

TREE-RING DATES

FROM

ARIZONA K

PUERCO-WIDE RUIN-GANADO AREA

Bryant Bannister

John W. Hannah

William J. Robinson

LABORATORY OF TREE-RING RESEARCH

THE UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA

TUCSON

1966

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PREFACE

This is the first of a projected series of preliminary reports on archaeological tree-ring dates from the Southwest. With the eventual objective of preparing a synthesis of Southwestern dendrochronology, all archaeological specimens now housed in the Laboratory of Tree-Ring Research are being systematically reviewed and reanalyzed on a site-by-site basis. Two grants, GS-247 and GS-908, awarded to The University of Arizona by the National Science Foundation have made this project possible and are most gratefully acknowledged.

We sincerely appeal to archaeologists who make use of this report to offer critical comment and to point out errors, and we earnestly solicit additional information regarding site locations, proveniences, alternate site names, descriptions, and other data that will enhance the scientific value of our final synthesis. Only by the sharing of personal experience and knowledge of those who have worked in the field will our record ever approach completeness.

Although I have assumed overall administrative responsibility for the project, the real heart of our program has been ably directed by Jeffrey S. Dean who has supervised all specimen dating work, and by William J. Robinson who has been in charge of the archaeological aspects of the study. John W. Hannah carried out the majority of the analyses on samples from Arizona K, and both he and Cheryl A. White prepared the illustrations in this report. Miss White, in addition, performed much of the vital organizational work necessary to integrate the data and Miss Candance Lane cheerfully handled the many typed revisions to which this manuscript was subjected. Prior to the initiation of this project, David A. Breternitz reorganized the Laboratory's tree-ring collections and helped formulate many of the procedures utilized in our current research. To all these people I am deeply indebted.

The spirit of this publication is that of a Fourth Beam Expedition; performed this time in the laboratory and the files. We hope the Fifth Expedition will again take to the field.

Bryant Bannister
Tucson, Arizona

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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 an initial group of relatively few cross-dated beams from the southwestern United States, detailed areal 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 collected 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 appearing 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 which 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, and the Museum of Northern Arizona. The first two collections are no longer active. The Museum of Northern Arizona is still collecting wood but the study and storage of specimens has been assigned to the Laboratory. The aggregate group numbers about 100,000 specimens. 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 even beyond the hopes of the investigators and a renewal grant was received in July of 1965 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 study involves a systematic restudy of pertinent parts of the collection with the basic aims: (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 preliminary 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 K: Puerco--Wide Ruins--Ganado Area, is the first of these. Specialized chronological data, such as standardized indices and plotted growth curves, of interest to dendrochronologists will appear at intervals in the Tree-Ring Bulletin.

This series should be of the greatest 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 dates 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 augmenting the range and detail of chronological control. In addition, many specimens from new sites are dated. Some of these are products of recent excavations; others, whose materials 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.

For instance, in Arizona K, Smiley (1951) lists 269 dates from 6 sites. This paper includes 780 dates from 20 sites. For the Southwestern area as a whole, Smiley dated 5612 specimens from 365 sites. To date this project has listed a total of 1172 sites and predicts a proportionate increase in the number of dates, with the total number running into the tens of thousands.

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 study a procedural decision was made that the organization would be areal with the archaeological site as the basic unit of study and the grouping of sites into arbitrary regional units which would allow thorough intensive studies. 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 1957), encompass 1 degree of longitude and 1 degree of latitude. This grouping has allowed the building of firm regional chronologies and has resulted, in part, in a strengthening of the chronology which allows 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 on sites with dated specimens. Undated sites are shown in Figure 1 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. As a consequence, the archaeological characteristics of the collection site were frequently recorded only in general terms. In some cases, the location of the sites 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.

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

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

Alternate names and numbers: Many sites have been known by various names in the literature or in local usage. Also many sites carry two or more institutional designations. This category attempts to list all such alternates that have been applied to the site.

Location: Sites are located on a map (Figure 1) 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: To enable readers to assess the provenience data, the individual, the institution, and the date of collection are listed.

References: This category gives all published sources known for archaeological data (site description) pertaining to the site and the sources for previous publication of dates (published dates) from the site.

Dates: The dates are presented under provenience groupings when known and in chronological sequence. Experience has shown that the inclusion of catalog numbers is a valuable addition for future reference and for scientific identification of dated specimens. GP indicates a Gila Pueblo number, F indicates a Museum of Northern Arizona number, RG indicates a Laboratory of Anthropology 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 catalog number given is that of the best chronological piece.

Comments: 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
- $\overset{+}{-}p$ - 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.
- $\overset{+}{-}$ - 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 just under the 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 judgement 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
- + - the nature of the dating is such that 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 contain enough additional rings to provide an adequate check

++ - a ring count was 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 only with the + and ++. The + and ++ are mutually exclusive but may be used in combination with all the other symbols.

