

LABORATORY OF TREE-RING RESEARCH
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Tree-Ring Dates from New Mexico M-N, S, Z

Southwestern New Mexico Area

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PREFACE

In 1963 the Laboratory of Tree-Ring Research began a comprehensive review of all of its archaeological tree-ring specimens from Southwestern sites. With this report - the seventh in a continuing series - results from eighteen quadrangles in Arizona, New Mexico, and Utah have now been presented. Three grants, GS-247, GS-908, and GS-2232, awarded to the University of Arizona by the National Science Foundation have made this project possible and are most gratefully acknowledged.

Since the ultimate objective of this study is to produce a synthesis of Southwestern tree-ring dates and associated data, we appeal to archaeologists and others who make use of these reports to furnish us with any additional or corrective information which will enhance the value and reliability of our final compilation. 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, my contributions have been minimal compared to those of Jeffrey S. Dean and William J. Robinson. From the very inception of the study, Dean has supervised all specimen dating work and has personally checked nearly every date so far published, while Robinson has ably directed the archaeological aspects of the program, including the organization and preparation of the quadrangle reports. Whatever value this project might have should be credited primarily to the efforts of Dean and Robinson. The dating analyses presented herein were performed by John W. Hannah and the assembly of the site data was carried out by Don P. Morris. Illustrations were prepared by Hannah, Valerie Jackson Clark, and Forrest W. Meader. To all these people, and to the many archaeologists and dendrochronologists upon whose work our results are based, I am deeply grateful.

Bryant Bannister

Tucson, Arizona
January 20, 1970

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Apache Creek Pueblo	- - - - -	See Apache Creek Site
Apache Creek Site	- - - - -	*
Bat Cave	- - - - -	*
Cana	- - - - -	See Kechipauan
Canabi	- - - - -	See Kechipauan
Cebolleta Mesa ACO. 1:28-A	- - - - -	See Acoma Pueblo
Cebolleta Mesa CEB. 3:19-A	- - - - -	*
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Cebolleta Mesa LP 2:13-A	- - - - -	*
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Cerro Colorado Site	- - - - -	*
Duck Creek Ruin	- - - - -	*
Edault Ruin	- - - - -	*
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Mogollon Village	- - - - -	*
NA 8080	- - - - -	See Gila Cliff Dwellings
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Site 638, Mariana Mesa - - - - -	See Cerro Colorado Site
Site 641, Mariana Mesa - - - - -	*
South Leggett Pueblo - - - - -	*
Starkweather Ruin - - - - -	*
SU Site - - - - -	*
Swarts Ruin - - - - -	*
Switchback Site - - - - -	*
Three Pines Pueblo - - - - -	*
Tularosa Cave - - - - -	*
Turkey Foot Ridge - - - - -	*
Twin Bridges Site - - - - -	*
Valley View Pueblo - - - - -	*
Wet Leggett Pueblo - - - - -	*
Wheatley Ridge Ruin - - - - -	*
Williams Ranch Site - - - - -	*

ASM - Arizona State Museum site survey

GP - Gila Pueblo site survey

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

NA - Museum of Northern Arizona site survey

INTRODUCTION

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

Dendrochronology provides the most precise prehistoric temporal control in the world. Determination of the cutting date of artifactual and architectural materials made of wood is of the greatest importance to culture historians. At the present time Southwestern archaeologists have over 2000 years of continuous 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 M-N, S, Z: Southwestern New Mexico Area, is the seventh 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. 1-4 and listed in the Table of Contents on page iii. The information available to the Laboratory on the dated sites is very uneven. In the past 40 years, many tree-ring specimens were collected for the primary purpose of chronology building and, as a consequence, the archaeological characteristics of the collection site were frequently recorded only in general terms. In some cases, the location of the site has been lost as a result of incomplete records or as a result of acceptance of specimens for chronology purposes without the details of archaeological provenience. Some sites have been placed in quadrangles only by inference on the part of the present staff and may, in fact, belong to a different area entirely. However, every effort has been made to obtain as much information as possible.

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

To summarize the data presented, charts have been prepared (Figs. 5-6) 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. 1-4) 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
- $\pm p$ - 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.
- \pm - 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.

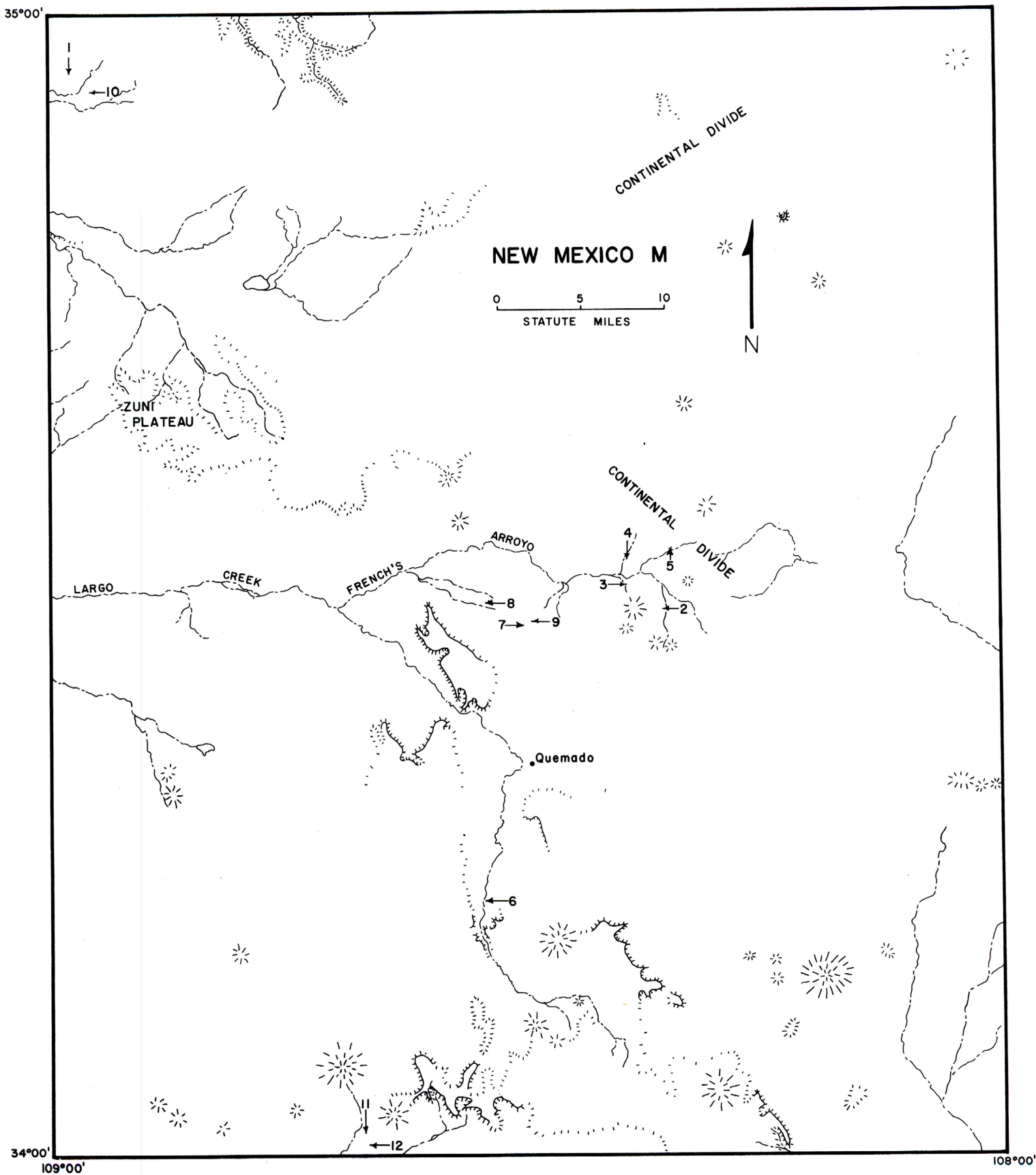


Figure 1. Location of Sites in New Mexico M

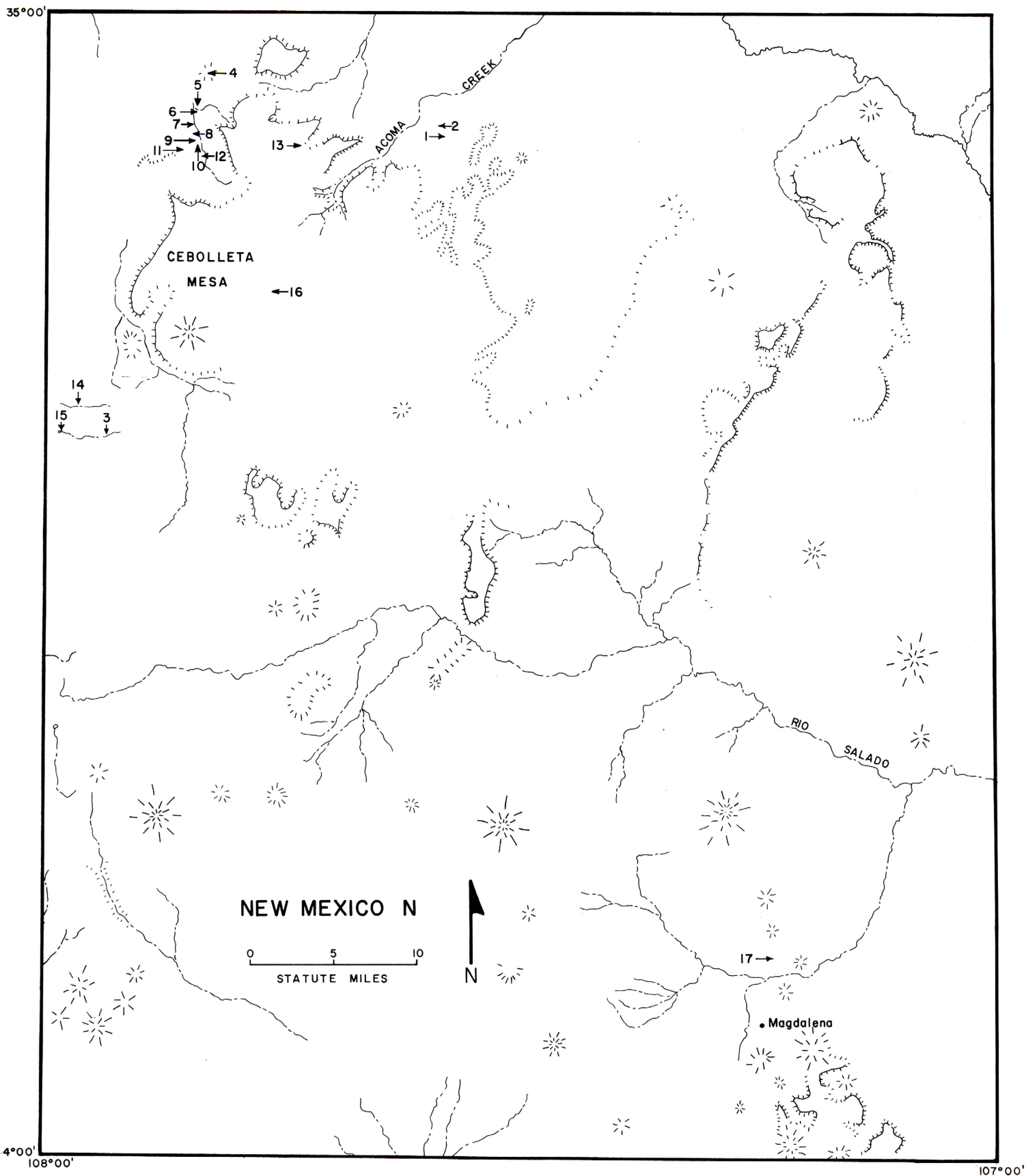


Figure 2. Location of Sites in New Mexico N

34°00'

