



LABORATORY OF TREE-RING RESEARCH
THE UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA
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Tree-Ring Dates from New Mexico A, G-H

Shiprock--Zuni--Mt. Taylor Area

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The University of Arizona

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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 eighth in a continuing series - results from twenty-one 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 Richard L. Warren and the assembly of the site data was carried out by Robinson. Illustrations were prepared by John W. Hannah 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
April 15, 1970

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Blue Spruce Site - - - - - *

Cebolleta Church - - - - - *

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Chavez Site - - - - - *

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CM 38 - - - - - *

CM 100 - - - - - *

CM 138 - - - - - *

CM 139 - - - - - See Star Lake

CM 149 - - - - - *

CM 150 - - - - - *

Coolidge Village - - - - - See Wingate sites

Eaves Ranch - - - - - *

El Morro - - - - - *

El Morro #1 (Reed) - - - - - See Atsinna

Halona - - - - - See Zuni Pueblo Mission

Humming Bird Canyon - - - - - *

Kin Bineola - - - - - *

Kin Klizhin - - - - - *

Kin Ya-a - - - - - *

LA 99 - - - - - See Atsinna

LA 574 - - - - - See Pueblo Pintado

LA 578 - - - - - See Humming Bird Canyon

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LA 661 - - - - - See Kin Klizhin

LA 1063 - - - - - See Star Lake

LA 2505 - - - - - *

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LA 2520 - - - - - *

LA 2592 - - - - - *

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 Nuestra Senora de Guadalupe - - - - - See Zuni Pueblo Mission
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Shiprock Area - - - - - *

Site 41 (Morris) - - - - - *

Site 42 (Morris) - - - - - *

Site 149 (Spier) - - - - - See Atsinna

Solomon Ruin - - - - - *

Star Lake - - - - - *

Stuart Site - - - - - See Site 41 (Morris)

T-2 (Columbia Univ.) - - - - - See Atsinna

Thoreau Area - - - - - *

Tocito - - - - - *

Tohalina Bikitsiel - - - - - *

Tohatchi Area - - - - - *

Twin Lakes Site - - - - - *

Two Gray Hills, Village A - - - - - See LA 5855

Village of the Great Kivas - - - - - *

Wingate 11:47 (GP) - - - - - *

Wingate 11:49 (GP) - - - - - *

Wingate 11:53 (GP) - - - - - *

Wingate 11:60 (GP) - - - - - *

Wingate Products Line #13 - - - - - See LA 2592

Zuni Pueblo Mission - - - - - *

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 A, G-H: Shiprock--Zuni--Mt. Taylor Area, is the eighth of these. A complete list of titles in this series appears on the inside of the back cover. Specialized chronological data of interest to dendrochronologists, such as standardized indices and plotted growth curves will appear at intervals in the Tree-Ring Bulletin.

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

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

ORGANIZATION OF RESEARCH

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

PRESENTATION OF DATA

Although the Laboratory's records include all archaeological sites from which tree-ring specimens have been collected, data are presented in this report only for sites with dated specimens. However, both dated and undated sites are shown in Figs. 1-3 and listed in the Table of Contents on page iii. The information available to the Laboratory on the dated sites is very uneven. In the past 40 years, many tree-ring specimens were collected for the primary purpose of

chronology building and, as a consequence, the archaeological characteristics of the collection site were frequently recorded only in general terms. In some cases, the location of the site has been lost as a result of incomplete records or as a result of acceptance of specimens for chronology purposes without the details of archaeological provenience. Some sites have been placed in quadrangles only by inference on the part of the present staff and may, in fact, belong to a different area entirely. However, every effort has been made to obtain as much information as possible.

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

To summarize the data presented, charts have been prepared (Figs. 4-5) 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. 1-3) as well as by a brief descriptive note. In some cases, the Laboratory records give more precise locations, particularly for recently excavated sites, but for the purposes of this report the location given was deemed sufficient. Some sites are presented with only approximate locations.

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

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

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

Dates: The dates are presented in chronological sequence and by provenience subgroupings when known. Catalog numbers are given for future reference and specific identification of the dated specimens. GP indicates a Gila Pueblo

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

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

EXPLANATION OF SYMBOLS

The symbols used with the inside date are:

- year - no pith ring present
- p - pith ring present
- fp - the curvature of the inside ring indicates that it is far from the pith
- ±p - pith ring present, but due to the difficult nature of the ring series near the center of the specimen, an exact date cannot be assigned to it. The date is obtained by counting back from the earliest dated ring.
- ± - the innermost ring is not the pith ring and an absolute date cannot be assigned to it. A ring count is involved.

The symbols used with the outside date are:

- B - bark present
- G - beetle galleries are present on the surface of the specimen
- L - a characteristic surface patination and smoothness, which develops on beams stripped of bark, is present
- c - the outermost ring is continuous around the full circumference of the specimen. This symbol is used only if a full section is present.
- r - less than a full section is present, but the outermost ring is continuous around available circumference
- v - a subjective judgment that, although there is no direct evidence of the true outside on the specimen, the date is within a very few years of being a cutting date

- vv - there is no way of estimating how far the last ring is from the true outside
- + - one or more rings may be missing near the end of the ring series whose presence or absence cannot be determined because the specimen does not extend far enough to provide an adequate check
- ++ - a ring count is necessary due to the fact that beyond a certain point the specimen could not be dated

