

LABORATORY OF TREE-RING RESEARCH
THE UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA
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Tree-Ring Dates from New Mexico B Chaco-Gobernador Area

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The University of Arizona

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PREFACE

This is the thirteenth report in an unnumbered series detailing the results of a comprehensive review of all archaeological tree-ring samples from Southwestern sites. The review and the reports have been generously supported by the National Science Foundation through Grants GS-247, 908, and 2232.

The sample review of the project is now completed and, with this report, all areas except southwestern Colorado are published. This latter area for which two reports are anticipated is next on the schedule.

The sample analysis for this report was done primarily by Warren with the text prepared by Harrill. Deborah W. Mullon prepared the line drawings and did most of the copy typing in her usual cheerful and efficient manner.

William J. Robinson

Tucson, Arizona March 1, 1974

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Tsinklitsin	see Tzin Kletzin
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Wijiji	*
Yellow House	see Kin Kletso

Bc, Bg - University of New Mexico site survey

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

NA - Museum of Northern Arizona site survey

NLC - Navajo Land Claim site survey

ASM - Arizona State Museum site survey

GP - Gila Pueblo 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 <u>Tree-Ring Bulletin</u>. 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 B: Chaco-Gobernador Area, is the thirteenth 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 unequaled 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 be 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. For New Mexico B, we have been unable to identify in the collections now housed in the Laboratory any samples from the sites of Kin Chinde, Mound No. 20, Leyit Kin (Senter 1938; Bannister 1965), or site GOB 72 (Hall 1951).

To summarize the data presented, a chart has been prepared (Fig. 4) to represent the sequence of dated sites and structures. The components are ranked from late to early according to the latest outside dates only, and the charts are not intended to be used to chronologically position the listed sites. Temporal placement of sites must depend upon careful assessment of both archaeological and dendrochronological evidence.

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

 $\underline{\text{Site}}$: 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.

<u>Location</u>: 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.

<u>Description</u>: 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.

<u>References</u>: 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.

<u>Dates</u>: 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. \underline{GP} indicates a Gila Pueblo catalogue number, \underline{F} indicates a Museum of Northern Arizona catalogue number, and \underline{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.

<u>Comment</u>: 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
- 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
- a characteristic surface patination and smoothness, which develops on beams stripped of bark, is present

- the outermost ring is continuous around the full circumference of the specimen. This symbol is used only if a full section is present
- less than a full section is present, but the outermost ring is continuous around available circumference
- 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.

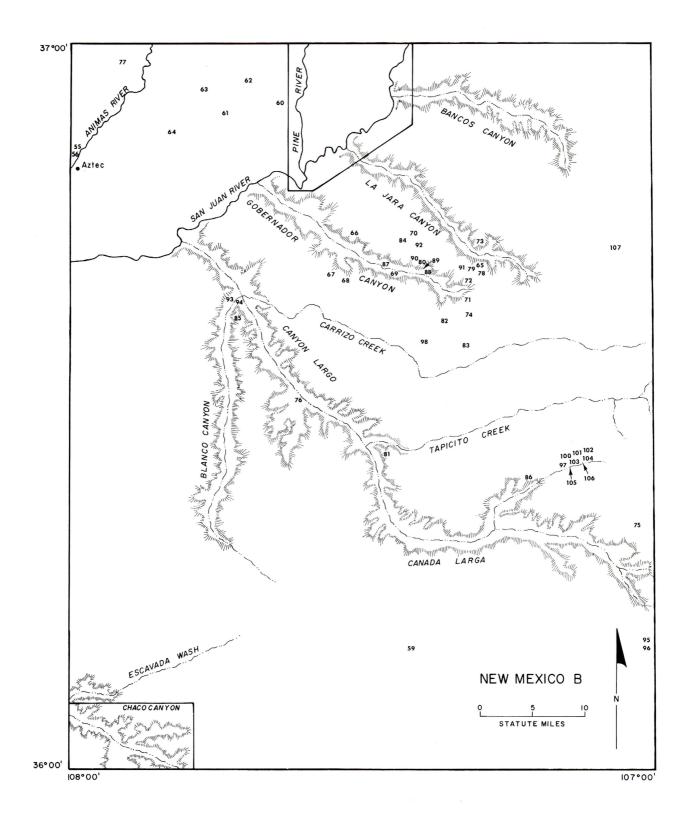


Figure 1. Location of Sites in New Mexico B

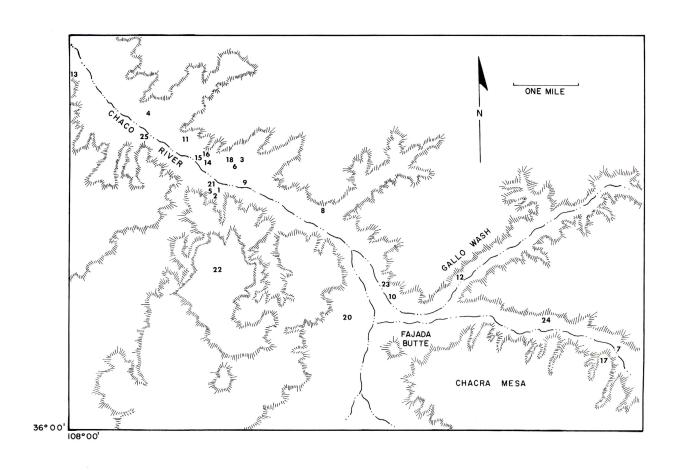


Figure 2. Location of Sites in Chaco Canyon Area

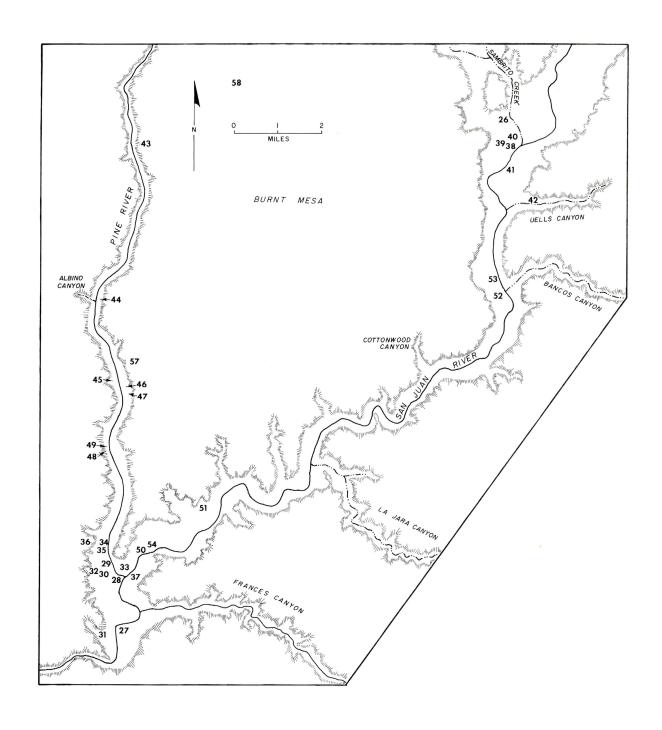


Figure 3. Location of Sites in Navajo Reservoir Area

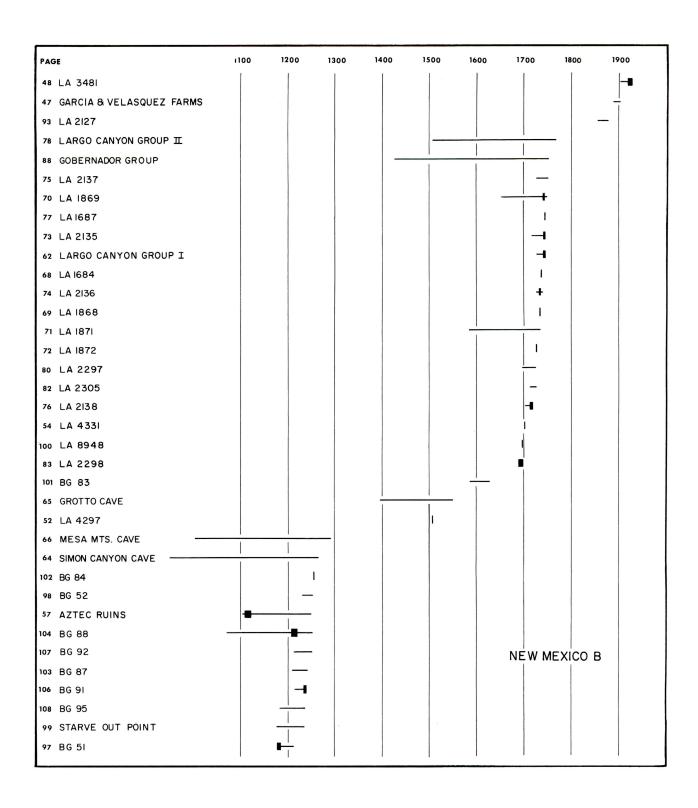


Figure 4. Sequence of Chronological Components in New Mexico B.
Horizontal lines indicate range of outside dates. Narrow
vertical lines indicate single outside dates. Wide
vertical bars indicate substantial clusters of dates in
relation to total range and number of dates.