A

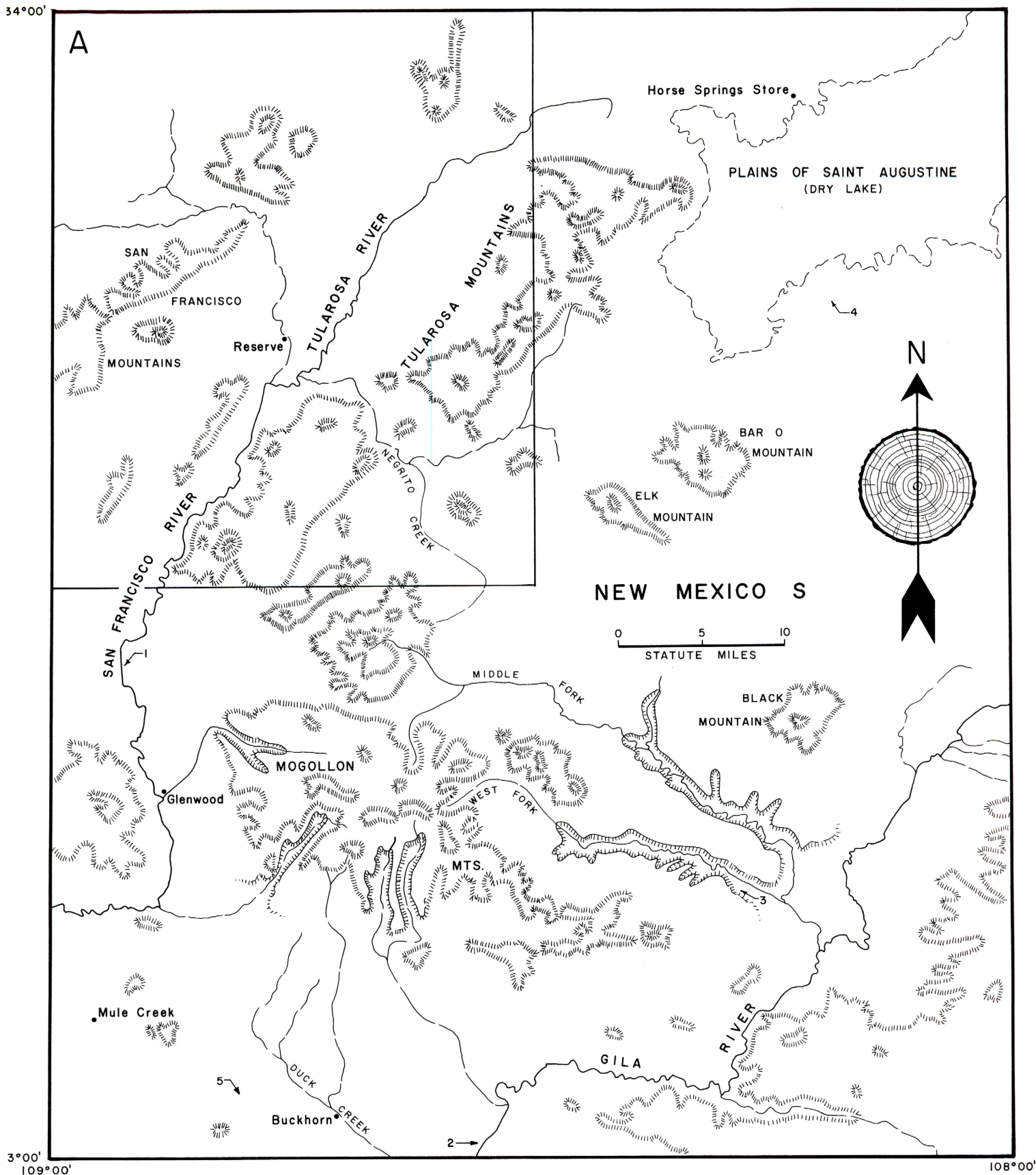


Figure 3. Location of Sites in New Mexico S

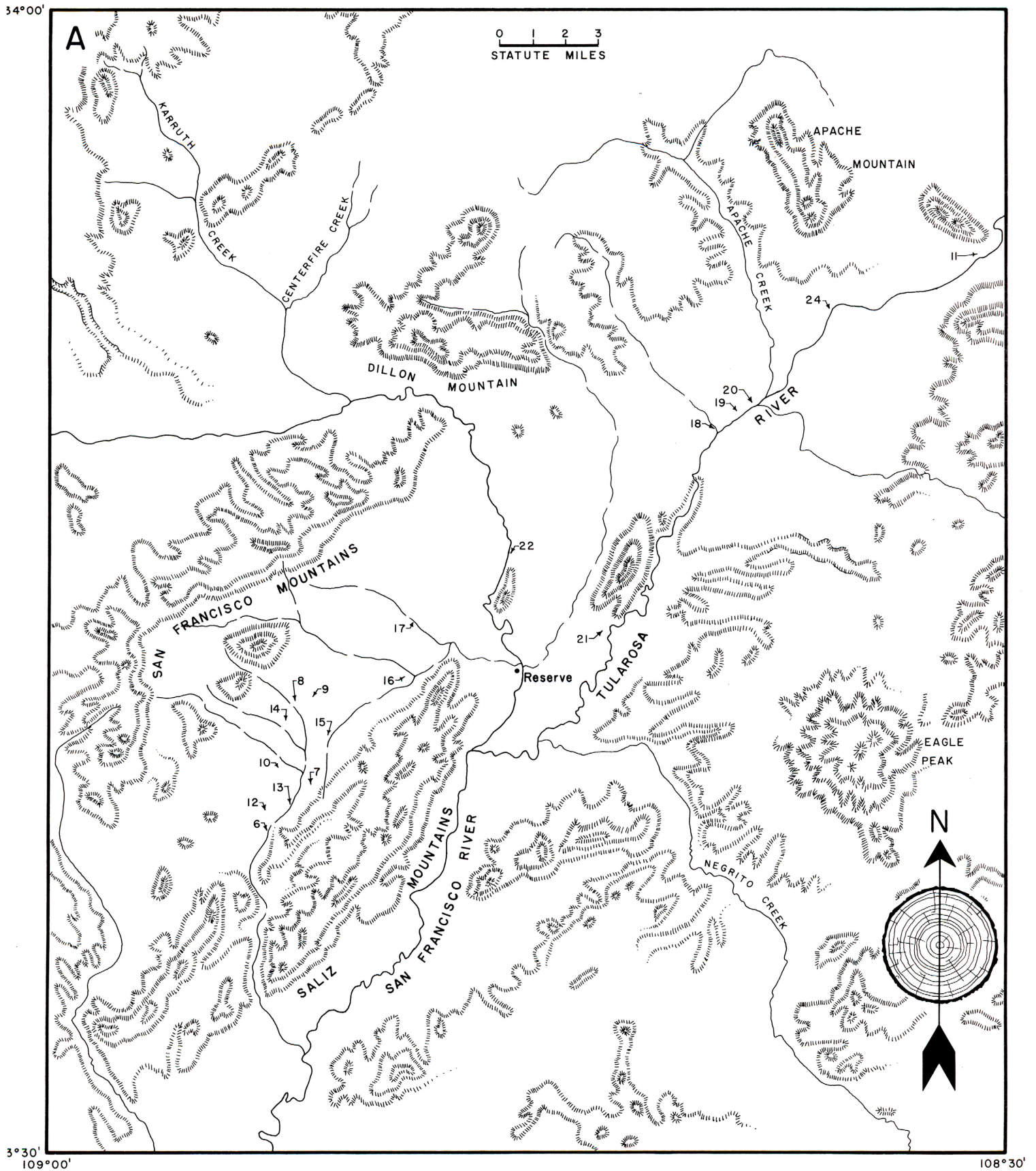


Figure 4. Location of Sites in the Reserve Area

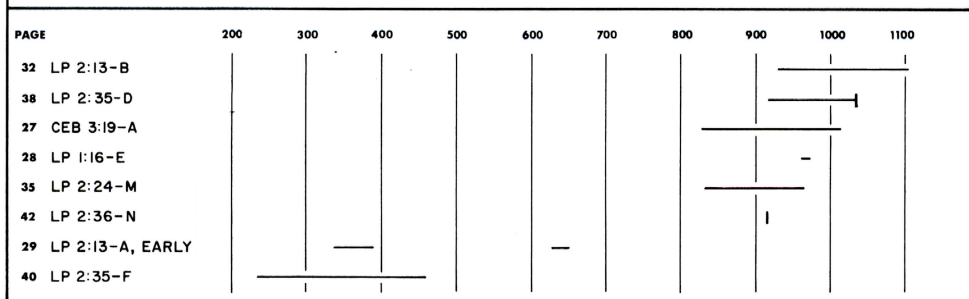
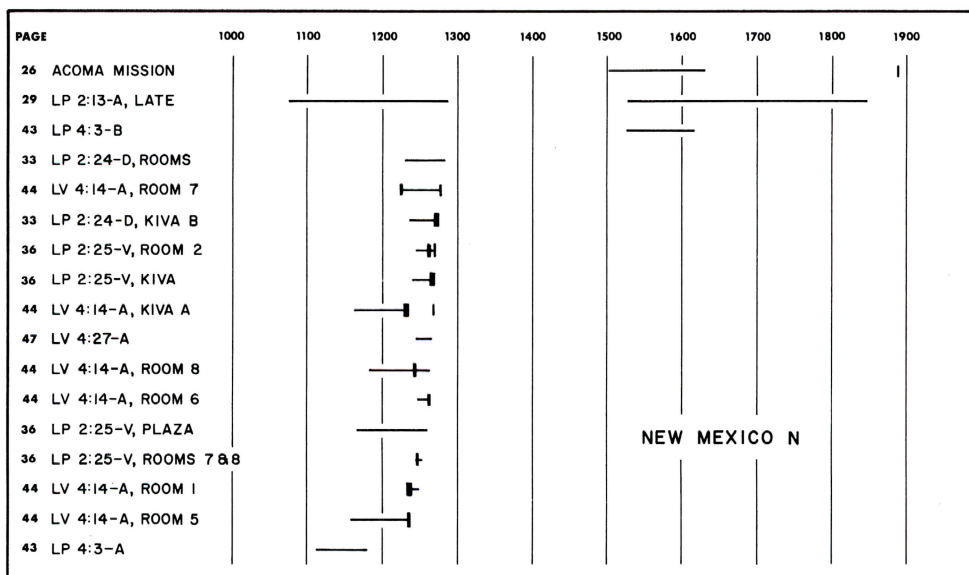
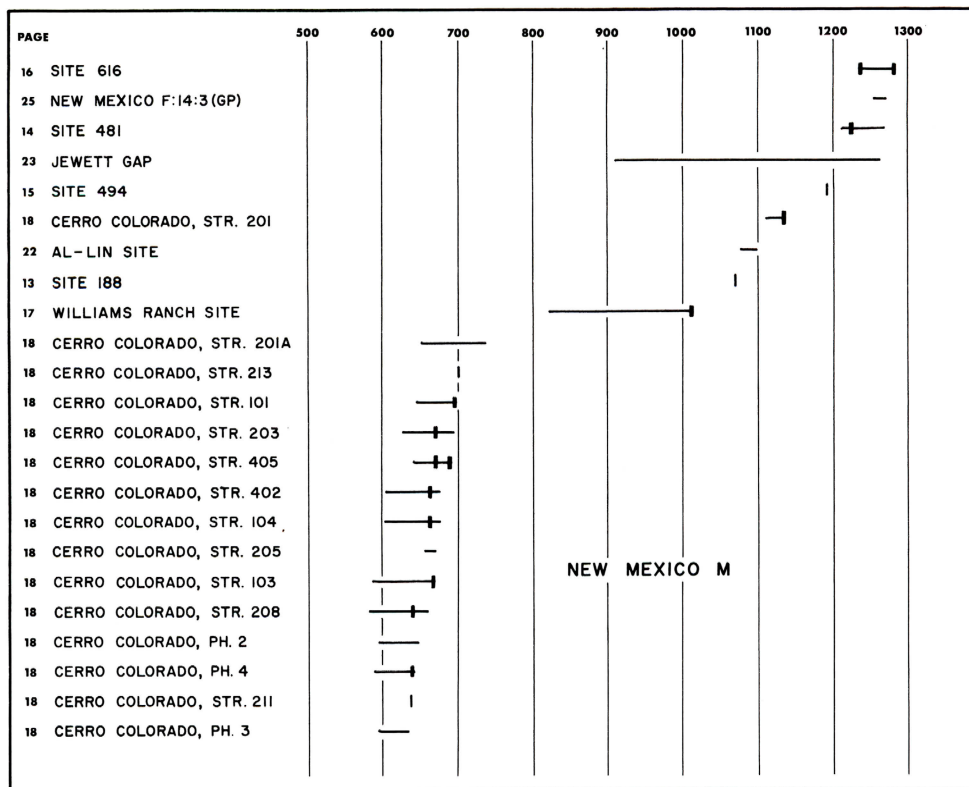


Figure 5. Sequence of Chronological Components in New Mexico M and N

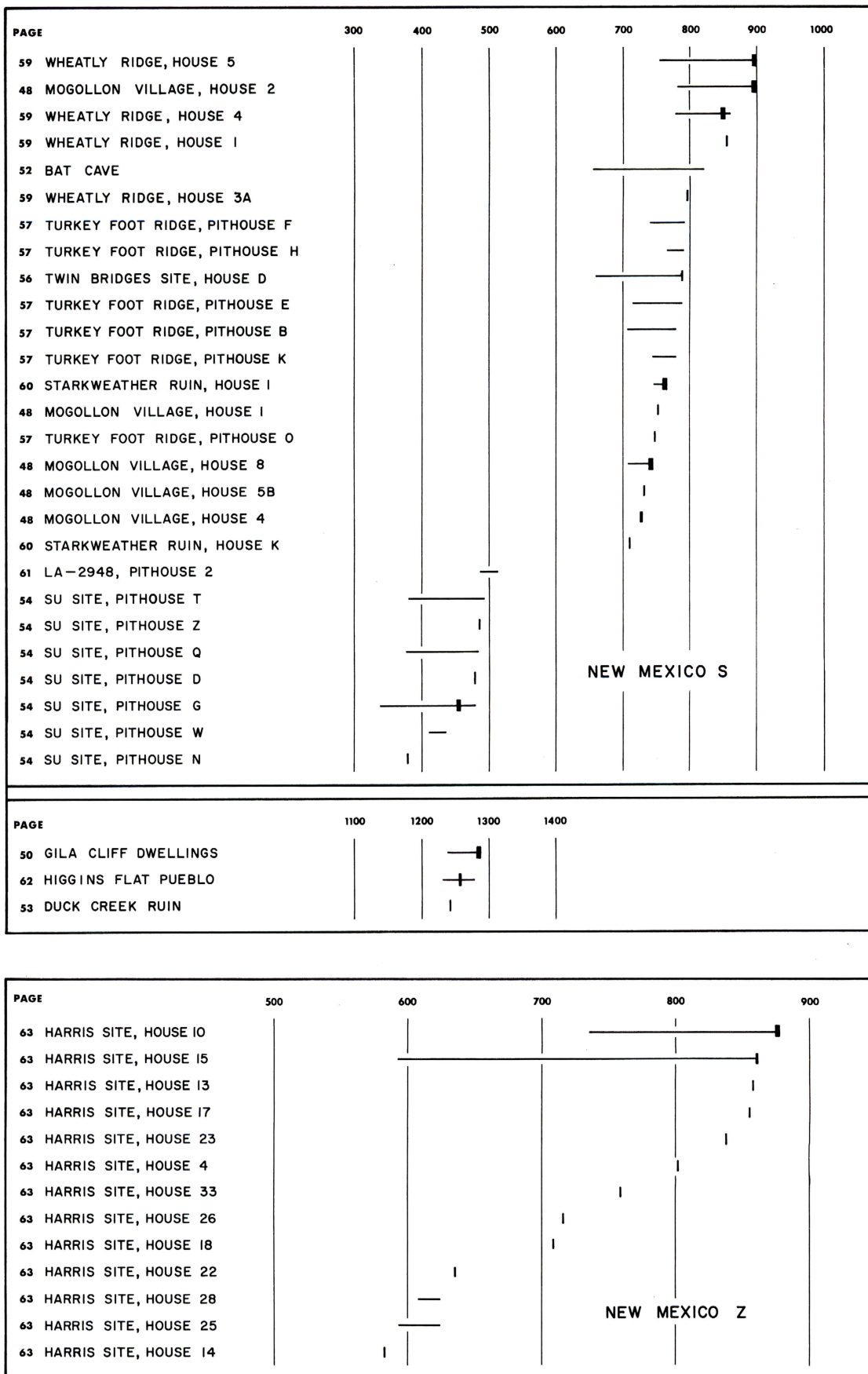


Figure 6. Sequence of Chronological Components in New Mexico S and Z

TREE-RING DATES FROM ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

Hawikuh

MAP REFERENCE: M-1

ALTERNATE NAME/NUMBER: LA 37, Site 25 (Spier), (see also Hodge 1937: 130)

LOCATION:

This village, visited by Coronado in 1540, is 15 miles south of Zuni Pueblo and about one and one-half miles northwest of Ojo Caliente in extreme northwestern Valencia County, New Mexico.