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

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

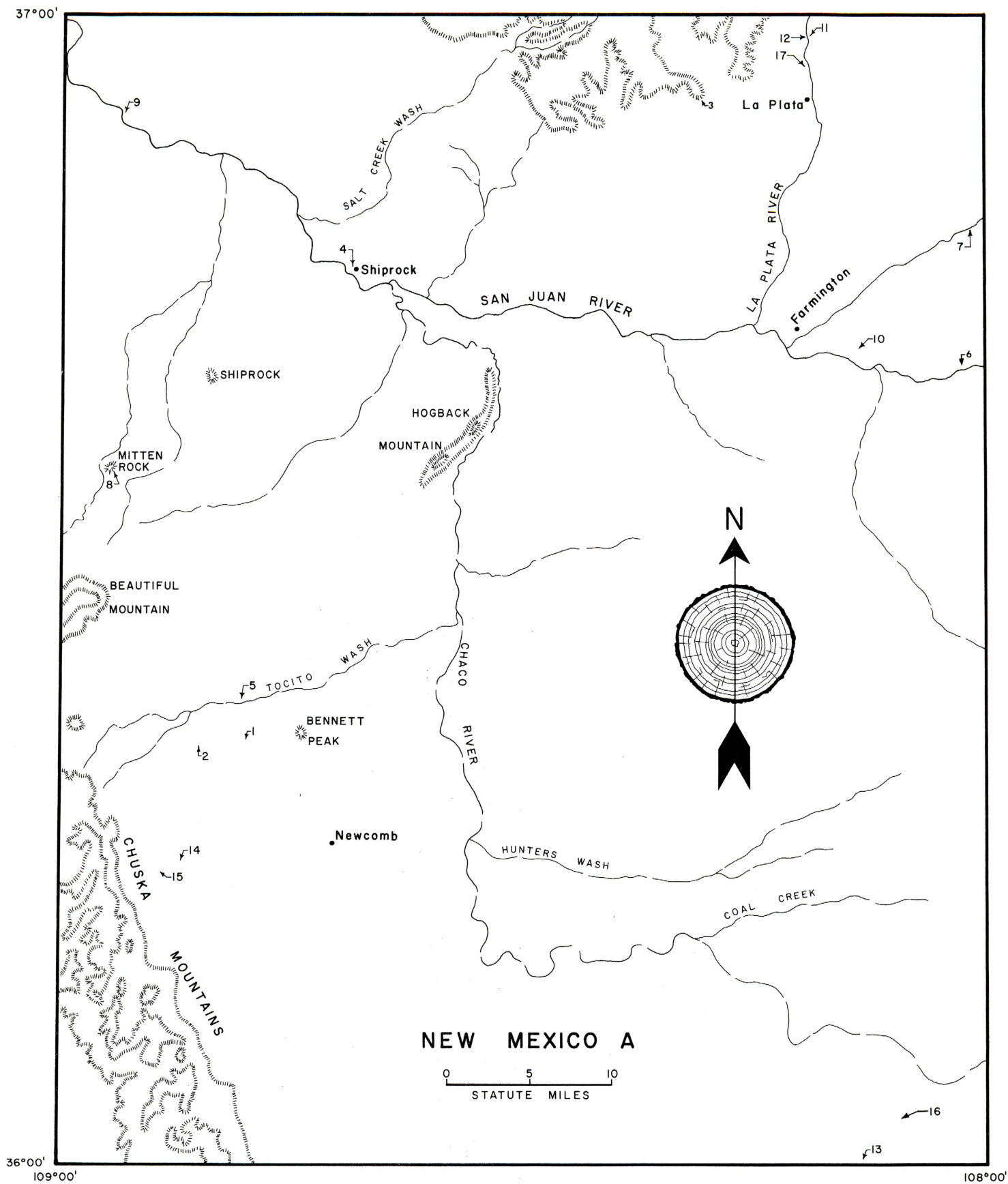


Figure 1. Location of Sites in New Mexico A

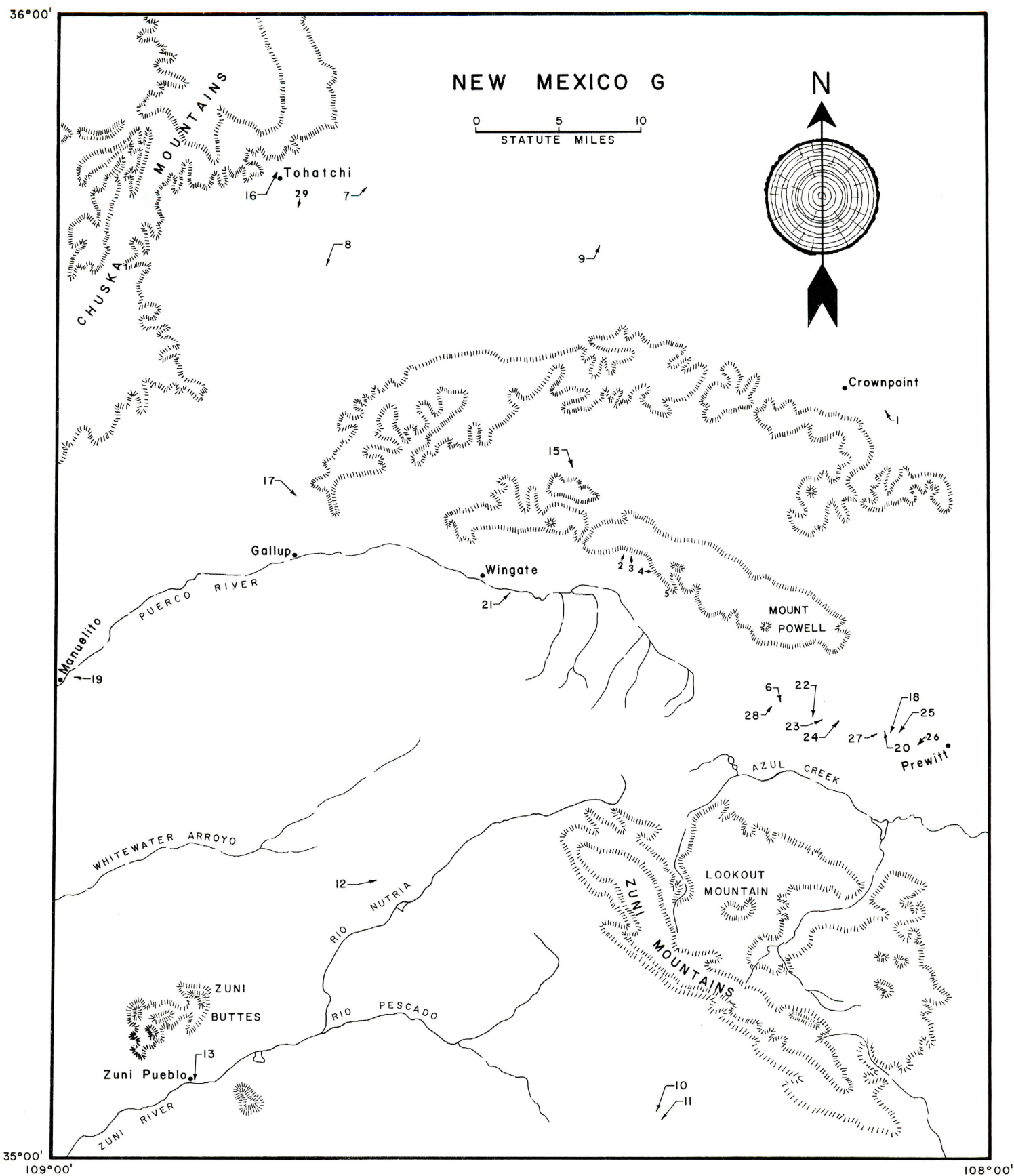


Figure 2. Location of Sites in New Mexico G

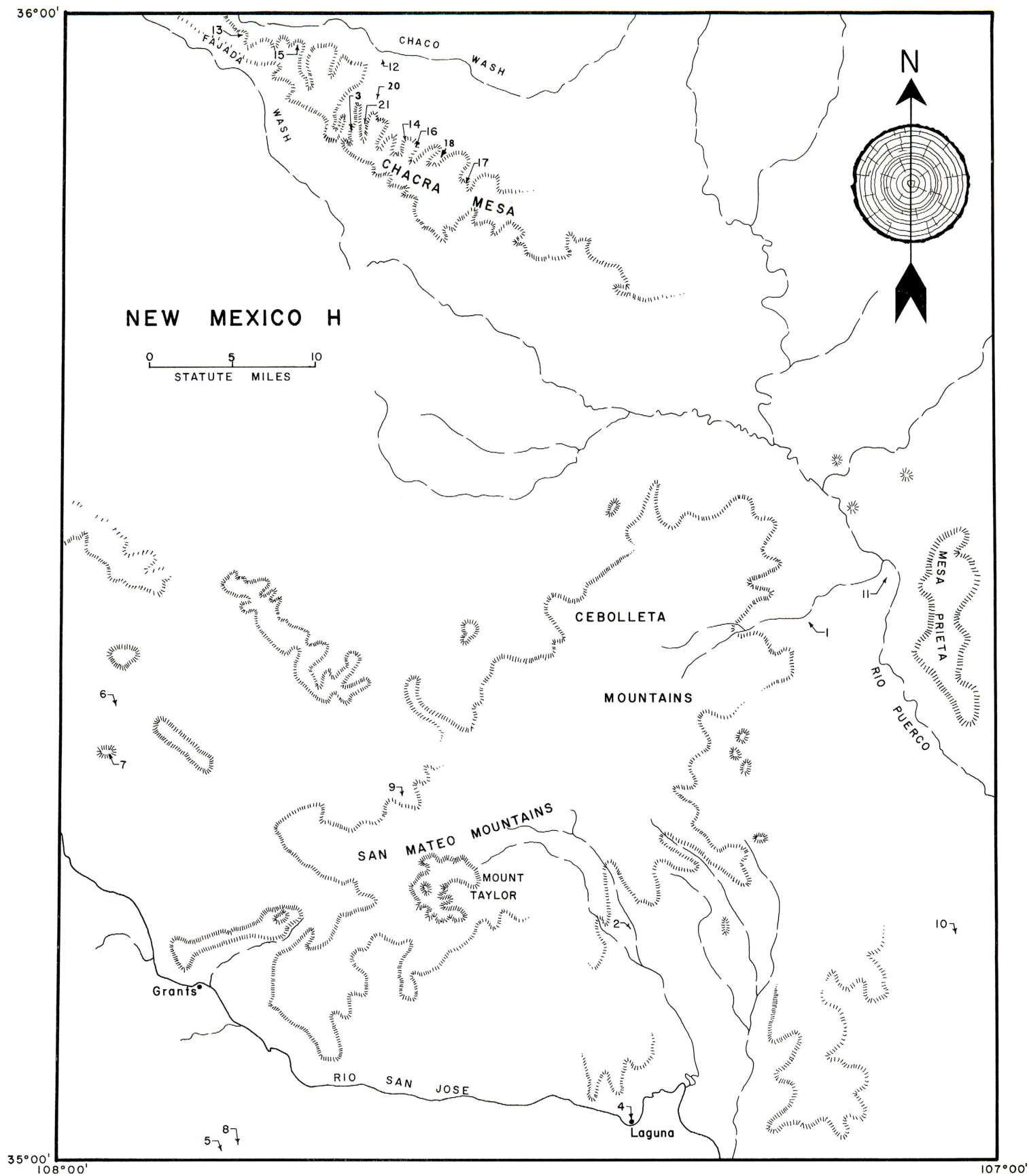
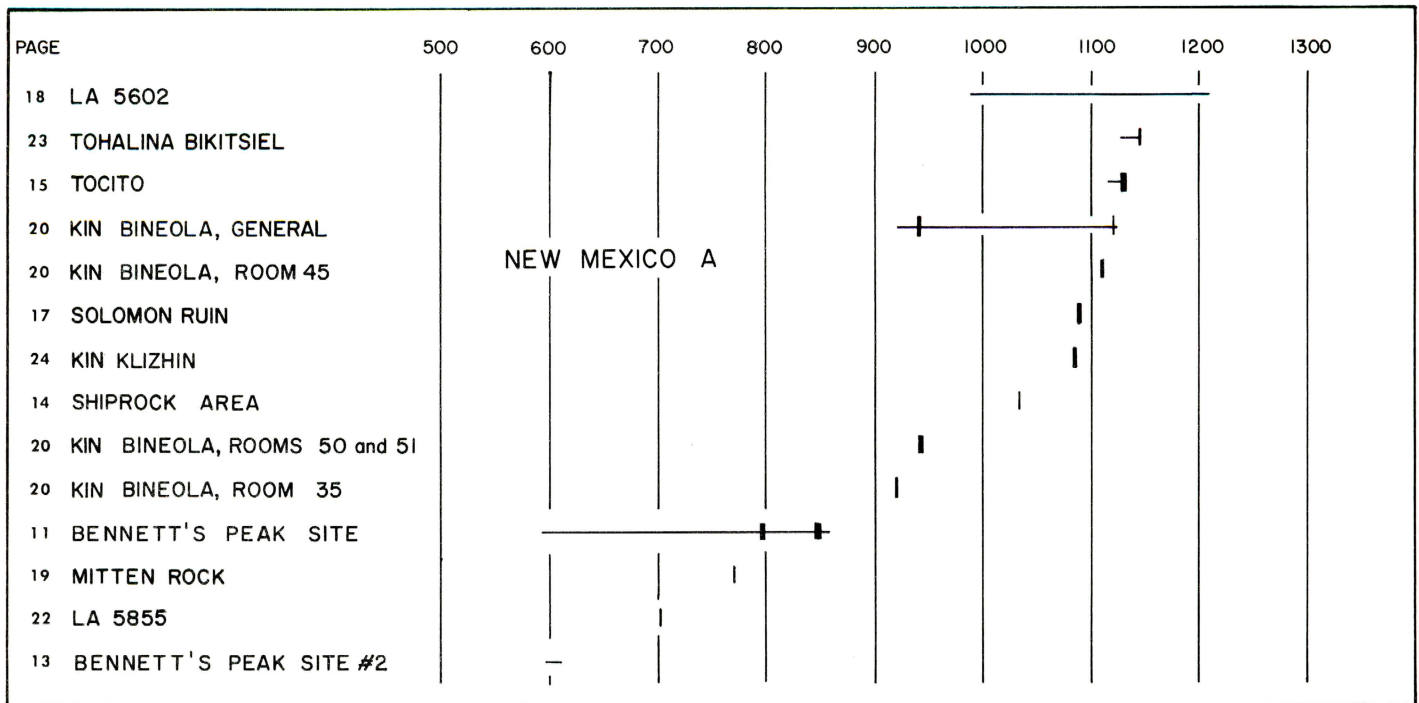


Figure 3. Location of Sites in New Mexico H

NEW MEXICO A



NEW MEXICO H

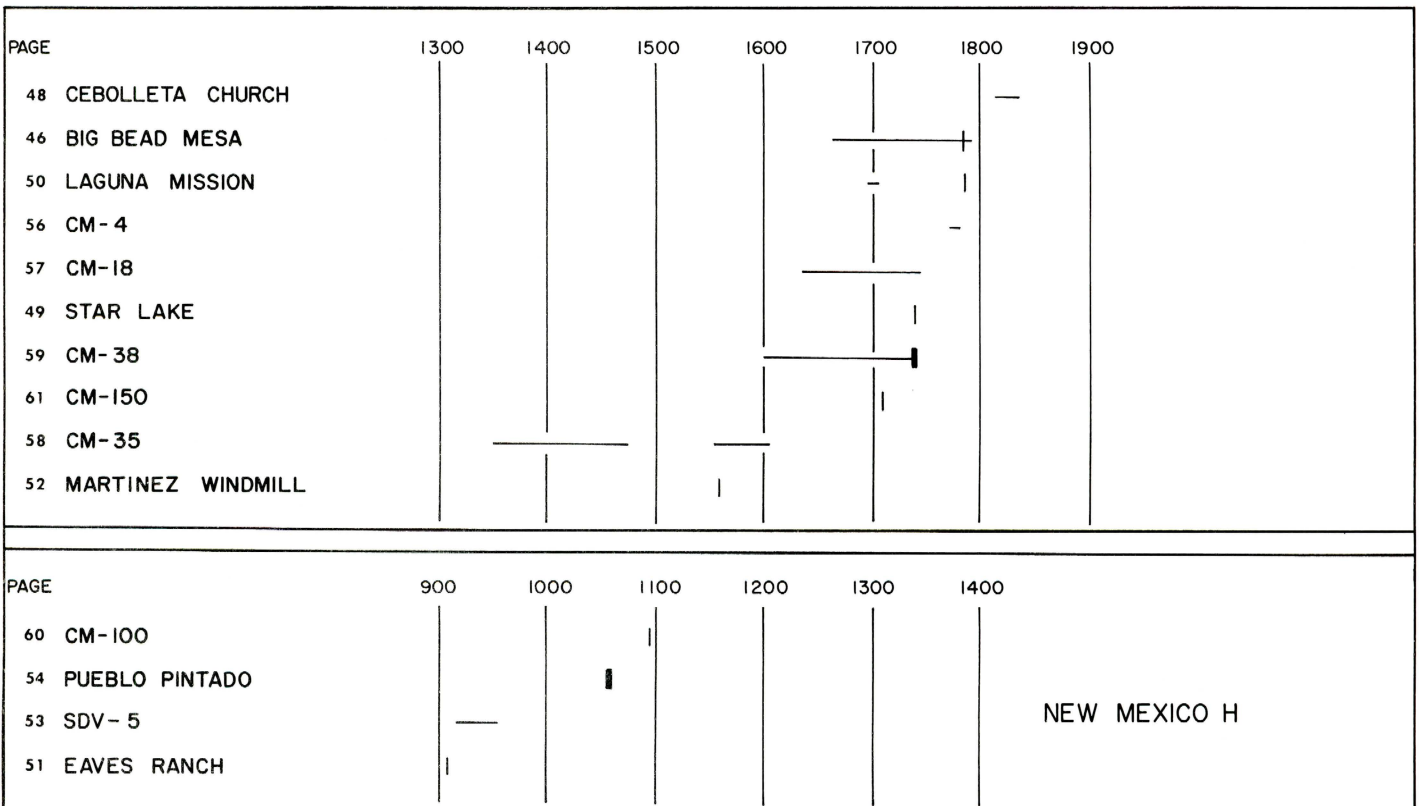


Figure 4. Sequence of Chronological Components in New Mexico A and H. Horizontal lines indicate range of outside dates. Narrow vertical lines indicate single outside dates. Wide vertical bars indicate substantial clusters of dates in relation to total range and number of dates.