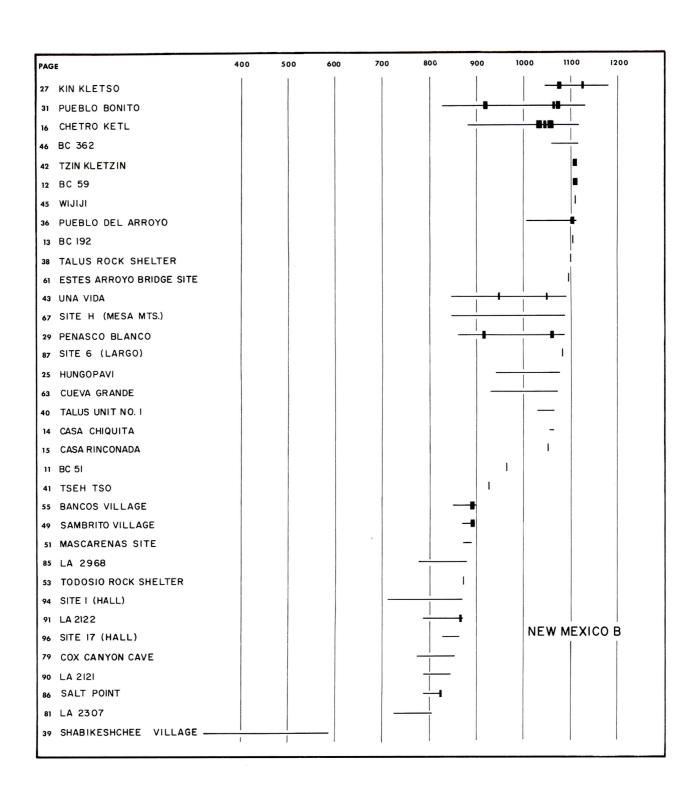


Figure 4, continued

TREE-RING DATES FROM ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

Bc-51

MAP REFERENCE: 1

ALTERNATE NAME/NUMBER: None

LOCATION:

Bc-51 is the easternmost of two related sites about one-half mile south of Pueblo Bonito on the south side of Chaco Canyon in San Juan County, New Mexico.

DESCRIPTION:

This is a masonry pueblo containing at least 45 ground floor rooms and six kivas.

SOURCE OF COLLECTION:

Samples were collected by Florence M. Hawley in the 1930's during excavations by the University of New Mexico Field School.

REFERENCES:

Site Description: Kluckhohn and Reiter 1939

Published Dates: Bannister 1965; Kluckhohn and Reiter 1939

DATES:

No Provenience

Bc-51-3 822p - 967r

COMMENTS:

A single date in the mid-10th century is insufficient for interpretation of the chronological parameters of this site. Two samples dated by Hawley and reported by Kluckhohn and Reiter (1939:43) cannot be positively identified among the small collection now in the Laboratory.

MAP REFERENCE: 2

ALTERNATE NAME/NUMBER: None

LOCATION:

This site is about one-half mile south of Pueblo Bonito and adjacent to Bc-51 in a rincon on the south side of Chaco Canyon in San Juan County, New Mexico.

DESCRIPTION:

Bc-59 is a masonry pueblo of irregular plan which contains 16 rooms and five kivas.

SOURCE OF COLLECTION:

Gordon Vivian of the National Park Service collected specimens during repair and stabilization in 1951.

REFERENCES:

Site Description: None

Published Dates: Bannister 1965

DATES:

Kiva 2

Bc-59-4-1 1050p - 1110c Bc-59-4-2 1074p - 1110c Bc-59-4-3 1084p - 1110c Bc-59-4-4 1092p - 1110c

COMMENTS:

The four dates at 1110 relate to the upper level of the kiva and would place construction in that year.

MAP REFERENCE: 3

ALTERNATE NAME/NUMBER: None

LOCATION:

This pueblo is located at the base of the northwest wall of a rincon about one-half mile east of the ruin of Chetro Ketl on the north side of Chaco Canyon in San Juan County, New Mexico.

DESCRIPTION:

Bc-192 is a small rectangular masonry pueblo with 20 rooms and three kivas.

SOURCE OF COLLECTION:

The collection was made by William Bromberg and James C. Maxon of the National Park Service during excavation in 1960.

REFERENCES:

Site Description: None

Published Dates: Bannister 1965

DATES:

Kiva C

BCB-1 1031fp - 1104vv

COMMENTS:

The single dated sample is not sufficient for precise chronological placement of this site.

Casa Chiquita

MAP REFERENCE: 4

ALTERNATE NAME/NUMBER: Ruin 9 (Chaco)

LOCATION:

Casa Chiquita is about one mile downstream and northwest of Pueblo Bonito on the north side of Chaco Canyon in San Juan County, New Mexico.

DESCRIPTION:

This ruin has never been excavated and consequently lacks an adequate published description. It is considered to be one of the smaller Chaco Pueblos, probably comparable to Kin Kletso and may have stood four stories high.

SOURCE OF COLLECTION:

Neil M. Judd collected several tree-ring samples for the National Geographic Society in 1927. An additional sample was collected by Gordon Vivian of the National Park Service in 1951.

REFERENCES:

Site Description: Hawley 1934; Hewett 1936

Published Dates: Bannister 1965

DATES:

No Provenience

JPB-160-1 837p - 1058vv CCH-1 944p - 1063rL JPB-160 979p - 1064r

COMMENTS:

Although provenience data is inadequate, the two cutting dates suggest some construction activity in the 1060's; one of the times of boom building in classic Chaco towns.

Casa Rinconada

MAP REFERENCE: 5

ALTERNATE NAME/NUMBER: LA 841, NA 3663

LOCATION:

This site is about one-half mile south of Pueblo Bonito in a rincon near Bc-50, Bc-51, and Bc-59 on the south side of Chaco Canyon in San Juan County, New Mexico.

DESCRIPTION:

Casa Rinconada is an isolated, but elaborately constructed, great kiva which measures about 64 feet in diameter. It has an antechamber on the south side and a multiple room antechamber on the north.

SOURCE OF COLLECTION:

Tree-ring samples were collected by Florence M. Hawley in 1930.

REFERENCES:

Site Description: Vivian and Reiter 1960

Published Dates: Bannister 1965

DATES:

No Provenience

CCR-4 1027p - 1054c

COMMENTS:

On reexamination of this collection in 1971, the sample for which a date was published by Bannister was considered too complacent for dating. The more recent date offered here was derived from a previously undated sample.

Chetro Ketl

MAP REFERENCE: 6

ALTERNATE NAME/NUMBER: New Mexico B:13:3(ASM), LA 838, NA 2307

LOCATION:

Chetro Ketl is about one-half mile east of and upstream from Pueblo Bonito on the right bank of the mouth of a small unnamed side canyon. It is on the north side of Chaco Canyon in San Juan County, New Mexico.

DESCRIPTION:

This is one of the six largest towns in Chaco Canyon. It is an E-shaped pueblo which contained an estimated 500 rooms, 14 kivas, and stood an estimated five stories high. A large oval refuse mound is located about 150 feet east of the ruin.

SOURCE OF COLLECTION:

Tree-ring samples have been collected from Chetro Ketl at frequent intervals since 1922 when Neil Judd collected the first for the National Geographic Society. Again in 1925 Judd collected more samples followed by Florence Hawley and Roy Lassetter who obtained a large collection of material for the University of New Mexico in 1930 and 1931. Deric O'Bryan of Gila Pueblo collected several samples in 1940. Repair and salvage work by Gordon Vivian in 1947 resulted in an extensive collection of samples. Room 92 was excavated by Charles Voll of the National Park Service in 1964 and tree-ring samples were collected at that time. Samples were obtained from the adjacent room, Room 93, by the Laboratory of Tree-Ring Research in 1969.

REFERENCES:

Site Description: Hawley 1934; Hewett 1921, 1936; Vivian and

Reiter 1960

Published Dates: Bannister 1960, 1965; Douglass 1935, 1938;

Hawley 1934; Senter 1938; Smiley 1951

DATES:

Room 1		Room 37		
CK-135	955p - 1039		974p -	1027vv
CK - 132 CK - 129	963p - 1053 952p - 1063	v Room 38		
CK - 25 CK - 131	1018p - 1069 1059p - 1103		1027p -	1102r
Room 2		Room 39		
CK-68	952p - 1039		960 -	
CK-66	919p - 1053	cL CK-1107	947fp -	1060vv
Room 4		Room 40		
CK-1	965p - 1053		942fp -	
CK-130-2	879fp - 1054	v CK-34	998p -	1037 + r
CK-130-1	993fp - 1061	v CK-337	990fp -	1038v
CK-5	1013p - 1062		1012p -	1051r
CK-2	1014p - 1062		989p -	
CK-9	986fp - 1072		-	1054rL
Room 8		Room 42		
CK-30	1001fp - 1061	vv CK - 159	977p -	1023 ++ v
CK-128	994p - 1062		•	1039r
CK-10	987p - 1073			1066v
CK-27	968p - 1076	r	, o, p	
Room 27		Room 43		
		CK -3 6	829p -	942vv
CK-308	975fp - 1061	vv CK - 146	973p -	1029r
CK-309	1000p - 1100	vv CK-147	979p -	1029r
CK-306	998p - 1101	+v CK-175	961 -	1033v
CK-301	1051 - 1103		995p -	1035cL
CK-303	1020p - 1117		956fp -	
	1	CK-40	1019p -	
Room 31		CK-38	1023p -	
		CK-42		1059v
CK-148	1018p - 1061		7007	
	-0-0F	Room 43A		
Room 35				
		CK - 872	999p -	1037+rL
CK-321	998p - 1058		•	1038cL
CK-322	987p - 1058		-	1039cL
CK-313	916p - 1082		-	1042rL
CK-314	1035p - 1103			1045rL
-		CK-802		1045rL