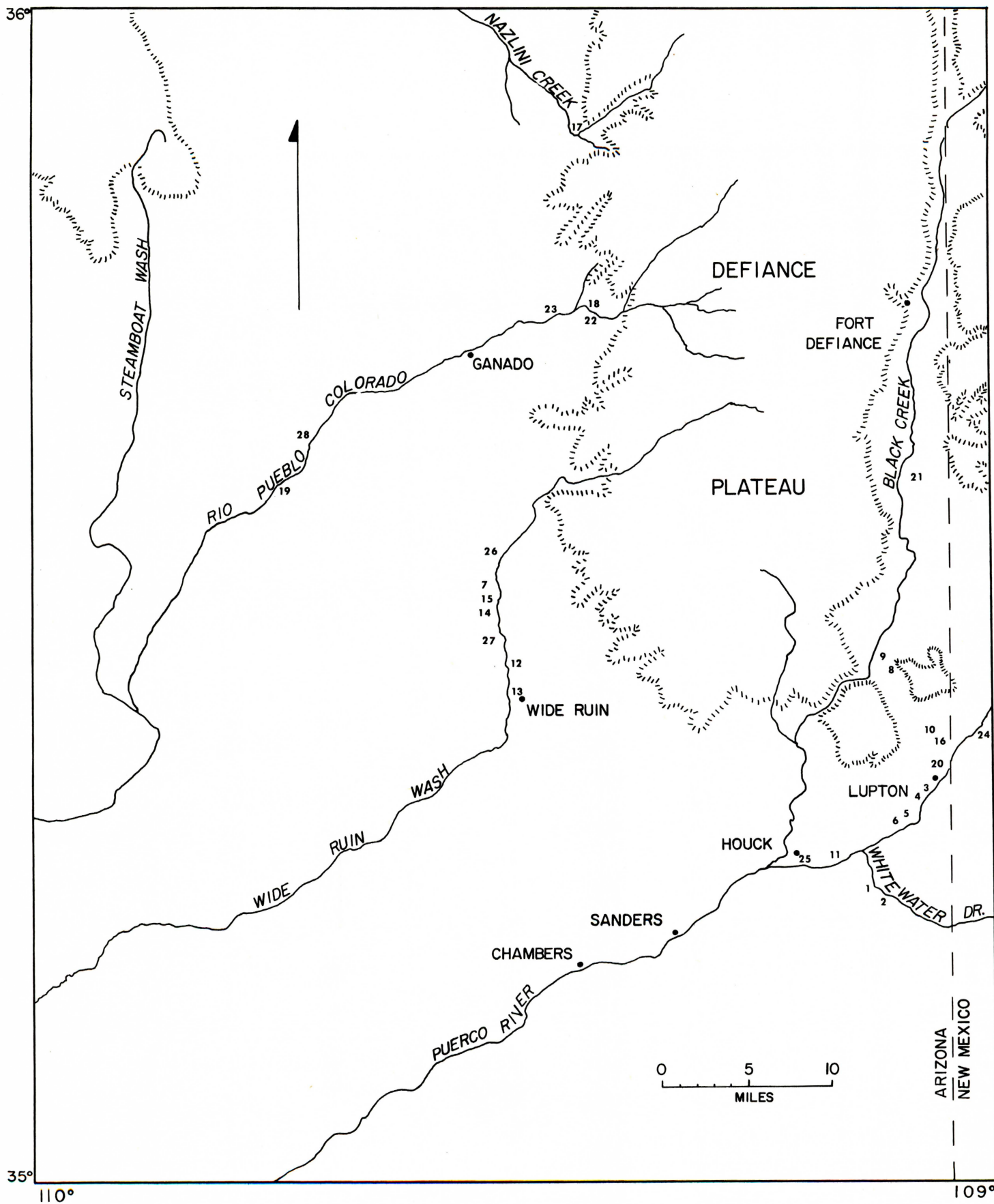


Figure 1. Location of Sites in Arizona K

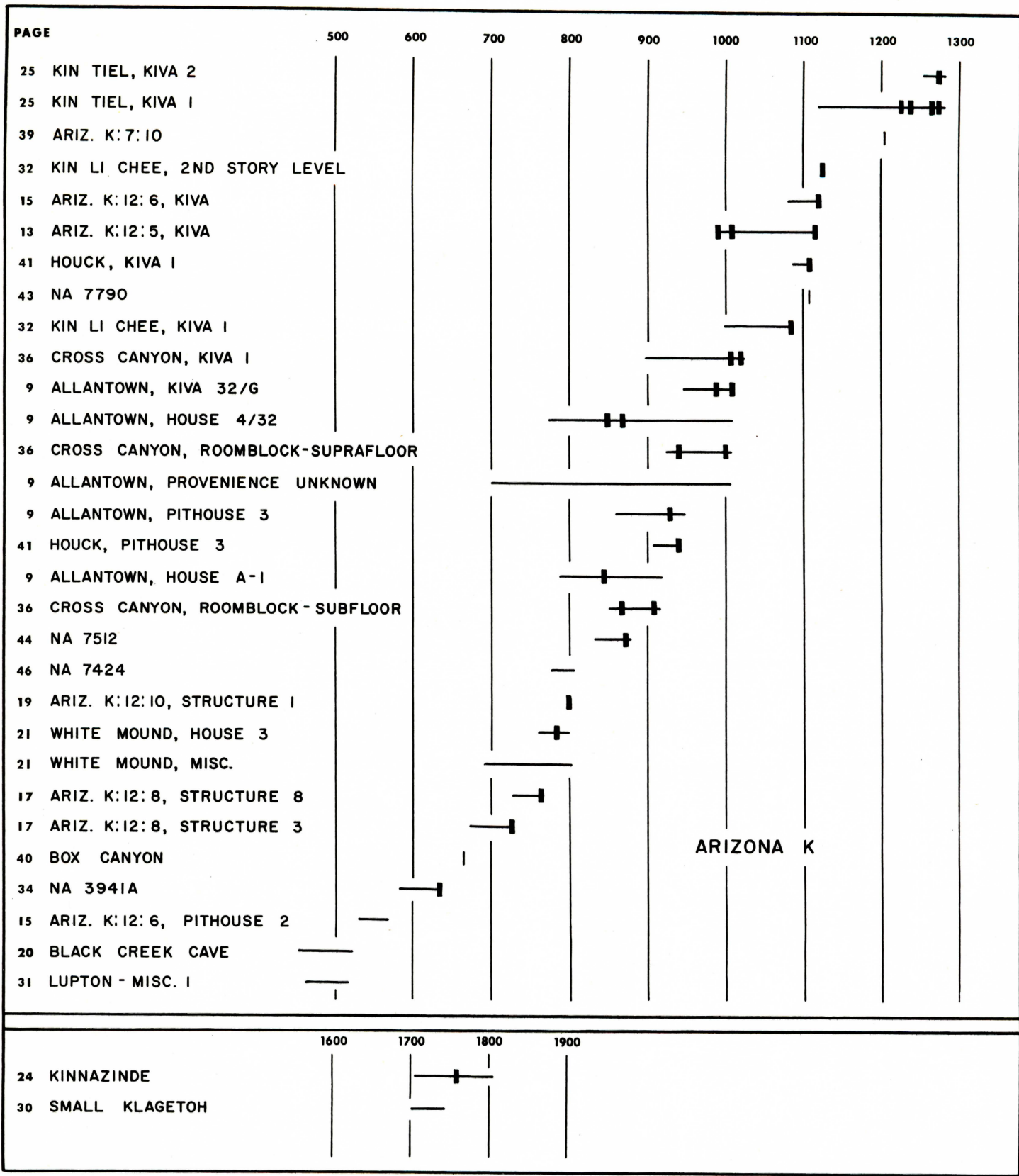


Figure 2. Sequence of Chronological Components in Arizona K. Horizontal lines indicate total range of outside dates; heavy vertical bars indicate substantial clusters of dates in relation to total range and number of dates.

Allantown

MAP REFERENCE: 1

ALTERNATE NAME/NUMBER: Allentown, Fort Defiance 12:19 (GP), Fort Defiance 12:23 (GP), Fort Defiance 12:24 (GP), NA 4120

LOCATION:

About 3-1/2 miles south of Allantown on US Route 66 in Apache County, Arizona. South of the Puerco River and west of Whitewater Creek in Section 34, Township 22 North, Range 30 East.

DESCRIPTION:

This is a large multi-component site covering a large area. The main excavated portion consisted of two groups of pithouses with some surface architecture, trash mounds, detached granaries, ovens, shelters, and a dance court. A small masonry pueblo with a circular kiva was excavated at the foot of the talus below the main site as well as another similar pueblo about 1 mile upstream.

SOURCE OF COLLECTION:

Excavations were conducted for the Bureau of American Ethnology by Frank H. H. Roberts, Jr. from 1931 to 1933.

REFERENCES:

Site Description: Roberts 1939, 1940

Published Dates: Miller 1934, 1935; Douglass 1938; Schulman 1949; Smiley 1951

DATES:

Kiva 32/G (Kiva-3rd Unit)

FR-604	884fp - 947vv	FR-243	881p - 977v
FR-275	879fp - 952vv	FR-272	920 - 979vv
FR-256	885p - 955v	FR-592	867p - 983v
FR-268	901 - 958vv	FR-269	910 - 984v
FR-259	882p - 959vv	FR-322	855p - 987vv
FR-257	873p - 960v	FR-270	925 - 989vv
FR-258	898 - 962vv	FR-262b	929p - 990v
FR-248	886 - 970vv	FR-267	917 - 991v
FR-273	872 - 976vv	FR-247	891p - 991vv
FR-306	855p - 977v	FR-282	896 - 991vv

Allantown, continued

FR-250	893p	-	992vv	FR-252	943	-	1005r
FR-260	903	-	992vv	FR-262a	945fp	-	1006r
FR-307	894	-	996vv	FR-276	869	-	1007vv
FR-316	947fp	-	998vv	FR-603	955	-	1010r
FR-319	939fp	-	1002v	FR-605	983	-	1011r
FR-318	943fp	-	1002v	FR-249	919fp	-	1011v
FR-253	873	-	1003vv	FR-233	857	-	1011vv
FR-242	901	-	1003vv	FR-21-1	868p	-	1011vv
FR-266	947	-	1004r	FR-274	906fp	-	1015r
FR-271	943	-	1004v	FR-251	865p	-	1016v
FR-285	937fp	-	1004vv	FR-237	873	-	1016r
FR-245	888	-	1005r				

House 4/32 (Structure 15)