NEW MEXICO G

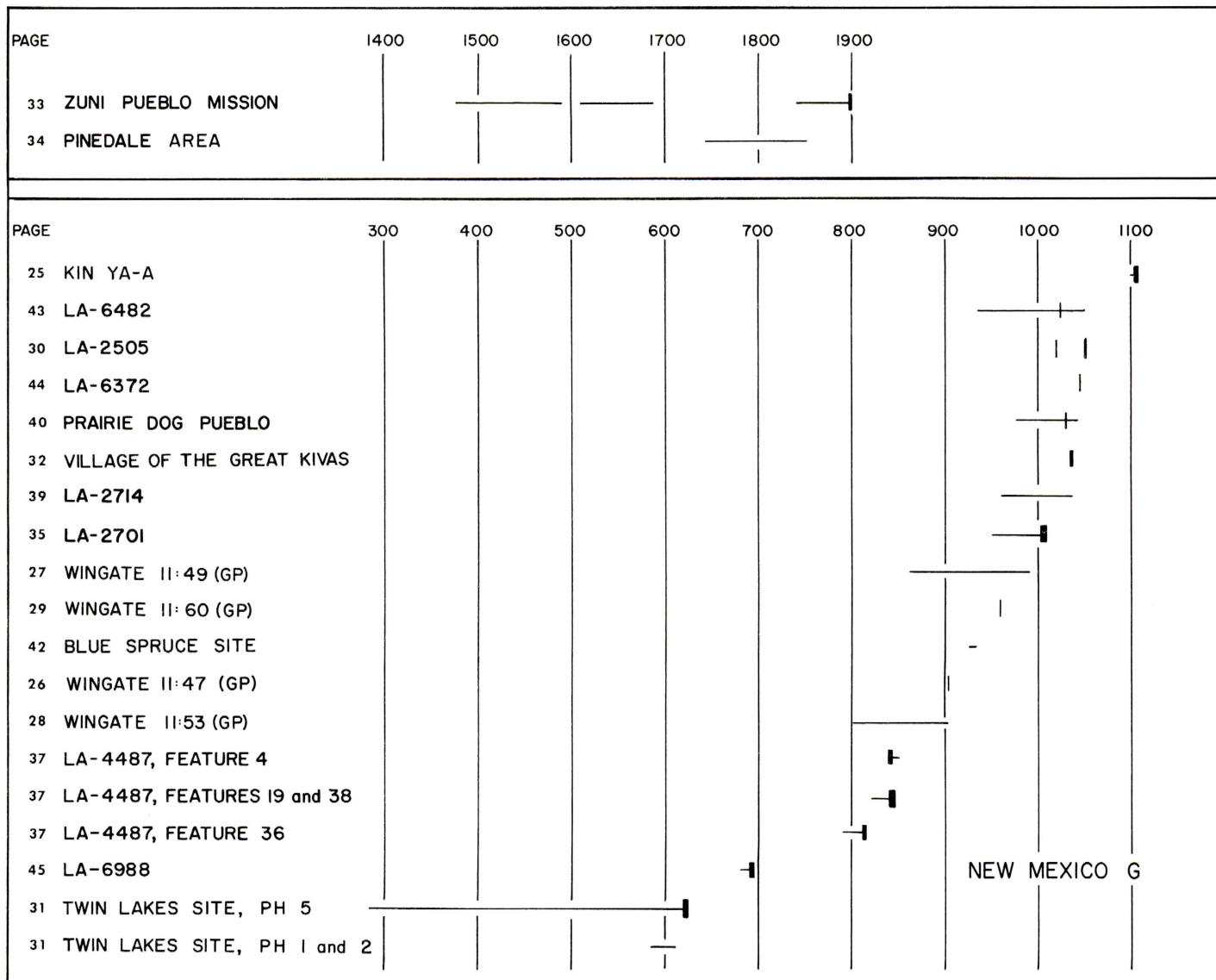


Figure 5. Sequence of Chronological Components in New Mexico G. Horizontal lines indicate range of outside dates. Narrow vertical lines indicate single outside dates. Wide vertical bars indicate substantial clusters of dates in relation to total range and number of dates.

TREE-RING DATES FROM ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

Bennett's Peak Site

MAP REFERENCE: A-1

ALTERNATE NAME/NUMBER: None known

LOCATION:

The Bennett's Peak Site is on the south bank of a tributary of the Chaco Wash about three miles west of Bennett's Peak and US Highway 666 and about 30 miles south of Shiprock in San Juan County, New Mexico.

DESCRIPTION:

The site has a double row of 22 surface rooms built in an arc to the northwest of three deep pithouses. A trash area lies to the southeast of the pithouses. The ceramic assemblage consists of plain and neck-banded grayware with some black-on-white and black-on-red sherds and vessels.

SOURCE OF COLLECTION:

Excavations by Earl H. Morris for the Carnegie Institution of Washington in 1932

REFERENCES:

Site Description: Morris, E.A. 1959

Published Dates: Douglass 1936, 1938; Smiley 1951

DATES:

No provenience

MBP-25	552	-	593vv	MBP-21	708p	-	770v
MBP-50	532+	-	656vv	MBP-12	713p	-	771+v
MBP-77-1	530	-	703vv	MBP-166	718p	-	777vv
MBP-159	639	-	714vv	MBP-54	733	-	778vv
MBP-20	719	-	746vv	MBP-40	731p	-	778v
MBP-127	730p	-	746v	MBP-22	730p	-	778r
MBP-152	724p	-	747v	MBP-30	700p	-	780r
MBP-67	731p	-	753vv	MBP-70-1	704p	-	781v
MBP-83	711p	-	754vv	MBP-167	730p	-	783+vv
MBP-216	535p	-	760++vv	MBP-272	737	-	784+vv
MBP-45	712p	-	768vv	MBP-284	747p	-	786vv
MBP-66	703p	-	770++vv	MBP-86	742p	-	786v

Bennett's Peak Site, continued

No provenience, continued

MBP-34	730p	- 788vv	MBP-117	807p	- 833vv
MBP-217	743p	- 788vv	MBP-214	773	- 834r
MBP-261	743p	- 788vv	MBP-287	809p	- 835vv
MBP-62	713p	- 791+vv	MBP-266	813p	- 835vv
MBP-36	717p	- 792++v	MBP-179	818p	- 835v
MBP-1-1	725p	- 792vv	MBP-99	805	- 835r
MBP-161	738±	- 792vv	MBP-173	779	- 836vv
MBP-10	713	- 795+v	MBP-231	801p	- 836vv
MBP-200	723p	- 795+v	MBP-237	814p	- 836vv
MBP-195	729p	- 795+v	MBP-101	782p	- 838vv
MBP-85	772p	- 796v	MBP-138	813p	- 838vv
MBP-23	716	- 798v	MBP-156-1	782	- 839++vv
MBP-208	713p	- 799v	MBP-31	815p	- 839v
MBP-24	731p	- 799r	MBP-69	821p	- 840vv
MBP-58	731p	- 799r	MBP-181	799p	- 841vv
MBP-28	735p	- 799r	MBP-88	815p	- 841vv
MBP-182	741p	- 799r	MBP-224-2	803p	- 842vv
MBP-205	759p	- 799r	MBP-239	801p	- 843vv
MBP-71	765p	- 799r	MBP-278	811p	- 843vv
MBP-33	771p	- 799r	MBP-82	820p	- 843vv
MBP-29-2	772p	- 799r	MBP-79	801p	- 844vv
MBP-37	780	- 799r	MBP-7	802p	- 844vv
MBP-94	748	- 801vv	MBP-240	813p	- 844vv
MBP-271	779	- 801vv	MBP-257-2	814p	- 844vv
MBP-212	709p	- 802vv	MBP-4	800p	- 844v
MBP-44	772p	- 802vv	MBP-178	807p	- 844c
MBP-268	781p	- 803vv	MBP-168	553p	- 845vv
MBP-13	775p	- 805v	MBP-243	781p	- 845vv
MBP-26	782p	- 805v	MBP-259	825p	- 845vv
MBP-105	780p	- 816v	MBP-154	787p	- 847++v
MBP-145	768p	- 817vv	MBP-269	800p	- 848vv
MBP-257-1	782p	- 822vv	MBP-104	815p	- 848vv
MBP-75	764p	- 825+B	MBP-255	826p	- 848vv
MBP-163	786p	- 826+vv	MBP-112	818p	- 849vv
MBP-143	807p	- 827vv	MBP-277	816p	- 849r
MBP-9	800p	- 827v	MBP-275	821p	- 850vv
MBP-177	767±p	- 828vv	MBP-142	815	- 850r
MBP-137	806p	- 828v	MBP-189	828	- 850r
MBP-109	793p	- 828v	MBP-251	834p	- 856v
MBP-219	802p	- 829r	MBP-125	834p	- 856r
MBP-93	798p	- 831vv	MBP-169	732p	- 858G

COMMENT:

The clusters of dates, at A.D. 799 and about A.D. 850, may correlate with the major building periods of the surface rooms inferred from the architectural data. Unfortunately, without provenience designations, none of the specimens may be assigned to specific rooms or pithouses.

Bennett's Peak Site #2

MAP REFERENCE: A-2

ALTERNATE NAME/NUMBER: None known

LOCATION:

This site is on a tributary of the Chaco Wash flowing from the Chuska Mountains about six miles west of Bennett's Peak and US Highway 666 and about 30 miles south of Shiprock in San Juan County, New Mexico.

DESCRIPTION:

Bennett's Peak Site #2 is a slab house village with shallow refuse and burials. Only one house was excavated.

SOURCE OF COLLECTION:

Excavations in 1932 by Earl H. Morris for the Carnegie Institution of Washington

REFERENCES:

Site Description: None

Published Dates: None

DATES:

No provenience

MBP-298 566p - 597vv

MBP-293 575p - 609vv

COMMENT:

With little known of site characteristics and nothing of provenience, these dates are only suggestive of a Basketmaker horizon.