Room 44				Ro	om 46,	continued		
CK-112	938p	_	1004+cL		CK-93	1028p	_	1053c
CK-105	945p	_	1009r		CK-89	1020p		1053cL
CK-109	985p	_	1009r		CK-95	1003p		1063rL
CK-118	896p	_	1010cL		CK-94	963p		1063cL
CK-120	1003p		1037+c			Jose		
CK-710	982p	_	1038cL	Ro	om 47			
CK-65	916fp		1039+vv	110				
CK-123	1004p	_			CK - 165	867p	_	1037+cL
CK-701	918p	_			CK-156	-		1038v
CK-706	976p	_				•		
CK-158	942	_	1040v	Ro	om 47/5	52		
CK-119	961p	_						
CK-117	958p	_			CK-855	892p	-	1000+rL
CK-121	977p	_			CK-805	95 7 p	-	1026r
CK - 106	1015p	-	1048c		CK-889	959p	-	1026rL
CK-103	967p	_	1052rL		CK-836	963p	-	1026rL
CK - 141	1008p	-	1052cL	1	CK-741	982p	-	1028rL
CK-37	940p	_	1053r	1	CK-811	987p	-	1029rL
CK-104	967p	-	1061rL		CK-879	956p	-	1030cL
CK-705	962p	-	1067 +r		CK-931	980p		1034cL
					CK -778	971p		1036 +v
Room 45					CK -7 73	985p		1036+cL
					CK-918	988p		1037cL
CK-908	939p	-			CK -78 2	$1011_{ m p}$		1038+v
CK -84 6	952p				CK-810	996p		1038r
CK-933	905p	-	1043+cL		CK-760	961p		1039rL
					CK-880	952p		1040cL
Room 45/43a	/49				CK-853	928p		1043cL
					CK-891	977p		1043cL
CK-907	929p	-	996+rL		CK-854	976p		1044cL
CK-814	964p	-	1034+rL		CK-775	1011p		1051cL
CK-924	1009p	-	1038cL	1	CK -784	1017 _P	-	1051cL
CK-817	1014p		1038cL					
CK-753	948p	-	1039rL	Ro	om 48			
CK-720	1000p		1039cL		OV 160	040		1015-less
CK-748 CK-839	985p 988p		1040c 1042cL		CK-160 CK-164	940		1015+vv 1027+vv
CK-913	900p 97 7 p	_			CK-104 CK-75	965 872n		1027 1 07 1036 11 r
CK-718	983p		1044CL 1051r		CK-73	872p 983p		1030 7-1 1
CK-752	970p		1051rL		CK-914 CK-144	953p 953p		10374CL 1039v
CK-804	953p		10511L 1052+rL		CK-144 CK-83	998p		1039v 1039r
010 004	JJJp		10321111		CK-815	1007p		1045rL
Room 46					CK-85	974p		1052r
-100m 70					CK-83	1024p		1052c
CK-745	975p	_	1008rL		CK-76	1030p		1052c
CK-921	943p		1037+rL		CK-82	922p		1052c
CK-102	971p		1041r		CK-84	962p		1053cL
CK-101	966p		1043+r		-1. 0	JU2P		_05001
CK-833	1013p		1046rL					
	F							

Room 48, con	tinued			Room	57,	continued		
CK-80	1017p	_	1054r	CK-	746	994p	_	1036+cL
CK-73	955p		1061r		912	995p	_	1036+cL
	, , , ,				938	985p	-	1037+rL
Room 49					934	987p		1037+rL
1,000					920	988p	_	1037+rL
CK-167	946p	_	1039rL		917	990p		1037+cL
010 207	3 1 0 P				911	988p		1038rL
Room 49/50					910	974p		1038cL
1000 1,57,50					909	993p		1038cL
CK-808	987±0	_	1038cL		905	999p		1038cL
CK-797	1010p		1039+rL		700	1010p		1038cL
CK-729	1014p		1039c		779	997p	_	1039rL
CK-769	975p		1039cL		928	959p	_	1039cL
CK-772	1008p		1039cL		929	986p	_	1039cL
					876	1005p	_	1039cL
Room 53				CK-	838	1000p	-	1040rL
				CK-	935	982p	-	1044cL
CK-154	1013p	_	1040r	CK-	875	966p	-	1049cL
CK-151	997p	-	1040rL	CK-	348	994fp	-	1052r
CK -14 9	957fp	-	1042v	CK-	1108	1001	-	1105vv
CK-708	973p	-	1046cL					
CK - 153	1002p	-	1047rL	Room	58			
Room 54				CK-	878	894p	_	990rL
				CK-	883	938p	-	994rL
CK-702	949p	-	1040+cL	CK-	916	989p	-	1020r
CK -70 7	1000p	-	1042cL	CK-	937	934p	-	1020rL
CK - 355	995	-	1051v		825	988p		1021cL
					834	852p		1026cL
Room 55					890	971p		1029cL
					712	957p		1033rL
CK - 568	950p		1016vv		809	1002p		1033rL
CK-903	915p		1021cL		774	949p		1034+rL
CK-900	873p		1034 11 rL		796	994p		1037+v
CK-717	926p		1037+cL		735	_		1037rL
CK-902	987p		1038rL		881	966p		1038+rL
CK-704	953p		1038r		726	996p		1038+rL
CK-894	966p		1039rL		738	993p		1039rL
CK-898	968p		1043cL		776	1012p		1039rL
CK-703	995p		1049cL		877	994p		1039cL
CK-896	1063p	-	1104cL		816	1015p		1039cL
					353	-		1040vv
Room 57					739	989p		1040rL
077 006	0//		101611.7		723	1003p		1040rL
CK-906	944p		1016 ++ cL		740	997p		1040cL
CK-847	968p	-	1036+cL	CK-	843	989p	-	1044+rL