DESCRIPTION:

Hawikuh is a large masonry pueblo of six major roomblocks built on the top and sides of the south end of a low ridge. Some of the construction is estimated to be three stories and the total number of rooms is about 1000. An adobe church and friary complex built by the Franciscans in the 17th century lie at the foot of the ridge.

SOURCE OF COLLECTION:

F.W. Hodge collected specimens during excavations for the Heye Foundation during 1917-1923. In 1923 the First Beam Expedition obtained a few samples as did L.L. Hargrave for the Second Beam Expedition in 1928.

REFERENCES:

Site Description: Hodge 1937; Mindeleff 1891; Spier 1917;
Smith, Woodbury, and Woodbury 1966

Published Dates: Douglass 1935, 1938; Smiley 1951

DATES:

None

COMMENT:

Reanalysis was not able to confirm the previously published dates ranging from A.D. 1381 to 1480.

Site 188, Mariana Mesa

MAP REFERENCE: M-2

ALTERNATE NAME/NUMBER: None known

LOCATION:

The site is situated on a low gravel terrace bordering the east side of a tributary of Frenchs Arroyo about 12 miles northeast of Quemado, Catron County, New Mexico.

DESCRIPTION:

Site 188 consists of two contiguous jacal rooms. Room 1 contained both a firepit and a storage pit. Room 2 was featureless.

SOURCE OF COLLECTION:

Excavations by the Upper Gila Expedition, Peabody Museum, in 1950-51 under the direction of J. O. Brew

REFERENCES:

Site Description: Danson 1957; McGimsey 1951, 1957

Published Dates: None

DATES:

Room 1

HAR-2605 1006p - 1071r

COMMENT:

The single cutting date is much later than the ca. A.D. 900 placement suggested for the occupation.

Site 481, Mariana Mesa

MAP REFERENCE: M-3

ALTERNATE NAME/NUMBER: None known

LOCATION:

This site is located near the end of a ridge two miles north of the north point of Mariana Mesa and about 12 miles northeast of Quemado, Catron County, New Mexico.

DESCRIPTION:

Site 481 is a single story masonry pueblo arranged in an L-shape. It has 34 contiguous rooms and a subterranean kiva in front of the pueblo. Two rectangular pithouses underlie the rooms.

SOURCE OF COLLECTION:

Excavations by the Upper Gila Expedition, Peabody Museum, under the direction of J. O. Brew in 1949 and 1950

REFERENCES:

Site Description: Danson 1957; McGimsey 1951, 1957; Smith 1950

Published Dates: None

DATES:

Kiva		Room 27
HAR-481-7	1151p - 1213vv	HAR-481-31 1180p - 1248c
HAR-481-35	1156 - 1229vv	HAR-481-30 1179 - 1271c
HAR-481-6	1172p - 1248c	
HAR-481-3	1186p - 1248c	Room 31
HAR-481-25	1192p - 1248c	
HAR-481-1	1183 - 1268vv	HAR-481-34 1193 - 1248rB

COMMENT:

The number of cutting dates at A.D. 1248 likely indicate a period of major construction. The later dates in the kiva and Room 27 may be either repair timbers or, possibly, firewood, depending on provenience details.

Site 494, Mariana Mesa

MAP REFERENCE: M-4

ALTERNATE NAME/NUMBER: None Known

LOCATION:

Site 494 is on the southern edge of a low ridge forming the north border of the main drainage system north of Mariana Mesa and about 13 miles northeast of Quemado, Catron County, New Mexico.

DESCRIPTION:

The site has two side-by-side masonry units; one with four rooms, the other with eight rooms. Each unit has a pithouse-kiva in front.

SOURCE OF COLLECTION:

Upper Gila Expedition, Peabody Museum, excavations in 1949 under the direction of J. O. Brew

REFERENCES:

Site Description: Danson 1957; McGimsey 1951, 1957; Smith 1950

Published Dates: None

DATES:

Kiva, Area B

HAR-494B-33 1088p - 1191v

COMMENT:

This single, non-cutting, date is much later than the placement suggested for the site.

Site 616, Mariana Mesa

MAP REFERENCE: M-5

ALTERNATE NAME/NUMBER: Horse Camp Mill Site, Shipman Site

LOCATION:

Site 616 is located 2.5 miles northwest of Trechado Peak and about 15 miles northeast of Quemado, Catron County, New Mexico.

DESCRIPTION:

The site is a large masonry pueblo of an irregular rectangular shape and 500-600 rooms grouped around a large plaza. The plaza contains several subterranean rooms as well as one, or more, kiva. The pueblo is single story construction.

SOURCE OF COLLECTION:

Excavations by the Upper Gila Expedition, Peabody Museum, under the direction of J. O. Brew in 1950 and 1951

REFERENCES:

Site Description: Danson 1957; McGimsey 1951, 1957

Published Dates: None

DATES:

Room 3, Area C	Kiva
HAR-1860-1 1203p - 1247v	HAR-2315 1166p - 1236c
HAR-1861-1 1195p - 1282v	HAR-2644 1142p - 1243c
HAR-1860-2 1231p - 1285v	HAR-0000 1159p - 1243r
	HAR-2642 1189p - 1263c
Room 5, Area C	
HAR-2063 1190p - 1286vv	

COMMENT:

It is possible to date the construction of the kiva at A.D. 1243, with both reused and repair timbers present. The other dates extend occupation at least into the 1280's. The sample, however, is small in relation to the size of the site.

Williams Ranch Site

MAP REFERENCE: M-6

ALTERNATE NAME/NUMBER: Site 636 (Largo Canyon-Agua Fria)

LOCATION:

The site is at the end of a ridge south of the Rising Sun Ranch and west of Largo Creek. It is about seven miles south of Quemado, Catron County, New Mexico.

DESCRIPTION:

This is a small jacal and boulder pueblo of about 12 rooms with two pithouses also on the site.

SOURCE OF COLLECTION:

Excavations in 1951 by the Upper Gila Expedition, Peabody Museum, under the direction of J. O. Brew

REFERENCES:

Site Description: Danson 1957

Published Dates: None

DATES:

Room 2, Unit C

HAR-4514 708 - 896vv

Room 4, Unit C

HAR-4529 868p - 949vv

HAR-4521 861 - 966vv

HAR-4535 942 - 990vv

HAR-4539 926p - 1002vv

HAR-4526 898p - 1012v

HAR-4604 950p - 1015v

HAR-4522 945p - 1015v

HAR-4523 910p - 1015v

HAR-4527 944 - 1015r

HAR-4532 959p - 1015r

Room 5, Unit C

HAR-4030-2 779 - 834vv

HAR-4518 810p - 926vv

HAR-4030-4 935 - 985vv

HAR-4030-9 938fp - 1012vv

Room 6, Unit C

HAR-4544 659p - 864vv

Room 10, Unit C

HAR-4065 848p - 969vv

HAR-4582 833 - 1012vv

COMMENT:

Room 4 in Unit C may be dated confidently at A.D. 1015. Some of the other structures may be earlier, but the single vv dates available in most cases offer little for interpretation.

Cerro Colorado Site

MAP REFERENCE: M-7

ALTERNATE NAME/NUMBER: Red Hill, Little Red Hill, Site 637 (Mariana Mesa), Site 638 (Mariana Mesa)

LOCATION:

The Cerro Colorado Site is eight miles north of Quemado, Catron County, New Mexico on the summit and slopes of the lower of two buttes known locally as Red Hill.

DESCRIPTION:

This is an extensive pithouse village with numerous storage rooms and storage pits. The houses, 17 of which were excavated, usually have wing walls, deflectors, clay-rimmed hearths, ashpits, benches, antechambers, and ventilators. Although most of the structures are assigned to Basketmaker III times, a few belong to later horizons.

SOURCE OF COLLECTION:

Excavations in 1951, 1953, and 1954 by the Upper Gila Expedition, Peabody Museum, under the direction of J. O. Brew

REFERENCES:

Site Description: Bullard 1962; Danson 1957

Published Dates: None

DATES:

Pithouse 2

HAR-3407 478p - 587vv
HAR-3292 533p - 619vv
HAR-3406 539p - 641v

Pithouse 3

HAR-3282 539p - 586v
HAR-3226 564p - 604r
HAR-3301 542p - 626rB

Pithouse 4

HAR-W184 461p - 583vv
HAR-W173 477p - 621vv

Pithouse 4, continued

HAR-W182 497p - 626v
HAR-W187 540p - 630r
HAR-W185 577p - 631r
HAR-W180 589p - 632vv
HAR-W181 594p - 632vv
HAR-W174 595p - 633v
HAR-W176 587p - 633r
HAR-W177 585p - 634vv
HAR-W186 549p - 635vv
HAR-W60 602p - 637r
HAR-W63 580p - 637r
HAR-W64 574p - 637r

Cerro Colorado Site, continued

Structure 101

HAR-W26	645p	-	694vv
HAR-W16	650p	-	695r
HAR-W22	620p	-	695r
HAR-W27	656p	-	695r
HAR-W160	637p	-	695r

Structure 103

HAR-W15	475	-	580vv
HAR-W18	542p	-	660vv
HAR-W129	589p	-	665r
HAR-W11	635p	-	665rB

Structure 104

HAR-W149	548	-	598vv
HAR-W140	543p	-	602vv
HAR-W111	516	-	611vv
HAR-W148	550	-	623vv
HAR-W145	587p	-	639vv
HAR-W155	600p	-	641vv
HAR-W12	540p	-	648vv
HAR-W112	546	-	650vv
HAR-W105	583p	-	650r
HAR-W120	547p	-	651r
HAR-W142	588	-	652vv
HAR-W109	562p	-	652r
HAR-W146	583p	-	653r
HAR-W14	585p	-	653r
HAR-W123	555	-	666r
HAR-W143	574	-	667r
HAR-W104	522p	-	668vv

Structure 201A

HAR-W88	548p	-	648vv
HAR-W75	546p	-	648v
HAR-W74	558p	-	656v
HAR-W71	596p	-	665vv
HAR-W72	562p	-	667v
HAR-W79	597p	-	668v
HAR-W99	576p	-	669vv
HAR-W73	620p	-	673v
HAR-W78	565p	-	676v
HAR-W70	609fp	-	691v
HAR-W91	592fp	-	692v
HAR-W194	574p	-	697v
HAR-W76	658p	-	700vv
HAR-W92	594p	-	734rB
HAR-W86	649p	-	737r

Structure 201B

HAR-W48	1003p	-	1110vv
HAR-W49	1051p	-	1124vv
HAR-W54	1015p	-	1127v
HAR-W55	1045p	-	1128r
HAR-W47	1087p	-	1128c
HAR-W66	1042p	-	1130v
HAR-W1	1059p	-	1130r
HAR-W67	1038	-	1131v
HAR-W37	1094p	-	1131r
HAR-W43	1017p	-	1132v
HAR-W9	1024p	-	1132v
HAR-W38	1094p	-	1132v
HAR-W41	1056p	-	1132r
HAR-W68	1064p	-	1132r
HAR-W58	1098p	-	1132r
HAR-W57	1100p	-	1133v
HAR-W42	1108	-	1133r
HAR-W40	1102p	-	1133c
HAR-W36	1027p	-	1134v
HAR-W10	1090p	-	1134v
HAR-W6	1091p	-	1134v
HAR-W44	1013p	-	1134r
HAR-W3	1095p	-	1134r
HAR-W39	1103p	-	1134c

Structure 203

HAR-W241	403p	-	623vv
HAR-W260	590p	-	636vv
HAR-W259	583p	-	650v
HAR-W285	581p	-	651v
HAR-W277	572p	-	653v
HAR-W256	575p	-	653v
HAR-W281	581p	-	654r
HAR-W258	578	-	658v
HAR-W257	550p	-	664r
HAR-W242	500p	-	665v
HAR-W283	555	-	665r
HAR-W288	558p	-	667v
HAR-W248	497p	-	667r
HAR-W250	556p	-	667r
HAR-W280	570p	-	667r
HAR-W252	527p	-	667rB
HAR-W278	508p	-	671r
HAR-W246	599p	-	691vv

Cerro Colorado Site, continued

Structure 205

HAR-W297	502p	- 648v
HAR-W296	504p	- 651v
HAR-W292	561p	- 654v
HAR-W294	575p	- 666v
HAR-W295	593p	- 666r

Structure 208

HAR-W298-17	462p	- 574vv
HAR-W298-1	478p	- 597++v
HAR-W298-5	593p	- 631r
HAR-W298-14	573p	- 632v
HAR-W298-13	531p	- 633v
HAR-W298-16	590p	- 633r
HAR-W298-11	596p	- 633r
HAR-W298-4	593p	- 634r
HAR-W298-9	575p	- 637r
HAR-W299	464p	- 653v
HAR-W298-15	487p	- 653++v

Structure 211

HAR-W300	475p	- 631+v
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Structure 213

HAR-W301	534p	- 699v
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Structure 402

HAR-W232	532p	- 601vv
HAR-W222	439p	- 602vv
HAR-W216	546	- 612vv
HAR-W225	531p	- 628vv
HAR-W213	552p	- 644r
HAR-W218	544	- 648++vv
HAR-W210	548p	- 650vv
HAR-W212	498p	- 652r
HAR-W209	538p	- 654vv
HAR-W202	596p	- 655v
HAR-W237	547p	- 657vv
HAR-W234	552p	- 657vv
HAR-W220	497p	- 657+v
HAR-W235	572p	- 658r
HAR-W228	600p	- 658B

Structure 402, continued

HAR-W208	527p	- 659r
HAR-W221	596p	- 661r
HAR-W227	550p	- 663vv
HAR-W215	598p	- 664vv
HAR-W219	584p	- 664r
HAR-W233	529p	- 665vv
HAR-W203	506p	- 669r

Structure 405

HAR-W272	532fp	- 638vv
HAR-W303	498p	- 641v
HAR-W324	583p	- 642r
HAR-W316	575p	- 646c
HAR-W307	585p	- 652vv
HAR-W268	521p	- 657r
HAR-W310	553p	- 657r
HAR-W306	578p	- 658vv
HAR-W273	595p	- 658r
HAR-W264	590p	- 658c
HAR-W311	560p	- 667r
HAR-W276	578p	- 670r
HAR-W269	561p	- 671r
HAR-W321	559p	- 675r
HAR-W318	571p	- 675r
HAR-W308	573p	- 675r
HAR-W326	526p	- 676v
HAR-W314	620p	- 676r
HAR-W(A)1	613p	- 676c
HAR-W261	622p	- 676c
HAR-W323	601p	- 685r
HAR-W266	574p	- 686r
HAR-W(A)2	599p	- 686c
HAR-W262	616p	- 686c
HAR-W263	616p	- 686c
HAR-W275	631p	- 686c
HAR-W312	610p	- 687r

Cerro Colorado Site, continued

COMMENT:

The Cerro Colorado site provides an excellent series of dated structures. Pithouse 3, at A.D. 626, is the earliest dated house and Structure 201B, a Pueblo II kiva, is the latest at A.D. 1134. Most of the construction at the site occurred at intervals between A.D. 626 and 737. There is a strong suggestion that houses were built at 30-year intervals during this time and were not all simultaneously inhabited. The lengthy spread of cutting dates from Structure 405 is most easily attributed to reuse, although some repair may be involved.

