

LABORATORY OF TREE-RING RESEARCH
THE UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA
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Tree-Ring Dates from New Mexico C-D

Northern Rio Grande Area

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The University of Arizona
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PREFACE

After eight years, the comprehensive review of all archaeological tree-ring specimens from Southwestern sites undertaken by this Laboratory is nearly complete. Begun in 1963, the project has been generously supported by the National Science Foundation (Grants GS-247, 908, 2232). We are grateful for the efforts of the Foundation in helping us to achieve the long-range objectives of the project.

This report is the tenth in an unnumbered series treating the results of the review. Twenty-six quadrangles in Arizona, New Mexico, and Utah have been presented in this form. It is anticipated that at least five additional reports will be required to cover the material now on file. This would include perhaps three for New Mexico and two for southwestern Colorado. Each of these areas involves a large undertaking as both the number of archaeological sites and tree-ring dates exceeds the figures for equal areas treated in previous reports.

The archaeological tree-ring samples considered in this report were examined by Warren and the text was prepared by Robinson. As always, we owe a great debt to our permanent colleagues Bryant Bannister, Jeffrey S. Dean, and John W. Hannah. In addition, Robinson was ably assisted by S. Alan Skinner, Barney T. Burns, and Cynthia Nicholson. The line drawings are by Marilyn J. Huggins.

William J. Robinson

Tucson, Arizona
December 27, 1971

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TA 1 - - - - - see Pot Creek Site

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Talpa Church - - - - - *

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Bg - University of New Mexico site survey

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

TA - Fort Burgwin Research Center 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 tree-ring 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 1960's 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 New Mexico C-D: Northern Rio Grande Area, is the tenth 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. The Evans site is such an instance in this area (Lange 1956).

To summarize the data presented, a chart has been prepared (Fig. 3) 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
- tp - pith ring present, but due to the difficult nature of the ring series near the center of the specimen, an exact date cannot be assigned to it. The date is obtained by counting back from the earliest dated ring.
- ± - the innermost ring is not the pith ring and an absolute date cannot be assigned to it. A ring count is involved.

The symbols used with the outside date are:

- B - bark present
- G - beetle galleries are present on the surface of the specimen
- L - a characteristic surface patination and smoothness, which develops on beams stripped of bark, is present

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

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

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

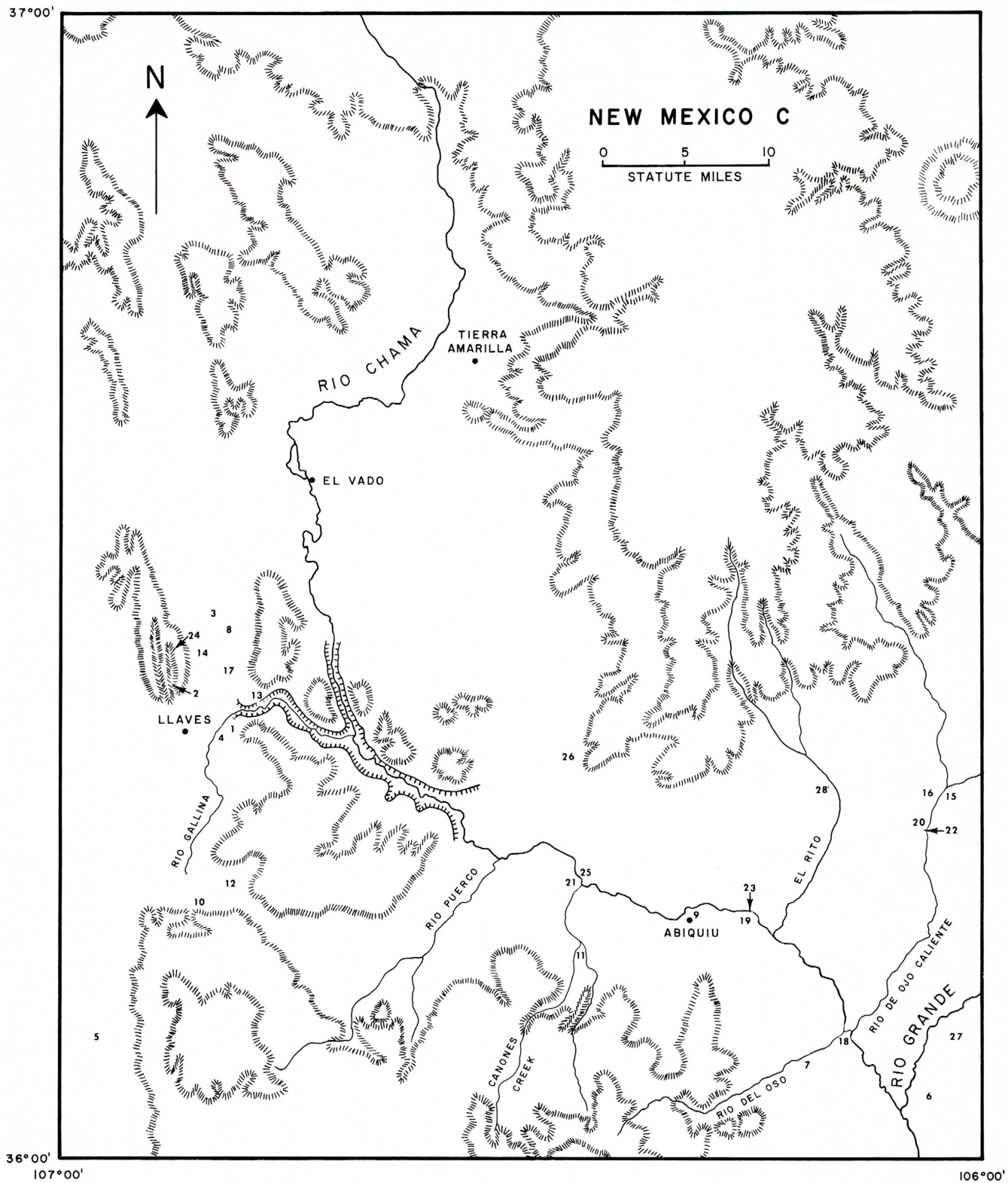
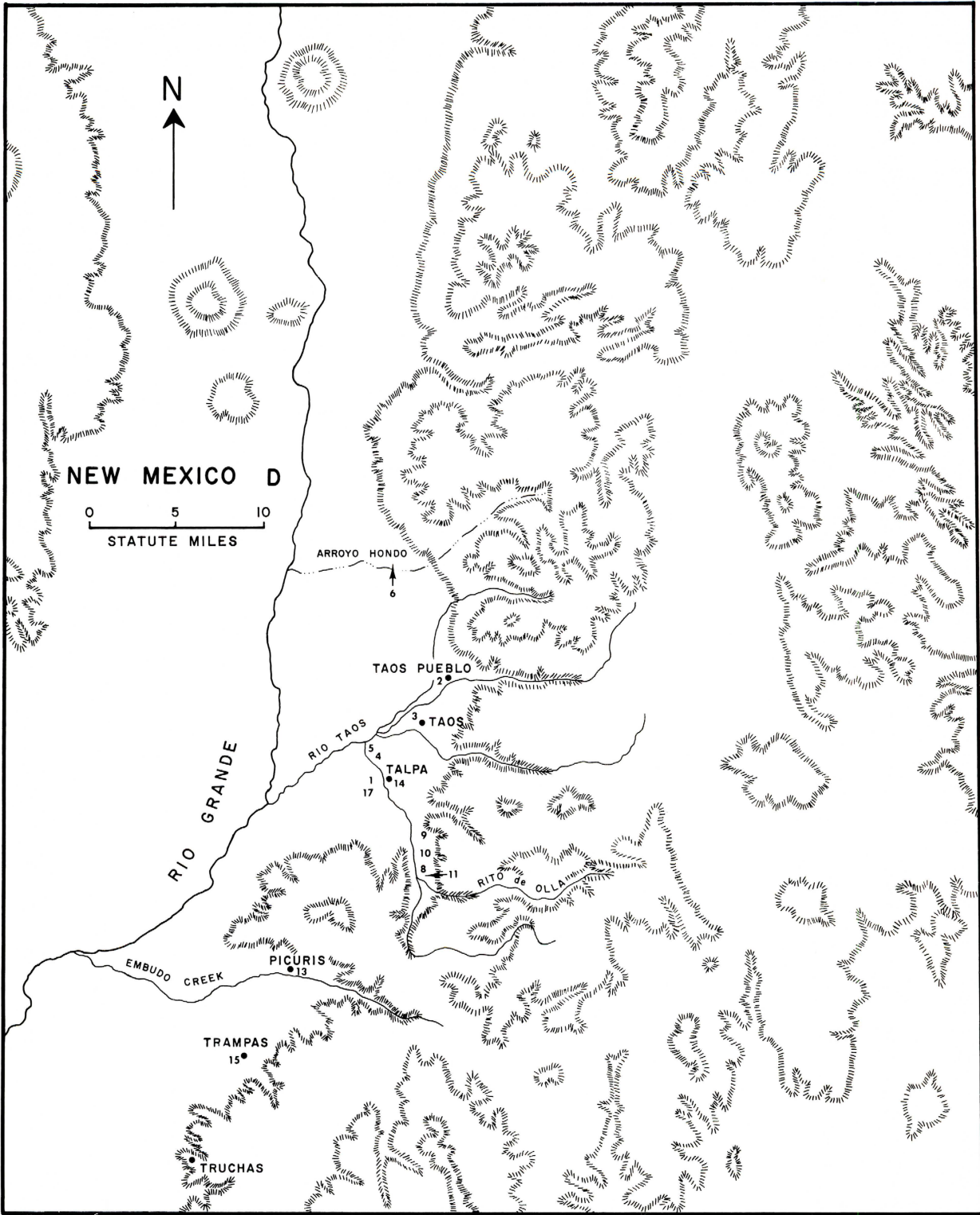