Room 58, continued CK-743	
CK-831 1010p - 1047rL	
CK-936 996p - 1047rL CK-923 916p - 989rL CK-842 976p - 1015cL Room 61/64 CK-850 967p - 1018rL CK-886 927p - 1020r CK-862 975p - 1020cL CK-901 968p - 1021rL CK-758 897p - 1023v CK-791 988p - 1024rL CK-919 991p - 1037+rL CK-927 1000p - 1038rL CK-828 1008p - 1037rL CK-927 1000p - 1038rL CK-806 1019p - 1038cL CK-744 1014p - 1039cL	
CK-781	
CK-923 916p - 989rL CK-842 976p - 1015cL Room 61/64 CK-850 967p - 1018rL CK-886 927p - 1020r CK-540 967fp - 1035+v CK-862 975p - 1020cL CK-901 968p - 1021rL Room 64 CK-758 897p - 1023v CK-791 988p - 1024rL CK-534-1 970p - 1038+v CK-919 991p - 1037+rL CK-533 909fp - 1041+v CK-828 1008p - 1037rL CK-531 972p - 1072r CK-927 1000p - 1038rL CK-806 1019p - 1039cL Room 65 CK-744 1014p - 1039cL	
CK-923 916p - 989rL CK-842 976p - 1015cL Room 61/64 CK-850 967p - 1018rL CK-886 927p - 1020r CK-540 967fp - 1035+v CK-862 975p - 1020cL CK-901 968p - 1021rL Room 64 CK-758 897p - 1023v CK-791 988p - 1024rL CK-534-1 970p - 1038+v CK-919 991p - 1037+rL CK-533 909fp - 1041+v CK-828 1008p - 1037rL CK-531 972p - 1072r CK-927 1000p - 1038rL CK-806 1019p - 1038cL Room 65 CK-744 1014p - 1039cL	
CK-842 976p - 1015cL Room 61/64 CK-850 967p - 1018rL CK-886 927p - 1020r CK-540 967fp - 1035+v CK-862 975p - 1020cL CK-901 968p - 1021rL Room 64 CK-758 897p - 1023v CK-791 988p - 1024rL CK-534-1 970p - 1038+v CK-919 991p - 1037+rL CK-533 909fp - 1041+v CK-828 1008p - 1037rL CK-531 972p - 1072r CK-927 1000p - 1038rL CK-806 1019p - 1039cL Room 65 CK-744 1014p - 1039cL	
CK-850 967p - 1018rL CK-886 927p - 1020r CK-540 967fp - 1035+v CK-862 975p - 1020cL CK-901 968p - 1021rL Room 64 CK-758 897p - 1023v CK-791 988p - 1024rL CK-534-1 970p - 1038+v CK-919 991p - 1037+rL CK-533 909fp - 1041+v CK-828 1008p - 1037rL CK-531 972p - 1072r CK-927 1000p - 1038rL CK-806 1019p - 1038cL Room 65 CK-744 1014p - 1039cL	
CK-886 927p - 1020r CK-540 967fp - 1035+v CK-862 975p - 1020cL CK-901 968p - 1021rL Room 64 CK-758 897p - 1023v CK-791 988p - 1024rL CK-534-1 970p - 1038+v CK-919 991p - 1037+rL CK-533 909fp - 1041+v CK-828 1008p - 1037rL CK-531 972p - 1072r CK-927 1000p - 1038rL CK-806 1019p - 1038cL Room 65 CK-744 1014p - 1039cL	
CK-862 975p - 1020cL CK-901 968p - 1021rL Room 64 CK-758 897p - 1023v CK-791 988p - 1024rL CK-534-1 970p - 1038+v CK-919 991p - 1037+rL CK-533 909fp - 1041+v CK-828 1008p - 1037rL CK-531 972p - 1072r CK-927 1000p - 1038rL CK-806 1019p - 1038cL Room 65 CK-744 1014p - 1039cL	
CK-901 968p - 1021rL Room 64 CK-758 897p - 1023v CK-791 988p - 1024rL CK-534-1 970p - 1038+v CK-919 991p - 1037+rL CK-533 909fp - 1041+v CK-828 1008p - 1037rL CK-531 972p - 1072r CK-927 1000p - 1038rL CK-806 1019p - 1038cL Room 65 CK-744 1014p - 1039cL	
CK-758 897p - 1023v CK-791 988p - 1024rL CK-534-1 970p - 1038+v CK-919 991p - 1037+rL CK-533 909fp - 1041+v CK-828 1008p - 1037rL CK-531 972p - 1072r CK-927 1000p - 1038rL CK-806 1019p - 1038cL Room 65 CK-744 1014p - 1039cL	
CK-791 988p - 1024rL CK-534-1 970p - 1038+v CK-919 991p - 1037+rL CK-533 909fp - 1041+v CK-828 1008p - 1037rL CK-531 972p - 1072r CK-927 1000p - 1038rL CK-806 1019p - 1038cL Room 65 CK-744 1014p - 1039cL	
CK-919 991p - 1037+rL CK-533 909fp - 1041+v CK-828 1008p - 1037rL CK-531 972p - 1072r CK-927 1000p - 1038rL CK-806 1019p - 1038cL Room 65 CK-744 1014p - 1039cL	
CK-828 1008p - 1037rL CK-531 972p - 1072r CK-927 1000p - 1038rL CK-806 1019p - 1038cL Room 65 CK-744 1014p - 1039cL	
CK-927 1000p - 1038rL CK-806 1019p - 1038cL Room 65 CK-744 1014p - 1039cL	J
CK-806 1019p - 1038cL Room 65 CK-744 1014p - 1039cL	
CK-744 1014p - 1039cL	
CK-844 1004p - 1039cL CK-/34 969p - 1008rL	
CK-777 1026p - 1045cl CK-783 990p - 1009rL	-
CK-821 1025p - 1046cL CK-829 964p - 1043+r	_
CK-887 995p - 1043rL	_
Room 59 CK-849 947p - 1044+r	_
CK-771 1026p - 1045cL	
CK-357 935fp - 1048r CK-868 990p - 1046rL	
CK-711 952p - 1051rL	
CK-361 1016p - 1060rL Room 70	
Room 60/61 CK-539 833fp - 1030++	J
CK-1109 995fp - 1037+v	J
CK-892 968p - 1020cL CK-538 868fp - 1048L	
CK-926 994p - 1021rL CK-537 879fp - 1050+L	
CK-893 975p - 1021cL	
CK-721 995p - 1036+cL Room 87	
CK-869 968p - 1039+cL	
CK-789 1011p - 1039cL CK-1106 840fp - 883vv	
CK-766 1013p - 1039cL CK-1103 859fp - 909vv	
CK-882 944p - 1041cL CK-1104 773 \pm fp- 1003++	JV
CK-826 979p - 1043+rL CK-1101 1029fp - 1073vv	
CK-866 972p - 1043rL CK-1102 849fp - 1079vv	
CK-737 1022p - 1043c	
CK-965 976p - 1044cL Room 92	
CK-713 807p - 1045cL	
CK-724 1026p - 1045cL CK-996 973p - 1007vv	
CK-832 1008p - 1046v CK-1047 960p - 1029vv	
CK-859 967p - 1046rL CK-974 986p - 1033rL	
CK-848 985p - 1046rL	
CK-861 1000p - 1046rL	

Room 92, <u>co</u>	ntinued			Room 93,	continued		
CK-1032	955p	_	1033cL	CK-1089	9 1005p	_	1048 ++ L
CK-979	912p	_	1034++LBG	CK-107	-		1050+L
CK-977	981p	_	1039+cL	CK-1063	-		1050+L
CK-1048	988p	_	1040rL	CK-1073	-		1050L
CK-972	1018p	_	1043cL	CK-107	•		1051L
CK-970	1008p	_	1046cL	CK-1090	-		1051L
CK-1050	1012fp		1052v	CK-107	_		1051L
CK-999	962p	_	1052rL	CK-1059	-		1051L
CK-1030	965p	_	1052rL	CK-1076			1051L
CK-1031		_	1053r	CK-1078			1051L
CK-992	998p	_	1053r	CK-108	-	_	1051L
CK-988	1025p	_	1053rL	CK-108	_	_	1051L
CK-990-2	1015p	_	1054r	CK-1056	_	-	1051L
CK-976	1017p	-	1054rL	CK-1060	_	-	1051L
CK-1018	1016p	-	1054cL	CK-1066	1013	-	1051L
CK-990-1	997p	_	1054cL	CK-1067		-	1051L
CK-1014	1000p	_	1054cL	CK-1072	2 1014p	-	1051L
CK-1013	1018p	_	1054cL	CK-1068	3 1016p	-	1051L
CK-1025	1022p	_	1054cL	CK-1069	9 1016p	-	1051L
CK-985	1028p	_	1054cL	CK-1084	4 1017p	-	1051L
CK-995	938p	_	1065v	CK-107	7 1018p	-	1051L
CK-1012	964p	-	1066v	CK-1080	1018	-	1051L
CK-1022	953p	-	1066v	CK-1065	5 1020p	_	1051L
CK-1028	954p	-	1067v	CK-1086	5 1030p	_	1051L
CK-1024	1000p	-	1067r	CK-1062	2 1009p	-	1052L
CK -10 26	956p	-	1067rL	CK-1083	3 1010p	-	1052L
CK-1023	968p	-	1067rL	CK - 1064	1015	-	1052L
CK - 975	976p	-	1069cL	CK-1074	1017	-	1052L
CK-1029	1010p	-	1070r	CK-1082	2 1019 _P	-	1052L
				CK-105	7 1013 _P	-	1064L
Room 93							
				Room 101			
CK - 1093	956p	-	1020 ++ L				
CK - 1054	890p	-	1036 ++ L	CK-327	952fp		1034vv
CK - 1079	995p	-	1037 + L	CK-140	917p	-	1051v
CK-1096	966p	-	1041v				
CK-1099	978p	-	1041 ++ L	Room 103			
CK-1052	972p	-	1041L				
CK-1097	1020	-	1043vv	CK-325	865p	-	952vv
CK-1061	994p	-	1043++L	CK-326	955p	-	1007vv
CK-1053	983	-	1043L				
CK-1100	1008p	-	1044++L	Kiva I			
CK-1095	988p	-	1045L	a 4=-	10001		1005
CK-1094	1020p	-	1045L	CK-173	1053 ± p	-	1087r
CK-1058	991	-	1047L				
CK - 1098	995	-	1048 ++ L				

DATES: cont	inued				
Kiva A		NW C	Corner Room		
CK-13 CK-14	-	058v CF 070 v	<-714 957p	-	1021c
Kiva G	yoop a	Е. І)ump		
CK-31	6 847fp - 9		•		941vv 1031vv
CK-33	-		-		1046vv
CK-55	935fp - 10				1049vv
CK-64	-				1051vv
CK-63	-	- •			1054vv
CK-13	-		K-407 1024fp		
CK-72	_				1087+vv
CK-12	-		•		1099 +v v
CK-56			_		1105vv
CK-13	-				1110vv
CK-13		098v			
CK-16			cellaneous		
CK-57	-	099L			
CK-61	_		2-2200 964p	-	1039v
CK-58	-		_		1041+v
CK-53			2-2201 904p	-	1043+v
			2-2194 944p	-	1045v
Kiva H				-	1048v
		GH	2-2197 822fp	-	1050vv
CK-33	0 900p - 9	931vv GI	2-2196 844fp	-	1051+v
	•		2-2212 994p	-	1052vv
K iv a J		GE	2-2210 1017fp	-	1053v
			_		1061vv
CK-57	1 942 - 10	033vv GE	? - 2211 989p	-	1061vv
CK-57	2 948 - 10	039 + vv GE	? - 2198 927p	-	1065 +v
CK-52	2 770p - 10	040vv			
CK-52	4 917fp - 10	043v No E	Provenience		
Kiva K		GF	? - 2209 753fp	_	952vv
RZVG R			K-317 689p		1005+vv
CK-31	9 999 - 11		₹-944 939p		1006+rL
31. 3 -			ζ− 940 988p		1021rL
Big Kiv	a		<- 334 967p		1022vv
2-8			K-A-11 973p		1024vv
CK-33	3 963p - 10		<-946 1004p		1024cL
CK-40			K-A-12 958p		1025vv
			<- 827 940p		1028v
E-W Tre	nch		K-858 943p		1028rL
			₹-956 940p		1028cL
CK-40	983fp - 10		2.31		