Shiprock Area

MAP REFERENCE: A-4

ALTERNATE NAME/NUMBER: None known

LOCATION:

The site or sites are near Shiprock, northwestern San Juan County, New Mexico.

DESCRIPTION:

No description is available.

SOURCE OF COLLECTION:

The specimens were sent to the Laboratory of Tree-Ring Research by Mr. (?) Kunger, possibly in 1934.

REFERENCES:

Site Description: None

Published Dates: None

DATES:

No provenience

KSR-1 908p - 1034v

COMMENT:

No interpretation is possible.

Tocito

MAP REFERENCE: A-5

ALTERNATE NAME/NUMBER: LA 7611

LOCATION:

The Tocito group of ruins is approximately one mile south-southwest of Tocito Trading Post and four miles west of US Highway 666 in San Juan County, New Mexico.

DESCRIPTION:

The group has four major house mounds and 12 or more smaller ones. One of the major mounds is a masonry pueblo, E-shaped, with 20 or more rooms and two kivas.

SOURCE OF COLLECTION:

Specimens were collected during excavation by Earl H. Morris in 1932 and by Stewart Peckham during survey for the Museum of New Mexico in 1964.

REFERENCES:

Site Description: None

Published Dates: Douglass 1938; Smiley 1951

DATES:

South end of group

MBP-383	1090p	-	1116c	MBP-348	1065p	-	1128r
MBP-363	1065p	-	1117r	MBP-379	1066p	-	1128r
MBP-388	1081p	-	1117r	MBP-344	1070p	-	1128r
MBP-366	1103p	-	1123vv	MBP-385	1071p	-	1128r
MBP-359	1074p	-	1124r	MBP-355	1074p	-	1128r
MBP-350	1064p	-	1128v	MBP-384	1078p	-	1128r
MBP-387	1075	-	1128v	MBP-351	1084p	-	1128r
MBP-376	1061p	-	1128r	MBP-371	1085p	-	1128r
MBP-354	1063p	-	1128r	MBP-382	1085p	-	1128r
MBP-345	1065p	-	1128r	MBP-349-1	1088p	-	1128r

Tocito, continued

South end of group, continued

MBP-380	1095p	- 1128r
MBP-374	1105p	- 1128r
MBP-377	1064p	- 1128c
MBP-349-2	1069p	- 1128c
MBP-352	1080p	- 1128c
MBP-346	1093p	- 1128c
MBP-356	1065p	- 1130r
MBP-386	1070p	- 1130r
MBP-360	1090p	- 1130r
MBP-381	1094p	- 1130r

North end of group

MBP-336	1080p	- 1131v
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Surface

NMAM-1	1048p	- 1130r
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COMMENT:

Morris' field notes make it clear that the specimens from the south end were taken from a single roof collapsed in place. The cluster of cutting dates places construction of this roof at A.D. 1128 with possible reused and repair beams. The single date from a room at the north end of the group and one from the surface reinforce the time of construction activity.

Solomon Ruin

MAP REFERENCE: A-6

ALTERNATE NAME/NUMBER: Bloomfield Ruin, Chaco 8:7 (GP)

LOCATION:

The Solomon Ruin is on the lower terrace of the right bank of the San Juan River about two miles west of the community of Bloomfield and just south of New Mexico Highway 17 in San Juan County, New Mexico.

DESCRIPTION:

This is a large masonry ruin with at least three story construction. It is E-shaped, faces south, and has masonry characteristic of both Chacoan and Mesa Verde styles.

SOURCE OF COLLECTION:

Tree-ring material was recovered by the First Beam Expedition in 1923 and by Deric O'Bryan for Gila Pueblo in 1941.

REFERENCES:

Site Description: Davis 1965: 218

Published Dates: Douglass 1935, 1938; Peterson 1935; Smiley 1951

DATES:

No provenience

BE-73	773 ⁺ p	- 1087+vv
BE-74	967p	- 1089r
BE-75	1004p	- 1089r
GP-5260	835 ⁺	- 1089rB
GP-5262	964p	- 1089rB

COMMENT:

The cluster of cutting dates at A.D. 1089 must indicate major construction at that time, but the number of dates is small in relation to the size of the pueblo.

MAP REFERENCE: A-7

ALTERNATE NAME/NUMBER: San Juan Archaeological Site No. 2

LOCATION:

LA 5602 is on a bench on the left bank of the Animas River, about 1.5 miles downstream from Aztec, San Juan County, New Mexico.

DESCRIPTION:

This site has a component consisting of Basketmaker III pit-houses and a component represented by a circular, subterranean kiva and an associated surface structure.

SOURCE OF COLLECTION:

Specimens were submitted to the Laboratory of Tree-Ring Research in 1963 by Mr. Henry A. Jackson of the San Juan Archaeological Society.

REFERENCES:

Site Description: None

Published Dates: None

DATES:

Pit 713

SJJ-16-2	920	-	989vv
SJJ-15-7	1001	-	1098vv
SJJ-15-13	1051	-	1124vv
SJJ-15-10	1052	-	1129vv
SJJ-15-11	1061	-	1130vv
SJJ-15-1	1016	-	1153++vv
SJJ-15-3	1077	-	1155++vv
SJJ-15-6	1032	-	1157vv
SJJ-15-2	1081	-	1206++vv

Pit 763

SJJ-34	944	-	1039vv
SJJ-80	889	-	1044vv
SJJ-78	958	-	1074vv
SJJ-149	1018	-	1119vv
SJJ-76	958	-	1122vv
SJJ-79	1023	-	1160++vv
SJJ-56	959±	-	1210++vv

COMMENT:

The dates, none of them cutting dates, must relate to the later component at the site.

Mitten Rock

MAP REFERENCE: A-8

ALTERNATE NAME/NUMBER: None known

LOCATION:

This group of ruins is located at the southern base of Mitten Rock, a volcanic plug, about 20 miles southwest of the community of Shiprock and just north of the road from US Highway 666 to Cove and Red Rock in San Juan County, New Mexico.

DESCRIPTION:

No adequate description of these ruins has been located, but from personal observation the group consists of numerous low mounds with slab-lined pithouses and a ceramic assemblage of late Basketmaker III - early Pueblo I types.

SOURCE OF COLLECTION:

Although some excavation was conducted by Earl H. Morris before 1927, the specimens were obtained from the surface by Deric O'Bryan for Gila Pueblo in 1948.

REFERENCES:

Site Description: None

Published Dates: None

DATES:

No provenience

GP-6711 690p - 770+vv

COMMENT:

This single dated specimen agrees well with the suggested placement, but provides little insight about the detailed chronology of the ruins.

Kin Bineola

MAP REFERENCE: A-13

ALTERNATE NAME/NUMBER: None known

LOCATION:

Kin Bineola is located on a detached section of Chaco Canyon National Monument about 10 miles southwest of Pueblo Bonito. It lies on the east bank of Bineola Wash, a tributary of the Chaco River and nearly on the San Juan - McKinley county lines.

DESCRIPTION:

This is one of the major Chaco Canyon pueblos. The masonry walls, with a basic E-shaped arrangement, rise to four stories with 10 circular kivas, two plazas, and extensive trash.

SOURCE OF COLLECTION:

Tree-ring specimens have been collected by the First Beam Expedition in 1923, by F. M. Hawley in 1932, and by the National Park Service, Ruins Stabilization Unit, in 1962, 1963, and 1966.

REFERENCES:

Site Description: Hewett 1936

Published Dates: Bannister 1965; Douglass 1935, 1938; Peterson 1935; Smiley 1951

DATES:

Room 9

KB-23 1026p - 1117v
KB-24 1017p - 1119vv

Room 35

KB-34 850p - 923r

Room 45

KB-43 1072p - 1111r
KB-41 1080p - 1111r
KB-42 1088p - 1111c

Room 50

KB-55 912p - 942r
KB-56 913p - 942rL
KB-48 879p - 943c
KB-21 910p - 943c

Room 51

KB-65 921p - 942c
KB-58 834p - 942rL
KB-64 922p - 943v
KB-67 912p - 943r
KB-63 902p - 943c

Kin Bineola, continued

Room 68

KB-72 1077p - 1115vv

No provenience

KB-18	912p	-	941v
KB-1	836p	-	942v
KB-7	897p	-	942cL
KB-15	914p	-	943c
KB-14	971p	-	1070r
BE-96	1069p	-	1119r
BE-98	1057p	-	1120v
BE-97	1070p	-	1120r
KB-2	1075p	-	1120rL
KB-8	1056p	-	1124v

COMMENT:

Two obvious clusters of dates at A.D. 942-43 and A.D. 1111-20 indicate major construction periods at Kin Bineola. Dates in the earlier period are restricted to the central wing of the "E" and agree well with the early masonry style.

MAP REFERENCE: A-14

ALTERNATE NAME/NUMBER: Two Gray Hills, Village A

LOCATION:

LA 5855 is on a low bluff of a tributary of the Chaco River, about three miles northeast of Toadlena and eight miles west of US Highway 666 in southwestern San Juan County, New Mexico.

DESCRIPTION:

The excavated part of the village consists of a D-shaped pit-house, a line of five surface rooms to the northwest, and a trash deposit. The ceramic assemblage included diagnostic Lino Gray and White Mound Black-on-white.

SOURCE OF COLLECTION:

Power line salvage operations by the Museum of New Mexico under the direction of James V. Sciscenti in 1961

REFERENCES:

Site Description: Sciscenti 1962

Published Dates: None

DATES:

Feature 1

RG-4666 545 - 703vv

COMMENT:

The single date, allowing for some ring loss, is consistent with the architecture and ceramic assemblage, but does not provide adequate temporal control for the site.

Tohalina Bikitsiel

MAP REFERENCE: A-15

ALTERNATE NAME/NUMBER: LA 5596

LOCATION:

The site is in the community of Toadlena in southwestern San Juan County, New Mexico.

DESCRIPTION:

Tohalina Bikitsiel is a compact masonry pueblo of approximately 25 rooms with a detached circular and subterranean kiva located to the southeast of the roomblock. An earlier pithouse, rectangular with rounded corners and with a ramp entry, was also excavated near the kiva.

SOURCE OF COLLECTION:

Excavations by the Museum of New Mexico under the direction of Chester R. Johnson, Jr., in 1962

REFERENCES:

Site Description: Johnson 1963

Published Dates: Johnson 1963

DATES:

Room 1

RG-4321 1054p - 1128vv

Room 2

RG-4324 1072 - 1141v

RG-4323 1063 - 1142r

COMMENT:

The small number of dates is not sufficient to detail the building sequence or placement of Tohalina Bikitsiel.

Kin Klizhin

MAP REFERENCE: A-16

ALTERNATE NAME/NUMBER: LA 661

LOCATION:

Kin Klizhin is located on a detached part of Chaco Canyon National Monument about nine miles west of Pueblo Bonito. It is on an eastern tributary of Bineola Wash which is a tributary of the Chaco River, and about five miles southeast of Juans Lake, San Juan County, New Mexico.

DESCRIPTION:

This is one of the smaller Chaco Canyon pueblos with 18 ground-floor rooms and six kivas. The site is dominated by a three-story tower kiva.

SOURCE OF COLLECTION:

Specimens were collected by F. M. Hawley in 1932.

REFERENCES:

Site Description: Hewett 1936

Published Dates: Bannister 1965; Hawley 1934; Senter 1938;
Smiley 1951

DATES:

No provenience

KK-1	1038p	-	1086++v
KK-3	1065p	-	1087c
KK-5	1066p	-	1087c

COMMENTS:

If these dates are representative of the site, a major construction period occurred about A.D. 1087. Masonry characteristics suggest that building was a single operation.