Al-Lin Site

MAP REFERENCE: M-8

ALTERNATE NAME/NUMBER: None known

LOCATION:

The site is below the northeast escarpment of Tejana Mesa, about two miles northwest of Red Hill and 10 miles north of Quemado, Catron County, New Mexico.

DESCRIPTION:

The Al-Lin site consists of two small masonry roomblocks, each with a kiva depression. Only one room was excavated.

SOURCE OF COLLECTION:

Excavations in 1953 and 1954 by the Upper Gila Expedition, Peabody Museum, under the direction of J. O. Brew

REFERENCES:

Site Description: None

Published Dates: None

DATES:

Room 1

HAR-W190 1022fp - 1074vv

HAR-W189 965p - 1100vv

COMMENT:

Other than to place occupation of the room after A.D. 1100, little can be said about these two dates.

Jewett Gap Site

MAP REFERENCE: M-11

ALTERNATE NAME/NUMBER: New Mexico F:14:1 (GP), Gallo Pueblo,
Site 265 (Hardcastle Creek-Perry Lawson)

LOCATION:

Jewett Gap is on the west bank of the east fork of Perry Lawson Canyon, several hundred feet west of the Quemado-Reserve road and about 14 miles north of the community of Apache Creek, Catron County, New Mexico.

DESCRIPTION:

The site has a block of 25 masonry rooms, 17 pithouses, and four scattered small room clusters of one to four rooms each. Occupation is assigned to the Tularosa phase, with the probability of some earlier occupation.

SOURCE OF COLLECTION:

Excavations by Gila Pueblo during 1947-1949 under the direction of Deric O'Bryan

REFERENCES:

Site Description: Danson 1957; Martin, Rinaldo, and Barter 1957

Published Dates: None

DATES:

Room 1 (H-02)

GP-7121	988p	- 1043vv
GP-7152	1014fp	- 1056vv
GP-7147	1087fp	- 1121r
GP-7153	1062	- 1122vv
GP-7142	1068p	- 1122r
GP-7138	1075p	- 1123r

Room 4 (G-2)

GP-7120	1016	- 1075vv
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Room 5 (1H)

GP-6046	998p	- 1066vv
GP-6045	1007	- 1069vv
GP-6052	1046fp	- 1087vv

Room 5, continued

GP-6049	1056fp	- 1120vv
GP-6053	1069fp	- 1129vv
GP-6048	1065fp	- 1130vv
GP-6056	1084fp	- 1141vv
GP-6047	1069fp	- 1145vv
GP-6055	1077fp	- 1152vv

Room 1F

GP-6098	1024fp	- 1052vv
GP-6110	1051fp	- 1098vv
GP-6111	1092fp	- 1159vv
GP-6122	1131fp	- 1171vv
GP-6123	1097fp	- 1178vv
GP-6119	1103fp	- 1181vv
GP-6100	1196	- 1263vv

Jewett Gap Site, continued

Room 1F-2

GP-6081 982 - 1009vv
 GP-6065 1038fp - 1083v
 GP-6074 1071fp - 1093r
 GP-6071 1071fp - 1100vv
 GP-6093 1082fp - 1123v
 GP-6067 1068fp - 1125vv

Trench 1

GP-6153 845fp - 913vv
 GP-6149 914fp - 997vv
 GP-6155 1050fp - 1084vv
 GP-6166 1043fp - 1155vv
 GP-6151 1140 - 1183v

Pithouse C (J-09)

GP-7165 949p - 998vv
 GP-7159 860 - 1007vv
 GP-7176 1003fp - 1045vv
 GP-7160 1012 - 1099+vv
 GP-7123 1021p - 1116v
 GP-7125 1091p - 1126vv
 GP-7177 1029fp - 1127B
 GP-7124 1120p - 1159B

No provenience

GP-7110 845p - 908vv
 GP-7115 847 - 977vv
 GP-7113 988 - 1022vv
 GP-6059 1009 - 1057vv
 GP-7108 1007p - 1071vv
 GP-7100 1052fp - 1087vv
 GP-7105 1046p - 1105r
 GP-6062 1055fp - 1115vv
 GP-7109 1079p - 1116vv
 GP-6061 1104fp - 1143vv

Pit 2

GP-6146 1059fp - 1109vv
 GP-6128 1122 - 1157vv

COMMENT:

With few cutting dates, the dates from the Jewett Gap site are difficult to interpret. Room 1 may have been constructed in A.D. 1123, but it appears that construction or, at least, occupation continued until the 1180's. Pithouse C was probably constructed in A.D. 1127 with repair in 1159. The single late date at A.D. 1263 is somewhat anomalous, but not out of context with the ceramic assemblage.

New Mexico F:14:3 (GP)

MAP REFERENCE: M-12

ALTERNATE NAME/NUMBER: Jewett Gap No. 3

LOCATION:

The site is about 30 miles south of Quemado, Catron County, New Mexico in Jewett Gap on the west flanks of the Gallo Mountains.

DESCRIPTION:

This site has St. Johns Polychrome, but no architectural information is available.

SOURCE OF COLLECTION:

Deric O'Bryan collected specimens for Gila Pueblo in 1947 from a pothunter's hole.

REFERENCES:

Site Description: None

Published Dates: None

DATES:

South Center Room

GP-6225	1250fp - 1273vv
GP-6227	1237 - 1279vv
GP-6223	1253fp - 1280vv
GP-6210	1249fp - 1280v

COMMENT:

The clustering of dates is indicative of construction soon after A.D. 1280. This placement is compatible with the ceramic assemblage.

Acoma Mission

MAP REFERENCE: N-1

ALTERNATE NAME/NUMBER: San Esteban de Acoma

LOCATION:

San Esteban de Acoma is in the pueblo of Acoma in Valencia County, New Mexico.

DESCRIPTION:

A large adobe church and convento was constructed at Acoma Pueblo by the Franciscans probably prior to the Pueblo Revolt of A.D. 1680. As with all such churches, much repair and alteration has taken place since original construction.

SOURCE OF COLLECTION:

Specimens have been collected by the First Beam Expedition in 1923, by the Historic American Buildings Survey in 1934, and by A. E. Dittert in 1953.

REFERENCES:

Site Description: Adams and Chavez 1956; Kubler 1940

Published Dates: Kubler 1940; Smiley 1951; Stallings 1937

DATES:

Chapel room seat

BE-87	1451p	- 1630vv
BE-86	1714p	- 1888vv

Provenience unknown

RG-390	1455p	- 1505vv
RG-391	1555p	- 1615vv

COMMENT:

Many of the specimens collected in 1934 are missing from the collections at the Laboratory of Tree-Ring Research, including one dated at A.D. 1781. The available dates are not adequate to detail construction of this large and early church.

Cebolleta Mesa CEB. 3:19-A

MAP REFERENCE: N-3

ALTERNATE NAME/NUMBER: None known

LOCATION:

The site is located on the slope of a pointed hill between Armijo Canyon and Middle Canyon about four and one half miles southwest of Cebolleta Mesa, Valencia County, New Mexico.

DESCRIPTION:

The site contained seven identifiable mounds with burned adobe scattered among them. The one excavated mound revealed a jacal room with an attached ramada.

SOURCE OF COLLECTION:

Excavations by A. E. Dittert and R. Ruppe between 1947 and 1952

REFERENCES:

Site Description: Dittert 1959

Published Dates: None

DATES:

Room 1

CEB-6-1	860	- 916vv
CEB-6-2	772fp	- 992vv
CEB-6-3	873p	-1016++v

Room 2

CEB-3-4	753p	- 826vv
CEB-30-3	729fp	- 848vv
CEB-3-3	755p	- 856+vv
CEB-3-2	749	- 892vv
CEB-3-8	837	- 893vv
CEB-3-1	742p	- 903vv
CEB-3-5	901p	- 988vv
CEB-30-2	917+p	- 992vv
CEB-30-1	679	- 993vv
CEB-3-7	927p	-1008vv

COMMENT:

The slight tendency of these dates to cluster in the period A.D. 990 to 1010 offers the most reasonable interpretation of construction.

Cebolleta Mesa LP:1:6-E

MAP REFERENCE: N-4

ALTERNATE NAME/NUMBER: None known

LOCATION:

The site is three miles west of Mesa Negra, within one mile of New Mexico 117 about 18 miles south of Grants. It is situated on a long sandy talus near the base of a steep sandstone remnant.

DESCRIPTION:

The site is a rectangular Kiatuthlanna phase pithouse, more than half of which has been removed by arroyo cutting.

SOURCE OF COLLECTION:

Excavations by A. E. Dittert and R. Ruppé in 1951

REFERENCES:

Site Description: Dittert 1959; Ruppé and Dittert 1952

Published Dates: None

DATES:

Pithouse floor

CEB-104-2 875fp - 960vv
CEB-104-1 893fp - 972+vv

COMMENT:

These dates are about 100 years later than the pottery assemblage and the assigned date, raising the possibility that the dates are not a true association with the pithouse occupation.

Cebolleta Mesa LP:2:13-A

MAP REFERENCE: N-5

ALTERNATE NAME/NUMBER: None known

LOCATION:

The site is in Valencia County, New Mexico, east of New Mexico Highway 117 and about one mile south of the Little Narrows. It is on the north side of a large rincon that drains west into Cebolleta Canyon.

DESCRIPTION:

This Cebolleta Mesa site has 14 masonry rooms partially built under an overhang. There is a deep trash mound in front of the pueblo and evidence of fairly recent use of the site as a herding camp.

SOURCE OF COLLECTION:

Excavations by A.E. Dittert and R. Ruppé in 1949 and 1951

REFERENCES:

Site Description: Dittert 1959; Dittert and Ruppé 1951

Published Dates: None

DATES:

Room A

CEB-40-1 1147 - 1191vv
CEB-78 1146 - 1213v
CEB-40-2 1159 - 1254+vv
CEB-37-3 1208 - 1254vv
CEB-37-6 1405 - 1577vv
CEB-37-9 1569fp - 1602vv
CEB-37-4 1548 - 1615vv
CEB-37-5 1623p - 1707vv
CEB-37-1 1574fp - 1743vv

Room B

CEB-102-6 277 - 338vv
CEB-34 329p - 389vv
CEB-51-4 1094fp - 1144vv
CEB-58-7 1149 - 1211vv
CEB-58-2 1144 - 1224vv
CEB-58-1 1158 - 1226vv

Room B, continued

CEB-51-7 1181p - 1230vv
CEB-51-5 1172 - 1234vv
CEB-51-10 1170p - 1238vv
CEB-58-3 1199 - 1244rB
CEB-51-2 1172p - 1253v
CEB-51-3 1237 - 1263vv
CEB-58-4 1231p - 1266vv
CEB-51-6 1234 - 1278vv
CEB-51-1 1621p - 1755+vv
CEB-51-8 1731 - 1777vv

Room C

CEB-103-2 572 - 626vv
CEB-103-3 575p - 643vv
CEB-103-1 577p - 647vv
CEB-54-1 1181fp - 1223vv
CEB-76-2 1203p - 1285rB

Cebolleta Mesa LP:2:13-A, continued

Room D

CEB-69 1079 - 1152r
 CEB-67-2 1148fp - 1180vv
 CEB-56-2 1130fp - 1197vv
 CEB-68-2 1153 - 1205vv
 CEB-67-1 1199 - 1253vv
 CEB-56-3 1144 - 1255v
 CEB-60 1200fp - 1262vv
 CEB-75 1213p - 1262rB
 CEB-67-3 1195 - 1277vv
 CEB-56-4 1255 - 1287vv

Room E

CEB-64 1019 - 1075vv
 CEB-36-2 999 - 1081vv
 CEB-50-7 1075p - 1144+vv
 CEB-50-3 1115 - 1160vv
 CEB-41-3 1196fp - 1229vv
 CEB-41-5 1190 - 1237vv
 CEB-52-1 1160 - 1239vv
 CEB-50-2 1129p - 1240vv
 CEB-50-5 1105p - 1243vv
 CEB-52-5 1188fp - 1244vv
 CEB-41-1 1207fp - 1252vv
 CEB-50-4 1155 - 1259vv
 CEB-52-7 1197p - 1259+vv
 CEB-41-7 1235 - 1266vv
 CEB-52-2 1233 - 1270vv
 CEB-52-3 1232 - 1271vv
 CEB-52-4 1227p - 1273vv
 CEB-52-6 1195 - 1277vv
 CEB-50-1 1208 - 1277vv
 CEB-41-9 1210p - 1281vv
 CEB-41-4 1162 - 1282vv
 CEB-41-6 1223 - 1284vv
 CEB-41-8 1218p - 1288vv

Room F

CEB-62-2 1454fp - 1527vv
 CEB-62-14 1593 - 1635vv
 CEB-62-8 1597fp - 1641vv
 CEB-62-7 1612fp - 1675vv
 CEB-62-6 1611 - 1680vv
 CEB-62-1 1628fp - 1693vv
 CEB-57-1 1603p - 1699vv
 CEB-62-4 1733 - 1794vv
 CEB-62-5 1757 - 1808vv
 CEB-62-3 1761 - 1811vv
 CEB-77-2 1744 - 1812rB
 CEB-62-10 1745 - 1814vv
 CEB-62-12 1773 - 1846vv
 CEB-84 1685p - 1850cB

Room G

CEB-53-1 1191 - 1262vv
 CEB-53-2 1700fp - 1764vv
 CEB-53-3 1721fp - 1780vv
 CEB-53-4 1613+p - 1798+rB
 CEB-63-3 1735 - 1816r
 CEB-53-5 1784 - 1834vv

Room H

CEB-43-1 309 - 372vv

Room I

CEB-44-1 1213fp - 1264vv
 CEB-44-2 1341p - 1281vv

Room M

CEB-70-2 1590fp - 1657vv

Cebolleta Mesa LP:2:13-A, continued

Room 3

CEB-61-3 1214fp - 1255vv
CEB-61-1 1232p - 1284vv
CEB-61-2 1230fp - 1289vv

Strat trench

CEB-39 1096 - 1138vv

Surface

CEB-82 1712p - 1796+rB

COMMENT:

The lack of cutting dates and the failure of the other dates to cluster well makes the interpretation of Cebolleta Mesa LP:2:13-A difficult. It would appear, however, that the construction of the masonry structure took place in the late 1200's; perhaps best represented by the cutting date of A.D. 1285 from Room C. The placement of the herding camp is represented by a wide range of dates, but none in the 20th century. The use of dead wood during this occupation probably precludes more precise placement. A few early dates from Rooms B and C suggest an earlier occupation of the site that may, in part, belong to pré-ceramic times.