No Provenieno	ce, <u>conti</u>	nued	No Provenie	ice, <u>cor</u>	nti	inued
CK-840	974p -	1028cL	GP-2440	1002p	_	1045rL
CK-232	998fp -		CK-953		_	
CK-566		1029v	CK-824	1017p	_	
CK-812		1029c	CK-800	1018p	_	
CK-939	-	1032++cL	CK-546	940p	_	1046+v
GP-2438	_	1032116E	CK-856	975p	_	1046rL
CK-A-10	994fp -		CK-841	997p	_	1046rL
GP-2443	-	10331 1034r	CK-823	1020p	_	1046rL
GP-2437		10341 1034+rL	CK-864	1021p	_	1046cL
GP-2441		1034+rL	CK-885	993p	_	1046cL
CK-564		1034+11 1036+vv	CK-954	1024p	_	
CK-567	977fp -		CK-934	969p	_	
		1036+rL	CK-548-1	988 f p		104711 1049vv
CK-947	-		CK-613	972p	_	
CK-952	-	1036+cL	JPB-144	972p 943p	_	
CK-949		1037+cL	CK-587	943p 919p	_	
CK-536-1		1038L			_	
CK-535-2	997fp -		CK-545-1	1015p	_	
CK-852	•	1038+cL	CK-618	1016p		
CK-941	•	1038+cL	CK-733	1018p	-	
CK-819	-	1038cL	CK-216	1020	-	-05-11
CK-565		1039v	CK-556	944p	-	
CK-755	•	1039rL	CK-761	984p	-	
CK-950	•	1039cL	CK-612-1	882fp		
CK-955		1039cL	CK-547	939p	-	
CK-951	-	1039cL	CK-589	989	-	
CK-945		1039cL	CK-555	957p	-	
CK-942	-	1039cL	CK-541	1016p	-	1052r
CK-835		1040rL	CK-620	1018p	-	
CK-943	-	1040rL	CK-617	1011p	-	1052cL
CK-959		1040rL	CK-615	1026p	-	
CK-759	•	1040+cL	GP-2208	939p	-	
CK-871	•	1040cL	JPB-143	985p	-	
CK-534-2	966fp -		JPB-142	965p	-	
CK-873		1042+rL	CK-549	1007		1054v
CK-354	979p -		GP-2207			1058vv
CK-525	964fp -		CK-373	963p		1061cL
CK-2205	•	1043r	CK-535-1	1004p	-	
CK-874	•	1043cL	CK-557	976p	-	-
CK-616		1044+cL	CK-543	1029p	-	
CK-536-2	953fp -		CK-542	1019p	-	
GP-2442-1	•	1045v	JPB-140	931p		1070v
GP-2194		1045v	JPB-141	966p		1072vv
CK-958	-	1045rL	JPB-56A	995fp		
CK-867	999p -	1045rL	CK-307	968p		1077v
			CK-350-3	1071fp		
			CK-350-1	1058p	-	1112r

COMMENTS:

Chetro Ketl is the best dated site in Chaco Canyon, if not the entire Southwest. Cutting dates range from A.D. 883 to 1117, with the usual concentration in the mid-11th century. The dates, however, are marred by an unusual amount of provenience confusion. Many samples have no meaningful—in terms of current knowledge—provenience at all and others have provenience designations that cannot be recovered. It is not always clear even if the room designations have been consistently used.

Discussions of the dates in terms of architectural development have been assessed by Hawley (1934) and Bannister (1965) and very little can be added on the basis of this presentation. However, an example of dating of a single room with complete sampling is presented for Room 93. Room 92 also represents thorough sampling, but, in this case, the upper floors had collapsed, leading to greater diversity in dates.

Hungopavi

MAP REFERENCE: 8

ALTERNATE NAME/NUMBER: LA 2463

LOCATION:

Hungopavi is just above the mouth of Mockingbird Canyon slightly less than two miles upstream and southeast of Pueblo Bonito on the north side of Chaco Canyon in San Juan County, New Mexico.

DESCRIPTION:

This medium-sized D-shaped pueblo contains approximately 73 ground floor rooms and two kivas and stood an estimated five stories high.

SOURCE OF COLLECTION:

The earliest collections of tree-ring material were made by A.E. Douglass in 1922 followed by the First Beam Expedition in 1923. In 1931 Florence M. Hawley of the University of New Mexico collected samples. Deric O'Bryan of Gila Pueblo obtained material in 1940 and in 1957 Gordon Vivian of the National Park Service made a collection during repair and stabilization.

REFERENCES:

Site Description: Hewett 1936

Published Dates: Bannister 1960, 1965; Douglass 1935, 1938;

Hawley 1934; Peterson 1935; Senter 1938; Smiley

1951

Miscellaneous Proveniences			No Provenie	nce	
HP-10 HP-11 HP-13 GP-2180 GP-2185 GP-2184 GP-2182 HP-1 BE-91 BE-94 HP-6 DPB-3 HP-12	•	- 942r - 943r - 989v - 989r - 996v - 1004v - 1004+r - 1027vv - 1059r - 1063vv - 1064r - 1064rL	HP-21 HP-16 HP-27 HP-3 HP-5 DPB-3-1	966p 965p 963p 969p 974p 1047fp	- 1004+rL - 1005+r - 1009r - 1049vv - 1054L - 1077rL

Hungopavi, continued

COMMENTS:

Hungopavi dates suggest the possibility of three building periods. The first, ca. A.D. 943, may conform to similar early dates from Kin Bineola, Pueblo Bonito, and Peñasco Blanco. A second construction is indicated around A.D. 1000, with final building during the mid-llth century boom. The low number of dates and inexact proveniences dictate some caution regarding the temporal placement of the building, however.

Kin Kletso

MAP REFERENCE: 11

ALTERNATE NAME/NUMBER: Yellow House, LA 2464

LOCATION:

This site is about one-half mile northwest of Pueblo Bonito on the north side of Chaco Canyon in San Juan County, New Mexico.

DESCRIPTION:

Kin Kletso is a rectangular pueblo containing at least 55 ground floor rooms, five circular kivas, and originally stood three stories high.

SOURCE OF COLLECTION:

Four samples were collected by Florence M. Hawley for the University of New Mexico in 1931. The main collection was made in 1951 by Gordon Vivian of the National Park Service during excavation.

REFERENCES:

Site Description: Hewett 1936; Vivian and Mathews 1965

Published Dates: Bannister 1960, 1965; Hawley 1934

Room 5			Room 24			
CKK-25-9 CKK-25-6 CKK-25-1	1025fp - 1027fp - 1050fp -	· 1057vv	CKK-27-3 CKK-27-2 CKK-27-1 CKK-26-1	1082p 1145fp	-	1120vv 1128r 1171vv 1178+v
ROOM /			Room 32			
CKK-12-1 CKK-12-2 CKK-12-3	1018 -	1098vv 1108vv 1112vv	CKK-9 Room 50	985p	-	1059c
Room 15						
CKK-15	1058fp -	1117vv	CKK-5	1000p 1029p		1076c 1076c
Room 21						
CKK-11	1014p -	1077r				

Kin Kletso, continued

DATES: continued

No Provenience

CKK-4	1005p	-	1063v	CKK-2	1047p	-	1124c
CKK-7	1028p	-	1123c	CKK-8	1066p	-	1124c
CKK-10	1063p	_	1124v				

COMMENTS:

The cutting dates of construction material range from A.D. 1059 to 1124 and suggest two possible building periods, one about 1076-77 and the other at 1124. Kin Kletso provides the latest tree-ring dates from any Chaco ruin. Two samples dated at 1171 and 1178 were recovered from a firepit in the fill of Room 24 and were apparently firewood rather than structural elements. These indicate either occupation of Kin Kletso until at least 1178 or reuse of this room after abandonment of the site.

Peñasco Blanco

MAP REFERENCE: 13

ALTERNATE NAME/NUMBER: LA 225

LOCATION:

Penasco Blanco is on the northwest corner of West Mesa about three miles downstream from Pueblo Bonito on the south side of Chaco Canyon in San Juan County, New Mexico.

DESCRIPTION:

This unusual site has an elliptical wall enclosing the entire site which contains 153 ground floor rooms and nine kivas.

SOURCE OF COLLECTION:

Neil Judd and A.E. Douglass collected tree-ring material in 1922 and the First Beam Expedition obtained additional material in 1923. In 1932 Florence M. Hawley and Roy Lassetter collected samples for the University of New Mexico and in 1946 Deric O'Bryan made a collection for Gila Pueblo.

REFERENCES:

Site Description: Hewett 1936

Published Dates: Bannister 1965; Douglass 1935, 1938; Hawley 1933,

1934; Senter 1938; Smiley 1951

DATES:

Miscellaneous Proveniences

CD 0005	001		060	an 0006	0076		1056
GP-2225	821p	-	862vv	GP - 2226	997£p	-	1056r
PBL-24	850p	-	898c	JPB-121	975p	-	1057c
PBL-25	862p	-	898c	GP-2246	965p	-	1061r
PBL-23	871p	-	916c	GP-2263	920fp	-	1075vv
PBL-1	774p	-	984 ++ vv	GP-2241	1032p	-	1079vv
GP-2244	976p	-	1016vv	GP-2223	1023p	-	1080vv
GP-2245	968fp	-	1018vv	K - 9	940p	-	1084cL
DPB-7	903	-	1030vv	GP-2261	1048p	-	1085+r
DPB-6	829p	-	1042vv	GP-2264	1061fp	-	1085+r
GP-2230	1023p	-	1051rB	DPB-12	1053p	-	1087c
DPB-11	998p	-	1052v	GP-2234	1028p	-	1088r
DPB=10	956	-	1053vv	GP-2238	1035p	-	1088r
GP-2252	1014p	-	1055vv		_		

Peñasco Blanco, continued

DATES: continued

No Provenience

PBL-7	876p	-	915rL	DPB-9	951p	-	1061r
PBL-21	860p	-	916c	PBL-27	977p	-	1061r
PBL-28	820p	-	1045 +1 r	PBL-5	1003p	-	1061r
DPB-8	925fp	-	1052vv	PBL-3	1027p	-	1061c
GP-2255	997fp	-	1052vv	BE-100	945p	-	1061rL
PBL-10	998p	-	1052vv	PBL-2	994p	-	1061cL
PBL-12	813p	-	1055vv	PBL-16	1022p	-	1065vv
BE-99	953p	-	1056vv	GP-2256	984fp	-	1065v
PBL-13	926p	-	1056rL	PBL-22	1036p	-	1083r
PBL-4	1008p	-	1059cL				

COMMENTS:

Peñasco Blanco is one of the sites in Chaco Canyon with a firm suggestion of early construction around A.D. 900. Although proveniences are again poor, Hawley (1934) associates the dates with the earliest style of masonry. The remainder of the dates indicate construction during the usual building boom of the last half of the 11th century.