Kin Ya-a

MAP REFERENCE: G-1

ALTERNATE NAME/NUMBER: NA 967

LOCATION:

Kin Ya-a, on a detached part of Chaco Canyon National Monument, is about 30 miles southwest of Pueblo Bonito and two miles east of the community of Crownpoint in McKinley County, New Mexico.

DESCRIPTION:

The site, noted for a three-story tower kiva, is rectangular in plan and classified as a medium-sized Chaco pueblo.

SOURCE OF COLLECTION:

Specimens were collected by F. M. Hawley in 1932 and during ruins stabilization work for the National Park Service under the supervision of Roland Richert in 1956.

REFERENCES:

Site Description: Fewkes 1917; Hewett 1936

Published Dates: Bannister 1965; Hawley 1934; Senter 1938;
Smiley 1951

DATES:

Room east of kiva			Tower kiva		
KA-1	1038p	- 1101vv	KA-2	1061p	- 1104vv
KA-7	1068p	- 1106r	KA-9	1039p	- 1106rL
KA-8	1061p	- 1106r			
KA-6	1079p	- 1106c			

COMMENT:

The cluster of cutting dates at A.D. 1106 indicates that the tower kiva and some of the nearby rooms were constructed in a single operation.

Wingate 11:47 (GP)

MAP REFERENCE: G-2

ALTERNATE NAME/NUMBER: Coolidge Village (in part)

LOCATION:

The site is a part of a large village of 10 isolated units on the rim of a low plateau just north of the community of Coolidge, McKinley County, New Mexico.

DESCRIPTION:

Wingate 11:47 (GP) consists of a circular pithouse with a firepit and deflector and a row of three adobe surface structures northwest of the pithouse. A windbreak was attached to the south end of the row, protecting an exterior firepit.

SOURCE OF COLLECTION:

Excavations in 1932 by Gila Pueblo under the direction of Harold S. Gladwin

REFERENCES:

Site Description: Gladwin 1945

Published Dates: Gladwin 1945; Haury 1938; Smiley 1951

DATES:

Room 4, windbreak

GP-469 730p - 905++vv

COMMENT:

The reduction in number of dates from those previously published is the result of identification of all specimens as duplicates of one another. Since only one tree was represented, only a single date is presented herein.

Wingate 11:49 (GP)

MAP REFERENCE: G-3

ALTERNATE NAME/NUMBER: Coolidge Village (in part)

LOCATION:

Wingate 11:49 (GP) is part of a large village of 10 isolated units on the rim of a low plateau just north of the community of Coolidge, McKinley County, New Mexico.

DESCRIPTION:

The site has a single pithouse (kiva?) with firepit, deflector, ventilator, and sipapu. Three separate structures, two adobe and one jacal, are located west and southwest of the pithouse.

SOURCE OF COLLECTION:

Excavations by Gila Pueblo under the direction of Harold S. Gladwin in 1932 and recollection in 1936

REFERENCES:

Site Description: Gladwin 1945

Published Dates: Gladwin 1945; Haury 1938; Smiley 1951

DATES:

Room 3		Trash mound	
GP-481	852fp - 982+vv	GP-479	768fp - 863vv
		GP-485	812fp - 911vv
Pithouse (kiva?)		GP-486	744 - 948++B
GP-5827	953fp - 993vv		

COMMENT:

The dates do not cluster, but those from the pithouse and Room 3 would seem to indicate construction or some activity just before A.D. 1000. Gladwin's published dates from the pithouse have not been verified by this analysis.

MAP REFERENCE: G-4

ALTERNATE NAME/NUMBER: Coolidge Village (in part)

LOCATION:

The site is part of a large village of 10 isolated units on the rim of a low plateau just north of the community of Coolidge, McKinley County, New Mexico.

DESCRIPTION:

Limited excavations revealed a three room, L-shaped, masonry roomblock and a portion of a circular kiva. Wingate Black-on-red, a diagnostic of the Wingate phase, was present in small quantities.

SOURCE OF COLLECTION:

Excavations by Gila Pueblo under the direction of Harold S. Gladwin in 1932 and 1937

REFERENCES:

Site Description: Gladwin 1945

Published Dates: Gladwin 1945

DATES:

Trash mound

GP-2627	729fp - 801vv
GP-2626	810fp - 868vv
GP-2623	790p - 876vv
GP-2629	829fp - 899vv
GP-2628	858fp - 903vv

COMMENT:

The scattering of dates from the trash deposits are not adequate for the chronological interpretation of the site.

Wingate 11:60 (GP)

MAP REFERENCE: G-5

ALTERNATE NAME/NUMBER: None known

LOCATION:

Wingate 11:60 (GP) is on the north side of the Red Mesa Valley, about three miles east of the community of Coolidge and 22 miles east of Gallup, McKinley County, New Mexico.

DESCRIPTION:

The site has three house mounds and a large trash mound. Two of the mounds contained a single room. The third contained six rooms of adobe and masonry with an adjacent circular kiva.

SOURCE OF COLLECTION:

Excavations by Gila Pueblo in 1937 under the direction of Harold S. Gladwin

REFERENCES:

Site Description: Gladwin 1945

Published Dates: Gladwin 1945

DATES:

Test 2

GP-2618 839fp - 960vv

COMMENT:

The single date cannot be further interpreted. Gladwin's (1945) published dates were either not verified or consisted of duplicates, thus reducing the number to the single date presented.

MAP REFERENCE: G-7

ALTERNATE NAME/NUMBER: None known

LOCATION:

The site lies on an extensive alluvial plain on the west side of Tohatchi Wash and east of US Highway 666. It is about 23 miles north of Gallup, McKinley County, New Mexico.

DESCRIPTION:

LA 2505 consists of two circular kivas with southeastern recesses. No associated pueblo was found, but one is probably concealed beneath the thick alluvium of the area.

SOURCE OF COLLECTION:

Pipeline salvage excavations in 1950 by the Museum of New Mexico and the Museum of Northern Arizona under the direction of W.R. Bullard, Jr.

REFERENCES:

Site Description: Bullard and Cassidy 1956a

Published Dates: Bullard and Cassidy 1956a; Smiley 1951

DATES:

Kiva B

RG-2502-1	970p	- 1020r
RG-2502-2	987p	- 1020c
RG-2501-1	986p	- 1047r

COMMENT:

Possibly the best interpretation of the dates from these beams supporting the ventilator tunnel is initial construction in A.D. 1020 with later repair in A.D. 1047.

Twin Lakes Site

MAP REFERENCE: G-8

ALTERNATE NAME/NUMBER: LA 2507

LOCATION:

The Twin Lakes Site is on the edge of a bench above Figueredo Wash, a tributary of Tohatchi Wash, about six miles northeast of Twin Lakes Trading Post on US Highway 666 and 18 miles north of Gallup, McKinley County, New Mexico.

DESCRIPTION:

The site is a pithouse village with diverse architectural types and a wide range of early ceramics. Eight pithouses, some surface units, cists, and burials were excavated.

SOURCE OF COLLECTION:

Pipeline salvage excavations by the Museum of New Mexico and the Museum of Northern Arizona under the direction of W.R. Bullard, Jr. in 1950 and of Alan P. Olson and William W. Wasley in 1953; further excavations by the Museum of New Mexico in 1962 under the direction of Chester R. Johnson

REFERENCES:

Site Description: Bullard and Cassidy 1956b; Johnson 1962;
Olson and Wasley 1956a

Published Dates: None

DATES:

Pithouse 1 (Pithouse A)

RG-2504-4	537p	-	584vv
RG-2504-8	579p	-	605rB
RG-2504-3	579p	-	606B
RG-2504-12	574p	-	610vv
RG-2504-11	583fp	-	611+vv

Pithouse 2 (Structure 1)

RG-2922	434fp	-	614vv
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Pithouse 5

RG-4308	151	-	283vv
RG-4306	243fp	-	412vv
RG-4307	548p	-	586vv
RG-4304	545fp	-	616vv
RG-4316	510p	-	619r
RG-4313	570p	-	622r
RG-4320	558p	-	622r
RG-4315	534p	-	622c
RG-4300	574p	-	622c
RG-4314	577p	-	623B

COMMENT:

The cluster of dates at A.D. 622-23 places construction of Pithouse 5 at that time. The dates for the other houses, concentrated in the early 600's, indicate near contemporaneity with Pithouse 5.

Village of the Great Kivas

MAP REFERENCE: G-12

ALTERNATE NAME/NUMBER: Nutria Canyon, New Mexico G:14:1 (ASM),
LA 631

LOCATION:

The Village of the Great Kivas is located in the confluence of Nutria Canyon and Red Paint Canyon about 17 miles north-east of the pueblo of Zuni in McKinley County, New Mexico.

DESCRIPTION:

The site has three masonry house units, a separate circular great kiva, and extensive trash mounds. House A, the largest unit, has 60 ground-floor rooms, an attached great kiva, three intra-mural circular kivas, and four detached subterranean kivas adjacent to the south wall of the unit. House B is a smaller rectangular unit with 20 ground-floor rooms. The third unit was small and not excavated.

SOURCE OF COLLECTION:

Excavations in 1930 by Frank H.H. Roberts, Jr. for the Smithsonian Institution

REFERENCES:

Site Description: Roberts 1932

Published Dates: Douglass 1938 (see comment); Smiley 1951

DATES:

House B

NC-1 763p - 1039vv

COMMENT:

The single, non-cutting, date does not allow further interpretation. The date previously published by Douglass (1938) was listed from Kiatuthlanna by mistake.

Zuni Pueblo Mission

MAP REFERENCE: G-13

ALTERNATE NAME/NUMBER: Halona, Nuestra Senora de Guadalupe, La Limpia
Concepcion, Nuestra Senora de la Candelaria

LOCATION:

This mission church is located in the center of Zuni Pueblo,
about 30 miles south of Gallup, McKinley County, New Mexico.

DESCRIPTION:

The site is a large, rectangular, adobe church facing east with
a campo santo in front. The first church was constructed about
A.D. 1660 and has undergone many subsequent repairs.

SOURCE OF COLLECTION:

Tree-ring specimens were obtained by L.L. Hargrave for the
Second Beam Expedition in 1928 and by Louis R. Caywood of the
National Park Service during excavations in 1966 and 1967.

REFERENCES:

Site Description: Kubler 1940

Published Dates: None

DATES:

Nave vigas

ZUN-12 1735fp - 1841vv
ZUN-9 1747fp - 1853vv
ZUN-8 1710fp - 1897vv
ZUN-14 1742p - 1898v
ZUN-10 1724p - 1900v
ZUN-11 1656p - 1900v
ZUN-13 1719p - 1901v

Choir loft door lintels

ZUN-23 1379 - 1478vv
ZUN-24 1358fp - 1591++vv

Miscellaneous

ZUN-2 1346fp - 1494vv
ZUN-22 1336fp - 1504vv
ZUN-5 1331p - 1528vv
ZUN-18 1494p - 1549vv
ZUN-28 1485p - 1612vv
ZUN-30 1353p - 1653vv
ZUN-26 1598 - 1664vv
ZUN-29 1427p - 1684v
ZUN-31 1496p - 1700v
ZUN-3 1770p - 1856v
ZUN-1 1795p - 1883v
ZUN-4 1709fp - 1890++r
ZUN-25 1693p - 1899+v
ZUN-15 1720fp - 1900G

COMMENT:

Except for the possible repair of the nave roof in A.D. 1901 or
shortly thereafter, no definite construction periods are obvious.
The scattering of dates may probably be attributed to shaping of
beams and to periodic repairs.