FR-228	621p	-	775vv	FR-197	790p	-	868+vv
FR-185	785p	-	834vv	FR-198	793	-	869r
FR-156-2	759p	-	835vv	FR-94	769p	-	869r
FR-180	793p	-	843vv	FR-204	795p	-	869v
FR-9	777p	-	844r	FR-182	787p	-	870r
FR-203	805p	-	844r	FR-174	820	-	871r
FR-211	800p	-	844r	FR-217	803p	-	871r
FR-122	766p	-	845v	FR-192	784p	-	872v
FR-162	792p	-	845B	FR-210	806p	-	873v
FR-148	786p	-	848B	FR-130	874	-	911vv
FR-164	763p	-	848v	FR-121	867p	-	947v
FR-177	792p	-	848rB	FR-139	862	-	986v
FR-190	772p	-	848r	FR-136	867p	-	993vv
FR-107	789p	-	849c	FR-141	873	-	995vv
FR-127	784p	-	849v	FR-126	944fp	-	999vv
FR-193	788p	-	849rB	FR-125	920fp	-	1001v
FR-171	747 ⁺ p	-	850v	FR-123	928fp	-	1004r
FR-83	795p	-	852r	FR-152	930fp	-	1004r
FR-176	772p	-	852r	FR-597	946fp	-	1004v
FR-179	783p	-	852r	FR-596	907fp	-	1006vv
FR-105	783p	-	853vv	FR-131	914	-	1011+vv
FR-201	790p	-	858+vv	FR-145	972	-	1011r
FR-159	785p	-	859v	FR-144	983p	-	1011r
FR-134	789fp	-	861v	FR-137	898	-	1014vv
FR-194	783p	-	861r	FR-151	924fp	-	1015r

Allantown, continued

House A-1 (Structure 12)

FR-547	652fp - 789vv	FR-501	782p - 853r
FR-519	585p - 808vv	FR-8	623p - 854v
FR-556	684fp - 808vv	FR-5	781p - 854v
FR-524	718p - 832vv	FR-25-32	774p - 860v
FR-29	784p - 843v	FR-27	785p - 862r
FR-526	755p - 844r	FR-587	787p - 862r
FR-548	765p - 844r	FR-510	699p - 869v
FR-20	592 - 845v	FR-572	640p - 872v
FR-503	728p - 845r	FR-512	686p - 872v
FR-511	792p - 846v	FR-525	825p - 876r
FR-544g	719 - 849vv	FR-23	858p - 915v
		FR-21-32	801p - 920v

Pithouse 3

FR-223a	792 - 861vv	FR-533	814p - 935vv
FR-223b	824fp - 908vv	FR-541	838p - 935r
FR-536	860p - 909vv	FR-535	880p - 935r
FR-537	860p - 928r	FR-540	884p - 937c
FR-539	861p - 928v	FR-538	829p - 948c
FR-543	849p - 933v		

Pithouse 5

FR-530	820p - 859vv
FR-531a	850 - 908vv
FR-527	817p - 919r
FR-529b	850 - 921v

House 2

FR-599	731fp - 791vv
FR-598	777fp - 812v

House 3

FR-523	813p - 925vv
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House 4

FR-17b	781p - 858vv
FR-17a	819p - 862r

Allantown, continued

House 32/G (House-3rd Unit)

FR-224 857 - 958vv

Unknown

FR-590	596p	- 702vv	FR-522	833p	- 916r
FR-76-32	733	- 794vv	FR-509	870p	- 926vv
FR-17-32	729p	- 827vv	FR-553	813p	- 927vv
FR-42-32	783p	- 845r	FR-552a	885p	- 928r
FR-16-32	808p	- 848vv	FR-508	829p	- 944v
FR-11-32	785p	- 849r	FR-52-32	879	- 956vv
FR-215	786p	- 852r	FR-45-32	910	- 974vv
FR-24-32	764p	- 855r	FR-239	889p	- 1002v
FR-558	781p	- 855v	FR-593	917	- 1005r
FR-38-32	786	- 860v	FR-47-32	933fp	- 1006v
FR-18-32	777p	- 868r	FR-73-32	948p	- 1011r
FR-550a	770p	- 885v			

COMMENT:

The tree-ring dates give a general outline of the chronological parameters of this multi-component site. Otherwise, they are difficult to assess. There was evidently a good deal of re-use of wood in the structures. Whether it occurred as constructional members or fire wood is impossible to ascertain. Likely both occurred. There is also a real possibility of confusion in proveniences of the numbered specimens. In only three cases has a correlation been determined between the field designations of provenience and those used in the report (Roberts 1939). For kiva 32/G, about 40% of the dates and all the cutting dates fall in the 14-year period between 1002 and 1016. This is the clearest evidence for period of construction of any structure. House A-1 has a cluster of 25% of the dates at 843-846, but only 3 of the 7 cutting dates are included in the cluster. House 4/32 is puzzling. Nearly 40% of the dates cluster between 844 and 853 with many of the cutting dates also within these limits. However, there is a substantial scattering of dates before and after this cluster with an inexplicable group including cutting dates between 1004 and 1015.

Arizona K:12:5 (ASM)

MAP REFERENCE: 3

ALTERNATE NAME/NUMBER: NA 7299

LOCATION:

On the north bank of the Puerco River between Lupton and Houck in Apache County, Arizona. The site lies north of US Route 66 and east of the Lupton-St. Michaels road in Section 4, Township 22 North, Range 31 East.

DESCRIPTION:

Pithouse and surface architecture with artifacts representative of La Plata, White Mound, and Wingate phases.

SOURCE OF COLLECTION:

Highway salvage on Interstate 40 by the Arizona State Museum under the supervision of W. W. Wasley in 1959.

REFERENCES:

Site Description: Wasley 1960

Published Dates: None

DATES:

Kiva Fill

LUP-66	939p - 990v	LUP-55	959p - 1011c
LUP-60	940p - 993+vv	LUP-34	946 ⁺ p - 1055vv
LUP-57	952p - 994r	LUP-54	970p - 1065vv
LUP-40	966p - 995v	LUP-61	971p - 1079vv
LUP-64	947p - 1010r	LUP-32	1026p - 1114vv
LUP-36	962p - 1011+vv	LUP-28	915 ⁺ p - 1118vv
LUP-37	932 ⁺ p - 1011c	LUP-63	994 - 1118vv
LUP-50	932 ⁺ p - 1011r	LUP-25	948p - 1119vv
LUP-52	913 ⁺ p - 1011v		

Arizona K:12:5 (ASM), continued

COMMENT:

Three clusters of dates are found in the material from this kiva; a small group with only one cutting date in the 990's, a larger group with all the rest of the cutting dates at 1010-1011, and a late group at 1114-19. Wasley (1960: 38-40) gives archaeological evidence for remodeling and many alternatives would seem to exist in the correlation of the clusters with remodeling. From the number of cutting dates, the 1010-1011 cluster appears to be the date of initial construction. If so, the earlier pieces might represent artifactual wood with a long life such as altar screen, looms and the like. The latest cluster may represent major reroofing.

Arizona K:12:6 (ASM)

MAP REFERENCE: 4

ALTERNATE NAME/NUMBER: NA 7298

LOCATION:

On the north bank of the Puerco River about 1 mile southwest of Lupton, Apache County, Arizona in Section 5, Township 22 North, Range 31 East.

DESCRIPTION:

A village of shallow, roughly circular pithouses with either (1) predominantly brownware or (2) predominantly Lino Gray and 3 units of masonry pueblos with associated kivas belonging to the Red Mesa and Wingate phases.

SOURCE OF COLLECTION:

Highway salvage on Interstate 40 by the Arizona State Museum in 1959 under the supervision of W. W. Wasley.

REFERENCES:

Site Description: Wasley 1960

Published Dates: None

DATES:

Pithouse 2 - Fill

LUP-72 440p - 532vv
LUP-77 491p - 552v

Room 3 - Below Floor

LUP-83 542p - 570v

Kiva Fill

LUP-101	1017	-	1079vv	LUP-98	1025p	-	1123vv
LUP-120	1036p	-	1122vv	LUP-99	1058 ⁺ p	-	1123r
LUP-93	1086 ⁺ p	-	1123r	LUP-100	1060p	-	1123r

Arizona K:12:6 (ASM), continued

LUP-102	1001p - 1123r	LUP-115	984 ⁺ p - 1123vv
LUP-105	1064 ⁺ p - 1123c	LUP-117	1057p - 1123r
LUP-111	1042p - 1123vv	LUP-123	1065p - 1123r
LUP-113	1068p - 1123r	LUP-124	1085 ⁺ p - 1123r

COMMENT:

The few dates from the pithouses are not conclusive, but suggest that the Lupton phase defined at this site dates generally in the 6th century. The placement of the kiva is very definite with all but two specimens giving the year A.D. 1123 for the construction.