Figure 1. Location of Sites in New Mexico C

37°00'



36°00'

106°00'

105°00'

Figure 2. Location of Sites in New Mexico D

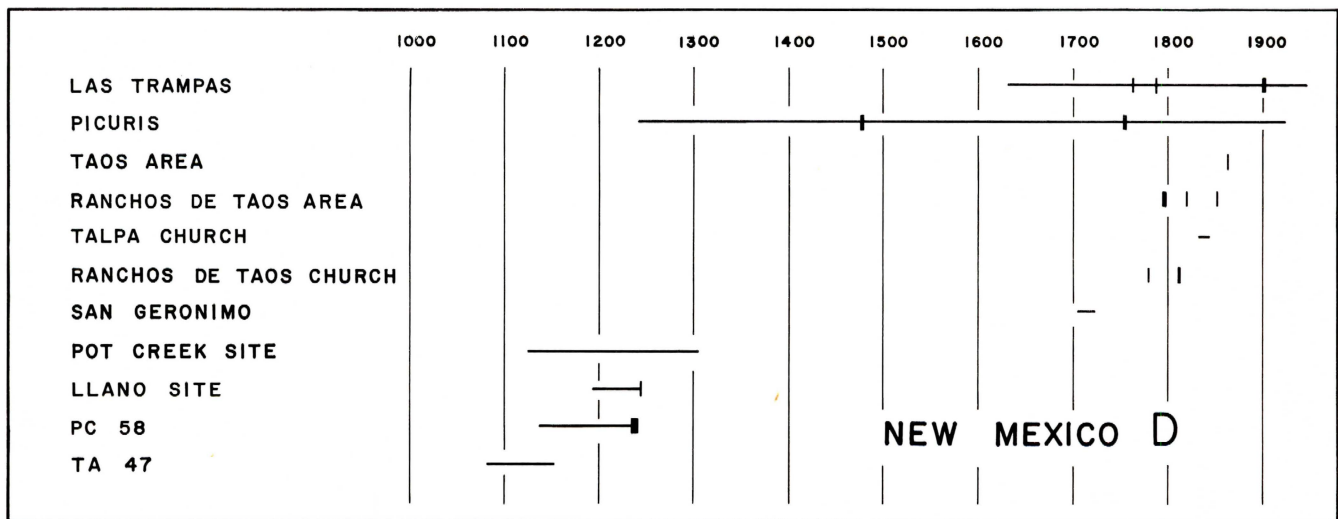
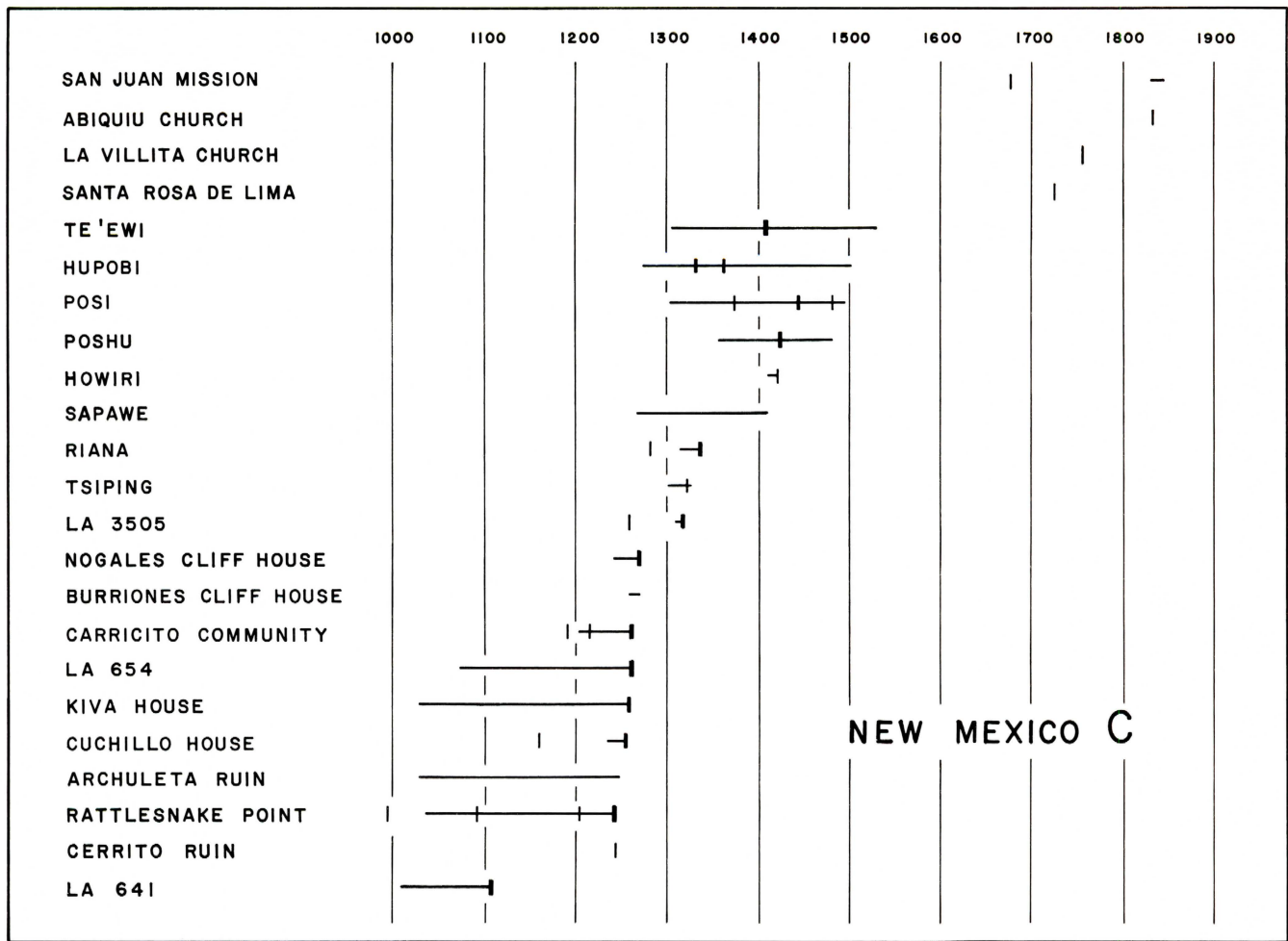


Figure 3. Sequence of Chronological Components in New Mexico C and D. Horizontal lines indicate range of outside dates. Narrow vertical lines indicate single outside dates. Wide vertical bars indicate substantial clusters of dates in relation to total range and number of dates.

TREE-RING DATES FROM ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

Cuchillo House

MAP REFERENCE: C-1

ALTERNATE NAME/NUMBER: Bg 2

LOCATION:

The site is located in the Gallina Valley, near the confluence of the Rio Gallina and Llegua Canyon, Rio Arriba County, New Mexico.

DESCRIPTION:

Cuchillo House is a surface site consisting of surface units and pithouses.

SOURCE OF COLLECTION:

Excavations by the University of New Mexico Field School under the supervision of Frank C. Hibben in 1939

REFERENCES:

Site Description: Hibben 1948

Published Dates: Bannister 1951; Smiley 1951

DATES:

No provenience

HIB-5	1028fp - 1155vv
HIB-10	1192p - 1231vv
HIB-13	1160p - 1249+r
HIB-15	1148p - 1251vv
HIB-11	1185p - 1251+r
HIB-16	1082p - 1253+r
HIB-8	1161p - 1254+r

COMMENTS:

The clustering of dates from Cuchillo House indicate construction activity between A.D. 1250 and 1260.

Nogales Cliff House

MAP REFERENCE: C-2

ALTERNATE NAME/NUMBER: Bg 3

LOCATION:

The cliff dwelling is on the right bank (west) of Nogales (Spring) Canyon, a tributary of the Rio Gallina, about 1 1/2 miles upstream from its mouth and about 4 miles northwest of Llaves, Rio Arriba County, New Mexico.

DESCRIPTION:

The site is characterized as a typical cluster of a tower and unit structures together in a cave.

SOURCE OF COLLECTION:

Excavations under the supervision of Frank C. Hibben by the University of New Mexico Field School in 1939

REFERENCES:

Site Description: Hibben 1948

Published Dates: Bannister 1951; Smiley 1951

DATES:

House I			Room II		
	HIB-12	1154p - 1267rG		HIB-6	1116p - 1239r
House II			No provenience		
	HIB-4	1205 - 1256rL		HIB-7	1200fp - 1259r
House III					
	HIB-2	1163p - 1265r			
	HIB-3	1201fp - 1267B			

COMMENTS:

Construction activity at this cliff dwelling is indicated for the mid-twelve hundreds. The confusion of provenience designations impedes more precise placement of construction units.

Rattlesnake Point Group

MAP REFERENCE: C-3

ALTERNATE NAME/NUMBER: Hormigas Site, Bg 19, Bg 20

LOCATION:

Rattlesnake Point lies approximately halfway between Llaves and El Vado, Rio Arriba County, New Mexico. It is about 6 miles north of Llaves Post Office on a drainage divide between tributaries of the Rio Gallina and the Rio Chama.

DESCRIPTION:

The Rattlesnake Point Group is a large, dispersed community with towers, numerous surface units, pithouses, and granaries stretching more than 1/2 mile along a ridge.