Cebolleta Mesa LP:2:13-B

MAP REFERENCE: N-6

ALTERNATE NAME/NUMBER: None known

LOCATION:

This site is just 175 feet west of Cebolleta Mesa LP:2:13-A
(Map reference N-5) at the base of a steep, sandy talus slope.

DESCRIPTION:

Five rooms of a nine room masonry pueblo were constructed during early Pilares phase with the additional four rooms added later during the Kowina phase. A single separate room, isolated from the pueblo by an arroyo, was built during Red Mesa times.

SOURCE OF COLLECTION:

Excavations by A.E. Dittert and R. Ruppé between 1949 and 1951

REFERENCES:

Site Description: Dittert 1959

Published Dates: None

DATES:

Room 5, subfloor pit

CEB-32-11	771	-	930vv
CEB-32-15	894fp	-	949vv
CEB-32-4	797p	-	988vv
CEB-32-13	946fp	-	1015vv
CEB-32-10	938fp	-	1032vv
CEB-32-1	896fp	-	1046vv
CEB-32-2	768	-	1054vv
CEB-32-12	834fp	-	1066vv
CEB-32-16	783	-	1070vv
CEB-32-7	1014fp	-	1079vv
CEB-32-6	1041	-	1103r

COMMENT:

The range of dates terminating with a cutting date places probable construction of this feature at A.D. 1103.

Cebolleta Mesa LP:2:24-D

MAP REFERENCE: N-7

ALTERNATE NAME/NUMBER: None known

LOCATION:

The site occupies the top of a sheer mesa south of the junction of New Mexico Highway 117 and Cebolleta Creek in Valencia County, New Mexico.

DESCRIPTION:

Cebolleta Mesa LP:2:24-D is a large masonry pueblo of approximately 300 rooms arranged into four units enclosed by a wall. Four additional units, with a total of 67 rooms, are close by. Occupation was placed during the Pilares, Kowina, and Acoma phases.

SOURCE OF COLLECTION:

Excavations by A. E. Dittert and R. Ruppé between 1949 and 1951

REFERENCES:

Site Description: Dittert 1959; Hodge 1914; Ruppé 1966; Ruppé and Dittert 1952

Published Dates: None

DATES:

Room 1

CEB-48-2 1231p - 1266r
CEB-48-1 1146 - 1280v
CEB-48-3 1254p - 1281v
CEB-48-5 1123p - 1285v
CEB-48-4 1239p - 1285vv

Room 4

CEB-105-2 1233fp - 1272vv
CEB-105-3 1237 - 1279+vv
CEB-105-1 1209 - 1280+r

Room 5

CEB-86-5 1196 - 1230vv
CEB-86-2 1197p - 1234vv

Room 5, continued

CEB-86-4 1201 - 1261vv
CEB-86-1 1182 - 1262vv
CEB-86-3 1225 - 1268vv

Room 6

CEB-87 1200 - 1241vv
CEB-88 1210p - 1256vv

Room 7

CEB-89-3 1233p - 1256vv
CEB-89-2 1236p - 1257vv
CEB-89-1 1232 - 1265vv
CEB-90-1 1211 - 1268++r
CEB-90-2 1224 - 1270vv
CEB-90-3 1223p - 1276++vv

Cebolleta Mesa LP:2:24-D, continued

Kiva B

CEB-73-57	1172p	-	1239vv
CEB-73-29	1210p	-	1255vv
CEB-73-32	1229p	-	1261vv
CEB-73-17	1228	-	1262vv
CEB-73-6	1137p	-	1266r
CEB-73-11	1234	-	1267v
CEB-73-48	1178p	-	1267r
CEB-73-14	1227p	-	1267r
CEB-73-54	1199	-	1268vv
CEB-73-19	1241p	-	1268vv
CEB-73-1	1221p	-	1269r
CEB-73-61	1223p	-	1269r
CEB-73-22	1233p	-	1269r
CEB-73-15	1244p	-	1269r
CEB-73-42	1233	-	1271vv
CEB-73-53	1233p	-	1271vv
CEB-73-40	1243	-	1271vv
CEB-73-52	1229	-	1271v
CEB-73-33	1244p	-	1271v
CEB-73-7	1246p	-	1272v
CEB-73-23	1229	-	1272r
CEB-73-41	1229p	-	1273r
CEB-73-44	1232p	-	1273r
CEB-73-9	1237p	-	1273r
CEB-73-2	1243	-	1273r
CEB-107	1245	-	1273r
CEB-73-46	1242p	-	1273c
CEB-73-24	1238	-	1274v
CEB-73-13	1244p	-	1274v
CEB-73-5	1172p	-	1274r
CEB-73-3	1200p	-	1274r
CEB-73-38	1214+p	-	1274r

Kiva B, continued

CEB-73-37	1219p	-	1274r
CEB-73-4	1225p	-	1274r
CEB-73-59	1227p	-	1274r
CEB-73-35	1228	-	1274r
CEB-73-49	1229p	-	1274r
CEB-73-60	1229p	-	1274r
CEB-73-62	1229p	-	1274r
CEB-73-21	1229p	-	1274r
CEB-73-10	1230np	-	1274r
CEB-73-25	1230p	-	1274r
CEB-73-28	1231	-	1274r
CEB-73-56	1231p	-	1274r
CEB-73-27	1232p	-	1274r
CEB-73-51	1232p	-	1274r
CEB-73-55	1232p	-	1274r
CEB-73-20	1233p	-	1274r
CEB-73-45	1235	-	1274r
CEB-73-12	1235p	-	1274r
CEB-73-58	1235p	-	1274r
CEB-73-26	1237	-	1274r
CEB-73-8	1242p	-	1274r
CEB-73-30	1242p	-	1274r
CEB-73-34	1242p	-	1274r
CEB-73-36	1243	-	1274r
CEB-73-18	1244p	-	1274r
CEB-73-16	1248p	-	1274r
CEB-73-31	1248p	-	1274r
CEB-73-39	1248p	-	1274r
CEB-73-43	1251	-	1274r
CEB-73-47	1253p	-	1274r
CEB-73-50	1233p	-	1274c

COMMENT:

This excellent series of dates places construction of Kiva B confidently at A.D. 1274. The earlier clusters of cutting dates may indicate stock-piling or reuse. Some of the rooms seem to post-date the kiva by a few years, but the general impression of all dated units is one of major construction within a short time span.

Cebolleta Mesa LP:2:24-M

MAP REFERENCE: N-8

ALTERNATE NAME/NUMBER: None known

LOCATION:

The site is on top of a sandstone outcrop about 150 feet above Cebolleta Creek and near the junction of the creek with New Mexico Highway 117 in Valencia County, New Mexico.

DESCRIPTION:

A five room pueblo with combination masonry and jacal walls is contemporaneous with a buried oven exposed by arroyo cutting. The site was placed in the late Kiatuthlanna phase.

SOURCE OF COLLECTION:

Excavations by A. E. Dittert and R. Ruppé between 1949 and 1951

REFERENCES:

Site Description: Dittert 1959

Published Dates: None

DATES:

Oven

CEB-72-9	715	-	833vv
CEB-72-2	690p	-	871vv
CEB-72-1	760p	-	882vv
CEB-72-10	730p	-	884vv
CEB-72-4	789	-	905vv
CEB-72-18	790±p	-	911vv
CEB-72-19	788p	-	963vv

COMMENT:

The dates are less than conclusive about the time of construction of the feature, but do indicate use of the oven as late as A.D. 963.

Cebolleta Mesa LP:2:25-V

MAP REFERENCE: N-9

ALTERNATE NAME/NUMBER: None known

LOCATION:

This Cebolleta Mesa site is on a bench on the west side of Cebolleta Creek and east of New Mexico Highway 117 in Valencia County, New Mexico.

DESCRIPTION:

The site is a 14 room masonry pueblo which is part of a larger aggregation of five such units ranging in size from seven to 40 rooms. It is oriented north-south with a kiva located east of the roomblock.

SOURCE OF COLLECTION:

Excavations by A.E. Dittert and R. Ruppé between 1949 and 1951

REFERENCES:

Site Description: Dittert 1959; Dittert and Ruppé 1951;
Ruppé and Dittert 1952

Published Dates: None

DATES:

Room 2

CEB-79-11 1155p - 1245v
CEB-79-8 1210p - 1248r
CEB-79-20 1084fp - 1252r
CEB-79-9 1208p - 1262r
CEB-79-1 1211p - 1262r
CEB-79-2 1225p - 1262r
CEB-79-4 1228p - 1262r
CEB-79-13 1229 - 1262r
CEB-27-1 1233p - 1262r
CEB-79-16 1233 - 1262r
CEB-79-5 1236p - 1262r
CEB-79-15 1236p - 1262r
CEB-79-7 1241p - 1262r
CEB-79-18 1242p - 1262r
CEB-79-14 1244fp - 1262r
CEB-27-5 1170 - 1263v
CEB-79-10 1237 - 1267r
CEB-79-12 1231p - 1269r
CEB-27-2 1234p - 1269rB

Room 7

CEB-16-3 1210[±]p - 1247vv
CEB-16-1 1205p - 1248r
CEB-16-2 1230p - 1248r

Room 8

CEB-17-6 1211p - 1238vv
CEB-17-3 1172 - 1248r
CEB-17-2 1207 - 1248r
CEB-17-5 1235p - 1248r
CEB-17-4 1181p - 1253+v

Plaza

CEB-24-3 1104p - 1166vv
CEB-24-2 1170fp - 1194vv
CEB-20 1171p - 1249r
CEB-21 1147p - 1261vv

Cebolleta Mesa LP:2:25-V, continued

Kiva

CEB-18-6	1201p	-	1241vv
CEB-18-1	1194 tp	-	1249v
CEB-18-25	1230p	-	1257vv
CEB-18-20	1230p	-	1265vv
CEB-18-15	1227p	-	1266vv
CEB-18-16	1244p	-	1267vv
CEB-18-9	1227p	-	1268vv
CEB-18-13	1229p	-	1269vv
CEB-18-2	1233p	-	1269vv
CEB-18-7	1243p	-	1269vv
CEB-18-21	1228p	-	1269v
CEB-18-8	1240	-	1269v
CEB-18-23	1246p	-	1269v
CEB-18-18	1227p	-	1269r
CEB-18-14	1231p	-	1269r
CEB-18-3	1232p	-	1269r
CEB-18-5	1232p	-	1269r
CEB-18-22	1233p	-	1269r
CEB-18-12	1235p	-	1269r
CEB-18-4	1236p	-	1269r
CEB-18-17	1237p	-	1269r
CEB-18-10	1241	-	1269r
CEB-18-11	1244p	-	1269r
CEB-18-19	1244p	-	1269r

COMMENT:

The construction of the kiva is placed confidently at A.D. 1269 with an excellent series of cutting dates. Room 2 appears to have been built in A.D. 1262 with some indications of both reused and repair timbers. Rooms 7 and 8 both have cutting dates at A.D. 1248 with slightly later occupation indicated in Room 8.

Cebolleta Mesa LP:2:35-D

MAP REFERENCE: N-10

ALTERNATE NAME/NUMBER: None known

LOCATION:

Cebolleta Mesa LP:2:35-D is on a low rise at the mouth of a tributary to Los Pilares Canyon and just east of New Mexico Highway 117 in Valencia County, New Mexico.

DESCRIPTION:

The site is an 11 room masonry pueblo placed in the Red Mesa and Cebolleta phases. A three room unit was superimposed on the abandoned rooms in the Pilares phase. A pithouse or kiva to the east of the roomblock was also placed in the Red Mesa phase and associated with the earliest rooms.