Arizona K:12:8 (ASM)

MAP REFERENCE: 5

ALTERNATE NAME/NUMBER: NA 4175, Three Hogans Site

LOCATION:

On the north bank of the Puerco River between Houck and Lupton, Apache County, Arizona and north of the Three Hogans Trading Post. The site is in Section 7, Township 22 North, Range 31 East.

DESCRIPTION:

A pithouse village consisting of five deep pithouses with ventilators and four-post support, three shallow storage structures, and a shallow pithouse. The ceramic complex was primarily Lino Gray and White Mound Black-on-white.

SOURCE OF COLLECTION:

Highway salvage on Interstate 40 by the Arizona State Museum in 1959 under the supervision of W. W. Wasley.

REFERENCES:

Site Description: Wasley 1960

Published Dates: None

DATES:

Structure 3

LUP-146	609p - 675r	LUP-128	560p - 713+tr
LUP-136	598p - 683r	LUP-139	616 ⁺ p - 714r
LUP-129	622p - 689r	LUP-133	675p - 725c
LUP-137	630p - 699r	LUP-143	611p - 728c
LUP-135	634p - 701r	LUP-131	641 ⁺ p - 729c
LUP-127	638p - 701r	LUP-142	625 ⁺ p - 730r
LUP-141	605 ⁺ p - 703vv	LUP-130	634 ⁺ p - 730v
LUP-132	631p - 705vv	LUP-144	657p - 730v
LUP-138	625p - 709vv	LUP-140	675p - 730vv

Arizona K:12:8 (ASM), continued

Structure 8

LUP-153	649p	- 730vv
LUP-155	657p	- 748vv
LUP-156	711p	- 758v
LUP-164	636p	- 766v
LUP-148	696p	- 766c
LUP-157	696p	- 767vv
LUP-160	697p	- 767v
LUP-159	714p	- 767v
LUP-154	722p	- 767c
LUP-161	628p	- 768v

COMMENT:

For Structure 3, it is interesting that although the cutting dates range from A.D. 675 to 730 with a weak cluster at 725-730, the non-cutting dates all fall in the 700's. This is a reversal of the usual situation which suggests reuse of a substantial number of beams and actual construction around A.D. 730. There are few cutting dates from Structure 8, but all dates considered together indicate the construction period at A.D. 766-68.

Arizona K:12:10 (ASM)

MAP REFERENCE: 6

ALTERNATE NAME/NUMBER: NA 7295

LOCATION:

On the north bank of the Puerco River between Lupton and Houck, Apache County, Arizona in Section 13, Township 22 North, Range 30 East.

DESCRIPTION:

Although the site contained later materials, the specimens all came from a single rectangular pithouse with a four-post roof support pattern and central firepit. Part of the south edge of the structure was destroyed by road construction prior to excavation. The ceramic complex primarily was Lino Gray and La Plata Black-on-white.

SOURCE OF COLLECTION:

Highway salvage on Interstate 40 by the Arizona State Museum in 1951 under the supervision of W. W. Wasley.

REFERENCES:

Site Description: Wasley 1960

Published Dates: None

DATES:

Structure 1

LUP-174	677p - 802r	LUP-171	746p - 803r
LUP-166	722p - 803r	LUP-173	764p - 803r
LUP-175	735fp - 803r	LUP-165	767p - 804v

COMMENT:

The cluster of cutting dates at A.D. 803 are from specimens marked as roof beams and indicate construction of the pithouse at that time.

Black Creek Cave

MAP REFERENCE: 8

ALTERNATE NAME/NUMBER: NA 5010, Black Creek Cave 2

LOCATION:

About 7 miles north of Lupton, Apache County, Arizona on Lupton-Fort Defiance road in Section 33, Township 24 North, Range 30 East.

DESCRIPTION:

A small cave with cists and pueblo architecture. Ceramics include Gallup-Puerco Black-on-white, Lino Gray, polished brownware, corrugated, and a single unfired fiber-tempered basket-impressed sherd. Perishable materials were plentiful.

SOURCE OF COLLECTION:

Milton A. Wetherill for the Museum of Northern Arizona Survey in 1948.

REFERENCES:

Site Description: None

Published Dates: None

DATES:

LUP-6	411fp - 456+vv
LUP-8	401fp - 465vv
LUP-14	438p - 467vv
LUP-15	438p - 476vv
LUP-10	439fp - 503vv
LUP-4	345fp - 506rL
LUP-7	459fp - 524v

COMMENT:

The collection notes that accompanied these specimens indicate that most, if not all, came from an oval, slab-lined structure built on the bedrock. Regardless of source, however, the dates clearly indicate a Basketmaker occupation.

White Mound Village

MAP REFERENCE: 11

ALTERNATE NAME/NUMBER: Fort Defiance 12:60 (GP), NA 4119, NA 7068,
Arizona K:12:1 (ASM)

LOCATION:

About 400 yards north of the Puerco River and 2 miles east of
Houck, Apache County, Arizona.

DESCRIPTION:

A village of six excavated circular pithouses with rows of
rectangular surface masonry store rooms and associated hearths
and cists.

SOURCE OF COLLECTION:

Excavations in 1936 by Gila Pueblo under the direction of E. W.
Haury and E. B. Sayles.

REFERENCES:

Site Description: Gladwin 1945 (includes discussion of dating)

Published Dates: Haury 1938; Smiley 1951

DATES:

Section 1 - Cist 1

GP 1003	705	- 773vv	GP 1007	729p	- 786r
GP 1009	721p	- 774vv	GP 1004	713	- 792v
GP 1003-1	713fp	- 777vv	GP 1008	730 ⁺ p	- 801r
GP 1003-2	728p	- 783v	GP 1006	732	- 802v
GP 1005	709 ⁺ p	- 786r			

Section 1 - Storage Pit 1

GP 1012 650fp - 707vv

Section 1 - Post 3 - Unit 5

GP 1094 600p - 704vv

White Mound Village, continued

Section 1 - Post Unit 5

GP 1019 605 - 745++rB

Section 1 - Unit 5F

GP 1026 718⁺_p - 785r

Section 1 - House 3

GP 1116	645 ⁺ _p	- 762+vv	GP 1097	673p	- 786rB
GP 1115	670p	- 772++cB	GP 1098	680	- 786r
GP 1020	606p	- 773rB	GP 1101	645 ⁺ _p	- 786r
GP 1099	656 ⁺ _p	- 774++r	GP 1100	749p	- 786r
GP 1102	664	- 774++r	GP 1103	736p	- 786r
GP 1113	640p	- 779+vv	GP 1104	740p	- 786r
GP 1108	697p	- 785+rB	GP 1105	718p	- 786c
GP 1110	716	- 785vv	GP 1106	734 ⁺ _p	- 786r
GP 1109	666p	- 786r	GP 1107	729p	- 786r
GP 1111	670 ⁺ _p	- 786r	GP 1014	630	- 787rB
GP 1112	757p	- 786r	GP 1015	724p	- 787r
GP 1013	686p	- 786r	GP 1023	727p	- 791vv
GP 1095	735 ⁺ _p	- 786r	GP 1117	680p	- 803v
GP 1096	712 ⁺ _p	- 786rB			

Section 3 - Post 3

GP 1011 588 - 732++vv

Section 3 - Post 4

GP 1016 757p - 784vv

Section 3 - Post 5

GP 1025 582fp - 692vv

Section 4 - Broadside

GP 1018 676p - 768vv

White Mound Village, continued

Section 4 - Rubbish

GP 1002 669 - 765r

COMMENT:

The construction of House 3 seems fairly clear at A.D. 786-87 because of the clustering of cutting dates. The adjacent cist 1 would suggest continued occupation into the early 800's. The scattering of the remainder of the dates is not conclusive, but suggests that the time range of the latter half of the 8th century as the life of the village.