Pinedale Area

MAP REFERENCE: G-15

ALTERNATE NAME/NUMBER: None known

LOCATION:

The site is near the community of Pinedale, about 18 miles northeast of Gallup, McKinley County, New Mexico.

DESCRIPTION:

The specimens are from at least two Navajo hogans.

SOURCE OF COLLECTION:

The material was collected by Richard Van Valkenburg for the Navajo Tribe in 1941 or 1942 and sent to Gila Pueblo.

REFERENCES:

Site Description: None

Published Dates: None

DATES:

Hogans

GP-5989	1602p	-	1743vv
GP-5990	1632p	-	1744vv
GP-5987	1673p	-	1854++r

COMMENT:

In the absence of architectural characteristics, the dates can not be interpreted.

MAP REFERENCE: G-17

ALTERNATE NAME/NUMBER: None known

LOCATION:

The site is on a low sandstone outcrop about one mile east of US Highway 666 and four miles north of Gallup, McKinley County, New Mexico.

DESCRIPTION:

LA 2701 is a small masonry pueblo of four rooms grouped into two-room units and an isolated fifth room. Red Mesa Black-on-white and Tohatchi Banded were diagnostic types in the ceramic assemblage.

SOURCE OF COLLECTION:

Pipeline salvage excavations by the Museum of New Mexico and the Museum of Northern Arizona in 1953 under the direction of Alan P. Olson and William W. Wasley

REFERENCES:

Site Description: Olson and Wasley 1956b

Published Dates: None

DATES:

Room 4

PSJ-285	887+p	-	950vv
PSJ-286-3	891p	-	976vv
PSJ-296	878	-	976vv
PSJ-264	840p	-	976+vv
PSJ-289-2	874p	-	988vv
PSJ-290	910p	-	995vv
PSJ-280-1	928p	-	997vv

Room 4, continued

PSJ-283	962p	-	1001vv
PSJ-297	947p	-	1003vv
PSJ-289-1	960p	-	1004vv
PSJ-268	906p	-	1004vv
PSJ-298	955p	-	1006vv
PSJ-278	941p	-	1006vv
PSJ-291-1	972p	-	1006vv

LA 2701, continued

Room 4, continued

PSJ-277	885p	- 1006vv
PSJ-272	965p	- 1006v
PSJ-288-1	869p	- 1006v
PSJ-288-2	910 ⁺ p	- 1006v
PSJ-291-2	960p	- 1006v
PSJ-275	964p	- 1006v
PSJ-303	950p	- 1006v
PSJ-311	941p	- 1006v
PSJ-313	939p	- 1006v
PSJ-314	969fp	- 1006v
PSJ-287	968p	- 1006r
PSJ-284	963p	- 1006r
PSJ-293	913	- 1006r
PSJ-286-2	969p	- 1006r
PSJ-286-5	955	- 1006r

Room 4, continued

PSJ-273	963p	- 1006r
PSJ-299	937p	- 1006r
PSJ-300	984fp	- 1006r
PSJ-301	929p	- 1006r
PSJ-304	974p	- 1006r
PSJ-309	929p	- 1006r
PSJ-312	959p	- 1006r
PSJ-315	965p	- 1006r
PSJ-302	950p	- 1006c
PSJ-307	962p	- 1006c
PSJ-269	930p	- 1006rG
PSJ-281	938p	- 1007r
PSJ-294	955fp	- 1008r
PSJ-276	957p	- 1008r

COMMENT:

The strong cluster of cutting dates at A.D. 1006 confidently places construction of Room 4. The later dates may be repair beams or fireplace wood depending on provenience.

MAP REFERENCE: G-19

ALTERNATE NAME/NUMBER: Manuelito HWS No. 14

LOCATION:

LA 4487 is on the south side of the Rio Puerco (West) and within the right-of-way of Interstate 40. It is about five miles east of the Arizona - New Mexico border and 15 1/2 miles southwest of Gallup, McKinley County, New Mexico.

DESCRIPTION:

The site is a village of 11 pithouses and 15 surface structures of slab or slab-based masonry. An associated trash deposit contained 32 burials. The ceramic assemblage includes White Mound Black-on-white, Lino Black-on-gray, and Forestdale Smudged.

SOURCE OF COLLECTION:

Highway salvage excavations by the Museum of New Mexico in 1961 under the direction of James V. Sciscenti

REFERENCES:

Site Description: None

Published Dates: None

DATES:

Feature 4

RG-4574	810p	-	841v
RG-4584	813p	-	841r
RG-4580	764p	-	841c
RG-4573	794 ⁺ p	-	841rB
RG-4567	812	-	842rB
RG-4577	818p	-	842rB
RG-4579	804p	-	844v
RG-4572	802p	-	846vv
RG-4571	730p	-	848r
RG-4569	720p	-	849vv

Feature 19

RG-4591	811p	-	843vv
RG-4590	804p	-	843v
RG-4588	737p	-	843c
RG-4586	823p	-	845c
RG-4587	752p	-	845cB

LA 4487, continued

Feature 36

RG-4599	718p	-	792v
RG-4597	754p	-	804vv
RG-4596	681p	-	816r
RG-4593	766p	-	816c
RG-4594	727p	-	816c
RG-4598	723p	-	816c
RG-4600	725p	-	816c

Feature 38

RG-4606	753p	-	822vv
RG-4604	748p	-	843+vv
RG-4605	780	-	844r
RG-4603	750p	-	844r
RG-4602	771p	-	845c

COMMENT:

All the dates place occupation of these structures in the first half of the ninth century. Features 19 and 38 have terminal cutting dates at A.D. 845 and Feature 36 at A.D. 816. The dates for Feature 4 are not as clear, but initial construction may have been in A.D. 841-42 with later remodeling or repairs.

LA 2714

MAP REFERENCE: G-21

ALTERNATE NAME/NUMBER: None Known

LOCATION:

The site is on a knoll on the south side of the Rio Puerco (West) and within the right-of-way of Interstate 40. It is about a mile east of the road to Fort Wingate and 13 miles east of Gallup, McKinley County, New Mexico.

DESCRIPTION:

LA 2714 consists of a pithouse and a two room surface unit with wing-walls projecting from each end enclosing a plaza.

SOURCE OF COLLECTION:

Highway salvage excavations by the Museum of New Mexico in 1962 under the direction of Jack E. Smith

REFERENCES:

Site Description: None

Published Dates: None

DATES:

Posts in plaza

RG-4553	843 <u>+</u> p	-	961vv
RG-4554	897fp	-	1039++vv

COMMENT:

No interpretation is offered for these non-cutting dates.

Prairie Dog Pueblo

MAP REFERENCE: G-23

ALTERNATE NAME/NUMBER: IA 6383

LOCATION:

Prairie Dog Pueblo is approximately two miles east of Thoreau, New Mexico, and within the right-of-way of Interstate 40. It is on the west side of a small arroyo that drains into the Rio San Jose about 26 miles northwest of Grants, New Mexico.

DESCRIPTION:

The site is a masonry pueblo with 15 rooms. Two circular, subterranean kivas are located east and southeast of the room-block and two pithouses were also excavated south of the pueblo. Stratigraphic and ceramic evidence indicated different building periods within the site.

SOURCE OF COLLECTION:

Highway salvage excavations in 1962 by the Museum of New Mexico

REFERENCES:

Site Description: None

Published Dates: None

DATES:

Kiva 1

RG-4504	925fp	-	978vv
RG-4503	915fp	-	985+vv
RG-4509	932fp	-	988vv
RG-4502	916p	-	992vv
RG-4506	960fp	-	1020vv
RG-4513	946fp	-	1026vv
RG-4520	943p	-	1026vv
RG-4512	987p	-	1031r
RG-4508	964fp	-	1032vv
RG-4515	968p	-	1033++vv
RG-4518	931p	-	1040+vv
RG-4519	961p	-	1041++vv

Room 12

RG-4523	920	-	1042+vv
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Plaza firepit (feature 13)

RG-4522	968fp	-	1011vv
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Plaza area

RG-4527	941p	-	996+vv
RG-4526	916	-	997vv
RG-4525	913p	-	1017vv
RG-4528	880	-	1018++vv
RG-4535	970fp	-	1030vv
RG-4536	935p	-	1031vv
RG-4530	961	-	1031vv
RG-4531	963fp	-	1031vv
RG-4537	965p	-	1031r
RG-4534	945p	-	1033r
RG-4529	971p	-	1034vv

Prairie Dog Pueblo, continued

COMMENT:

The dates do not cluster adequately to verify different periods of construction noted during excavation. Prairie Dog Pueblo was evidently occupied as late as A.D. 1042 and major building may be represented by the concentration of dates in the A.D. 1030's.

Blue Spruce Site

MAP REFERENCE: G-26

ALTERNATE NAME/NUMBER: LA 6390

LOCATION:

The site is on a small dune about 1 1/2 miles west of the community of Prewitt, McKinley County, New Mexico. It is in the right-of-way of Interstate 40.

DESCRIPTION:

The Blue Spruce site consists of three pithouses, two subterranean storage rooms, and a five room surface unit.

SOURCE OF COLLECTION:

Highway salvage excavations in 1962 by the Museum of New Mexico under the direction of Stanley Bussey

REFERENCES:

Site Description: None

Published Dates: None

DATES:

Storage Room 1 (Feature 11)

RG-4547 812p - 928++vv

RG-4551 837fp - 934+vv

COMMENT:

The dates are in agreement with the placement suggested during excavation, but do not allow further interpretation.

MAP REFERENCE: G-27

ALTERNATE NAME/NUMBER: None known

LOCATION:

The site is in the right-of-way of Interstate 40 and about six miles east of Thoreau, McKinley County, New Mexico.

DESCRIPTION:

LA 6482 has a pithouse with a four room masonry surface unit to the southwest. Indented corrugated pottery was the only type recovered. The pithouse contained a clay-rimmed fire pit and ventilator, but no deflector.

SOURCE OF COLLECTION:

Highway salvage excavations by the Museum of New Mexico in 1962 under the direction of John P. Wilson and Alan Brew

REFERENCES:

Site Description: None

Published Dates: None

DATES:

Pithouse

RG-4491	751p	-	938vv
RG-4499	798p	-	982++vv
RG-4492	787p	-	998++vv
RG-4469	927p	-	1013vv
RG-4475	893p	-	1020r
RG-4487	949p	-	1026vv
RG-4468	966fp	-	1026r
RG-4470	961	-	1026r

Pithouse, continued

RG-4481	872fp	-	1028vv
RG-4489	851p	-	1031++vv
RG-4493	764p	-	1038vv
RG-4485	922p	-	1038r
RG-4488	918p	-	1041+vv
RG-4483	946p	-	1041+v
RG-4477	917p	-	1045+vv
RG-4498	860p	-	1050B

COMMENT:

The range of both cutting and non-cutting dates suggests that the pithouse was constructed in A.D. 1050 with material reused from earlier structures. An alternative would place building in A.D. 1026 with periodic repair or remodeling until A.D. 1050.