Pueblo Bonito

MAP REFERENCE: 14

ALTERNATE NAME/NUMBER: LA 225, NA 2306

LOCATION:

This important ruin is on the north bank of the Chaco River in Chaco Canyon and about 45 miles south of Bloomfield, San Juan County, New Mexico.

DESCRIPTION:

Pueblo Bonito is the largest site in Chaco Canyon. It contains over 300 ground floor rooms and, based on estimates of four and five stories, it may have contained a total of 800 rooms. Included within its D-shaped ground plan are 32 kivas, which includes a great kiva 52 feet in diameter. The Cliff Supports are the timbers used in the buttresses and retaining walls constructed at the base of Threatening Rock, at the time of occupation and until 1941 a precariously balanced detached section of cliff wall just northeast of the pueblo. The Ackerly House was just west of the southwest corner of Pueblo Bonito and served as the original residence and trading post of Richard Wetherill. It was constructed in 1898 with timbers presumably taken from Pueblo Bonito. Tanner's Garage is another Wetherill structure built in 1899 between Pueblo Bonito and Pueblo del Arroyo which also incorporated logs from Pueblo Bonito.

SOURCE OF COLLECTION:

The first material from Pueblo Bonito was obtained in 1919 from earlier Hyde Expedition collections. The major collection was made by Neil Judd during his excavations in 1922. A.E. Douglass also obtained several samples in that year. Deric O'Bryan of Gila Pueblo collected samples in 1940, and samples have been collected occasionally by the National Park Service since 1957.

REFERENCES:

Site Description: Hawley 1934; Hewett 1936; Judd 1928, 1930,

1954, 1964; Pepper 1920; Vivian and Reiter 1960

Published Dates: Bannister 1960, 1965; Douglass 1935, 1936, 1938;

Smiley 1951

Room 14B		:	Room 227, <u>cc</u>	ntinued	
	97p - 10 66p - 10			1010 1030 1031p	- 1077v - 1077L - 1078L - 1078cL - 1081r
JPB -48 93	30p - 10		Room 228	2.21	
Room 61			JPB - 58	883	- 1061v
GP-2318 160	01 - 18	85 11 v	JPB-55		- 1074+r
Room 97			Room 244A		
PB-12 85			JPB-5	-	- 1061 +1 vv
	14p - 10		JPB-7	1013p	- 1076v
	37p - 10		Room 242A		
Room 100			JPB-24	995n	- 1080 + r
PB-8 98	87p - 10	24r	JPB-25	-	- 1081r
PB - 9 96	66p - 10				
Room 105		,		056	10(011
GP-2310 94	43 - 10	77+	JPB - 1	856p	- 1060 11 vv
	83fp - 10		Room 251		
Room 119			JPB-50	705±	- 938 + vv
	87p - 10		Room 256A		
	76 - 10 10 - 10	46 +v v	JPB-10	960n	- 1051v
	10 - 10	37 V	31 D- 10	ЭООР	10310
Room 162			Room 257A		
	42p - 9		JPB-16	-	- 1047vv
		96vv	JPB-20		- 1055++vv
	78‡ _P - 10 00 - 10		JPB-18		- 1080vv - 1081r
	31 ± p - 10	29vv	JPB - 14 JPB - 19	•	- 1081r - 1084r
JFD=20 03	51 1 p - 10	02VV	JPB-15	-	- 10041 - 1129vv
Room 227					
			Room 261		
	20p - 10		TDD 100	1000	1076
	-	64vv	JPB-130	1008p	- 1073r
	10 - 10				
GP-2320 98	82fp - 10	// / ۷۷			

DATES:	continued

•	_							
Room 264				Ro	om 320			
JPB -4 6	96 0 p	_	1040v	,	JPB-108	875p	_	919r
	•				JPB - 109	878p	-	919r
Room 268					PB -44	882p	-	919r
					PB-38	883p	-	919r
JPB-27	1005‡p	_	1080vv		PB - 39	888p		919r
	1				PB-37	859p		919c
Room 286					PB-52	861p	-	919c
					PB -4 5	868p	-	9 1 9c
JPB-98	984p	_	1058r		PB-49	870p	-	919c
JPB-97					PB-42	871p	-	919c
					PB-43	872p	-	919c
Room 290					JPB-107	873p	-	919c
					PB-47	878p	-	919c
JPB-79	985p	_	1061r		PB -4 8	887p	-	919c
	•				PB -4 6	889p	-	919c
Room 292					PB-51	892p	-	919c
					PB-40	_		919c
JPB-67	848p	_	920v		PB-33	_		919L
					PB-31	_		919L
Room 296					PB-32	_		919L
					PB-34	-		919L
JPB-68	866p	_	932rL		PB-30			919L
JPB-69	_		1047rL			,		
				Ro	om 323			
Room 300								
					JPB-116	805p	-	919r
GP-2313	992p	_	1029v		JPB-117			919r
GP-2314	~				JPB - 115			
GP-2315					JPB-114	859p	-	936r
	•					-		
Room 305				Ro	om 325			
JPB-83	974p	_	1033rT		JPB-106	844p	_	919v
31 10-05	77 - -F		1033111		JPB-113	856p		
Room 308					51B 113	озор		,
ROOM JOO				Ro	om 327			
JPB - 91	1001p	_	1045r	110	Om 327			
31D-71	1001p		10451		JPB-118	707p	_	876 11 r
Room 314					JPB-120			902cL
KOOM 514					31 D 120	034p		70201
JPB-145	845‡p	-	1082r	Ki	va C			
Room 317					JPB-38	8 7 5p	-	1120r °
JPB-104	802p	-	828r					

DATES:	continued

Kiva D				Ackerly Hous	se		
GP-2327	977p	-	1064vv	JPB-208 JPB-209			
Kiva I				JPB-207			
JPB-93	841p	-	1011vv	West Plaza,	Firebox		
K i va J				JPB-252	775fp -		
				JPB-245	-		
JPB-37	925	-	1080vv	JPB-259	844fp -		
				JPB-222	705fp -		
Kiva L				JPB-256	796fp -		
				JPB-234			991 + vv
JPB-81	997p			JPB-242	_		1003++vv
JPB-70	979p	-	1061r	JPB-268			1011 ++ vv
				JPB-213	924p -		
Kiva P				JPB-253	_		1024 ++ vv
	!			JPB-227	941p -		
JPB - 92	799 ± p	-	1102 ++ vv	JPB-237	880p -		
				JPB-221	940p -		
Kiva X				JPB-214	962fp -		
100			100/	JPB-216	886 -		
JPB-122	987p	-	1034v	JPB-257	854 -		
16				JPB-224	899fp -		
Kiva 16				JPB-239	913fp -		
0				JPB-219	1008fp -		
K - 8	8/3p	-	977vv	JPB-233	952fp -		
				JPB-11	954fp -		
Hyde Kitchen				JPB-230	987 -		
			1010	JPB-235	886p -		
JPB-54	827			JPB-220	998fp -		
DPB-1	832p	-	1044ν	JPB-241	961p -		
				JPB-236	905±p -		
Tanner's Gara	age			JPB-215			1110+vv
TDD 05	000		106111	JPB-225	930 -		
JPB-95	930p		1061 ++ vv	JPB-218	998fp -		
JPB - 96	927p	-	1064L	JPB - 226	853 -	•	112/vv
Cliff Suppor	ts			Miscellaneou	ıs Proven	ıi	ences
PB-1	841p	_	1016 ++ r	JPB - 99	732 1 fp-		981 + vv
H - 15	_		1057r	DPB-15	-		1009vv
GP-2270	944p		1062v	JPB-76			1041r
GP-2269	944p		1062L	JPB-206	-		1049v
PB-3	946		1063v	PB-23	-		1077r
GP-2268	960p		1064v				
	1020		1070+v				

DATES: continued

No Provenience

GP-2275	848fp -	986vv	K - 3	995p	-	1064c
GP-2284	953p -	1029r	K - 5	995p	-	1065cL
GP-2273	841p -	1036 +v v	K -4	1017p	-	1065cL
GP-2289	1022p -	1043v	K - 7	974p	-	1072rL
GP-2288	1014p -	1044r	K-1	1054p	-	1073cL
GP-2291	1009fp -	1061vv	GP-2329	977fp	-	1075vv
GP-2330	950p -	1063vv	GP-2328	1024p	-	1095r
K - 6	1012p -	1063rL	JPB-6	917p	-	1097vv

COMMENTS:

Pueblo Bonito is the second best dated Chaco pueblo, but has a rather small sample considering the large size of the site. The earliest date at A.D. 828 is a cutting date from Room 317, a room in the northwest side of the ruin constructed in the earliest masonry style. The very latest prehistoric date, 1129, is from a wattle-and-daub partition wall in Room 257A, constructed in the latest of the four basic masonry styles on the east side of the pueblo. Three other dates from this wall suggest it was originally constructed about 1080 and repaired about 1130. The 1885 date from Room 61 is probably a log left there by the Hyde Expedition which excavated the room between 1896 and 1899. The best dated unit in the ruin, Room 320, is on the west side of the pueblo in an area of the earliest masonry style and was probably constructed in or shortly after 919. Following Bannister's (1965) interpretation, there are two main building periods represented, one in the early 10th century and the other in the latter half of the 11th century.