Kinnazinde

MAP REFERENCE: 12

ALTERNATE NAME/NUMBER: NA 1018, NA 2383, NA 5664

LOCATION:

About 4 miles south of Klagetoh, Apache County, Arizona on the east side of Wide Ruin Wash.

DESCRIPTION:

A small masonry structure consisting of a two-story tower with a paucity of refuse.

SOURCE OF COLLECTION:

First Beam Expedition in 1923; Second Beam Expedition in 1928; Museum of Northern Arizona Survey.

REFERENCES:

Site Description: Fewkes 1904: 134

Published Dates: Douglass 1935, 1938; Smiley 1951

DATES:

BE-324	1557 ⁺ p - 1703v	BE-323	1606p - 1759rB
BE-331	1512p - 1717vv	BE-328	1611p - 1759c
BE-324a	1628p - 1751v	BE-332	1654p - 1759v
BE-88	1627 - 1755v	BE-334	1665p - 1759r
AKM-1	1582p - 1756vv	BE-326	1695p - 1759v
BE-321	1576p - 1758v	BE-325	1704p - 1759c
BE-89	1603p - 1759v	BE-330	1691p - 1760r
BE-327	1604p - 1759r	BE-336	1678p - 1804v

COMMENT:

The cutting dates cluster very well at A.D. 1759-60 with most of the earlier dates well within the area of possible ring loss. The one conflicting date of A.D. 1804v is marked "75 yards from ruin," so that it perhaps does not directly apply to the construction of Kinnazinde. Despite Fewke's association of this ruin with Kin Tiel (1904: 134), it is obvious that Kinnazinde fits into the general range of Navajo period sites.

Kin Tiel

MAP REFERENCE: 13

ALTERNATE NAME/NUMBER: Wide Ruin, Pueblo Grande, Butterfly Ruin,
NA 1015, Arizona K:11:1 (ASM), Fort Defiance
11:2 (GP)

LOCATION:

At the Wide Ruins Trading Post, about 18 miles north of Chambers,
Apache County, Arizona in Section 5, Township 23 North, Range 27
East.

DESCRIPTION:

A very large masonry pueblo built in an oval, or "butterfly"
shape on both sides of a small wash which is an eastern tribu-
tary of Wide Ruin Wash.

SOURCE OF COLLECTION:

Third Beam Expedition excavation under the direction of L. L.
Hargrave in 1929.

REFERENCES:

Site Description: Mindeleff 1891; Fewkes 1904; Haury and
Hargrave 1931

Published Dates: Douglass 1935, 1938; Smiley 1951

DATES:

KT-1

HG-313	1016fp - 1119vv	HG-26	1185p - 1226vv
HG-302	1173p - 1212v	HG-295	1153p - 1226r
HG-24	1184p - 1219v	HG-334	1196p - 1226vv
HG-32	1181p - 1221v	HG-271	1202p - 1227c
HG-15	1172p - 1223v	HG-290	1184p - 1227r
HG-25	1187 - 1223vv	HG-299	1178 - 1227r
HG-29	1187p - 1225v	HG-300	1200p - 1227r
HG-35	1185p - 1225vv	HG-310	1185p - 1227r

Kin Tiel, continued

HG-311	1172p	- 1227v	HG-345	1226p	- 1265v
HG-420	1188p	- 1227r	HG-374a	1234p	- 1265vv
HG-31	1190	- 1228v	HG-401	1229p	- 1266v
HG-39	1180	- 1228r	HG-441	1223p	- 1266v
HG-40	1183p	- 1228r	HG-287	1203p	- 1267v
HG-288	1188p	- 1229vv	HG-384	1230p	- 1267v
HG-16	1194p	- 1230v	HG-48	1219p	- 1267vv
HG-11	1179p	- 1237v	HG-49	1207p	- 1267vv
HG-14	1182p	- 1237r	HG-426-1	1225p	- 1268v
HG-19	1184p	- 1237v	HG-255	1180	- 1269v
HG-28	1197	- 1237r	HG-312	1225	- 1269r
HG-33	1199p	- 1237r	HG-325	1242	- 1269r
HG-42	1187	- 1237r	HG-372	1231p	- 1269v
HG-34	1192	- 1237r	HG-404	1244fp	- 1269vv
HG-46	1190	- 1237v	HG-427	1222p	- 1269r
HG-47	1181p	- 1237r	HG-281	1206p	- 1270r
HG-268	1199p	- 1237r	HG-283	1209p	- 1270v
HG-273	1200p	- 1237r	HG-292	1228p	- 1270r
HG-274	1199p	- 1237r	HG-308	1204p	- 1270r
HG-321	1214p	- 1243vv	HG-316	1241p	- 1270v
HG-339	1219	- 1247vv	HG-332	1230p	- 1270vv
HG-326	1215	- 1248vv	HG-344	1242p	- 1270r
HG-265	1203fp	- 1250vv	HG-365	1233p	- 1270r
HG-367	1216p	- 1253v	HG-392	1212p	- 1270r
HG-370	1207p	- 1253r	HG-399	1221p	- 1270r
HG-380	1215p	- 1253r	HG-417	1226p	- 1270r
HG-418	1212p	- 1253r	HG-421	1231p	- 1270r
HG-279	1210p	- 1255r	HG-423	1219p	- 1270r
HG-284	1213	- 1255r	HG-439	1221p	- 1270r
HG-298	1208p	- 1255r	HG-306	1239p	- 1271v
HG-307	1228	- 1255vv	HG-282	1214p	- 1272vv
HG-297	1213	- 1259vv	HG-338	1240p	- 1273r
HG-262	1209p	- 1260vv	HG-340	1232p	- 1274v
HG-315	1222p	- 1261vv	HG-269	1235p	- 1275r
HG-368	1232p	- 1261vv	HG-291	1240p	- 1275r
HG-383	1227p	- 1261vv	HG-301	1230	- 1275v
HG-369	1227p	- 1262v	HG-304	1244	- 1275r
HG-373	1211p	- 1262v	HG-333	1255p	- 1275r
HG-422	1231p	- 1262r	HG-390	1200p	- 1275r
HG-376	1232p	- 1263vv	HG-424	1200p	- 1275v
HG-385	1227p	- 1263vv	HG-303	1214p	- 1276vv
HG-45	1228	- 1264r	HG-319	1240p	- 1276v
HG-294	1214	- 1265vv	HG-320	1221p	- 1276r

Kin Tiel, continued

HG-364	1242p	- 1276r	HG-428	1235p	- 1276r
HG-374	1250p	- 1276r	HG-430	1244p	- 1276r
HG-388	1224p	- 1276r	HG-435	1245p	- 1276r
HG-400	1229p	- 1276r	HG-363	1232p	- 1276r
HG-412	1234p	- 1276r	HG-382	1233p	- 1282v