SOURCE OF COLLECTION:

Excavations by the University of New Mexico Field School under the direction of Frank C. Hibben between 1947 and 1949

REFERENCES:

Site Description: Bahti 1949; Green 1962; Hibben 1948

Published Dates: None

DATES:

Bg 19

BG-19-5 966fp - 1034vv

Bg 20, Tower I

GP-6627 722p - 991++vv
BG-20-6-1 977p - 1038vv
GP-6617 962p - 1043vv
GP-6631 920p - 1059r
BG-20-6-2 934fp - 1064vv
GP-6618 966fp - 1064r
GP-6626 1040p - 1080vv
GP-6630 964p - 1081++vv
GP-6629 968p - 1082vv
GP-6624 973p - 1087+vv
GP-6635 1033p - 1087c
GP-6628 1057p - 1087c
GP-6614 971p - 1089+r
GP-6632 952p - 1090+v

Bg 20, Tower II

BG-20-4 903± - 1034vv

Bg 20, Unit House

GP-7085 1000fp - 1154+vv
GP-7072 1163p - 1197vv
GP-7078 1138p - 1213vv
GP-7084 1140p - 1214++v
GP-7083 1125p - 1216+vv
GP-7094 1184p - 1220c
GP-7065 1184p - 1221c
GP-7076 1161p - 1224r
GP-7080 1180p - 1225r
GP-7075 1166p - 1238vv
GP-7067 1153p - 1242r
GP-7066 1201p - 1243v
GP-7082 1113p - 1243r
GP-7057 1200p - 1243r
GP-7087 1207p - 1243r
GP-7073 1208p - 1243r

Rattlesnake Point Group, continued

COMMENTS:

Assuming the Unit House is composed of more than one structure, building activity is indicated in the A.D. 1220's and a major concentration at A.D. 1243. The Towers may well date earlier, but no cutting dates are available to say with certainty.

Burriones Cliff House

MAP REFERENCE: C-4

ALTERNATE NAME/NUMBER: Bg 30

LOCATION:

The site is on the Rio Gallina, east of Llaves Post Office, Rio Arriba County, New Mexico.

DESCRIPTION:

The only information about Burriones Cliff House is that it has 8 or more rooms.

SOURCE OF COLLECTION:

Tree-ring samples were collected by Frank C. Hibben in 1949 and by Roger C. Green in 1955.

REFERENCES:

Site Description: None

Published Dates: Bannister 1951; Smiley 1951

DATES:

No provenience

BG-30-61	1153p	-	1256vv
BG-30-1	1128+	-	1259cB
BG-30-3	1125p	-	1264r
BG-30-60	1179p	-	1266vv

COMMENTS:

Both cutting and non-cutting dates place this cliff dwelling ca. A.D. 1260 to 1270.

Archuleta Ruin

MAP REFERENCE: C-5

ALTERNATE NAME/NUMBER: Bg 50

LOCATION:

The Archuleta Ruin is on a ridge between two canyons issuing from the Nacimiento Mountains and about 2 miles northeast of La Jara, extreme northeastern Sandoval County, New Mexico.

DESCRIPTION:

The site consists of a large Gallina pithouse with a banquette, central firepit, ventilator, deflector, and four postholes for main roof support.

SOURCE OF COLLECTION:

Excavations by the University of New Mexico under the direction of Frank C. Hibben and Roger C. Green in 1950

REFERENCES:

Site Description: Green 1956

Published Dates: Smiley 1951

DATES:

Pithouse

BG-50-14	950fp - 1025vv
BG-50-9	966 - 1052vv
BG-50-37	995fp - 1097vv
BG-50-47-3	1057fp - 1104vv
BG-50-47-2	1175fp - 1228vv
BG-50-10	1169p - 1245vv

COMMENTS:

The lack of cutting dates, or good clustering, precludes specific statements on the date of construction of the pithouse, but occupation in the latter half of the thirteenth century is indicated.

San Juan Mission

MAP REFERENCE: C-6

ALTERNATE NAME/NUMBER: None known

LOCATION:

The mission was located in the pueblo of San Juan on the east bank of the Rio Grande immediately above its confluence with the Rio Chama. The pueblo is about 5 miles north of Espanola, southern Rio Arriba County, New Mexico.

DESCRIPTION:

The only available description of the church is that it was built of adobe, presumably sometime in the eighteenth century, and destroyed around A.D. 1900.

SOURCE OF COLLECTION:

In 1923 J.A. Jeancon and Oliver Ricketson collected three cross-sections from beams stored by the Fred Harvey Company in Albuquerque.

REFERENCES:

Site Description: Kubler 1940

Published Dates: Smiley 1951; Smiley, Stubbs, and Bannister 1953;
Stallings 1937a

DATES:

No provenience

BE-85	1539p	- 1669vv
BE-83	1650p	- 1832vv
BE-84	1669p	- 1841vv

COMMENTS:

These beams were later used in the construction of El Ortiz, the Harvey House in Lamy, New Mexico. Since no cutting dates were obtained from the squared beams, all that can be said is that the dates do not conflict with eighteenth century construction of the mission at San Juan.

Carricito Community

MAP REFERENCE: C-8

ALTERNATE NAME/NUMBER: Bg 21, Bg 22, Bg 23, Redondo Tower

LOCATION:

The Carricito Community lies one mile south of the Rattlesnake Point Group and about halfway between Llaves Post Office and El Vado, Rio Arriba County, New Mexico. It is approximately 5 miles northeast of Llaves.

DESCRIPTION:

The community consists of two towers and two lineal unit structures of 5 and 7 rooms. The tower and one room in each unit structure were excavated.

SOURCE OF COLLECTIONS:

Excavations in 1949 by the University of New Mexico Field School under the direction of Frank C. Hibben

REFERENCES:

Site Description: Green 1964

Published Dates: Bannister 1951; Smiley 1951

DATES:

Bg 21

BG-21-5 1202p - 1257+r
BG-21-2 1207p - 1257+rB
BG-21-3 1199p - 1260r

Bg 23

BG-23-25 1142p - 1201r
BG-23-30 1165p - 1204r
BG-23-5 1147p - 1213v
BG-23-32 993~~t~~ - 1213r

Bg 22

BG-22-11 1105p - 1187+vv
BG-22-9 1158fp - 1248vv

COMMENTS:

Basic occupation of the Carricito Community is dated in the thirteenth century, with Bg 23, a unit structure, somewhat earlier than the other structures excavated.

Abiquiu Church

MAP REFERENCE: C-9

ALTERNATE NAME/NUMBER: Santo Tomas

LOCATION:

The church was in the pueblo, now town, of Abiquiu, on the south bank of the Rio Chama and about 25 miles upstream from the confluence of the Chama and the Rio Grande. It is in Rio Arriba County, New Mexico.

DESCRIPTION:

Abiquiu Church was a simple cruciform adobe building. It was built sometime after A.D. 1770 and torn down and replaced with a new structure in A.D. 1938.

SOURCE OF COLLECTION:

George Kubler collected some tree-ring material in 1935 shortly before the church was torn down.

REFERENCES:

Site Description: Adams and Chavez 1956; Kubler 1940

Published Dates: Smiley 1951; Smiley, Stubbs, and Bannister 1953; Stallings 1937a

DATES:

No provenience

RG 719 1756fp - 1834vv

COMMENTS:

The single, non-cutting date neither conflicts with nor helps specify dates of construction suggested by the historical records.

Tsiping

MAP REFERENCE: C-11

ALTERNATE NAME/NUMBER: Canones Ruin, LA 301, Flaking Stone Mountain Ruin, Pedernal Mountain Ruin, Chipiinuinge, Tziipinguinge

LOCATION:

Tsiping lies on a mesa at the confluence of Canones and Polvadera Creeks about 4 miles south of the Rio Chama. It is approximately 8 miles southwest of the community of Abiquiu, Rio Arriba County, New Mexico.

DESCRIPTION:

The ruin is large and consists of both surface masonry units and cliff rooms cut in the volcanic tuff forming the sides of the mesa. At least 7 circular kivas have been noted.

SOURCE OF COLLECTION:

W.S. Stallings collected tree-ring samples for the Laboratory of Anthropology in 1934 as did Deric O'Bryan for Gila Pueblo in 1940.

REFERENCES:

Site Description: Harrington 1916; Hewett 1906, 1938; Jeancon 1911; Mera 1934

Published Dates: Smiley 1951; Smiley, Stubbs, and Bannister 1953; Stallings 1937a

DATES:

No provenience

RG-676	1262p	- 1302vv	RG-679	1169p	- 1314rL
RG-677	1123p	- 1305vv	GP-2630	1169p	- 1318rL
RG-673	1234p	- 1305v	GP-2638	1292p	- 1320v
RG-672	1260p	- 1306v	GP-2631	1263p	- 1320r
RG-675	1252p	- 1309vv	GP-2634	1274p	- 1320r
GP-2643	1241p	- 1312v	RG-684	1286p	- 1320c
GP-2641	1155p	- 1312+r	RG-683	1258p	- 1325r
GP-2632	1113p	- 1314+r			

COMMENTS:

Construction activity at Tsiping is clearly indicated for the first quarter of the fourteenth century, but the dates may not represent the entire ruin.

MAP REFERENCE: C-12

ALTERNATE NAME/NUMBER: Capulin Ranger Station

LOCATION:

The site is on a ridge on the south side of Capulin Creek and about 1/8 mile east of Capulin Ranger Station. The area is about 6 miles east of the Regina - El Vado road in Rio Arriba County, New Mexico.

DESCRIPTION:

LA 641 is a small pithouse village with 3 houses. One excavated house had 4 post roof support, central firepit, ventilator, and deflector.

SOURCE OF COLLECTION:

Excavation by H.P. Mera for the Laboratory of Anthropology in 1935.