SOURCE OF COLLECTION:

Excavations by A.E. Dittert and R. Ruppé between 1949 and 1951

REFERENCES:

Site Description: Dittert 1959; Dittert and Ruppé 1951;
Ruppé and Dittert 1952

Published Dates: None

DATES:

Room 6

CEB-71-1 885 - 984vv
CEB-71-3 994 - 1009vv
CEB-71-2 964p - 1033v

Room 7

CEB-1 839⁺p - 1021vv

Room 9

CEB-2-24 762 - 915vv
CEB-2-8 845fp - 946vv
CEB-2-16 890p - 966vv
CEB-2-15 920p - 977vv
CEB-19-1 840⁺p - 1009+vv
CEB-2-6 918 - 1015r
CEB-2-7 917p - 1021vv

Room 9, continued

CEB-2-23 905p - 1023vv
CEB-2-20 945 - 1024vv
CEB-2-9 866 - 1024r
CEB-2-11 887p - 1026vv
CEB-2-19 908p - 1027vv
CEB-19-3 948fp - 1028vv
CEB-2-3 894 - 1031r
CEB-2-13 922p - 1032r
CEB-2-17 944p - 1032r
CEB-2-10 897p - 1033v
CEB-2-1 901⁺p - 1033r
CEB-2-5 965 - 1033r
CEB-2-21 902p - 1034vv
CEB-2-2 941fp - 1034v
CEB-2-18 955p - 1034r
CEB-2-12 966p - 1034r
CEB-2-14 986 - 1034r

Cebolleta Mesa LP:2:35-D, continued

COMMENT:

The dates indicate construction of these rooms shortly after A.D. 1030. The three year range of cutting dates from Room 9 suggests the possibility of stockpiling as well as some reuse of beams.

MAP REFERENCE: N-11

ALTERNATE NAME/NUMBER: None known

LOCATION:

The site is about one mile southwest of the Bibo (Los Pilares) Ranch and east of New Mexico Highway 117 in Valencia County, New Mexico.

DESCRIPTION:

Cultural deposits up to three feet in depth occur in this rock-shelter 100 feet above the valley floor. There are no permanent structures present. Artifactual evidence suggests occupation from the Kiatuthlanna phase through the Cebolleta phase.

SOURCE OF COLLECTION:

Excavations by A.E. Dittert and R. Ruppé between 1949 and 1951

REFERENCES:

Site Description: Dittert 1959

Published Dates: None

DATES:

Strat trench

CEB-25-17	166fp	-	234vv
CEB-74-38	191fp	-	243vv
CEB-25-2	194	-	259++vv
CEB-25-5	196p	-	269vv
CEB-74-32	178	-	272vv
CEB-25-8	199	-	281vv
CEB-25-21	219	-	287vv
CEB-74-11	211fp	-	288vv
CEB-25-3	212fp	-	289vv
CEB-74-58	184fp	-	290vv
CEB-74-18	196p	-	291vv
CEB-74-20	247p	-	296vv
CEB-25-34	216	-	297vv
CEB-25-9	226	-	301vv
CEB-74-1	219	-	303vv
CEB-25-31	253p	-	304vv
CEB-25-29	234p	-	305v
CEB-25-19	224fp	-	306vv
CEB-74-42	248+	-	306vv
CEB-74-57	264p	-	316vv
CEB-25-32	237	-	318vv

Strat trench, continued

CEB-25-22	236p	-	321++vv
CEB-25-14	256	-	326++vv
CEB-74-46	269	-	326vv
CEB-25-20	277fp	-	327vv
CEB-25-1	210	-	328vv
CEB-74-17	253p	-	328vv
CEB-74-15	273	-	328vv
CEB-74-44	268p	-	330vv
CEB-25-6	268	-	332vv
CEB-25-25	279p	-	333vv
CEB-74-10	264	-	336v
CEB-25-28	250p	-	337++vv
CEB-25-13	258	-	338vv
CEB-25-4	223	-	339vv
CEB-25-30	242p	-	342vv
CEB-74-50	291	-	345vv
CEB-25-23	261fp	-	346vv
CEB-25-7	266	-	349++vv
CEB-25-33	230	-	350vv
CEB-25-10	274p	-	354vv
CEB-74-51	271	-	359+vv

Cebolleta Mesa LP:2:35-F, continued

Strat trench, continued

CEB-25-27	254p	- 361vv
CEB-74-47	274p	- 371++vv
CEB-74-5	315	- 373vv
CEB-74-53	264	- 374vv
CEB-25-12	299	- 377vv
CEB-74-8	299p	- 397vv
CEB-74-54	396fp	- 444vv
CEB-74-27	364	- 446vv
CEB-74-60	373	- 457vv
CEB-74-7	374p	- 458r

COMMENT:

It is tempting to ascribe these early dates to a non-ceramic occupation of the rockshelter dating perhaps between A.D. 300 and 460 that was later obscured by sporadic occupation during the ceramic phases. However, the explanation would depend on the archaeological manifestations of the site and can not be based on tree-ring data alone.

Cebolleta Mesa LP:2:36-N

MAP REFERENCE: N-12

ALTERNATE NAME/NUMBER: None known

LOCATION:

This site is on a bench above a canyon floor in the central part of Cebolleta Mesa and east of Cebolleta Creek in Valencia County, New Mexico.

DESCRIPTION:

A five-room masonry pueblo is placed in the Cebolleta phase. Earlier occupation of the site in the Kiatuthlanna and Red Mesa phases is indicated by stratified trash. The trash deposit is cut by an arroyo also exposing two hearths.

SOURCE OF COLLECTION:

Excavations by A.E. Dittert and R. Ruppé between 1949 and 1951

REFERENCES:

Site Description: Dittert 1959

Published Dates: None

DATES:

Hearth

CEB-46-2 814 - 914vv

COMMENT:

Little interpretation may be based on a single, non-cutting, date.

Cebolleta Mesa LP:4:3-A&B

MAP REFERENCE: N-13

ALTERNATE NAME/NUMBER: None known

LOCATION:

Two rockshelters are located at an elevation of approximately 8000 feet on Cebolleta Mesa and near the head of Spider Canyon some 10 miles west-southwest of Acoma, Valencia County, New Mexico.

DESCRIPTION:

Shelter A is 120 feet long and 20 feet deep with trash deposits and the outlines of two rooms. Shelter B is somewhat smaller, lies east of Shelter A, and has three rooms. The ceramic evidence indicates occupation of both shelters during the Cebolleta and the Acoma phases.

SOURCE OF COLLECTION:

Excavations by A.E. Dittert and R. Ruppé in 1951

REFERENCES:

Site Description: Dittert 1959; Ruppé and Dittert 1952

Published Dates: None

DATES:

LP:4:3-A, Pit A

LP:4:3-B, Room fill

CEB-95-5 886fp - 1110vv
CEB-95-3 1089 - 1161vv
CEB-95-1 1076fp - 1180vv

CEB-96-1 1452fp - 1526vv
CEB-96-5 1403 - 1559++vv
CEB-96-2 1351 - 1617++vv

COMMENT:

The distinct grouping of dates from different shelters may reflect usage, but it is just as likely the result of sampling error.

Cebolleta Mesa LV:4:14-A

MAP REFERENCE: N-14

ALTERNATE NAME/NUMBER: None known

LOCATION:

This site is about two miles west of New Mexico Highway 117 in Armijo Canyon in the southern part of Valencia County, New Mexico.

DESCRIPTION:

A masonry pueblo with 32 rooms and a kiva in a compact, east-west oriented room block is located on the crest of a slight rise. Occupation is placed in the Pilares and Kowina phases.

SOURCE OF COLLECTION:

Excavations by A.E. Dittert and R. Ruppé between 1949 and 1951

REFERENCES:

Site Description: Dittert 1959

Published Dates: None

DATES:

Room 1

CEB-101-4	1193	-	1235v
CEB-7	1170	-	1235r
CEB-101-1	1201p	-	1235r
CEB-14	1159p	-	1236r
CEB-101-8	1165p	-	1236r
CEB-101-5	1169p	-	1236r
CEB-101-7	1170 ₊	-	1236r
CEB-12-1	1182p	-	1236r
CEB-101-2	1197fp	-	1236r
CEB-12-4	1198p	-	1236r
CEB-12-3	1204p	-	1236r
CEB-12-2	1209p	-	1236r
CEB-101-6	1214p	-	1236r
CEB-101-3	1194	-	1248vv

Room 5

CEB-13-1	1074	-	1159++vv
CEB-13-2	1123p	-	1180rB
CEB-31-2	1089p	-	1193v
CEB-13-3	1103 ₊ p	-	1207vv

Room 5, continued

CEB-9-3	1166p	-	1226r
CEB-31-1	1180p	-	1236r
CEB-9-1	1172p	-	1237r
CEB-9-2	1200p	-	1237r

Room 6

CEB-5-11	1209p	-	1246r
CEB-5-10	1190p	-	1257vv
CEB-5-12	1195p	-	1259vv
CEB-5-7	1152p	-	1262vv
CEB-5-14	1223	-	1263v
CEB-5-1	1179	-	1263r
CEB-5-8	1189	-	1263r
CEB-5-2	1200p	-	1263r
CEB-5-6	1203p	-	1263r
CEB-5-3	1219p	-	1263r
CEB-5-4	1229p	-	1263r
CEB-5-9	1229p	-	1263r
CEB-5-13	1229p	-	1263r
CEB-5-5	1238p	-	1263r

Cebolleta Mesa LV:4:14-A, continued

Room 7

CEB-49-19 1168p - 1221r
 CEB-49-46 1183p - 1221r
 CEB-49-4 1184p - 1221r
 CEB-49-36 1185p - 1221r
 CEB-49-54 1177 - 1222vv
 CEB-49-8 1153p - 1222v
 CEB-49-53 1170p - 1222r
 CEB-49-39 1173p - 1225vv
 CEB-49-11 1174p - 1225v
 CEB-49-47 1178p - 1225r
 CEB-49-16 1187p - 1225r
 CEB-49-50 1178p - 1226vv
 CEB-49-6 1189p - 1226v
 CEB-49-7 1152p - 1226r
 CEB-49-28 1158p - 1226r
 CEB-49-57 1163p - 1226r
 CEB-49-37 1181p - 1226r
 CEB-49-56 1182p - 1226r
 CEB-49-20 1183p - 1226r
 CEB-49-15 1184p - 1226r
 CEB-49-34 1184p - 1226r
 CEB-49-42 1189p - 1226r
 CEB-49-35 1190p - 1226r
 CEB-49-38 1191p - 1226r
 CEB-49-26 1199p - 1226r
 CEB-49-48 1189p - 1227v
 CEB-49-22 1166p - 1227r
 CEB-49-18 1175p - 1227r
 CEB-49-21 1178p - 1227r
 CEB-49-43 1179p - 1227r
 CEB-49-45 1179 - 1227r
 CEB-49-49 1180 - 1227r
 CEB-49-41 1189p - 1227r
 CEB-49-44 1192 - 1227r
 CEB-49-40 1198p - 1227r
 CEB-49-9 1182 - 1235vv
 CEB-49-24 1170p - 1238rB
 CEB-49-10 1206p - 1239vv
 CEB-49-13 1206p - 1239vv
 CEB-49-14 1143p - 1240++vv
 CEB-49-52 1205p - 1244r
 CEB-49-55 1206 - 1246v
 CEB-49-32 1201p - 1248vv
 CEB-49-30 1189p - 1250vv
 CEB-49-12 1170p - 1259v
 CEB-49-2 1147p - 1262r
 CEB-49-58 1172 - 1264r

Room 7, continued

CEB-49-17 1209p - 1268vv
 CEB-49-5 1193 - 1276v
 CEB-49-1 1227p - 1279v
 CEB-49-33 1190p - 1279r
 CEB-49-3 1192p - 1279r
 CEB-49-27 1196p - 1279r
 CEB-49-51 1206p - 1279r

Room 8

CEB-4-3 1065fp - 1183vv
 CEB-4-6 1171p - 1226vv
 CEB-4-10 1200p - 1227r
 CEB-4-8 1194p - 1236r
 CEB-4-1 1141fp - 1244vv
 CEB-4-5 1197p - 1245r
 CEB-4-11 1216p - 1245r
 CEB-4-14 1220p - 1245r
 CEB-4-9 1183 - 1259vv
 CEB-4-7 1218p - 1264vv

Kiva A

CEB-47-9 1133fp - 1162v
 CEB-47-2 1148fp - 1169vv
 CEB-29-32 1129 - 1171r
 CEB-29-10 1190p - 1185r
 CEB-47-10 1083p - 1187v
 CEB-29-19 1159p - 1195r
 CEB-29-89 1174p - 1201r
 CEB-29-11 1119p - 1220++vv
 CEB-29-46 1170p - 1222vv
 CEB-29-31 1177p - 1222vv
 CEB-29-9 1172 - 1226vv
 CEB-29-50 1170fp - 1226v
 CEB-29-36 1161p - 1226r
 CEB-29-2 1110p - 1227r
 CEB-29-25 1119p - 1229vv
 CEB-29-60 1096p - 1229+r
 CEB-29-6 1144 - 1230r
 CEB-29-72 1169p - 1230++vv
 CEB-29-67 1161+p - 1231vv
 CEB-47-5 1175p - 1231vv
 CEB-29-85 1163p - 1232vv
 CEB-29-78 1191p - 1232v
 CEB-29-1 1109+p - 1232+r

Cebolleta Mesa LV:4:14-A, continued

Kiva A, continued

CEB-29-16	1173p	- 1233v
CEB-47-7	1197p	- 1233v
CEB-29-44	1112p	- 1233r
CEB-29-4	1117p	- 1233r
CEB-29-51	1118p	- 1233r
CEB-29-27	1128	- 1233r
CEB-29-83	1130p	- 1233r
CEB-29-55	1142p	- 1233r
CEB-29-28	1146p	- 1233r
CEB-29-12	1159p	- 1233r
CEB-29-90	1160p	- 1233r
CEB-29-29	1161p	- 1233r
CEB-29-56	1162p	- 1233r
CEB-29-7	1163p	- 1233r
CEB-47-6	1163p	- 1233r
CEB-29-22	1165	- 1233r
CEB-29-71	1166p	- 1233r
CEB-29-15	1171p	- 1233r
CEB-29-20	1172p	- 1233r
CEB-29-45	1172	- 1233r
CEB-29-81	1172p	- 1233r
CEB-29-37	1173p	- 1233r
CEB-29-58	1175p	- 1233r
CEB-29-79	1175p	- 1233r
CEB-29-52	1176p	- 1233r
CEB-29-63	1176p	- 1233r

Kiva A, continued

CEB-29-80	1177p	- 1233r
CEB-29-47	1181p	- 1233r
CEB-29-88	1184p	- 1233r
CEB-29-38	1185p	- 1233r
CEB-47-1	1192	- 1233r
CEB-29-14	1193	- 1233r
CEB-29-68	1194	- 1233r
CEB-29-84	1195	- 1233r
CEB-29-87	1195p	- 1233r
CEB-47-4	1195p	- 1233r
CEB-29-39	1196	- 1233r
CEB-29-65	1197p	- 1233r
CEB-29-49	1198p	- 1233r
CEB-29-59	1199p	- 1233r
CEB-29-66	1200p	- 1233r
CEB-29-69	1201p	- 1233r
CEB-47-3	1203	- 1233r
CEB-29-26	1205p	- 1233r
CEB-47-8	1140 ⁺ p	- 1233rB
CEB-29-8	1159p	- 1233rB
CEB-29-48	1191p	- 1233rB
CEB-29-77	1194p	- 1233rB
CEB-29-5	1194	- 1233rB
CEB-29-76	1148fp	- 1234r
CEB-45-2	1194p	- 1267v

COMMENT:

Most of the dates seem to refer to construction during the Kowina phase. Kiva A dates confidently at A.D. 1233 with perhaps some reused beams and occupation until A.D. 1267, a late date from the fireplace. Rooms 1, 5, 6, and 8 were clearly constructed at different times, but all between A.D. 1236 and 1263. Room 7 is something of an enigma. It has cutting dates spanning over 50 years. The most probable explanation is construction in A.D. 1226-27 with some stockpiled beams and periodic repair or alteration as late as A.D. 1279.