KT-2

HG-191a	1222p	- 1254r	HG-76	1235p	- 1275r
HG-158	1198p	- 1255r	HG-80	1237p	- 1275r
HG-240	1232p	- 1255r	HG-78	1243p	- 1275r
HG-106	1240	- 1259vv	HG-81	1244	- 1275r
HG-123	1229p	- 1261v	HG-82	1240p	- 1275r
HG-166	1228p	- 1264v	HG-87	1239p	- 1275v
HG-210	1220p	- 1265v	HG-89	1229p	- 1275r
HG-159	1210p	- 1265r	HG-90	1238p	- 1275r
HG-108	1241	- 1267r	HG-92	1230p	- 1275r
HG-231	1229	- 1269vv	HG-93	1238p	- 1275r
HG-60	1236	- 1270v	HG-95	1255fp	- 1275r
HG-94	1240p	- 1270vv	HG-98	1240p	- 1275r
HG-101	1206p	- 1270vv	HG-99	1240p	- 1275r
HG-77	1223p	- 1271r	HG-100	1240p	- 1275r
HG-104	1241p	- 1271vv	HG-103	1241	- 1275r
HG-67	1231	- 1271v	HG-105	1228p	- 1275r
HG-66	1240p	- 1272v	HG-109	1240	- 1275r
HG-357	1220p	- 1272vv	HG-110	1237p	- 1275r
HG-54	1240p	- 1273v	HG-115	1227p	- 1275r
HG-61	1241	- 1273v	HG-117	1209p	- 1275c
HG-352	1216p	- 1273v	HG-119	1235p	- 1275r
KTSP-2-2	1230p	- 1273r	HG-120	1240p	- 1275r
HG-70	1234	- 1274v	HG-122	1225p	- 1275r
HG-53	1243	- 1275r	HG-126	1232p	- 1275r
HG-57	1232p	- 1275r	HG-128	1232p	- 1275r
HG-58	1212	- 1275r	HG-129	1235p	- 1275r
HG-59	1244p	- 1275r	HG-131	1213p	- 1275r
HG-65	1240p	- 1275r	HG-132	1234p	- 1275r
HG-68	1233p	- 1275r	HG-133	1240p	- 1275r
HG-69	1236p	- 1275c	HG-134	1229p	- 1275r
HG-71	1236p	- 1275r	HG-136	1239p	- 1275r
HG-72	1243p	- 1275r	HG-137	1233p	- 1275r
HG-73	1235p	- 1275r	HG-138	1235p	- 1275r
HG-74	1240p	- 1275r	HG-139	1252p	- 1275r

Kin Tiel, continued

HG-140	1230p	- 1275r	HG-204	1239p	- 1275r
HG-141	1234p	- 1275r	HG-206	1239p	- 1275r
HG-142	1233p	- 1275r	HG-207	1220p	- 1275r
HG-143	1235p	- 1275r	HG-208	1236p	- 1275r
HG-144	1235p	- 1275r	HG-211	1248p	- 1275r
HG-145	1211p	- 1275r	HG-212	1246p	- 1275r
HG-147	1252p	- 1275r	HG-213	1240p	- 1275r
HG-151	1233p	- 1275r	HG-216	1226p	- 1275r
HG-152	1231p	- 1275r	HG-217	1242p	- 1275r
HG-154	1233p	- 1275r	HG-218	1240p	- 1275r
HG-155	1256	- 1275r	HG-221	1252p	- 1275r
HG-163	1234p	- 1275r	HG-223	1253p	- 1275r
HG-162	1237p	- 1275r	HG-224	1238p	- 1275r
HG-167	1236p	- 1275r	HG-225	1225p	- 1275r
HG-169	1240p	- 1275r	HG-226	1238p	- 1275r
HG-171	1248p	- 1275r	HG-228	1251 ⁺ p	- 1275r
HG-174	1240p	- 1275r	HG-229	1250p	- 1275r
HG-176	1232p	- 1275r	HG-230	1240p	- 1275r
HG-177	1241p	- 1275r	HG-232	1220	- 1275r
HG-178	1229p	- 1275r	HG-239	1250fp	- 1275r
HG-179	1242p	- 1275r	HG-241	1234p	- 1275r
HG-180	1233p	- 1275r	HG-248	1227	- 1275r
HG-181	1248p	- 1275r	HG-249	1248p	- 1275r
HG-182	1240p	- 1275r	HG-250	1234p	- 1275r
HG-184	1240p	- 1275r	HG-252	1243fp	- 1275r
HG-185	1231p	- 1275r	HG-351	1218p	- 1275r
HG-191	1233p	- 1275r	HG-353	1234	- 1275r
HG-192	1230p	- 1275r	HG-356	1211p	- 1275r
HG-193	1232p	- 1275r	HG-359	1235p	- 1275r
HG-194	1232p	- 1275r	KTSP-4-5	1244fp	- 1275r
HG-195	1236p	- 1275r	HG-55	1207p	- 1276vv
HG-197	1231p	- 1275r	HG-63	1229p	- 1279r
HG-198	1228p	- 1275r	HG-85	1238p	- 1279r
HG-199	1228p	- 1275r	HG-102	1238p	- 1279r
HG-192a	1231p	- 1275r	HG-161	1234p	- 1279r
HG-195a	1240p	- 1275r	HG-168	1240p	- 1279r
HG-201	1244p	- 1275r	HG-198a	1239p	- 1279r
HG-203	1246p	- 1275r	HG-56	1239p	- 1282v

Kin Tiel, continued

COMMENT:

Despite the large size of the ruin and large number of dates, the tree-ring material came from just two excavated rectangular kivas. An analysis of the cutting dates from kiva KT-2 shows that 108 of 121 cutting dates cluster at the year A.D. 1275, strongly suggesting construction that year. The cutting dates from kiva KT-1, however, range from A.D. 1226 to 1276 with an awkward number of weaker clusters; at A.D. 1226-1228, 1237, 1269-70, and 1275-76. Either this kiva was in use for a minimum of 50 years with periodic repair, or, more likely, the construction timbers were salvaged from unoccupied structures and actually constructed in A.D. 1276. Hargrave (1931: 94-5) mentions a late cutting date of 1285 for KT-2, but the present analysis has not upheld this date. The latest date is A.D. 1282 and it is not a cutting date.

Small Klagetoh

MAP REFERENCE: 15

ALTERNATE NAME/NUMBER: NA 1017

LOCATION:

Near Klagetoh, Apache County, Arizona, west(?) bank of Wide Ruin Wash.

DESCRIPTION:

None available.

SOURCE OF COLLECTION:

Third Beam Expedition in 1929.

REFERENCES:

Site Description: None

Published Dates: Douglass 1935, 1938; Smiley 1951

DATES:

SKG-3	1633p	-	1699vv
SKG-2	1622p	-	1743vv

COMMENT:

The above references all give a single date of A.D. 1126 from this ruin which was not verified by the present analysis. The association of the later dates is not known and further interpretation is not possible.

Lupton - Misc. I

MAP REFERENCE: 16

ALTERNATE NAME/NUMBER: None known

LOCATION:

About 2-1/2 miles north of Lupton, Apache County, Arizona in Section 20, Township 23 North, Range 31 East.

DESCRIPTION:

A burned pithouse of wattle and daub construction with a hatchway entrance.

SOURCE OF COLLECTION:

Milton A. Wetherill in 1947

REFERENCES:

Site Description: None

Published Dates: None

DATES:

LUP-3	417fp - 465vv
LUP-1	445p - 519cB

COMMENT:

These specimens were submitted as a potential Navajo hogan burned by the Spanish in the 17th century, but the early dates suggest a Basketmaker horizon.

Kin Li Chee

MAP REFERENCE: 18

ALTERNATE NAME/NUMBER: Kin Klee Chee, Rincon Red House, NA 8022,
Arizona K:3:1 (ASM)

LOCATION:

On the north bank of Ganado Wash about 7-8 miles east (upstream) of Ganado, Apache County, Arizona in Section 35, Township 1 North, Range 9 West, Navajo Baseline.

DESCRIPTION:

A large masonry pueblo with 100⁺ rooms and a number of circular kivas. The pueblo was perhaps 3 stories, definitely 2 stories.

SOURCE OF COLLECTION:

Museum of Northern Arizona excavations in 1961-62 under the direction of Alan P. Olson.