REFERENCES:

Site Description: Mera 1938: 242

Published Dates: Smiley 1951; Stallings 1937a

DATES:

House A

RG-771-6	951fp - 1004vv	RG-771-5	1078fp - 1105r
RG-703-4	987fp - 1062vv	RG-706-1	1033fp - 1106v
RG-703-1	950fp - 1103vv	RG-705-1	1051 - 1106v
RG-705-2	1052 - 1104vv	RG-704-1	1067p - 1106r

COMMENTS:

The excavated pithouse dates cluster well before terminating with a cutting date at A.D. 1106.

Cerrito Ruin

MAP REFERENCE: C-13

ALTERNATE NAME/NUMBER: Bg 1

LOCATION:

The site is on a sharp ridge on the north bank of the canyon of the Rio Gallina about 5 miles northeast of Llaves Post Office, Rio Arriba County, New Mexico.

DESCRIPTION:

The Cerrito Ruin consists of 8 unit houses, a tower, and 4 pithouse depressions. Agricultural terraces are located on surrounding slopes.

SOURCE OF COLLECTION:

Excavations under the supervision of Frank C. Hibben in 1937 for the University of New Mexico.

REFERENCES:

Site Description: Hibben 1938, 1948

Published Dates: Smiley 1951

DATES:

House III

RG-799 1071₊ p - 1239vv

House VI

RG-798 1160p - 1240v

COMMENTS:

The two dates confirm the general period of Gallina occupation determined by other dates.

MAP REFERENCE: C-14

ALTERNATE NAME/NUMBER: Chupadero Ranger Station

LOCATION:

The site is in the northern Gallina area, on a tributary of the Rio Gallina that enters from the north and northwest just before the Gallina enters its canyon. It is about 5 miles north of Llaves Post Office, Rio Arriba County, New Mexico.

DESCRIPTION:

LA 654 is described as having 3 pithouses and 5 unit houses, presumably of Gallina affiliation.

SOURCE OF COLLECTIONS:

Excavations by H.P. Mera or Stanley Stubbs for the Laboratory of Anthropology in the period 1931 - 1933.

REFERENCES:

Site Description: None

Published Dates: Smiley 1951; Stallings 1937a

DATES:

No provenience

RG 618-7	967fp - 1069vv	RG 618-2	1153fp - 1250vv
RG 292	753fp - 1104++vv	RG 617-1	1169fp - 1252v
RG 294-1	944fp - 1136vv	RG 618-8	1233p - 1260vv
RG 291-1	1147 - 1200vv	RG 619-1	1209fp - 1260v
RG 618-5	1197fp - 1244vv	RG 619-2	1225fp - 1260rB

COMMENTS:

Assuming these dates apply to only a single structure, the clustering and termination with a cutting date at A.D. 1260 indicate construction at that time.

Howiri

MAP REFERENCE: C-15

ALTERNATE NAME/NUMBER: LA 71, Houiri

LOCATION:

Howiri is on the east bank of the Ojo Caliente about 15 miles upstream from its confluence with the Rio Chama. It is a bit over a mile upstream from the village of Ojo Caliente, Rio Arriba County, New Mexico.

DESCRIPTION:

The site is a large ruin in the basic form of two quadrangles. A number of detached buildings exist and there are some 10 circular kivas.

SOURCE OF COLLECTION:

W.S. Stallings, Jr. collected tree-ring samples for the Laboratory of Anthropology in 1931.

REFERENCES:

Site Description: Harrington 1916; Hewett 1906, 1938; Mera 1934

Published Dates: Smiley 1951; Smiley, Stubbs, and Bannister 1953; Stallings 1937a

DATES:

No provenience

RG 132-3 1322fp - 1407+tvv
RG 132-1 1372p - 1412r
RG 132-2 1351p - 1419+tr
RG 133-1 1337p - 1420r

COMMENTS:

Activity is indicated at the site in the early part of the fifteenth century.

Hupobi

MAP REFERENCE: C-16

ALTERNATE NAME/NUMBER: IA 380, Sun Temple, Hungpobi, Homayo

LOCATION:

The site is on the west bank of the Rio Ojo Caliente, about 15 miles upstream from its confluence with the Rio Chama. It is approximately 1 mile north of the village of Ojo Caliente, Rio Arriba County, New Mexico.

DESCRIPTION:

Hupobi is a large, compact, adobe pueblo. It consists of one completely enclosed quadrangle, a partially enclosed quadrangle, three detached buildings and 7 circular kivas throughout the ruin.

SOURCE OF COLLECTION:

Tree-ring samples were obtained in 1931 by W.S. Stallings, Jr. for the Laboratory of Anthropology.

REFERENCES:

Site Description: Harrington 1916; Hewett 1906, 1938; Mera 1934

Published Dates: Smiley 1951; Smiley, Stubbs, and Bannister 1953; Stallings 1937a

DATES:

No provenience

RG-281	1209p	-	1271vv	RG-286-3	1272p	-	1350vv
RG-282	1209 ⁺ p	-	1300vv	RG-286-1	1278p	-	1367vv
RG-284	1247fp	-	1308vv	RG-287-1	1149 ⁺ p	-	1368vv
RG-279	1245p	-	1320vv	RG-286-10	1292fp	-	1383vv
RG-286-8	1281p	-	1329vv	RG-286-2	1320fp	-	1385vv
RG-286-13	1278 ⁺ p	-	1330vv	RG-286-5	1329fp	-	1387vv
RG-286-11	1261	-	1333vv	RG-288-1	1455p	-	1502v
RG-286-12	1256fp	-	1335vv				

COMMENTS:

The dates fall mainly in the fourteenth century, but a single late date may signal continuing occupation of the site nearly until the arrival of the Spanish.

Kiva House

MAP REFERENCE: C-17

ALTERNATE NAME/NUMBER: LA 653

LOCATION:

Kiva House is west of the Ranger Station in the Chupadero Valley, a left bank tributary of the Rio Gallina. The area is west of the road between Llaves and El Vado and about 5 miles north of Llaves Post Office, Rio Arriba County, New Mexico.

DESCRIPTION:

The site consists of a single surface structure built of uncoursed piled stones in thick walls. The rectangular structure has a bench, ventilator, central firepit, deflector, and formalized bins.

SOURCE OF COLLECTION:

Excavations by H.P. Mera for the Laboratory of Anthropology in 1933

REFERENCES:

Site Description: Mera 1938: 242

Published Dates: Smiley 1951; Stallings 1937a

DATES:

No provenience

RG-605-13	951	-	1023vv	RG-608-7	1174p	-	1200vv
RG-589-1	1125fp	-	1168vv	RG-605-21	1172p	-	1200vv
RG-607-3	1130fp	-	1171r	RG-605-20	1185fp	-	1210vv
RG-609-1	1122fp	-	1172vv	RG-608-4	1142fp	-	1213vv
RG-607-2	1118fp	-	1173vv	RG-612-2	1164	-	1213vv
RG-602	1105p	-	1176+v	RG-607-13	1148fp	-	1214vv
RG-607-5	1106fp	-	1183vv	RG-609-2	1119fp	-	1220vv
RG-612-3	1125p	-	1185vv	RG-606-4	1129fp	-	1224vv
RG-610	1116p	-	1193vv	RG-611-8	1095fp	-	1225vv
RG-564-5	1129fp	-	1196vv	RG-607-10	1161	-	1229vv
RG-610-2	1104fp	-	1197vv	RG-589-3	1166p	-	1229vv
RG-608-5	1146fp	-	1197vv	RG-605-18	1196fp	-	1229vv
RG-607-4	1144fp	-	1199vv	RG-607-6	1087fp	-	1231vv
RG-564-3	1118fp	-	1200vv	RG-596	1144p	-	1231vv
RG-607-7	1162fp	-	1200vv				

Kiva House, continued

DATES: continued

No provenience, continued

RG-599-1	1118p	-	1233vv	RG-610-1	1179fp	-	1250vv
RG-608-3	1161fp	-	1233vv	RG-611-1	1167p	-	1253vv
RG-605-17	1172fp	-	1235vv	RG-611-13	1212fp	-	1253vv
RG-605-19	1213fp	-	1235vv	RG-564-4	1139p	-	1253+v
RG-564-8	1180fp	-	1237vv	RG-603-4	1180fp	-	1253v
RG-553	1177fp	-	1238v	RG-564-1	1170	-	1253+r
RG-597	1131p	-	1240++vv	RG-600	1092fp	-	1253r
RG-611-11	1182fp	-	1241vv	RG-564-9	1220fp	-	1253r
RG-583	1145p	-	1243vv	RG-564-2	1144	-	1254r
RG-564-6	1136fp	-	1245++vv	RG-564-7	1181fp	-	1254r
RG-614	1201fp	-	1247vv	RG-557	1190p	-	1256rB
RG-561	1190fp	-	1249vv	RG-610-4	1191fp	-	1257vv
RG-555-1	1163p	-	1250vv	RG-588	1209p	-	1257+r
RG-605-8	1178fp	-	1250vv	RG-607-11	1174	-	1258+v

COMMENTS:

The strong clustering of dates building up to the cutting dates at A.D. 1253 - 1254 presents evidence for construction at that time. The later dates may be repair, addition, or artifactual, but there is no provenience data to aid in the assessment.

Te'ewi

MAP REFERENCE: C-18

ALTERNATE NAME/NUMBER: LA 252, Little Cottonwood Gap Pueblo

LOCATION:

Te'ewi is on a high terrace on the right bank of the Rio Chama and just downstream from the confluence of the Chama and the Rio Oso. It is about 12 miles north of Espanola, Rio Arriba County, New Mexico.