Pueblo del Arroyo

MAP REFERENCE: 15

ALTERNATE NAME/NUMBER: LA 965

LOCATION:

Pueblo del Arroyo is about one-quarter mile west of Pueblo Bonito on the north side of Chaco Canyon in San Juan County, New Mexico.

DESCRIPTION:

This is one of the larger Chaco pueblos. It is a D-shaped structure containing over 100 ground floor rooms, 16 kivas, and stood an estimated four stories high. Constructed directly behind the main ruin is a tri-wall structure 73 feet in diameter with an attached houseblock which probably contained 70 to 80 rooms and at least five kivas.

SOURCE OF COLLECTION:

A.E. Douglass and Neil M. Judd obtained material in 1922, as did Deric O'Bryan for Gila Pueblo in 1940. During stabilization and repair work on the tri-wall structure, Gordon Vivian collected several additional samples in 1957.

REFERENCES:

Site Description: Hawley 1934; Hewett 1936; Judd 1959; Vivian 1959

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

Room 1 (Tri	-wall st	ructure)	Room 9B		
JPB-205	1058p	- 1109c	JPB-63	1059p	- 1101cL
Room 8B1			Room 12		
JPB-62	1053p	- 1105cL	JPB-59 JPB-60		- 1102c - 1103c
Room 9			JPB-61		- 1103cL
JPB-88 JPB-89		- 1100v - 1100c	Room 16		
JPB-87 JPB-85 JPB-84	1015p	- 1100c - 1100cL - 1102c - 1102c	JPB - 66	960p	- 1101cL

Pueblo del Arroyo, continued

DATES: contin	ued						
Room 20				Kiva C			
JPB-101 JPB-100				JPB-102	805p	-	1064vv
012 200	2035P		20300	Miscellaneo	us Prov	eni	lences
Room 34				TDD 1/0	062-		1020 - T
JPB - 125	862n	_	1073+vv	JPB-148 JPB-137	963p 997p		1029cL 1074r
JF D- 12 <i>J</i>	002p	_	10/3/00	JPB-154	-		1075cL
Room 37				JPB-151	1052p		1089c
				JPB-139			1091vv
JPB-136	891 ± p	-	1051vv	JPB-111			1092 ++ r
					979p		
Room 39				JPB-146	1019p 1018p		1103+r
JPB - 124	085n	_	1062vv	JPB - 149 JPB - 147	1016p 1056p		1103r 1103rL
31 D-124	705p	_	100200	31 1 - 1 - 7	1050р		110311
Room 43				No Provenie	nce		
JPB-126	996p	_	1075cL	GP-2338	973p	_	1041vv
	_			GP-2332	963p		1045v
Room 44				GP-2334			1066+v
100	0.5.0		10661 =	GP-2333	-		1066+v
JPB - 129	850p	-	1066+cL	GP-2342	974p		
Room 46				DPB-2 DPB-2336			1080vv 1080v
Room 40				GP-2339	1025p		
JPB-132	976p	_	1052v	GP-2341			1103+v
JPB-131			1073+c	GP-2340	1025p	-	1103v
Room 47							
JPB-133	983p	_	1066+r				
JPB-134	•						
	-2 1059p						
Room 53	-						
JPB-153	930p	-	1065c				

COMMENTS:

Cutting dates place construction activity in the middle 11th century and lasting into the first decade of the 12th century which may make this the latest major Chaco pueblo. Judd (1959) has interpreted these dates to indicate construction of the pueblo in three sections: north, middle, and south. A single date from the tri-wall structure suggests construction later than the pueblo, but it also may represent a repair timber or modification of earlier structures.

Talus Rock Shelter

MAP REFERENCE: 16

ALTERNATE NAME/NUMBER: None

LOCATION:

This shelter is in the base of the cliff behind and northwest of Pueblo Bonito on the north side of Chaco Canyon in San Juan County, New Mexico.

DESCRIPTION:

A crude masonry wall lines the back and one side of this natural shelter which contains one fireplace.

SOURCE OF COLLECTION:

This sample was obtained in 1932 by Roy Lassetter of the University of New Mexico.

REFERENCES:

Site Description: Hawley 1934

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

1951

DATES:

Fireplace

CK-372 1028fp - 1101vv

COMMENTS:

This date derives from a nonstructural piece of charcoal thought to have been firewood. It suggests that the shelter was utilized contemporaneously with the larger canyon pueblos.

Shabikeshchee Village

MAP REFERENCE: 17

ALTERNATE NAME/NUMBER: LA 530, New Mexico B:13:1(ASM)

LOCATION:

This early site is on a protruding finger of rock on the north edge of Chacra Mesa overlooking the Chaco River. It is seven miles upstream from and east of Pueblo Bonito in San Juan County, New Mexico.

DESCRIPTION:

Shabikeshchee Village contains 18 pit houses, a great kiva, a small court, and 48 storage bins.

SOURCE OF COLLECTION:

During the 1927 excavation of the site for the Smithsonian Institution Frank Roberts collected several tree-ring samples as did Deric O'Bryan for Gila Pueblo in 1940.

REFERENCES:

Site Description: Roberts 1929

Published Dates: Bannister 1965; Gladwin 1957

DATES:

Great Kiva

GP-2477	243p -	327vv
GP-2465	236p -	352vv
GP-2472	236 -	428 11 vv
JPB-159	137fp -	557 11v v
GP-2470	349fp -	581 11 vv

COMMENTS:

Reexamination of the tree-ring samples in 1968 resulted in a reduction in the number of dates published by Bannister (1965) and a considerably earlier dating of the samples. Although there are no cutting dates, the samples clearly place the site into Basketmaker III in the 6th century, making this the earliest dated site in Chaco Canyon.

Talus Unit No. 1

MAP REFERENCE: 18

ALTERNATE NAME/NUMBER: Talus Site 1

LOCATION:

This small site is constructed at the cliff base on a talus mound behind and to the northwest of Chetro Ketl on the north side of Chaco Canyon in San Juan County, New Mexico.

DESCRIPTION:

Talus Unit No. 1 is a two story small house with 30 rooms and three kivas.

SOURCE OF COLLECTION:

The earliest collections were probably obtained by Florence M. Hawley between 1930 and 1934. Deric O'Bryan of Gila Pueblo also collected samples in 1940. Gordon Vivian collected from Kiva J for the National Park Service in 1959.

REFERENCES:

Site Description: Hawley 1934; Hewett 1936; Woods 1935, 1937

Published Dates: Bannister 1965; Gladwin 1945; Hawley 1934;

Senter 1938

DATES:

Kiva J	No	Provenience

CK - 1007	936p	-	1046 ++ vv	TN-1	949p	-	1029vv
				GP-2217	976 _P	-	1066vv
Room 10G				GP-2219	1028p	_	1069+r

TN-2 966p - 1068v

Miscellaneous

GP-2213	827	-	1031vv
GP-2220	969p	-	1043v
GP-2214	967	-	1065r

COMMENTS:

Construction in the middle 11th century is suggested by these few samples. The location of the collection made by Hawley (1934) is not known and, therefore, not presented here.

Tseh Tso

MAP REFERENCE: 21

ALTERNATE NAME/NUMBER: Bc-50, New Mexico B:13:4(ASM), NA 3531

LOCATION:

This is the westernmost of two related sites in the rincon about one-half mile directly south of Pueblo Bonito on the south side of Chaco Canyon in San Juan County, New Mexico.

DESCRIPTION:

Tseh Tso is a small house ruin consisting of 26 ground floor rooms, possibly six second story rooms, and four kivas.

SOURCE OF COLLECTION:

Tree-ring samples were recovered during excavation of the site in 1936 by the University of New Mexico under the supervision of Donald D. Brand.

REFERENCES:

Site Description: Brand and others 1937; Kluckhohn and Reiter 1939

Published Dates: Bannister 1965; Brand and others 1937; Senter

1938; Smiley 1951

DATES:

Room 15

BC-50-2 818 - 928vv

COMMENTS:

The single noncutting date does not contribute to interpretation of the site chronology.

Tzin Kletzin

MAP REFERENCE: 22

ALTERNATE NAME/NUMBER: Tsinklitsin

LOCATION:

This ruin overlooks the Chaco River from the center of South Mesa and is nearly two miles south of Pueblo Bonito in San Juan County, New Mexico.

DESCRIPTION:

Tzin Kletzin is a small D-shaped pueblo containing 57 ground floor rooms, four kivas, and probably stood three stories high.