REFERENCES:

Site Description: None

Published Dates: Douglass 1935; Smiley 1951

DATES:

Second Story Level

KLC-87 1050p - 1126v
KLC-86 1055p - 1126c (lintel)

Unknown Provenience

KLC-91 1029 - 1136+vv

Kin Li Chee, continued

Kiva 1 - Fill

KLC-36	942p - 998vv	KLC-79	1015p - 1085c
KLC-22	1005p - 1077cB	KLC-81	1047p - 1085v
KLC-47	986 - 1080+r	KLC-1	1003p - 1086c
KLC-44	938p - 1083cB	KLC-9	1047p - 1086c
KLC-19	1024p - 1085cB	KLC-14	1025p - 1086c
KLC-26	1060p - 1085+r	KLC-25	1049p - 1086cB
KLC-30	1005p - 1085+c	KLC-63	1024p - 1086r
KLC-39	1025p - 1085cB	KLC-68	1024p - 1086r
KLC-53	1058 - 1085c	KLC-84	1045 - 1086c
KLC-58	1031p - 1085B	KLC-2	1044p - 1087B
KLC-61	1055p - 1085r	KLC-7	968p - 1087+r
KLC-67	1020p - 1085r	KLC-34	1019p - 1087c
KLC-72	1043p - 1085r	KLC-35	995 ⁺ p - 1087r
KLC-76	1055p - 1085v		

COMMENT:

There are 27 cutting dates from Kiva 1 of which 23 cluster in the years A.D. 1085-87. Since it is unlikely, although possible, that the kiva was under construction for three years, these dates may well indicate stockpiling of timbers during 1086 and 1085 with actual construction in 1087. The dates in the first half of the twelfth century from the second story indicate construction going on at the pueblo in that period.

MAP REFERENCE: 19

ALTERNATE NAME/NUMBER: None known

LOCATION:

On the East bank of Pueblo Colorado Wash opposite the Sunrise Trading Post, in Section 2, Township 25 North, Range 24 East, Apache County, Arizona.

DESCRIPTION:

A Basketmaker III pithouse on the pipeline right-of-way. Lino Gray and Obelisk Gray were predominant ceramic types in floor contact. The pithouse was circular with a central slab-lined firepit and four-post support. Three irregular clay ridges radiated from the firepit to the walls.

SOURCE OF COLLECTION:

Salvage excavation by the Museum of Northern Arizona in 1954 directed by Robert C. Euler.

REFERENCES:

Site Description: None

Published Dates: None

DATES:

F-6082	435p	- 584B	F-6073D	549p	- 626vv
F-6083	467p	- 595vv	F-6066	552p	- 628v
F-6076	515p	- 597v	F-6070	548p	- 629v
F-6081	423p	- 599vv	F-6072	551p	- 629vv
F-6080	544p	- 616v	F-6063	549p	- 630r
F-6068	545p	- 616v	F-6073	517p	- 634rB
F-6078	539p	- 617vv	F-6061	569p	- 635rB
F-6073F	563fp	- 618vv	F-6064	575p	- 635c
F-6061E	555p	- 620v	F-6075	581p	- 636c
F-6071	549p	- 621vv	F-6065	559p	- 637v
F-6069	554p	- 622v	F-6074	577p	- 637v
F-6079	522p	- 623rB			

NA 3941 A, continued

COMMENT:

The clustering of 5 of the 7 cutting dates between A.D. 630 and 635 should place the construction fairly accurately. Most of the remainder of the dates fall earlier and appear to be within the range of construction logs considering the variable erosion of their original surfaces.

Cross Canyon Group

MAP REFERENCE: 22

ALTERNATE NAME/NUMBER: NA 8010 through 8016

LOCATION:

On the south bank of Ganado Wash about 7-8 miles east (upstream) of Ganado, Apache County, Arizona.

DESCRIPTION:

This group is a complex series of sites consisting of a 15 room, L-shaped masonry pueblo with a circular, full-bench kiva in the plaza to the south. An earlier pueblo underlay this as well as another circular kiva under the west wing and perhaps four pit-houses. In addition, two Great Kivas were nearby: one to the south and earlier than the pueblo and one to the north and somewhat later than the pueblo. At least 5 other pithouses were excavated nearby.

SOURCE OF COLLECTION:

Excavations by the Museum of Northern Arizona in 1961 under the supervision of Alan P. Olson.

REFERENCES:

Site Description: None

Published Dates: None

DATES:

NA 8013 -Roomblock - Subfloor

CRC-112	814p	- 854r	CRC-117	821	- 888vv
CRC-108	820p	- 871vv	CRC-110	791p	- 909vv
CRC-103	808 ⁺ p	- 873v	CRC-109	833p	- 909v
CRC-138	821p	- 873rG	CRC-106	814p	- 910r
CRC-105	826p	- 875v	CRC-104	858p	- 918v

Cross Canyon Group, continued

NA 8013 - Roomblock - Suprafloor

CRC-134	791p	- 923+vv	CRC-139	845p	- 945+vv
CRC-137	869 ⁺ p	- 939v	CRC-147	843p	- 945+vv
CRC-152	894p	- 939v	CRC-118	858	- 952vv
CRC-141	881p	- 941v	CRC-144	834p	- 967v
CRC-124	833p	- 967r	CRC-130	890p	- 1000+vv
CRC-125	890 ⁺ p	- 989vv	CRC-140	929p	- 1002vv
CRC-154	884 ⁺ p	- 989+vv	CRC-153	926p	- 1002v
CRC-148	931p	- 996vv	CRC-126	925p	- 1002r
CRC-143	872p	- 943r	CRC-129	921p	- 1004v
CRC-146	866p	- 943c	CRC-136	931p	- 1004++r
CRC-151	884	- 943v	CRC-123	923p	- 1005+v
CRC-128	876 ⁺ p	- 943c	CRC-145	923p	- 1005vv
CRC-132	891p	- 943vv	CRC-121	970p	- 1006c
CRC-149	847	- 944B	CRC-135	843	- 1013++vv

NA 8013 - Kiva 1

CRC-30	842p	- 898vv	CRC-156	903	- 989vv
CRC-31	846p	- 900vv	CRC-32	894p	- 991++vv
CRC-36	806	- 910++vv	CRC-71	862p	- 996+vv
CRC-29	846p	- 920vv	CRC-157	914	- 998+vv
CRC-26	842p	- 928+vv	CRC-18	869p	- 998+vv
CRC-101	883	- 938vv	CRC-92	945p	- 998vv
CRC-94	865	- 943vv	CRC-57	871p	- 1000vv
CRC-15	868 ⁺ p	- 945vv	CRC-37	843p	- 1000++vv
CRC-20	862p	- 946vv	CRC-82	911	- 1000+vv
CRC-165	862	- 946vv	CRC-84	960p	- 1000vv
CRC-19	844p	- 950vv	CRC-2	944 ⁺ p	- 1000vv
CRC-160	884	- 951vv	CRC-6	905 ⁺ p	- 1002vv
CRC-69	821p	- 954vv	CRC-27	886	- 1004++vv
CRC-12	862p	- 958++vv	CRC-80	985	- 1006+c
CRC-7	906p	- 963vv	CRC-88	952p	- 1006+vv
CRC-38	919p	- 968v	CRC-93	946p	- 1006vv
CRC-99	913	- 977vv	CRC-95	895	- 1007vv
CRC-9	855p	- 977vv	CRC-96	960p	- 1007r
CRC-158	902p	- 979vv	CRC-42	922	- 1008++v
CRC-10	902p	- 982+vv	CRC-47	957 ⁺ p	- 1008v
CRC-11	863p	- 982+vv	CRC-100	966	- 1008vv
CRC-164	958p	- 986vv	CRC-77	933p	- 1009v
CRC-98	919	- 988vv	CRC-89	939	- 1009+vv