DESCRIPTION:

The site is an adobe pueblo constructed in a double plaza arrangement. Each plaza is formed by parallel rows of rooms ranging from 5 to 8 rooms deep. Perhaps 12 circular kivas were present both within the plazas and beyond the pueblo buildings.

SOURCE OF COLLECTION:

Excavation of 26 rooms and 4 kivas was undertaken in 1950 and 1951 by the Museum of New Mexico under the supervision of Stanley Stubbs.

REFERENCES:

Site Description: Harrington 1916; Hewett 1906, 1938;
Mera 1934; Wendorf 1953

Published Dates: Smiley 1951; Smiley, Stubbs, and Bannister
1953; Stallings 1937a

DATES:

Kiva I

RG-2531-10	1332fp - 1373vv	RG-2552-1	1356p - 1411r
RG-2542	1333p - 1387vv	RG-2554-3	1370p - 1411r
RG-2548	1226p - 1391++vv	RG-2531-9	1366fp - 1412++vv
RG-2526	1336p - 1410++v	RG-2531-16	1345fp - 1418++vv
RG-2554-8	1345p - 1410r	RG-2554-10	1371fp - 1471++vv
RG-2552-2	1339p - 1411++v	RG-2552-6	1452 - 1494+v
RG-2552-7	1336p - 1411r	RG-2531-6	1426p - 1498+tr

Te'ewi, continued

DATES: continued

Room 7

RG-2518-1 1355 fp - 1390+v
RG-2517 1379 fp - 1408vv

Room 12A

RG-2523 1337 fp - 1465vv

Room 12B

RG-2535-1 1277 fp - 1317vv

Room 13A

RG-2521-1 1412p - 1529+vv

Room 14

RG-2515-4 1361 fp - 1387vv
RG-2519-3 1329 - 1421vv
RG-2515-1 1361 fp - 1446r

Room 21

RG-2538-1 1230 - 1306vv
RG-2536-1 1297p - 1378vv
RG-2525-2 1319p - 1413vv
RG-2536-3 1350 fp - 1420+vv
RG-2529-1 1425 - 1529+vv

Miscellaneous

RG-137-10 1293 fp - 1334vv
RG-137-13 1344p - 1379vv
RG-137-3 1325 fp - 1384vv
RG-137-4 1344p - 1397vv
RG-2543-1 1353p - 1410vv
RG-138-2 1377 fp - 1412r
RG-137-1 1385 fp - 1423+v
RG-137-6 1430 fp - 1477vv

COMMENTS:

The clustering of dates at A.D. 1411 in Kiva I would seem to mark construction, with later dates ascribable to repair. Generally, dates for all units fall between 1400 and 1500 with only a few exceptions. Occupation extended nearly up to, if not after, the Spanish entrada.

Poshu

MAP REFERENCE: C-19

ALTERNATE NAME/NUMBER: LA 274, Turquoise Ruin, Po-shu-ouinge,
Kwengyauinge, Ojporege

LOCATION:

The site is on a mesa overlooking the south bank of the Rio Chama approximately 23 miles upstream from the confluence of the Chama and the Rio Grande. It is about 3 miles downstream from the village of Abiquiu, Rio Arriba County, New Mexico.

DESCRIPTION:

Poshu is a large adobe pueblo with 2 rectangular plazas enclosed by roomblocks. There are 3 possible kivas, one of which is centrally located in the largest plaza.

SOURCE OF COLLECTION:

Although J.A. Jeancon excavated Poshu in 1919, the tree-ring materials were obtained by W.S. Stallings for the Laboratory of Anthropology in 1931.

REFERENCES:

Site Description: Harrington 1916; Hewett 1906, 1938;
Jeancon 1923; Mera 1934; Yarrow 1875

Published Dates: Smiley 1951; Smiley, Stubbs, and Bannister
1953; Stallings 1937a.

DATES:

No provenience

RG-334-25	1318p	-	1355vv	RG-334-7	1364fp	-	1403vv
RG-334-14	1325fp	-	1357vv	RG-334-27	1334p	-	1404vv
RG-336-1	1275fp	-	1358vv	RG-336-21	1352p	-	1404vv
RG-334-22	1322fp	-	1359vv	RG-334-26	1378p	-	1404vv
RG-334-17	1343fp	-	1374vv	RG-336-19	1379fp	-	1406vv
RG-334-15	1325p	-	1375vv	RG-334-46	1337fp	-	1408vv
RG-334-19	1326fp	-	1384vv	RG-334-43	1373fp	-	1409vv
RG-337-1	1278p	-	1391v	RG-334-39	1366fp	-	1412vv
RG-336-12	1353fp	-	1395vv	RG-334-30	1362fp	-	1413vv
RG-334-29	1358fp	-	1403+vv				

Poshu, continued

DATES: continued

No provenience, continued

RG-334-33	1371fp	-	1414vv	RG-334-12	1370p	-	1421v
RG-334-13	1318fp	-	1415vv	RG-334-21	1380	-	1421v
RG-334-18	1340	-	1416++vv	RG-334-45	1371fp	-	1421r
RG-334-40	1359fp	-	1417vv	RG-334-44	1377fp	-	1421r
RG-334-24	1373p	-	1420vv	RG-334-36	1381fp	-	1421r
RG-334-34	1375fp	-	1420vv	RG-337-3	1357p	-	1440vv
RG-334-37	1396p	-	1420vv	RG-335-1	1374p	-	1444r
RG-334-1	1337p	-	1421vv	RG-336-2	1379fp	-	1445v
RG-334-8	1354p	-	1421vv	RG-336-23	1392fp	-	1479vv

COMMENTS:

The dates concentrate between A.D. 1400 and 1500, with a definite cluster at A.D. 1421. Since the material was obtained, in the main, from Jeancon's backdirt, the dates are probably not fully representative of the ruin.

Posi

MAP REFERENCE: C-20

ALTERNATE NAME/NUMBER: LA 632

LOCATION:

Posi is on a mesa on the west bank of the Rio Ojo Caliente, just above the hot springs that give the name to the river and nearby village. The area is about 14 miles upstream from the confluence of the Ojo Caliente with the Rio Chama and some 22 miles north of Espanola, Rio Arriba County, New Mexico.

DESCRIPTION:

This is the largest pueblo in the Ojo Caliente Valley. It is constructed of adobe, rectilinear in shape with large, open plazas. About 13 circular kivas are present.

SOURCE OF COLLECTION:

W.S. Stallings collected tree-ring samples for the Laboratory of Anthropology in 1931.

REFERENCES:

Site Description: Harrington 1916; Hewett 1906, 1938

Published Dates: Smiley 1951; Smiley, Stubbs, and Bannister 1953; Stallings 1937a

DATES:

No provenience

RG-129-47	1263p	-	1302vv	RG-129-36	1334	-	1374v
RG-129-45	1265fp	-	1318vv	RG-129-10	1336fp	-	1375vv
RG-130-10	1255fp	-	1325vv	RG-129-46	1327	-	1380r
RG-141	1265p	-	1334vv	RG-129-34	1296fp	-	1391vv
RG-130-7	1266p	-	1344v	RG-130-2	1350fp	-	1396vv
RG-129-42	1285fp	-	1349vv	RG-130-1	1358p	-	1404r
RG-129-43	1306fp	-	1362vv	RG-129-18	1376fp	-	1416+vv
RG-129-21	1338fp	-	1373vv	RG-130-18	1371fp	-	1418vv
RG-129-38	1282fp	-	1373r	RG-129-29	1414fp	-	1437vv
RG-129-30	1310fp	-	1373r				

Posi, continued

DATES: continued

No provenience, continued

RG-130-30	1404fp	-	1441vv	RG-130-5	1411p	-	1473v
RG-130-28	1411fp	-	1442vv	RG-129-13	1424fp	-	1474+vv
RG-219-6	1358	-	1442v	RG-129-14	1422fp	-	1479vv
RG-129-4	1369fp	-	1442r	RG-129-15	1432fp	-	1479vv
RG-129-1	1395	-	1443rB	RG-139	1419p	-	1479+v
RG-129-28	1396fp	-	1444+tr	RG-130-16	1441fp	-	1479+tr
RG-129-8	1405fp	-	1451v	RG-130-13	1420fp	-	1487vv
RG-129-12	1410fp	-	1465vv	RG-129-51	1418fp	-	1492vv
RG-129-9	1433fp	-	1466v	RG-130-4	1410fp	-	1494vv

COMMENTS:

Occupation at Posi is indicated for the period around A.D. 1373, but most of the dates fall between A.D. 1400 and 1500.

Riana Ruin

MAP REFERENCE: C-21

ALTERNATE NAME/NUMBER: IA 920

LOCATION:

The site is located on the south side of the Rio Chama and on a mesa in the confluence of that stream with Canones Creek. The location is approximately 6 miles west and upstream from Abiquiu, Rio Arriba County, New Mexico.

DESCRIPTION:

The Riana Ruin is a rectangular masonry pueblo with 23 rooms and a single circular kiva. The rooms enclose only one side and partially two more sides of the rectangle; a wall completes the enclosure.

SOURCE OF COLLECTION:

Excavations by Frank C. Hibben for the University of New Mexico between 1934 and 1936

REFERENCES:

Site Description: Hibben 1937

Published Dates: Smiley 1951; Smiley, Stubbs, and Bannister 1953; Stallings 1937a, 1937b

DATES:

Kiva		Room 13	
RG-753-1	1081+p - 1280+vv	RG-662	1160p - 1335v
RG-751	1192p - 1315+vv		
RG-746	1126+p - 1325+vv	Room 18	
RG-748	1173p - 1329+vv		
RG-754	1177p - 1335v	RG-733	1208p - 1335v
RG-752	1290p - 1335r		
RG-750	1245fp - 1335rB	Room 19	
		RG-732-1	1197p - 1334+tv
		RG-732-2	1174p - 1335v

COMMENTS:

The Riana Ruin seems to have been built as a unit in A.D. 1335.