LA 6372

MAP REFERENCE: G-28

ALTERNATE NAME/NUMBER: None known

LOCATION:

The site is within the right-of-way of Interstate 40 about 28 miles northwest of Grants and one mile west of Thoreau, McKinley County, New Mexico.

DESCRIPTION:

LA 6372 is a six room adobe pueblo with a kiva (pithouse?) to the southeast of the roomblock. A second kiva (pithouse?) was present and only partially excavated.

SOURCE OF COLLECTION:

Highway salvage excavations by the Museum of New Mexico in 1962 under the direction of Chester R. Johnson

REFERENCES:

Site Description: None

Published Dates: None

DATES:

Burial in kiva

RG-4332 971p - 1045+v

COMMENT:

No interpretation is offered for this single, non-cutting, date.

MAP REFERENCE: G-29

ALTERNATE NAME/NUMBER: None known

LOCATION:

LA 6988 is on a low mesa on the north side of Red Willow Wash about one mile southeast of Tohatchi Trading Post on US Highway 666 and 22 miles north of Gallup, McKinley County, New Mexico.

DESCRIPTION:

The site consists of a single pithouse and two surface structures. The pithouse is roughly square, has a three-quarter bench, central firepit with radial walls, and a ventilator-antechamber to the southeast. Lino Gray dominated the ceramic assemblage.

SOURCE OF COLLECTION:

Excavations by the Museum of New Mexico in 1963 under the direction of Blake L. Benham

REFERENCES:

Site Description: None

Published Dates: None

DATES:

Feature 1

RG-4883	632p	-	684vv
RG-4848	636p	-	690vv
RG-4882	638p	-	691vv
RG-4873	645p	-	693vv
RG-4877	646p	-	693tr
RG-4855	675p	-	694v
RG-4856	633p	-	694v
RG-4861	666p	-	694v
RG-4885	655p	-	694v
RG-4850	606p	-	694v
RG-4879	649p	-	694v

Feature 1, continued

RG-4858	650p	-	694r
RG-4864	642p	-	694r
RG-4865	653p	-	694r
RG-4866	659p	-	694r
RG-4867	641p	-	694r
RG-4884	643p	-	694r
RG-4849	632p	-	694r
RG-4851	636p	-	694r
RG-4875	643p	-	694r
RG-4869	640p	-	694r
RG-4872	655p	-	694r

COMMENT:

The construction of Feature 1, presumably the pithouse, is conclusively placed at A.D. 694.

Big Bead Mesa

MAP REFERENCE: H-1

ALTERNATE NAME/NUMBER: Navajo Land Claim Sites E-RP-MP-GG, E-RP-MP-HH,
E-RP-MP-II

LOCATION:

The mesa lies west of the Rio Puerco (East) on the eastern fringes of the Cebolleta Mountains in western Sandoval County, New Mexico. It is about 40 miles northwest of Albuquerque and 30 miles north of US Highway 66.

DESCRIPTION:

Big Bead Mesa has nine separate hogan clusters ranging in size from one to 31 hogans with six the common pattern. Six of the clusters are on top of the mesa proper (Groups A-F). One (Group J) is on a projecting spur northwest of the mesa and a single hogan (Group K) is on another mesa across from Group J. A group of eight hogans, a dance ground, cache, and two rock shelters (Group Y) is three miles west of the mesa on a spur of the foothills of Mt. Taylor.

SOURCE OF COLLECTION:

Excavations in 1939 for Columbia University under the direction of Dorothy L. Keur

REFERENCES:

Site Description: Keur 1941; Marmon and Pearl 1958

Published Dates: Hall 1951; Keur 1941; Smiley 1951

DATES:

Group A

BBM-3 1615p - 1773+vv
BBM-1 1681p - 1777+G
BBM-2 1703p - 1781rG

Group B

BBM-4 1701p - 1775+G

Group C

BBM-5 1654p - 1780+G

Group D

BBM-6 1603p - 1734vv
BBM-7 1609p - 1742++vv

Group E

BBM-8 1690p - 1765+vv
BBM-9 1693p - 1768vv
BBM-11 1654p - 1782v
BBM-10 1676p - 1784r

Big Bead Mesa, continued

Group F

BBM-12-3	1569	- 1662vv
BBM-12-2	1626p	- 1765+vv
BBM-12-1	1640p	- 1768v
BBM-13	1651p	- 1771r

Group J

BBM-18	1452p	- 1676vv
BBM-17	1602p	- 1722++vv
BBM-24	1608+p	- 1723vv

Group J, continued

BBM-15	1630p	- 1746vv
BBM-16	1630p	- 1785vv
BBM-14	1673p	- 1791rG

Group Y

BBM-20	1589p	- 1688vv
BBM-19	1609p	- 1725vv
BBM-21	1686p	- 1784rG

COMMENT:

The dates place occupation of Big Bead Mesa during the last half of the eighteenth century. Although each of the dates is from a separate structure, the lack of cutting dates precludes precise temporal ordering. The dates derived by the Navajo Land Claims project (in Tree-Ring Bulletin Vol. 29, Nos. 1-2) are not repeated here.

Cebolleta Church

MAP REFERENCE: H-2

ALTERNATE NAME NUMBER: Sebogeta

LOCATION:

The church is in the village of Cebolleta in eastern Valencia County, New Mexico. It is about 12 miles north of the pueblo of Laguna on US Highway 66 and 45 miles west of Albuquerque.

DESCRIPTION:

This is the site of an early mission to the Navajo that was abandoned by A.D. 1782. The present rectangular adobe church, facing east, was constructed in the early nineteenth century for the settlers in the area.

SOURCE OF COLLECTION:

Specimens were obtained by George Kubler for the Taylor Museum in 1935.

REFERENCES:

Site Description: Kubler 1940

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

DATES:

Choir loft

RG-724	1673	- 1813++v
RG-723	1720	- 1835v

COMMENT:

The dates do not detail construction of the church, but are not in conflict with construction in the nineteenth century.

Star Lake

MAP REFERENCE: H-3

ALTERNATE NAME/NUMBER: CM 139, LA 1063, Navajo Land Claim site
E-C-UC-HH

LOCATION:

The site is on a butte on Chacra Mesa just east of the road between Pueblo Pintado School and Buck's Store in eastern McKinley County, New Mexico.

DESCRIPTION:

Star Lake is a fortified Mesa Verde phase small pueblo of a single room and defensive wall. Navajo reoccupation of the site is indicated by alteration of the prehistoric masonry, extension of the defensive wall, and construction of one masonry and one forked-stick hogan.

SOURCE OF COLLECTION:

Materials were collected by H.P. Mera for the Laboratory of Anthropology, Santa Fe, in 1932 and by R. Gwinn Vivian for the University of New Mexico in 1957.

REFERENCES:

Site Description: Vivian 1960

Published Dates: Bannister 1965; Smiley 1951; Stallings 1937

DATES:

No provenience

RG-385 1640p - 1739c

COMMENT:

The date from a specimen collected by Mera relates to the Navajo occupation of Star Lake.

Laguna Mission

MAP REFERENCE: H-4

ALTERNATE NAME/NUMBER: San Jose

LOCATION:

The mission is in the pueblo of Laguna on US Highway 66, Valencia County, New Mexico. It is approximately 42 miles west of Albuquerque.

DESCRIPTION:

Laguna Mission was established before A.D. 1706 and originally administered from Acoma. The church is rectangular and faces east. It is constructed of stone and adobe and has a convento with seven rooms arranged around a patio to the south.

SOURCE OF COLLECTION:

Specimens were collected for the Historic American Buildings Survey in 1934 by A.L. Hyde.

REFERENCES:

Site Description: Kubler 1940

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

DATES:

Convento

RG-655	1643fp	- 1698vv
RG-652	1635p	- 1699vv
RG-653	1661p	- 1700v
RG-654	1636p	- 1700v
RG-651	1630p	- 1701v

Beam over chancel

RG-649	1689p	- 1784vv
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COMMENT:

The convento dates are in good agreement, allowing for ring loss, with initial construction. The date from the chancel is probably a repair timber. A single specimen, previously dated at A.D. 1810, is no longer in the collection at the Laboratory of Tree-Ring Research and thus could not be verified.

Eaves Ranch

MAP REFERENCE: H-6

ALTERNATE NAME/NUMBER: None known

LOCATION:

The site is approximately eight miles east of Prewitt on US Highway 66 and 18 miles north of Grants in McKinley County, New Mexico.

DESCRIPTION:

Eaves Ranch is a Chaco-type pueblo, L-shaped and built of thin slab masonry. A kiva depression is located in the plaza.

SOURCE OF COLLECTION:

A few specimens were collected by Deric O'Bryan for Gila Pueblo in 1940.

REFERENCES:

Site Description: None

Published Dates: None

DATES:

No provenience

GP-2457 794 - 909vv

COMMENT:

The single, non-cutting, date can not be interpreted.

Martinez Windmill

MAP REFERENCE: H-7

ALTERNATE NAME/NUMBER: None known

LOCATION:

Martinez Windmill is high on the southeastern point of Haystack Mesa, about 15 miles north of Grants, McKinley County, New Mexico.

DESCRIPTION:

The site is a northeast-facing cave with pictographs of outlined hands and human figures with "hair-dos." No ceramics were noted, but a number of arrow shafts were found. Occupation was thought to be Basketmaker II, Navajo, or both.

SOURCE OF COLLECTION:

A single specimen was collected by Deric O'Bryan for Gila Pueblo in 1940.

REFERENCES:

Site Description: None

Published Dates: None

DATES:

Loose in cave

GP-2460 1390fp - 1557vv

COMMENT:

The date would support Navajo use of the cave, but does not help in the identification of the earlier material, if any.

MAP REFERENCE: H-11

ALTERNATE NAME/NUMBER: None known

LOCATION:

SDV-5 is on a small sandstone mesa west of the Rio Puerco (East) and about three miles south of the community of Guadalupe in Sandoval County, New Mexico.

DESCRIPTION:

The site is a Chaco-style masonry pueblo covering the mesa top. Both Chaco and Mesa Verde ceramic types are present.

SOURCE OF COLLECTION:

Collections were made in 1958 for the Wetherill Mesa Project by Emma Lou Davis.

REFERENCES:

Site Description: None

Published Dates: None

DATES:

No provenience

SDV-5 810p - 918r
SDV-2 820p - 952vv

COMMENT:

No explanation for these early dates is offered without detailed knowledge of the site characteristics.

Pueblo Pintado

MAP REFERENCE: H-12

ALTERNATE NAME/NUMBER: Pueblo Bonito (Gregg and Loew), LA 574,
Pueblo Colorado, Pueblo de Montezuma, Pueblo
de Ratones, Pueblo Grande

LOCATION:

Pueblo Pintado, a detached part of Chaco Canyon National Monument, lies on the south side of the Chaco River and about 17 miles southeast of Pueblo Bonito in northeastern McKinley County, New Mexico.

DESCRIPTION:

The site is the easternmost major Chaco ruin. It is a large masonry pueblo with an estimated 60 ground-floor rooms and four kivas. Construction may have reached four stories.

SOURCE OF COLLECTION:

Specimens were collected in 1932 by F.M. Hawley for the Laboratory of Tree-Ring Research and in 1940 by Deric O'Bryan for Gila Pueblo. The bulk of the collection was obtained during ruin stabilization in 1967 by the National Park Service under the direction of Martin T. Mayer.