Cebolleta Mesa LV:4:27-A

MAP REFERENCE: N-15

ALTERNATE NAME/NUMBER: None known

LOCATION:

The site is about one mile east of New Mexico Highway 117 in southern Valencia County, New Mexico. It is in the drainage of Cedar Canyon and over a mile west of the talus slopes of Cebolleta Mesa.

DESCRIPTION:

This is an adobe wall, U-shaped pueblo oriented on a north-south axis. It is assigned to the Kowina phase.

SOURCE OF COLLECTION:

Two rooms were excavated by A.E. Dittert and R. Ruppé between 1949 and 1951.

REFERENCES:

Site Description: Dittert 1959

Published Dates: None

DATES:

Room 1		Room 2
CEB-15-2	1229p - 1265vv	CEB-10 1190p - 1245r

COMMENT:

The few dates are compatible with the phase assignment.

Mogollon Village

MAP REFERENCE: S-1

ALTERNATE NAME/NUMBER: Mogollon 1:15 (GP), New Mexico S:9:1 (ASM)

LOCATION:

Mogollon Village is on top of a small mesa bordering the east bank of the San Francisco River about 10 miles north of Glenwood, Catron County, New Mexico.

DESCRIPTION:

The top of the mesa is covered with village remains. There are at least 19 pithouses, 11 of which were excavated. Domestic structures include both small circular pithouses and larger rectangular pithouses with lateral entryways. Two ceremonial structures were excavated as well as numerous storage pits and a few burials. Most of the remains were assigned to the San Francisco phase.

SOURCE OF COLLECTION:

Excavations by Emil W. Haury for Gila Pueblo in 1933

REFERENCES:

Site Description: Haury 1936

Published Dates: Haury 1938; Smiley 1951

DATES:

House 1

GP-495 669fp - 755vv

House 2

GP-505 655p - 786r
GP-506 804p - 858vv
GP-501 812p - 882vv
GP-507 819p - 886vv
GP-497 815p - 892vv
GP-527 848p - 895vv
GP-518 812p - 897+r
GP-516 823p - 897r
GP-499 782p - 898v
GP-514-2 834p - 898v
GP-498 843 - 898r

House 2, continued

GP-500 831p - 898r
GP-502 795p - 898r
GP-503 782p - 898r
GP-504 825+p - 898r
GP-508 848p - 898r
GP-509 823p - 898r
GP-510 809p - 898r
GP-512 841p - 898r
GP-513 823p - 898r
GP-514-1 833p - 898r
GP-522 815p - 898r
GP-523 798+p - 898r
GP-524 834p - 898r
GP-526 787p - 898r

Mogollon Village, continued

House 4

GP-551	676+p	- 728vv
GP-553	673p	- 733vv
GP-552	645p	- 736v
GP-511	661p	- 736r

House 8

GP-5817	666	- 712vv
GP-5816	676p	- 743+v
GP-555	679p	- 746r
GP-554	691p	- 748r

House 5B

GP-557	669p	- 736vv
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COMMENT:

House 2, well dated at A.D. 898, contained four partial Mimbres Bold Face Black-on-white vessels and must be the latest structure at the site. The other dated structures of the San Francisco phase tend to fall in the middle of the eighth century, although none are very well dated.

Gila Cliff Dwellings

MAP REFERENCE: S-3

ALTERNATE NAME/NUMBER: Alum Mountain 1:1 (GP), Alum Mountain 5:1 (GP),
NA 8080

LOCATION:

The Gila Cliff Dwellings are on the left bank of a southern tributary of the West Fork of the Gila River about two miles upstream from the confluence of the West and Middle Forks of the Gila and about 47 miles north of Silver City, Grant County, New Mexico.

DESCRIPTION:

About 40 masonry rooms were constructed in a series of five interconnected caves in the Gila Conglomerate. Nearly all rooms are single story, but some are unusually large. The ceramic assemblage includes Alma Plain, Reserve Indented Corrugated, Tularosa Fillet Rim, Tularosa Black-on-white, and St. Johns Polychrome.

SOURCE OF COLLECTION:

Tree-ring material has been collected at many separate times. E.B. Sayles and J. H. Denison collected for Gila Pueblo in 1941 and Charlie R. Steen for the National Park Service in 1942. R. Gordon Vivian obtained many specimens during excavation and stabilization for the National Park Service in 1963 and Don P. Morris collected additional material during similar operations in 1968.

REFERENCES:

Site Description: Bandelier 1892; Hough 1907; McFarland 1967

Published Dates: None

DATES:

Cave 2, Room 3

GCD-30 1228 - 1276rLG

Cave 3, Room 9

GP-3726 1157p - 1264cL
GCD-41 1188p - 1274++v
GP-3725 1192p - 1283+rL
GCD-2 1213 - 1283+r

Cave 3, Room 9, continued

GCD-46 1244p - 1283+cL
GCD-44 1239p - 1284cL
GCD-42 1242p - 1284cL
GCD-45 1244p - 1284cL
GCD-4 1200p - 1284cLG
GCD-6 1218p - 1285v
GCD-40 1239p - 1286cL

Gila Cliff Dwellings, continued

Cave 3, Room 10

AGL-11 1249p - 1284cL

Cave 3, Room 10A

GP-3727 1219p - 1270+cLG

GCD-8 1261 - 1286r

Cave 3, loose

GP-3731 1207p - 1286rL

GP-3732 1202p - 1286rG

Cave 4, Room 17

AGL-12 1210p - 1259vv

AGL-13 1226p - 1263vv

GCD-31 1201p - 1264vv

GCD-32 1165p - 1284+v

AGL-13-1 1250 - 1287r

Cave 4, Room 18

GP-3733 1158 - 1269vv

GP-3736 1228p - 1285+r

GP-3735 1232p - 1287r

Cave 4, Room 20

GCD-21 1138 - 1284v

Cave 4, Room 23

GCD-19 1229p - 1283rLG

GCD-17 1235p - 1286L

GCD-18 1249p - 1286cB

Cave 4, Room B (no number)

GP-3739 1185p - 1287G

GP-3738 1211p - 1287rLGB

Cave 4, loose

GP-3741 1205fp - 1284vv

GP-3742 1246p - 1284rL

GP-3743 1189p - 1285rG

Cave 5, Room 24

GCD-13 1200p - 1239vv

GCD-15 1230p - 1287cLG

Cave 5, Room A (no number)

GP-3746 1190p - 1282rL

Cave 5, Room B (no number)

GP-3744 1238 - 1285r

Trench 3

GCD-11 1211p - 1286rB

No provenience

AGL-3 1196p - 1255vv

AGL-4 1215p - 1268r

GP-3747 1238p - 1282v

AGL-6 1241p - 1284v

AGL-5 1183p - 1285cLG

AGL-9 1212p - 1286v

COMMENT:

At least three room and cave numbering systems have been used with these collections. We have reconciled all three and present the dates with the current (NPS) system. Most of the units have terminal cutting dates between A.D. 1284 and 1287, but few are conclusive as to exact year of construction. The A.D. 1276 date from Cave 2 may indicate that the rooms therein, a separate cave, date a few years earlier than the main construction period.

Bat Cave

MAP REFERENCE: S-4

ALTERNATE NAME/NUMBER: None known

LOCATION:

Bat Cave is at the southeast side of the Plains of San Augustine, about 10 miles southeast of the community of Horse Springs, Catron County, New Mexico.

DESCRIPTION:

The northwest-facing cave has a large chamber and four smaller cavities in the east wall in front of the main chamber. Bat Cave is noted for its primitive corn, the first known in the Southwest, in the lower levels. Most of the material, ranging upward in time to the ceramic periods, came from the smaller cavities.

SOURCE OF COLLECTION:

Excavations by H. W. Dick for Peabody Museum, Harvard University in 1948

REFERENCES:

Site Description: Dick 1965

Published Dates: None

DATES:

Area III, Section 1c

BAT-3	577	- 657vv
BAT-4-1	588	- 687vv
BAT-6-7	670	- 731vv
BAT-4	636	- 743vv
BAT-2	701p	- 776vv
BAT-6	725fp	- 803vv
BAT-1	627p	- 821vv

COMMENT:

Although none of these dates relate to the more significant levels of Bat Cave, they do reinforce the placement of the ceramic levels of the cave.

Duck Creek Ruin

MAP REFERENCE: S-5

ALTERNATE NAME/NUMBER: None known

LOCATION:

This site is located in the Duck Creek drainage, about 12 miles northwest of Cliff, New Mexico.

DESCRIPTION:

None available. The site is reported to yield Gila Polychrome.

SOURCE OF COLLECTION:

R. Barnum of Silver City, New Mexico, in 1938

REFERENCES:

Site Description: None

Published Dates: None

DATES:

No provenience

DCR-2	1155p	- 1243cG
DCR-3	1201p	- 1243cG

COMMENT:

This "site" can be any one of a dozen or so in the locality. Without additional information, no comment is possible.

SU Site

MAP REFERENCE: S-9

ALTERNATE NAME/NUMBER: New Mexico S:5:3 (ASM)

LOCATION:

The SU site is about seven miles west of Reserve, Catron County, New Mexico, on a hilltop just north of the junction of highways US 180 and New Mexico 12.

DESCRIPTION:

Nearly complete excavation of this early village revealed 25 pithouses and three surface structures. Most of the pithouses were roughly circular and assigned to the early Pine Lawn phase. Later occupation was indicated by a few houses of the Three Circle phase.

SOURCE OF COLLECTION:

Excavations under the direction of Paul S. Martin for the Field Museum of Natural History in 1939, 1941, and 1946.

REFERENCES:

Site Description: Martin 1943; Martin and Rinaldo 1940, 1947

Published Dates: None

DATES:

Pithouse D

SU-47 447p - 481vv

Pithouse N

SU-102 295 - 400vv

Pithouse G

SU-2 297 - 350vv
SU-1 295p - 377vv
SU-23 372 - 418vv
SU-24 350p - 421vv
SU-10 395 - 432vv
SU-18 425fp - 449vv
SU-24b 399 - 453vv
SU-20 401p - 455vv
SU-11 409fp - 458vv
SU-23-1 420p - 460r
SU-21a 421+p - 481vv

Pithouse Q

SU-140 321p - 373vv
SU-173-1 345 - 386vv
SU-126 330p - 388vv
SU-186-1 349p - 413vv
SU-131a 319p - 415vv
SU-163 316+p - 419vv
SU-154-1 435 - 484vv

Pithouse S

SU-199 431 - 477vv

SU Site, continued

Pithouse T

SU-237	342	-	379vv
SU-225	412p	-	450vv
SU-250	409p	-	477v
SU-226	433fp	-	477vv
SU-227	429p	-	478vv
SU-245	431p	-	478vv
SU-244	438p	-	482vv
SU-258	427	-	497vv

Pithouse Z

SU-262	405	-	448vv
TT-27			
SU-202	431	-	479vv
SU-111	432p	-	487vv

Pithouse W

SU-209-1	337fp	-	415vv
SU-205	380p	-	436vv

COMMENT:

The number of tree-ring dates falling before A.D. 500 would, in general, tend to support the original placement of the Pine Lawn phase. Unfortunately, no cutting dates or strong clusters are present. Pithouses D and W, initially assigned to the later Three Circle phase, seem to be contemporaneous with the major occupation, but the evidence is not conclusive.

Twin Bridges Site

MAP REFERENCE: S-10

ALTERNATE NAME/NUMBER: None known

LOCATION:

The Twin Bridges site is on the west side of the Pine Lawn Valley, Catron County, New Mexico, west of New Mexico Highway 12 and about two miles south of the junction of NM 12 and US 180.

DESCRIPTION:

This is a small village of four pithouses. Three of the houses were square or nearly so, the fourth was roughly circular and shallow. All the structures were placed in the Three Circle phase on the basis of the contained ceramics.

SOURCE OF COLLECTION:

Excavations under the direction of Paul S. Martin for the Chicago Natural History Museum in 1947

REFERENCES:

Site Description: Martin, Rinaldo, and Antevs 1949

Published Dates: None: Smiley 1951

DATES:

Pithouse D

SU-330	629	- 665vv
SU-344	696p	- 728vv
SU-302	645p	- 730++vv
SU-295	710	- 740vv
SU-341A-1	724	- 749vv
SU-358D	726	- 750vv
SU-299A	729	- 750vv
SU-368	727p	- 754vv
SU-355	728p	- 758vv

Pithouse D, continued

SU-369	731	- 759vv
SU-317	726	- 769vv
SU-371	727p	- 769vv
SU-341A-2	695p	- 770+r
SU-348	717	- 776vv
SU-299B	729p	- 778+vv
SU-293	731	- 782v
SU-333B	730p	- 783r

COMMENT:

The clustering of dates leading to a terminal cutting date at A.D. 783 is fairly strong evidence for construction of this structure at that time. However, such a date is in conflict with the ceramic evidence.

Turkey Foot Ridge

MAP REFERENCE: S-12

ALTERNATE NAME/NUMBER: None known

LOCATION:

The Turkey Foot Ridge site is on a steep narrow ridge west of New Mexico Highway 12 and less than two miles north of the junction of Saliz and Leggett Canyons in the Pine Lawn Valley, Catron County, New Mexico.