Santa Rosa de Lima

MAP REFERENCE: C-23

ALTERNATE NAME/NUMBER: LA 6602, Santa Rosa de Abiquiu, Santa Rosa Chapel, Capilla de Santa Rosa

LOCATION:

The church stands between the Rio Chama and Highway 84 on the south bank of the Chama and about 2 miles downstream from Abiquiu, Rio Arriba County, New Mexico.

DESCRIPTION:

Santa Rosa de Lima was a simple-nave church built of adobe and facing east. It served the original community of Abiquiu (Adams and Chavez 1956:121).

SOURCE OF COLLECTION:

George Kubler obtained a core in 1935.

REFERENCES:

Site Description: Adams and Chavez 1956; Alexander 1966: 31; Harrington 1916; Kubler 1940

Published Dates: Smiley 1951; Smiley, Stubbs, and Bannister 1953; Stallings 1937a

DATES:

Choir loft

RG-721 1617 - 1725vv

COMMENTS:

The date from this squared beam does not allow further interpretation.

LA 3505

MAP REFERENCE: C-25

ALTERNATE NAME/NUMBER: None known

LOCATION:

LA 3505 is on the north bank of the Rio Chama, approximately opposite the junction of the Chama and Canones Creek. It is about 6 miles west and upstream from Abiquiu, Rio Arriba County, New Mexico.

DESCRIPTION:

The site is an adobe and stone masonry pueblo built in the shape of a U. A kiva is located in the center of the plaza. A post palisade enclosed the plaza opposite the rooms.

SOURCE OF COLLECTION:

Stewart Peckham excavated most of the site for the Museum of New Mexico in 1957.

REFERENCES:

Site Description: Peckham 1958

Published Dates: None

DATES:

Palisade		Room 15	
RG-4676	1129fp - 1256+vv	RG-4677	1197p - 1310vv
RG-4675	1231fp - 1310vv		
		Room 21	
Kiva		RG-4673	1172 - 1310vv
RG-4667	1237p - 1313vv		
		Room 32	
Room 5		RG-4674	1238p - 1314r
RG-4671	1276p - 1312B		

COMMENTS:

The cluster of dates suggests a single construction period at about A.D. 1312 - 1314.

La Villita Church

MAP REFERENCE: C-27

ALTERNATE NAME/NUMBER: La Vita, Nuestra Senora de los Dolores

LOCATION:

The church is in the community of La Villita on the east bank of the Rio Grande and between the river and the Taos - Espanola highway. It is about 8 miles north of Espanola, Rio Arriba County, New Mexico.

DESCRIPTION:

There is no description available, except that the church was in use by A.D. 1760 and still used in A.D. 1818.

SOURCE OF COLLECTION:

A section of a beam was acquired by W.S. Stallings in Santa Fe in 1932 and ascribed to La Villita Church.

REFERENCES:

Site Description: None

Published Dates: Smiley 1951; Smiley, Stubbs, and Bannister 1953; Stallings 1937a

DATES:

Corbel

RG-369 1498p - 1754vv

COMMENTS:

The single date does not add much to an inadequate historical picture.

Sapawe

MAP REFERENCE: C-28

ALTERNATE NAME/NUMBER: LA 306

LOCATION:

Sapawe is on the right (west) bank of El Rito, about 8 miles upstream from the confluence of El Rito and the Rio Chama and 2 miles downstream from the community of El Rito, Rio Arriba County, New Mexico.

DESCRIPTION:

This site is claimed as the largest adobe pueblo in New Mexico. Maps by Hewett and others show numerous plazas, many buildings, and circular kivas.

SOURCE OF COLLECTION:

Excavations by the University of New Mexico Field School under the direction of Florence H. Ellis between 1963 and 1969.

REFERENCES:

Site Description: Bandelier 1892; Harrington 1916;
Hewett 1906, 1938; Mera 1934

Published Dates: None

DATES:

Plaza A

SAP-16 1145 - 1301vv
SAP-13 1206p - 1353++vv
SAP-5 1188p - 1356++vv

Plaza C

SAP-15 1121p - 1264vv
SAP-14 1129+p - 1294vv
SAP-34 1265p - 1380+B

Plaza B

SAP-29 1163+ - 1350vv

Sapawe, continued

DATES: continued

Plaza D

SAP-50 1120p - 1291vv
SAP-22 1134p - 1319+vv
SAP-19 1137+p - 1357vv
SAP-4 1128p - 1359++vv
SAP-9 1296 - 1361++vv
SAP-49 1277+p - 1374vv
SAP-37 1201p - 1384vv
SAP-11 1211p - 1392+v
SAP-36 1270p - 1393v
SAP-1 1261p - 1395r
SAP-8 1210p - 1409vv

Plaza E

SAP-12 1285p - 1325vv

Miscellaneous

SAP-6 1292p - 1380r
SAP-2 1267p - 1384vv

COMMENTS:

Obviously, so few dates do not set the chronological parameters on the largest adobe pueblo in New Mexico. However, the dates do generally fall between A.D. 1300 and 1400 and there is a slight suggestion of some construction activity around A.D. 1380.

Llano Site

MAP REFERENCE: D-1

ALTERNATE NAME/NUMBER: LA 1892, Jeancon's Taos Site

LOCATION:

The site is on a mesa on the south (left) bank of the Rio Grande de Ranchos just below its confluence with the Arroyo Miranda. It is less than a mile west of Talpa, Taos County, New Mexico.

DESCRIPTION:

The Llano Site consists of 2 house mounds. The smaller had only 7 rooms and no kiva. The larger contained 18 rooms and a circular kiva enclosed within the structure.

SOURCE OF COLLECTION:

Although the site was excavated by J.A. Jeancon in 1920, the tree-ring material was obtained by W.S. Stallings for the Laboratory of Anthropology in 1935.

REFERENCES:

Site Description: Jeancon 1921, 1929

Published Dates: Smiley 1951; Smiley, Stubbs, and Bannister 1953

DATES:

No provenience

RG-707-13	1184fp	-	1207vv
RG-708-1	1165	-	1228vv
RG-707-1	1190fp	-	1229vv
RG-707-4	1186fp	-	1233vv
RG-707-2	1183fp	-	1235+vv
RG-707-9	1201fp	-	1239vv
RG-709-1	1210fp	-	1239r

COMMENTS:

The dates place some construction activity at A.D. 1239, but it is not known if they represent one or more than one provenience unit.

San Geronimo

MAP REFERENCE: D-2

ALTERNATE NAME/NUMBER: Taos Pueblo Church

LOCATION:

San Geronimo is in the pueblo of Taos, about 3 miles northeast of the town of Taos, Taos County, New Mexico.

DESCRIPTION:

The church was constructed in the simple-nave plan in the early 1700's; the second church to serve the pueblo. It was destroyed during a battle in 1846, but the ruins are still visible at the western edge of the pueblo.

SOURCE OF COLLECTION:

Two samples were collected by George Kubler in 1935 and a third by a Mr. Imhof in 1939.

REFERENCES:

Site Description: Adams and Chavez 1956; Kubler 1940; Stubbs 1950

Published Dates: Smiley 1951; Smiley, Stubbs, and Bannister 1953; Stallings 1937a

DATES:

Main entrance lintel		Unknown
RG-716	1575fp - 1704++vv	TNM-4 1579p - 1703vv
Sacristy		
RG-717	1666p - 1721vv	

COMMENTS:

The dates do not conflict with historical documentation.

Taos Area

MAP REFERENCE: D-3

ALTERNATE NAME/NUMBER: Maxwell House, Cordillera House

LOCATION:

The site covers the immediate area in and around Taos, Taos County, New Mexico.

DESCRIPTION:

These are historic structures. The Maxwell House is a 6 room adobe with a zaguan on Governor Bent Street. The Cordillera House belonged to one Bernardo Mondriagon of that community.

SOURCE OF COLLECTION:

A section from the Maxwell House was submitted to the Laboratory of Tree-Ring Research by Mrs. Rebecca James of Taos in 1958. The material from the Cordillera House was obtained by W.S. Stallings in 1934.

REFERENCES:

Site Description: None

Published Dates: None

DATES:

Maxwell House

TNM-1 1706p - 1861r

COMMENTS:

It is not known if this beam represents original construction of the house or later repair.

Ranchos de Taos Church

MAP REFERENCE: D-4

ALTERNATE NAME/NUMBER: None known

LOCATION:

The church is in Ranchos de Taos, a community about 4 miles southwest of Taos, Taos County, New Mexico.

DESCRIPTION:

The structure is a large, adobe church constructed in the customary cruciform shape.

SOURCE OF COLLECTION:

Beams were collected by the Historic American Building Survey in 1934 and submitted to W. S. Stallings at the Laboratory of Anthropology.

REFERENCES:

Site Description: Kubler 1940

Published Dates: Smiley 1951; Smiley, Stubbs, and Bannister 1953; Stallings 1937a

DATES:

No provenience

RG-636	1673p	-	1776vv
RG-639	1694p	-	1808+vv
RG-637	1704p	-	1808vv
RG-638	1730p	-	1808v

COMMENTS:

The cluster at A.D. 1808, although not cutting dates, strongly suggest major construction not long after that date.

Ranchos de Taos Area

MAP REFERENCE: D-5

ALTERNATE NAME/NUMBER: Ranchos de Taos House, Horace Long House,
West Ranchos de Taos House

LOCATION:

These buildings are all in or near the community of Ranchos de Taos, 4 miles southwest of Taos, Taos County, New Mexico.