Cross Canyon Group, continued

CRC-64	952 ⁺ p	- 1009r	CRC-8	960p	- 1013c
CRC-16	874p	- 1009v	CRC-14	956	- 1015v
CRC-72	947p	- 1010vv	CRC-76	956p	- 1015+v
CRC-70	961p	- 1010v	CRC-55	952p	- 1016v
CRC-39	959p	- 1010c	CRC-63	944p	- 1016+v
CRC-81	970	- 1010r	CRC-4	965p	- 1016v
CRC-74	979p	- 1011r	CRC-44	951p	- 1018c
CRC-90	945p	- 1011r	CRC-60	957p	- 1019+v
CRC-50	946p	- 1011cB	CRC-45	965p	- 1000+c
CRC-56	949p	- 1011++r	CRC-43	929p	- 1021++v
CRC-66	968p	- 1011r	CRC-62	951p	- 1022v
CRC-35	984	- 1011c	CRC-40	917 ⁺ p	- 1023vv
CRC-102	949p	- 1011r	CRC-41	960	- 1023c
CRC-21	939p	- 1011v	CRC-79	928p	- 1023v
CRC-22	897	- 1011v	CRC-51	949p	- 1023c
CRC-86	985p	- 1011r	CRC-53	988p	- 1023vv
CRC-87	965p	- 1011vv	CRC-68	931	- 1023v
CRC-91	978p	- 1011r	CRC-33	978	- 1024vv
CRC-97	961	- 1011v	CRC-49	932p	- 1024v
CRC-1	918	- 1011r	CRC-75	945p	- 1024r
CRC-5	970	- 1011v	CRC-52	958p	- 1024B
CRC-17	957p	- 1011c			

COMMENT:

The clustering of dates in each major division is suggestive of construction periods. The clusters of A.D. 871-75 and A.D. 909-910 of the subfloor material relate to the pithouse occupation which was ceramically characterized by Kiatuthlanna Black-on-white and Red Mesa Black-on-white. The suprafloor clusters at A.D. 939-945 and A.D. 1002-1006 indicate construction of the late pueblo near the time of the latter cluster and probably the earlier pueblo with the A.D. 939-945 cluster. The dates from the kiva cluster at A.D. 1007-1011 and A.D. 1020-1024. These probably represent construction and major roof repair of the plaza kiva.

Arizona K:7:10 (ASM)

MAP REFERENCE: 23

ALTERNATE NAME/NUMBER: None known

LOCATION:

On Ganado Wash about 1 mile below (downstream) from Kin Li Chee School, Apache County, Arizona.

DESCRIPTION:

A pueblo period surface ruin.

SOURCE OF COLLECTION:

Surveyed by T. A. Lee for the Arizona State Museum in 1961.

REFERENCES:

Site Description: None

Published Dates: None

DATES:

ASM-1 1136p - 1205c

COMMENT:

The cutting date from a single surface specimen cannot be further interpreted.

Box Canyon

MAP REFERENCE: 24

ALTERNATE NAME/NUMBER: None known

LOCATION:

About 3 miles south of the Box Canyon Trading Post and one mile east of the Arizona-New Mexico state line in McKinley County, New Mexico.

DESCRIPTION:

A cliff dwelling with 5 standing rooms and a possible original number of 12. Walls constructed of 70% adobe and 30% rock.

SOURCE OF COLLECTION:

Milton A. Wetherill for the Museum of Northern Arizona in 1947.

REFERENCES:

Site Description: None

Published Dates: None

DATES:

LUP-5 556 - 666rB

COMMENT:

Although little is known of this site, it seems obvious that the dated specimen must be a reused timber from a Basketmaker horizon which is known to exist especially in the Black Creek drainage to the west.

Houck Group

MAP REFERENCE: 25

ALTERNATE NAME/NUMBER: NA 8038, NA 8039, NA 8040, NA 8043

LOCATION:

Northeast of and within sight of Houck, Apache County, Arizona.

DESCRIPTION:

A series of sites ranging from Basketmaker III to Pueblo III.

SOURCE OF COLLECTION:

Highway salvage on Interstate 40 by the Museum of Northern Arizona in 1962 under the supervision of A.P. Olson.

REFERENCES:

Site Description: None

Published Dates: None

DATES:

NA 8039 - Kiva 1

HCK-3	1044p	- 1087vv
HCK-6	1050	- 1114r
HCK-1	1035p	- 1115r
HCK-2	1044p	- 1115v
HCK-4	1028p	- 1115r
HCK-5	1010p	- 1115r

NA 8038 - Pithouse 3

HCK-34	849p	- 914vv
HCK-31	814p	- 931r
HCK-30	878p	- 933v
HCK-32	841p	- 935v
HCK-35	889p	- 939r
HCK-36	883p	- 941rB
HCK-29	853p	- 942vv
HCK-37	896p	- 942r
HCK-33	880p	- 942v

Houck Group, continued

COMMENT:

There would seem to be no doubt that the Kiva at NA 8039 was constructed in A.D. 1115. The cutting dates from the pithouse are more equivocal, but indicate construction at or soon after A.D. 942. This pithouse has been assigned to the Red Mesa Phase on architectural and ceramic evidence.

MAP REFERENCE: 26

ALTERNATE NAME/NUMBER: None

LOCATION:

About 3 miles north of Klagetoh, Apache County, Arizona. The ruin is on a small western tributary of Wide Ruin Wash, 1/2 miles east of the crossing of Transwestern Pipeline and the Ganado-Wide Ruin road.

DESCRIPTION:

A small Pueblo II site with 7 rooms and one front located, pilastered kiva.

SOURCE OF COLLECTION:

Salvage excavations by the Museum of Northern Arizona in 1962 under the supervision of Alan P. Olson.

REFERENCES:

Site Description: None

Published Dates: None

DATES:

Kiva 1 - Bench Floor

F-6702 1020p - 1109rB

COMMENT:

This single cutting date indicates some activity in the early 1100's.

MAP REFERENCE: 27

ALTERNATE NAME/NUMBER: None

LOCATION:

About 3-1/2 miles south of Klagetoh, Apache County, Arizona. The ruin is situated on a ridge west of Wide Ruin Wash.

DESCRIPTION:

All specimens are from a burned pithouse with Black Mesa Black-on-white and Kiatuthlanna Black-on-white ceramic association.

SOURCE OF COLLECTION:

Highway salvage by the Museum of Northern Arizona in 1963 under the direction of Roger Kelly.

REFERENCES:

Site Description: None

Published Dates: None

DATES:

Main Beam 1

KLA-1 719p - 871v

Main Beam 2

KLA-8 695p - 864vv

Main Beam 3

KLA-6 670p - 866+vv

Main Beam 5

KLA-4 684 - 835vv

NA 7512, continued

Secondary Roof Beams - Floor fill

KLA-19	748p	-	839v	KLA-13	830p	-	868r
KLA-26	805p	-	852vv	KLA-12	644p	-	873r
KLA-28	822p	-	852v	KLA-14	783p	-	873r
KLA-22	809p	-	862vv	KLA-18	781 ⁺ p	-	873v
KLA-25	782p	-	863r	KLA-15	784 ⁺ p	-	875r
KLA-31-1	804p	-	864r	KLA-24	766p	-	875vv
KLA-11	762p	-	866v	KLA-30	821p	-	875r
KLA-16	821p	-	866v	KLA-29	744 ⁺ p	-	876r

COMMENT:

The cutting dates are derived from the secondary roof beams and indicate a major cluster at A.D. 873-76 which strongly suggests construction at or near this time. The earlier cutting dates may be reused timbers unless remodeling evidence is present.

MAP REFERENCE: 28

ALTERNATE NAME/NUMBER: None

LOCATION:

About 4 miles northeast of Sunrise Spring Trading Post, Apache County, Arizona. Site is situated on a small alluvial terrace on the right bank of Pueblo Colorado Wash.

DESCRIPTION:

Specimens come from a small pithouse with White Mound Black-on-white and Kiatuthlanna Black-on-white ceramic association.

SOURCE OF COLLECTION:

Highway salvage for the Bureau of Indian Affairs by the Museum of Northern Arizona in 1963 under the supervision of Roger Kelly.

REFERENCES:

Site Description: None

Published Dates: None

DATES:

Secondary Roof Beams - Floor fill

RPC-3	651 ⁺ p	- 778vv
RPC-2	664p	- 798+vv
RPC-5	577p	- 803v
RPC-7	646p	- 813v

COMMENT:

Although no cutting dates are available, it would appear that the structure was built sometime not long after A.D. 813.

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