DESCRIPTION:

The village has 15 pithouses, most of them rectangular in shape. The ceramic assemblage indicates construction of most of the houses during the San Francisco phase with continued occupation of some into the Three Circle phase. One house (not dated) may relate to the early Georgetown phase.

SOURCE OF COLLECTION:

Excavations by the Chicago Natural History Museum under the direction of Paul S. Martin in 1947 and 1948.

REFERENCES:

Site Description: Martin and Rinaldo 1950; Martin, Rinaldo, and Antevs 1949

Published Dates: Smiley 1951

DATES:

Pithouse B

SU-429	682p	-	715vv
SU-408	688p	-	719vv
SU-419	701	-	732vv
SU-404	701p	-	733vv
SU-382	725p	-	759vv
SU-442	712	-	768vv
SU-390	740fp	-	768vv
SU-397	738	-	774v
SU-400	695	-	777vv
SU-414	747	-	778vv
SU-379	760fp	-	778vv
SU-410	721	-	778v

Pithouse E

SU-516A	686p	-	725vv
SU-525	707	-	745vv
SU-516B	716p	-	746v
SU-509	691p	-	747vv
SU-526B	684p	-	748vv
SU-517	701p	-	749v
SU-524	720p	-	758vv
SU-526A	721p	-	759vv
SU-514	716p	-	761vv
SU-511	720	-	764vv
SU-521	734	-	773vv
SU-519	712p	-	782vv
SU-523	756	-	783vv

Turkey Foot Ridge, continued

Pithouse F

SU-488	683p	-	748vv
SU-479-1	705p	-	770vv
SU-486	707	-	771vv
SU-485	716p	-	772vv
SU-479	707p	-	774vv
SU-475A	709p	-	784vv
SU-487	737p	-	788vv

Pithouse H

SU-500F	715	-	768vv
SU-489	728p	-	768vv
SU-494	713p	-	780vv
SU-500	705 <u>±</u> p	-	781vv

Pithouse H, continued

SU-490	711p	-	783v
SU-496	684p	-	786v
SU-491	728p	-	787vv

Pithouse K

SU-541	664p	-	751vv
SU-532	711p	-	767vv
SU-537	738p	-	774vv
SU-533	744p	-	775vv

Pithouse O

SU-559	672p	-	749vv
SU-554A	691 <u>±</u> p	-	752vv

COMMENT:

Although the lack of cutting dates hinders interpretation, the clustering of dates places construction of these structures within a few years after A.D. 780. Pithouse B, placed in the Three Circle phase was evidently built at the same time as the other structures.

Wheatley Ridge Ruin

MAP REFERENCE: S-16

ALTERNATE NAME/NUMBER: New Mexico S:5:1 (ASM)

LOCATION:

The Wheatley Ridge Ruin is on the Hudson Ranch, about four miles west of Reserve, Catron County, New Mexico.

DESCRIPTION:

Excavation at this village uncovered 14 pithouses including a large ceremonial structure with a stepped lateral entry. The houses were circular or rectangular with central firepits and lateral entries.

SOURCE OF COLLECTION:

Excavations by Paul Nesbitt for the Logan Museum in 1941

REFERENCES:

Site Description: Anonymous 1939, 1940; Wheat 1955

Published Dates: None

DATES:

House 1			House 3A		
GP-3615	806p	- 853vv	GP-3623	732fp	- 800vv
House 4			House 5		
GP-3668	707p	- 780vv	GP-3647	725	- 758vv
GP-3632	683p	- 786vv	GP-3646	829p	- 865vv
GP-3629	778p	- 841vv	GP-3645	717p	- 874++vv
GP-3633	800	- 853r	GP-3650	844p	- 891+vv
GP-3635	790p	- 860vv	GP-3652	856	- 899r

COMMENT:

Despite the lack of strong clusters, the available dates place construction activity between A.D. 850 and 900. The single cutting date from House 5 is the latest from a dated structure at A.D. 899. These dates are in general agreement with the placement of the site in late San Francisco and Three Circle phases.

Starkweather Ruin

MAP REFERENCE: S-17

ALTERNATE NAME/NUMBER: New Mexico S:5:2 (ASM)

LOCATION:

Starkweather Ruin is about four miles northwest of Reserve, Catron County, New Mexico, on a ridge north of Starkweather Canyon.

DESCRIPTION:

The site has 18 randomly scattered pithouses, both circular and rectangular, and a 12 room masonry pueblo. A burial area was located toward the north end of the site. Architecture from Georgetown through Reserve phases was represented.

SOURCE OF COLLECTION:

Excavations by Paul Nesbitt for the Logan Museum in 1935 and 1936

REFERENCES:

Site Description: Nesbitt 1938; Wheat 1955

Published Dates: Smiley 1951

DATES:

Pithouse I			Pithouse K		
GP-1093	693	- 749vv	GP-1092	598p	- 718vv
GP-1090	700	- 769r			

COMMENT:

These dates are more than 150 years earlier than the dates previously published for the Starkweather Ruin. The later dates could not be verified by the present analysis.

LA 2948

MAP REFERENCE: S-19

ALTERNATE NAME/NUMBER: None known

LOCATION:

LA 2948 is on the crest of a low knoll bordering the right bank of the Tularosa River, a little over a mile west of the community of Apache Creek, Catron County, New Mexico. The site lies in the right-of-way of New Mexico Highway 12.

DESCRIPTION:

Two pithouses and a surface room were uncovered during highway salvage operations.

SOURCE OF COLLECTION:

Excavations by Fred Wendorf for the Museum of New Mexico in 1954

REFERENCES:

Site Description: Wendorf 1956

Published Dates: None

DATES:

House 2

RG-2819	443+p	- 482vv
RG-2817	451+p	- 502vv
RG-2810	448p	- 517vv

COMMENT:

The dates verify the early placement, probably Georgetown phase, of the structure.

Higgins Flat Pueblo

MAP REFERENCE: S-22

ALTERNATE NAME/NUMBER: None known

LOCATION:

Higgins Flat Pueblo is about three miles northwest of Reserve, Catron County, New Mexico, on a small mesa on the southeast side of the San Francisco Valley.

DESCRIPTION:

The site has two masonry roomblocks, one of about 25 rooms and the other of only six, with plazas and a Great Kiva lying between them. About 12 rooms, the rectangular Great Kiva, and a separate pithouse-kiva were excavated.

SOURCE OF COLLECTION:

Excavations by the Chicago Natural History Museum under the direction of Paul S. Martin in 1953 and 1954

REFERENCES:

Site Description: Martin, Rinaldo, and Barter 1957; Martin, Rinaldo, Bluhm, and Cutler 1956

Published Dates: None

DATES:

Room A

CNH-48 1213p - 1239vv
CNH-46 1207p - 1248v
CNH-45 1228p - 1249r

Room B

CNH-41 1207 - 1232vv

Room C

CNH-26 1203p - 1237r
CNH-18 1200p - 1242rB
CNH-29 1224p - 1253+r

Room C, continued

CNH-27 1198p - 1257r
CNH-22 1171p - 1258v
CNH-33 1234p - 1260r

Room D

CNH-21 1198fp - 1254+vv
CNH-20 1229p - 1257r

Room M

CNH-42 1240 - 1281vv

COMMENT:

Construction activity indicated by the dates is from A.D. 1249 to 1260 with reused timbers probable in Room C. Occupation extended to at least A.D. 1281.

Harris Village

MAP REFERENCE: Z-2

ALTERNATE NAME/NUMBER: New Mexico Q:1:14 (GP), LA 1867

LOCATION:

Harris Village is on a large flat terrace on the east bank of the Mimbres River, east of and across the river from Mimbres Post Office, Grant County, New Mexico.

DESCRIPTION:

This is a large pithouse village of perhaps as many as 100 houses. Excavations uncovered both circular and rectangular pithouses of the Georgetown, San Francisco, and Three Circle phases as well as larger ceremonial structures.

SOURCE OF COLLECTION:

Excavations by Emil W. Haury for Gila Pueblo in 1934

REFERENCES:

Site Description: Haury 1936

Published Dates: None

DATES:

House 4

GP-601 729 - 801vv

House 10

GP-647 655p - 736+vv
GP-673 803p - 843vv
GP-645 821p - 846vv
GP-646 805p - 854vv
GP-651 817 - 858vv
GP-667 766p - 860+vv
GP-676 836p - 861vv
GP-657 817p - 869vv
GP-678 810p - 870vv
GP-641 819p - 870vv
GP-675 832+p - 873vv
GP-640 800+p - 874vv
GP-661 837fp - 875vv

House 10, continued

GP-680 804p - 876vv
GP-631 821p - 876vv
GP-657-1 840p - 876vv
GP-626 849 - 877vv
GP-682 799p - 877v
GP-658 807p - 877v
GP-660 816p - 877v
GP-679 805p - 877r
GP-666 807p - 877r
GP-672 815p - 877r
GP-677 816 - 877r
GP-681 816p - 877r
GP-665 822 - 877r
GP-663 823 - 877r
GP-664 835p - 877r
GP-632 835 - 877r
GP-671 836fp - 877r

Harris Village, continued

House 13				House 23			
GP-629	818p	-	858vv	GP-644	782p	-	836vv
				GP-649	802p	-	838vv
House 14				House 25			
GP-655	532	-	582vv	GP-654	531p	-	593vv
House 15				GP-688	567	-	624v
GP-637	531p	-	593vv	House 26			
GP-633	772p	-	834vv	GP-650	649p	-	716vv
GP-636	771p	-	857++r	House 28			
GP-635	790p	-	859vv	GP-690	570	-	608vv
GP-634	817p	-	861r	GP-656	541p	-	624v
House 17				House 33			
GP-653	814p	-	856vv	GP-691	691	-	759vv
House 18				Rubbish Mound			
GP-687	657p	-	708vv	GP-684	621	-	686vv
House 22							
GP-643	562p	-	635vv				

COMMENT:

House 10, Three Circle phase, is confidently dated at A.D. 877 with a good group of cutting dates. House 15 has the only other terminal cutting date and may date at A.D. 861. Although none of the other structures may be surely placed, the dates follow the sequence well with Georgetown structures dating before A.D. 624, San Francisco between A.D. 624 and about 850, and Three Circle after A.D. 850.

GP-654, from House 25, and GP-637, from House 15, both date 593vv and are parts of the same log. With one house of the Georgetown phase and one Three Circle, this phenomenon may reflect cultural reality or clerical confusion.

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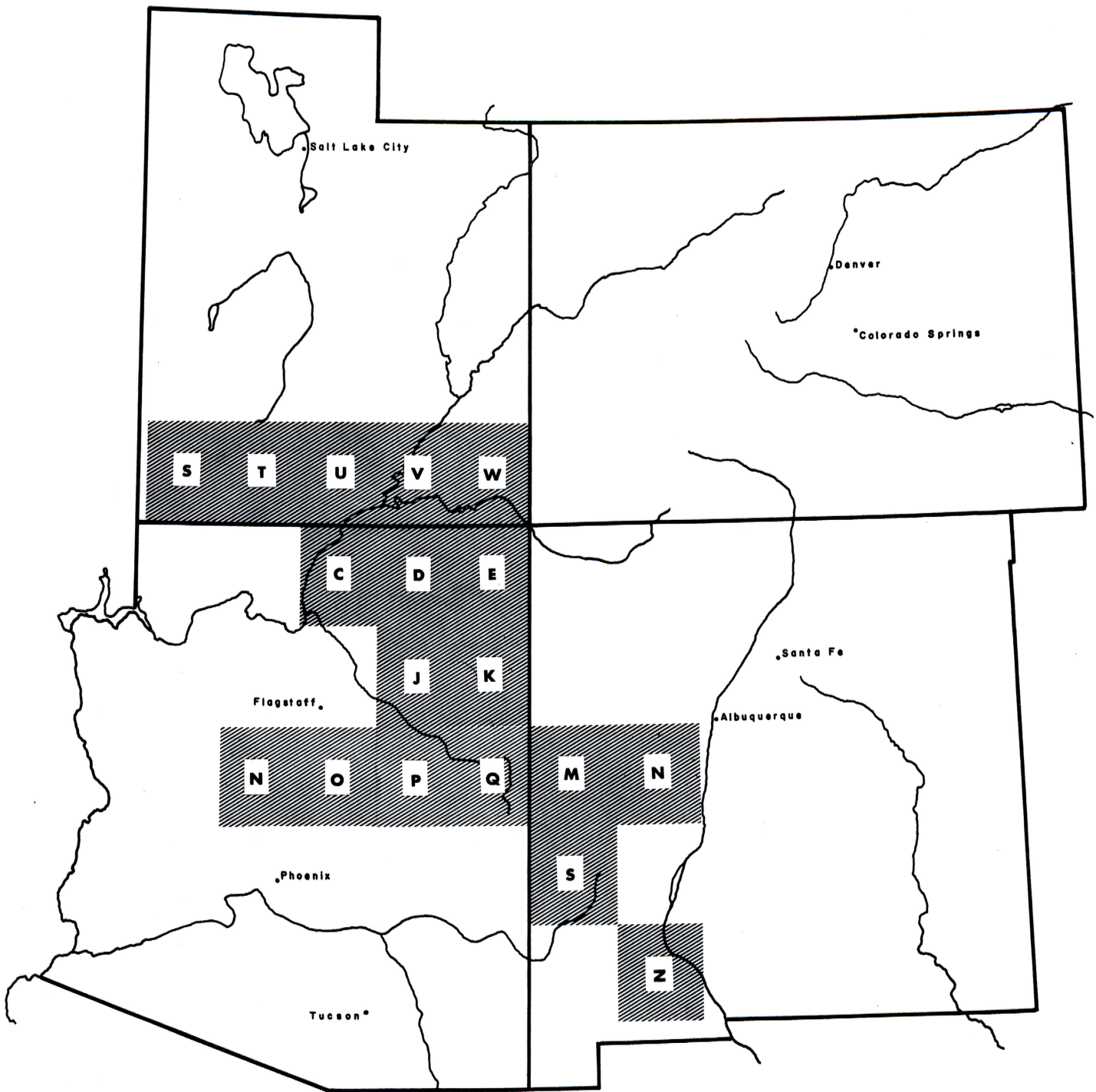
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