DESCRIPTION:

The 3 historic houses are all of adobe and must postdate the founding of the community around 1780.

SOURCE OF COLLECTION:

Samples were collected by W.S. Stallings in 1934; by Helen Blumenschein in 1940; by Bainbridge Bunting in 1961.

REFERENCES:

Site Description: Bunting 1964

Published Dates: None

DATES:

Ranchos de Taos House		West Ranchos de Taos House
RG-641	1655p - 1792r	TNM-3 1551p - 1849v
RG-642	1745p - 1792r	
RG-640	1691p - 1792rG	Horace Long House
		TNM-2 1674p - 1817r

COMMENTS:

The house collected by Stallings is fairly conclusively dated at A.D. 1792. Little can be added about the other houses.

Pot Creek Site

MAP REFERENCE: D-8

ALTERNATE NAME/NUMBER: LA 260, TA-1, Rito de la Olla

LOCATION:

The Pot Creek Site is on the right (east) bank of Rio Grande de Ranchos just downstream from the confluence with Pot Creek. The area is about 9 miles south of Taos, Taos County, New Mexico.

DESCRIPTION:

The site consists of about 9 house mounds indicating the remains of adobe units which range from small linear arrangements to large compact units with plazas. Kiva depressions are present and pithouses have been located underlying the pueblo architecture.

SOURCE OF COLLECTION:

W. S. Stallings collected tree-ring material for the Laboratory of Anthropology in 1931 and the Fort Burgwin Research Center has conducted excavations at the site since 1957.

REFERENCES:

Site Description: Blumenschein 1956: Wetherington 1968

Published Dates: None

DATES:

Miscellaneous

RG-4357	1022fp - 1121vv	RG-23-1	1211fp - 1274+vv
RG-4349	1043p - 1154vv	RG-23-24	1228fp - 1276v
RG-23-17	1195p - 1231vv	RG-23-21	1242fp - 1277vv
RG-23-4	1192p - 1240vv	RG-23-16	1189 - 1281+vv
RG-23-20	1208fp - 1242vv	RG-23-27	1252fp - 1292vv
RG-23-3	1208fp - 1249vv	RG-23-30	1250fp - 1296vv
RG-23-23	1192fp - 1256vv	RG-23-28	1228fp - 1300vv
RG-23-25	1223fp - 1257vv	RG-2923	1255p - 1300v
RG-23-18	1202fp - 1262vv	RG-23-26	1253fp - 1300r
RG-23-22	1219 - 1262vv	RG-23-5	1250p - 1301vv
RG-23-19	1231p - 1262vv		

COMMENTS:

The Pot Creek Site occupation fell between A.D. 1200 and 1300 according to the available dates. However, the sample is very small compared to the size of the ruin and is probably not fully representative.

MAP REFERENCE: D-11

ALTERNATE NAME/NUMBER: see Comments below

LOCATION:

The site is on the east bank of the Rio Grande de Ranchos, just below the confluence with Pot Creek. The area is some 9 miles south of Taos, Taos County, New Mexico.

DESCRIPTION:

PC 58 is a small 6 room adobe pueblo.

SOURCE OF COLLECTIONS:

Excavations by Helen Blumenschein prior to 1957

REFERENCES:

Site Description: see Comments below

Published Dates: None

DATES:

Room 1

RG-2893-2 1141p - 1192vv
 RG-2901 1133p - 1209vv
 RG-2887 1159p - 1218+vv
 RG-2867 1112p - 1219+vv
 RG-2899 1158p - 1230++vv
 RG-2905 1150 - 1233v
 RG-2907 1176 - 1233v
 RG-2900-1 1148 - 1234v
 RG-2893-1 1146 - 1234r
 RG-2891 1146p - 1234r
 RG-2900-2 1159fp - 1234r
 RG-2906 1175 - 1234r
 RG-2869 1203 - 1234r
 RG-2894 1203p - 1234r
 RG-2889 1211p - 1234r

Room 3

RG-2861 1180p - 1216r
 RG-2859 1192p - 1219r
 RG-2864 1186p - 1233++v
 RG-2862 1172p - 1234r

Trench A

RG-2880-1 1183p - 1209r
 RG-2886 1193p - 1222vv
 RG-2865 1123p - 1234v
 RG-2876 1176fp - 1234r
 RG-2873 1193p - 1234r

Miscellaneous

RG-2921-1 1159p - 1229vv
 RG-2916-2 1178p - 1233rB
 RG-2918-2 1178fp - 1234v
 RG-2914 1170fp - 1234r
 RG-2868 1198p - 1236r

COMMENTS:

This site is probably one of the numerous mounds that are related to the Pot Creek Site (D-8).

Picuris

MAP REFERENCE: D-13

ALTERNATE NAME/NUMBER: San Lorenzo Pueblo, TA 111

LOCATION:

The pueblo of Picuris is on the north side of the Rio Pueblo in the foothills of the Sangre de Cristo Mountains. It is some 7 miles southeast of the Rio Grande and about 16 miles southwest of Taos, Taos County, New Mexico.

DESCRIPTION:

Picuris is, of course, an occupied pueblo and is made up of diffuse structures roughly clustered in 3 groups. Occupation at the site, however, seems to go back to at least A.D. 1250, with particularly heavy occupation between A.D. 1400 and 1680.

SOURCE OF COLLECTION:

Two samples from the Scalp House were obtained by W.S. Stallings for the Laboratory of Anthropology in 1933 and 1934. The remainder was obtained during excavations by Herbert W. Dick of Adams State College between 1961 and 1964.

REFERENCES:

Site Description: Stubbs 1950

Published Dates: None

DATES:

Area I			Area V		
PIC-2	1151	- 1410vv	PIC-43	1433p	- 1496vv
PIC-6	1372	- 1506+vv	PIC-44	1809p	- 1920vv
Area II			Area VI		
PIC-23	1332p	- 1513vv	PIC-48	1055p	- 1236vv
PIC-15	1447p	- 1515vv	PIC-52	1240	- 1353vv
PIC-22	1398p	- 1524vv	PIC-46	1310p	- 1433vv
PIC-30	1431p	- 1535+vv	PIC-58	1209p	- 1440+vv
PIC-10	1460p	- 1538vv	PIC-67	1356	- 1446vv
PIC-12	1410p	- 1540vv	PIC-69	1310p	- 1450+vv
PIC-18	1354	- 1578B	PIC-45	1404p	- 1493v
Area IV			PIC-65	1444p	- 1536vv
PIC-38	1376	- 1427vv	PIC-62	1427p	- 1540vv
			PIC-76	1624p	- 1769vv

Picuris, continued

DATES: continued

Area VII

PIC-78 1644 - 1788vv

Kiva A

PIC-89 1397p - 1460vv

PIC-88 1410 - 1505vv

PIC-83 1429 - 1552vv

PIC-82 1482 - 1559vv

Kiva D

PIC-104 1370p - 1460+vv

PIC-102 1379 - 1465++B

PIC-99 1430 - 1474vv

PIC-95 1393p - 1474r

PIC-94 1409p - 1474r

PIC-101 1419p - 1474r

PIC-97 1409p - 1474rB

PIC-96 1419p - 1474rB

Kiva E

PIC-110 1381 - 1469vv

PIC-114 1436 - 1502vv

PIC-115 1446p - 1508vv

Kiva H

PIC-118 1372 - 1451vv

PIC-119 1420 - 1461vv

PIC-121 1439 - 1476vv

PIC-120 1433 - 1481vv

Kiva J

PIC-128 1484 - 1526vv

PIC-127 1487 - 1529vv

PIC-129 1462 - 1530vv

PIC-126 1447 - 1530r

Kiva M

PIC-142 1250 - 1405vv

PIC-141 1286 - 1411vv

Kiva N

PIC-146 1242 - 1297+vv

PIC-147 1261 - 1301vv

PIC-145 1231 - 1330+vv

Kiva VI

PIC-153 1686fp - 1761v

Area A

PIC-164 1320 - 1406vv

PIC-166 1373 - 1412vv

PIC-173 1303 - 1353vv

PIC-190 1342 - 1370B

PIC-174 1339 - 1374vv

PIC-187 1333 - 1393B

Scalp House

RG-661 1428 - 1493c

Ramos Duran's Storehouse

PIC-212 1404p - 1470c

PIC-213 1813p - 1858v

Martinez House

PIC-214 1658p - 1753r

PIC-215 1655p - 1753r

PIC-216 1654p - 1753r

PIC-218 1704p - 1753r

Miscellaneous

PIC-203 1282p - 1468+vv

PIC-80 1835p - 1887B

Picuris, continued

COMMENTS:

With the exception of the beams from the Martinez House and the dates from Kiva D, there is little clustering by provenience unit and few cutting dates. However, the overall impression is that there are few dates from the earliest archaeological horizons and few from the past 200 years. Most dates fall into the period A.D. 1400 - 1600 which coincides with the heaviest occupation of the site.

Talpa Church

MAP REFERENCE: D-14

ALTERNATE NAME/NUMBER: None known

LOCATION:

The church is in the community of Talpa, about 1 mile south of Ranchos de Taos and 5 miles southwest of Taos, Taos County, New Mexico.

DESCRIPTION:

Talpa has a simple rectangular adobe church with earthen roof. A ceiling inscription places construction in 1851.

SOURCE OF COLLECTION:

W.S. Stallings collected beam material for the Laboratory of Anthropology in 1934.

REFERENCES:

Site Description: Kubler 1940

Published Dates: Smiley 1951; Smiley, Stubbs, and Bannister 1953;
Stallings 1937a

DATES:

No provenience

RG-645	1790p	-	1830v
RG-647	1708fp	-	1834vv
RG-646	1798fp	-	1838v

COMMENTS:

No cutting dates are available from these shaped beams.

