge of Natural Bridges National Monument, San Juan County, Utah.

DESCRIPTION:

The site is a small surface storage unit of three contiguous slab-lined structures. The ceramic material was mainly of Basketmaker age in the fill, although some Pueblo II drift was found on the surface.

SOURCE OF COLLECTION:

Albert H. Schroeder collected specimens in 1964 during salvage excavations for the National Park Service.

REFERENCES:

Site Description: Schroeder 1965

Published Dates: in above

DATES:

Room A

NBR-78 485p - 561vv
NBR-79 432+p - 599vv
NBR-80 530+p - 641+vv

Room B

NBR-81 537p - 629vv
NBR-82 461p - 638++vv

COMMENT:

The dates serve to confirm the Basketmaker occupation of the site.

Grand Gulch

MAP REFERENCE: W-45

ALTERNATE NAME/NUMBER: Site 74 (Nelson)

LOCATION:

The sites are near the head of Grand Gulch near the mouth of Wetherill Canyon (a name that no longer appears on maps) and approximately 10 miles southeast of the headquarters of Natural Bridges National Monument in San Juan County, Utah.

DESCRIPTION:

This category consists of two cliff dwellings of unknown characteristics except that one has a kiva.

SOURCE OF COLLECTION:

Earl H. Morris collected two specimens in 1929 while with the Bernheimer Expedition. Earlier, in 1920, N. C. Nelson obtained cores from the larger site.

REFERENCES:

Site Description: None

Published Dates: Douglass 1938; Smiley 1951

DATES:

Site 74

Unknown site

GRG-4 690 - 1135vv

GRG-5 1033p - 1133v

COMMENT:

No comment is based on these non-cutting dates from poorly described sites.

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