REFERENCES:

Site Description: Hewett 1936

Published Dates: Bannister 1965; Hawley 1934; Senter 1938;
Smiley 1951

DATES:

Room 7

PP-47	946p	- 1043vv
PP-16	974p	- 1056+vv
PP-45	948p	- 1060r
PP-46	972p	- 1060r
PP-15	1005p	- 1060c
PP-42	1031p	- 1060c
PP-43	1042p	- 1060cL
PP-44	1022p	- 1060cL
PP-48	1033p	- 1060cL
PP-49	1035p	- 1060cL

Room 8

PP-73	1019p	- 1060r
PP-58	974p	- 1060c
PP-59	1020p	- 1060c
PP-69	1011p	- 1060c
PP-71	1003p	- 1060c
PP-61	1031p	- 1060c
PP-63	1013p	- 1060c
PP-60	1013p	- 1060cL
PP-62	1033p	- 1060cL
PP-70	971p	- 1060cL

Pueblo Pintado, continued

Room 29

PP-66 1015p - 1060cL

No provenience

PP-2 1017p - 1058r
GP-2191 1024p - 1058cL
GP-2192 1014p - 1059vv
PP-3 1016fp - 1060v
PP-4 1009p - 1060r
GP-2187 948p - 1060r

COMMENT:

The evidence from the available dates suggests clearly that most of the construction occurred in A.D. 1060. However, it seems improbable that such a large ruin was built in such a short span of time. Since the dates represent scattered parts of the ruin, the possibility of stockpiling must be considered if rapid construction is not acceptable.

MAP REFERENCE: H-13

ALTERNATE NAME/NUMBER: None known

LOCATION:

CM 4 is on Chacra Mesa south of the Chaco River about 10 miles southeast of Pueblo Bonito and seven miles northwest of Pueblo Pintado School in northeastern McKinley County, New Mexico.

DESCRIPTION:

This is a Navajo period site with 12 masonry hogans, mainly built against a cliff or detached boulder, and two forked-stick hogans.

SOURCE OF COLLECTION:

Excavations by R. Gwinn Vivian for the University of New Mexico in 1958

REFERENCES:

Site Description: Vivian 1960

Published Dates: Bannister 1965

DATES:

Forked-stick hogan 11

CHM-46 1599p - 1773+^v

CHM-47 1641p - 1779+^{ttv}

COMMENT:

The dates are not conclusive as to time of construction of Hogan 11, but suggest occupation in the late eighteenth century.

MAP REFERENCE: H-14

ALTERNATE NAME/NUMBER: None Known

LOCATION:

CM 18 is on a spur that juts out into a tributary canyon on Chacra Mesa about four miles southeast of Pueblo Pintado School in northeastern McKinley County, New Mexico.

DESCRIPTION:

This site is a double room oval masonry structure situated on a detached sandstone block. The wall rise higher than the roof line forming a parapet.

SOURCE OF COLLECTION:

Tree-ring specimens were collected in 1958 by R. Gwinn Vivian for the University of New Mexico.

REFERENCES:

Site Description: Vivian 1960

Published Dates: Bannister 1965

DATES:

Logs at base of cliff

CHM-49	1442p	- 1634vv
CHM-52	1653p	- 1725v
CHM-54	1428p	- 1745+v

COMMENT:

The dates are not conclusive about time of construction, but indicate occupation toward the middle of the eighteenth century.

MAP REFERENCE: H-15

ALTERNATE NAME/NUMBER: None known

LOCATION:

This site is on an isolated knoll on Chacra Mesa near the south side of the Chaco River. It is about four miles northwest of Pueblo Pintado School in northeastern McKinley County, New Mexico.

DESCRIPTION:

CM 35 is a fortified Mesa Verde site with seven rooms and a keyhole-shaped kiva. Additional rooms are indicated by a mound of masonry rubble. Navajo period reoccupation of the site consists of four masonry hogans, reroofing of three Mesa Verde Rooms, and a forked-stick hogan constructed in the kiva depression.

SOURCE OF COLLECTION:

Specimens were collected by R. Gordon Vivian for the National Park Service in 1954 and 1957.

REFERENCES:

Site Description: Vivian 1960

Published Dates: Bannister 1965

DATES:

Hogan 1 (forked-stick)

CHM-6	1300p	- 1350vv
CHM-10	1361p	- 1398vv
CHM-1	1351p	- 1432vv
CHM-3	1379p	- 1469vv
CHM-9	1332	- 1552vv
CHM-8	1313p	- 1580++vv
CHM-4	1369p	- 1606++vv

COMMENT:

The somewhat anomalous situation presented by these dates has been discussed by Bannister (1965: 156-57) and cannot be further interpreted.

MAP REFERENCE: H-16

ALTERNATE NAME/NUMBER: Navajo Land Claim site E-C-UC-L

LOCATION:

The site is near the end of a spur of Chacra Mesa overlooking a tributary valley. It is about six miles southeast of Pueblo Pintado School in northeastern McKinley County, New Mexico.

DESCRIPTION:

CM 38 is a three room masonry structure with a partially intact roof and a Spanish-style corner fireplace. A separate masonry structure may be a hogan.

SOURCE OF COLLECTION:

The roof was sampled by R. Gwinn Vivian for the University of New Mexico in 1957.

REFERENCES:

Site Description: Vivian 1960

Published Dates: Bannister 1965

DATES:

Roof of three room structure

CHM-21	1433p	- 1600++vv
CHM-22	1378p	- 1643++vv
CHM-23	1421p	- 1730++vv
CHM-24	1706p	- 1738rG
CHM-25	1676p	- 1738LG
CHM-19	1620p	- 1739v
CHM-20	1673p	- 1739rL

COMMENT:

The cluster of cutting dates at A.D. 1738-39 would place construction of the three room structure at that time. Dates derived by the Navajo Land Claim are not presented here, but are in full agreement with the placement.

MAP REFERENCE: H-17

ALTERNATE NAME/NUMBER: None known

LOCATION:

CM 100 is on Chacra Mesa between two tributary valleys about 11 miles southeast of Pueblo Pintado School in northeastern McKinley County, New Mexico.

DESCRIPTION:

This is a large masonry pueblo of Mesa Verde affiliation with between 50 and 75 ground-floor rooms and 13 kiva depressions. Plaza areas were enclosed by walls and part of the construction may have been two stories.

SOURCE OF COLLECTION:

Two specimens were collected by R. Gordon Vivian for the National Park Service in 1957.

REFERENCES:

Site Description: Bannister 1965

Published Dates: Bannister 1965

DATES:

Loose beam

CHM-18 859 \pm - 1095vv

COMMENT:

No interpretation is offered for this single, non-cutting, date.

MAP REFERENCE: H-21

ALTERNATE NAME/NUMBER: None known

LOCATION:

CM 150 is on Chacra Mesa about a mile east of the road between Buck's Store and Pueblo Pintado School and four miles south of Pueblo Pintado School in northeastern McKinley County, New Mexico.

DESCRIPTION:

The site is a fortified Mesa Verde pueblo of four masonry rooms and a kiva. Navajo period reoccupation resulted in reroofing the four masonry rooms and construction of a masonry hogan and two forked-stick hogans. The easternmost forked-stick hogan was placed in the abandoned kiva.

SOURCE OF COLLECTION:

Tree-ring material was collected in 1958 by R. Gwinn Vivian for the University of New Mexico.

REFERENCES:

Site Description: Vivian 1960

Published Dates: Bannister 1965

DATES:

Easternmost hogan

CHM-28 1494p - 1707+vv

COMMENT:

The single date can only suggest construction or occupation after A.D. 1707 with the probability of considerable ring loss.

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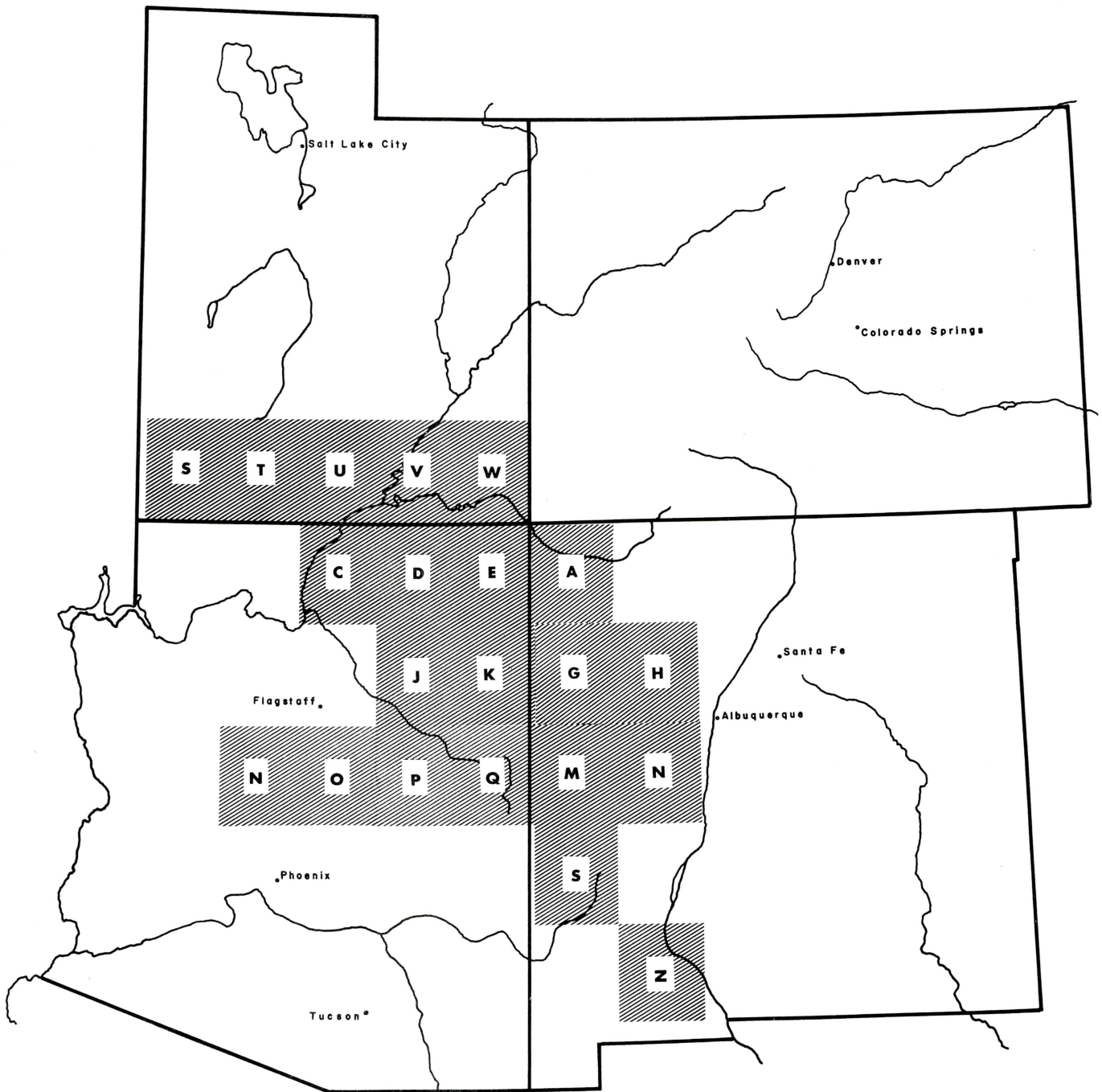
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