Las Trampas

MAP REFERENCE: D-15

ALTERNATE NAME/NUMBER: Trampas, Santo Tomas, San Jose de Gracia

LOCATION:

The village of Las Trampas is located in the western foothills of the Sangre de Cristo mountain range and about 21 miles southwest of Taos, Taos County, New Mexico.

DESCRIPTION:

The church is constructed of adobe and cruciform in shape. Original construction probably took place before A.D. 1779, but many repairs and alterations have been undertaken since. The village buildings consist of expected range of houses and outbuildings, and include some classical New Mexican architecture.

SOURCE OF COLLECTION:

W.S. Stallings collected a few samples in 1931. These were obtained from the Hollenbeck House in Santa Fe, but were claimed to have been taken from Trampas Church. The bulk of the collection was obtained by the Las Trampas Foundation under the direction of David J. Jones in 1967 and 1968 and submitted to the Laboratory of Tree-Ring Research.

REFERENCES:

Site Description: Adams and Chavez 1956: 98-101; Bunting 1964; Kubler 1940

Published Dates: Smiley 1951; Smiley, Stubbs, and Bannister 1953; Stallings 1937a

DATES:

Church

LTR-30	1486p	-	1628vv	LTR-28	1620	-	1761p+G
LTR-43	1572	-	1643vv	LTR-1	1701p	-	1762cL
LTR-44	1618	-	1656vv	LTR-36	1595	-	1763++rGB
LTR-15	1546	-	1671vv	LTR-26	1666	-	1764G
LTR-25	1443	-	1701vv	LTR-31	1659	-	1776G
LTR-16	1401 ⁺ p	-	1735cLG	LTR-37	1706	-	1776rG
LTR-3	1563	-	1755+G	LTR-5	1678	-	1782v
LTR-61	1619	-	1758vv	LTR-10	1712p	-	1782v
LTR-2	1709p	-	1758cB	LTR-8	1714p	-	1785B
LTR-25	1541	-	1759+c	LTR-29	1747p	-	1785B

Las Trampas, continued

DATES: continued

Church, continued

RG-392	1622	-	1793vv
RG-376	1692p	-	1823vv
LTR-22	1791	-	1866v
LTR-18	1876	-	1926vv
LTR-57	1900	-	1943GB

Cruz Barn

LTR-32	1705p	-	1819+r
LTR-51	1795p	-	1889r
LTR-48	1804	-	1898r
LTR-54	1828	-	1898B
LTR-49	1795	-	1898rB

Maximiliano Cruz House

LTR-55	1705	-	1827r
LTR-47	1613	-	1834vv

Cruz Mill

LTR-33	1799	-	1911B
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COMMENTS:

The shaping of timbers and extensive continued use of wood for alteration has clouded the actual construction date of San Jose de Gracia. Only the Cruz barn can be confidently placed in time by these dates alone.

MAP REFERENCE: D-17

ALTERNATE NAME/NUMBER: None known

LOCATION:

TA 47 is on the west side of the Rio Grande de Ranchos, just downstream from the entry of the Arroyo Miranda. It is less than a mile west of the community of Talpa and about 6 miles southwest of Taos, Taos County, New Mexico.

DESCRIPTION:

The site consists of 2 pueblo units and 2 associated kivas or pithouses. The pueblo units were superimposed with the lower adobe unit having 3 rooms and the upper adobe unit with 6 rooms. The upper unit is L-shaped.

SOURCE OF COLLECTIONS:

Excavations by the Fort Burgwin Research Center in 1962

REFERENCES:

Site Description: E. Green 1963

Published Dates: None

DATES:

No provenience

RG-4381-2 948p - 1077+vv

RG-4382-1 1080p - 1147r

COMMENTS:

The dates fall within the estimated time span of the site.

TA 47

MAP REFERENCE: D-17

ALTERNATE NAME/NUMBER: None known

LOCATION:

TA 47 is on the west side of the Rio Grande de Ranchos, just downstream from the entry of the Arroyo Miranda. It is less than a mile west of the community of Talpa and about 6 miles southwest of Taos, Taos County, New Mexico.

DESCRIPTION:

The site consists of 2 pueblo units and 2 associated kivas or pithouses. The pueblo units were superimposed with the lower adobe unit having 3 rooms and the upper adobe unit with 6 rooms. The upper unit is L-shaped.

SOURCE OF COLLECTIONS:

Excavations by the Fort Burgwin Research Center in 1962

REFERENCES:

Site Description: E. Green 1963

Published Dates: None

DATES:

No provenience

RG-4381-2 948p - 1077+vv

RG-4382-1 1080p - 1147r

COMMENTS:

The dates fall within the estimated time span of the site.

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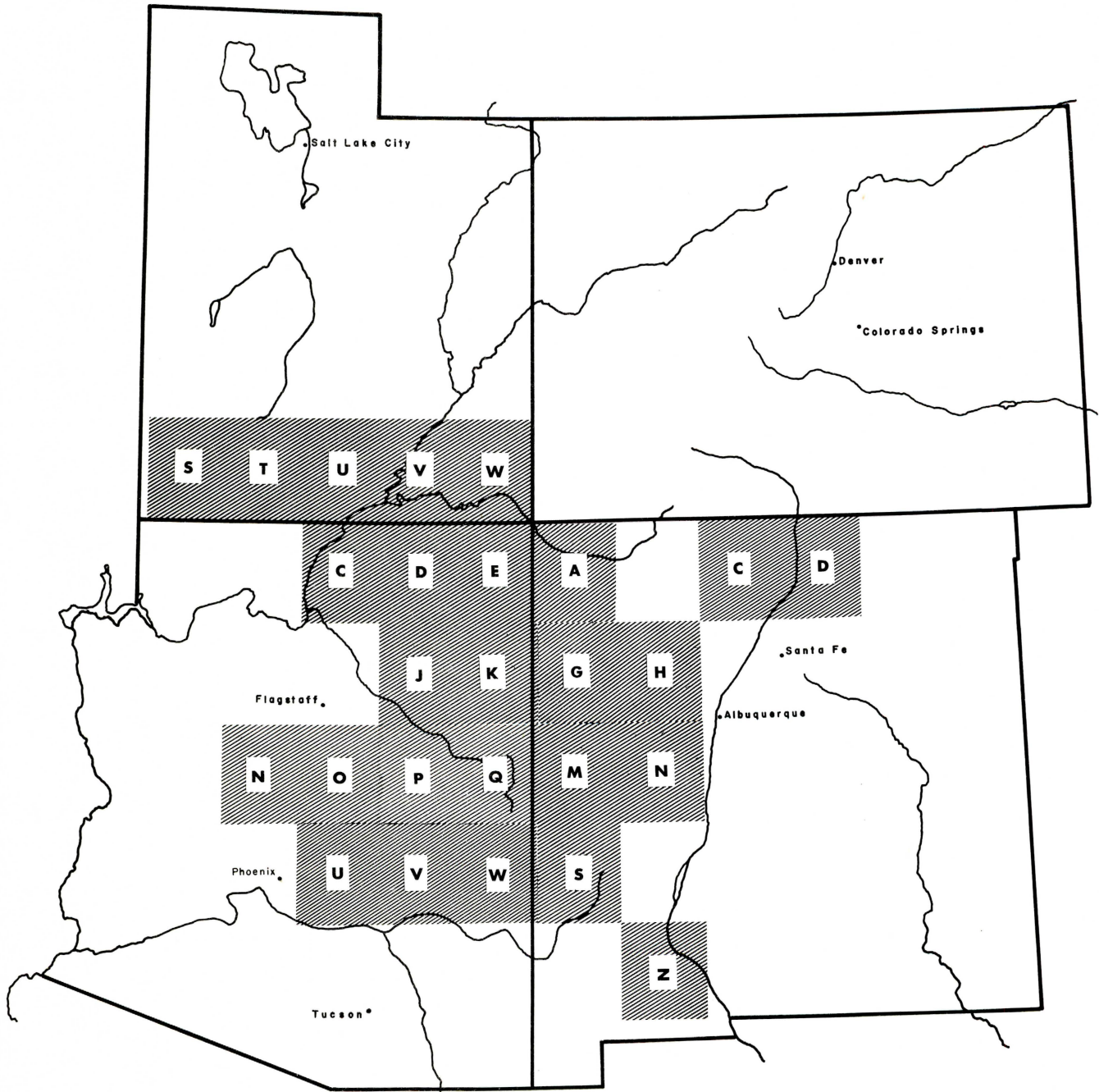
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TREE-RING DATES FROM ARIZONA K: Puerco--Wide Ruin--
Ganado Area, by Bryant Bannister, John W. Hannah,
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TREE-RING DATES FROM ARIZONA E: Chinle--De Chelly--
Red Rock Area, by Bryant Bannister, Jeffrey S. Dean,
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TREE-RING DATES FROM ARIZONA N-Q: Verde--Showlow--
St. Johns Area, by Bryant Bannister, Elizabeth A.M.
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TREE-RING DATES FROM ARIZONA J: Hopi Mesas Area,
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TREE-RING DATES FROM ARIZONA C-D: Eastern Grand Canyon--
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TREE-RING DATES FROM NEW MEXICO M-N,S,Z: Southwestern
New Mexico Area, by Bryant Bannister, John W. Hannah,
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TREE-RING DATES FROM NEW MEXICO A,G-H: Shiprock--
Zuni--Mt. Taylor Area, by Bryant Bannister, William J.
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TREE-RING DATES FROM ARIZONA U-W: Gila--Salt Rivers Area,
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