SOURCE OF COLLECTION:

Tree-ring samples were collected in 1926 by A.E. Douglass as well as by Roy Lassetter and Florence M. Hawley for the University of New Mexico in 1932.

REFERENCES:

Site Description: Hewett 1936

Published Dates: Bannister 1965; Hawley 1933; Senter 1938; Smiley

1951

DATES:

No Provenience

T-2	1075p	-	1111rL
T-1	1040p	-	1112rL
т_3	1066fn	_	111377

COMMENTS:

Although there are too few dates to allow comprehensive chronological interpretation of this site, the two cutting dates place some construction activity in the early 12th century.

Una Vida

MAP REFERENCE: 23

ALTERNATE NAME/NUMBER: LA 143

LOCATION:

This site is constructed on a steep talus slope between Hungopavi and Wijiji on the north side of Chaco Canyon in San Juan County, New Mexico.

DESCRIPTION:

Una Vida is a medium-sized pueblo containing about 100 ground floor rooms and six kivas. It is estimated to have stood six stories high in some sections.

SOURCE OF COLLECTION:

Tree-ring samples were collected by Florence Hawley and Roy Lassetter of the University of New Mexico in 1931 and 1932. Gordon Vivian of the National Park Service obtained additional material in 1960.

REFERENCES:

Site Description: Hawley 1934; Hewett 1936

Published Dates: Hawley 1934; Senter 1938; Smiley 1951

Kiva C		Room 64
UV-51	786‡ _P - 1093+vv	UV-89 849±p - 949+vv UV-95 835p - 949v
Room 19		
UV-68	0625 0225	Room 81
	863p - 932r	
UV-62	894p - 948r	UV-73 869 - 925+v
		UV-72 873 - 948r
Room 21		
		North of Central Plaza
UV-69	849‡ _P - 931vv	
UV-71-7	1020p - 1053vv	UV-53 1005p - 1072v
UV-70-20	1008p - 1055r	
UV-71-15	1011p - 1055r	Room Near Old Kiva
UV-71-2	1016p - 1055r	
UV-70-9	1023p - 1055r	UV-18-1 806p - 861rL
UV-71-16	1004p - 1056r	55 - 000p 0011H
UV-70-19	1006p - 1056r	
0 4 - 7 0 - 19	1000b - 1030I	

Una Vida, continued

DATES: continued

No Provenience

UV-20	821p	-	847 v
UV-88	824 ± p	-	928v
UV-12	896p	_	945 +v
UV-7	905p	-	950r
UV-8	898p	-	950cL
UV-24	822p	-	1051vv
UV-26	905 ± p	_	1084vv

COMMENTS:

The 9th and 10th century dates probably represent the earliest construction activity at the site, while the remaining dates indicate construction and occupation lasting at least until the end of the 11th century.

MAP REFERENCE: 24

ALTERNATE NAME/NUMBER: None

LOCATION:

Wijiji is five and one-half miles upstream from and east of Pueblo Bonito on the north side of Chaco Canyon in San Juan County, New Mexico.

DESCRIPTION:

This is a rectangular pueblo opening to the south which contains 92 first story rooms and two kivas.

SOURCE OF COLLECTION:

Florence M. Hawley and Roy Lassetter collected tree-ring samples for the University of New Mexico in 1931.

REFERENCES:

Site Description: Hawley 1934; Hewett 1936

Published Dates: Bannister 1965; Senter 1938; Smiley 1951

DATES:

No Provenience

WIJ-5 1073p - 1110c

COMMENTS:

A single cutting date at A.D. 1110 does not allow full interpretation of the chronological parameters of the site, but does suggest some construction activity at that time. The earlier date published by Hawley (Senter 1938) was not confirmed.

MAP REFERENCE: 25

ALTERNATE NAME/NUMBER: None

LOCATION:

Bc-362 is on the open canyon floor on the south side of Chaco Canyon several hundred yards south of Casa Chiquita and opposite the mouth of Clys Canyon in San Juan County, New Mexico.

DESCRIPTION:

This is a small masonry site of 20 rooms and two kivas.

SOURCE OF COLLECTION:

In 1962 tree-ring samples were collected by Roland Richert and Charles Voll of the Ruins Stabilization Unit of the National Park Service.

REFERENCES:

Site Description: None

Published Dates: Bannister 1965

DATES:

Kiva 1			Kiva 3, cont	inued		
BC-362-7	1029p -	1085c	BC-362-1	1034	_	1087r
BC-362-6	1028fp -	1115vv	BC-362-3	1051p	-	1088r
			BC-362-9	1075	-	1104vv
K i va 3			BC-362-10	1055fp	-	1106vv
			BC-362-11	1054fp	-	1107+r
BC-362-5	1001p -	1061r	BC-362-2	1061fp	-	1109r
BC-362-8	1025p -	1077r		_		

COMMENTS:

The clusters of dates from Kiva 3, one group in the late 1000s, and the other in the early 1100s, suggest two possibilities. Either the kiva was constructed at the earlier date with later repair or modification, or it was constructed at the later date with some reused timbers. A similar situation may exist for Kiva 1.

Garcia and Velasquez Farms

MAP REFERENCE: 27

ALTERNATE NAME/NUMBER: LA 3396

LOCATION:

These two structures are on the left bank of the San Juan River just downstream from the mouth of Frances Canyon in Rio Arriba County, New Mexico.

DESCRIPTION:

The site consists of two farmhouses occupied concurrently by the Garcia and Velasquez families. The Garcia house contains three rooms in an L-shaped ground plan with a porch attached. The Velasquez house has four rooms and a partially enclosed porch.

SOURCE OF COLLECTION:

W.W. Plowden of the Museum of New Mexico collected samples from this site during excavations in 1957 for the Navajo Dam Project.

REFERENCES:

Site Description: Dittert and others 1961; Eddy 1966; Plowden

1958

Published Dates: Harlan 1966

DATES:

Velasquez	Farmhouse,	Room 4	Garcia Fa	rmhouse, Room 3
RG-3720	1705p -	1888 ++ G	RG-3713	1887‡p - 1890G
RG-3724c	1825fp-	1896 +v v		-
RG-3724g	g 1817 -	1896vv		
RG-3729	1718 -	1898G		
RG-3728	1727 -	1900 + G		
RG-3724d	1827fp-	1901vv		

COMMENTS:

The six dates from Room 4 of the Velasquez House range between A.D. 1888 and 1901 suggesting construction of that room shortly after the turn of the century. The single date from Room 3 of the Garcia House is a cutting date of 1890 which may indicate construction at that time.

MAP REFERENCE: 32

ALTERNATE NAME/NUMBER: None

LOCATION:

This small farm is on a ridge on the right bank of the Pine River within one mile of its confluence with the San Juan River in San Juan County, New Mexico.

DESCRIPTION:

IA 3481 consists of a three-room jacal house with a tin roof, an underground root cellar, a milking barn, a corncrib, a chicken house, and a corral.

SOURCE OF COLLECTION:

Tree-ring samples were collected from various farm buildings by personnel of the Navajo Dam Project of the Museum of New Mexico in 1958.

REFERENCES:

Site Description: Dittert and others 1961; Eddy 1966

Published Dates: Harlan 1966

DATES:

Farmhouse		Chicken Hous	e
RG-3757	1830 1 p - 1906+r	RG-3758	1709 [‡] p - 1928rG
Cow Barn		RG-3756 RG-3759	1807p - 1928cG 1830p - 1928cG
RG-3761 RG-3760	1776p - 1904+vv 1784p - 1909+vv	Root Cellar	
		RG-3762	1708p - 1907+cG

COMMENTS:

Dates from most of the sampled buildings indicate construction in the first decade of the 20th century with the exception of the chicken house which was constructed in A.D. 1928.

Sambrito Village

MAP REFERENCE: 38

ALTERNATE NAME/NUMBER: LA 4195

LOCATION:

Sambrito Village is on a bench on the right bank of the San Juan River and just downstream from the junction of Sambrito Creek with the San Juan in San Juan County, New Mexico.

DESCRIPTION:

This is a large pit house village site containing 38 pit houses, 25 surface structures, 28 exterior pits, and 25 burials. A Navajo occupation at the north end of the site contains four hogans and several rock piles.

SOURCE OF COLLECTION:

Tree-ring samples were collected by Museum of New Mexico staff members in 1960 and 1963 during their excavation of the site for the Navajo Dam Project.

REFERENCES:

Site Description: Dittert and others 1961; Eddy 1966

Published Dates: Harlan 1966

Pit House 2				Pit House 8			
RG-4041 RG-4039	836p 834 1 p		881v 883r	RG-3537	847p	-	898v
RG-4042	830p		894r	Pit House 9			
Pit House 4				RG-3544	713p	-	874vv
RG-3830	837p	-	878vv	Pit House 11			
RG-3827	814	-	895r				
				RG-3557	841p	-	899vv
Pit House 5				RG-3554	862p	-	899v
				RG-3556	869p	-	899v
RG-3838	833p	-	897vv	RG-3553	836p	-	899r
				RG-3551	847p	-	899r
Pit House 7				RG-3558	855p	-	899c
RG-3533	842p	-	884vv				

Sambrito Village, continued

Pit House	12			Surface Struc	ture	10	
RG-3842	838p	-	876r	RG-3616	838p	_	878vv
				RG-3608	844	-	888vv
Pit House	13			RG-3607	854	-	889vv
				RG-3615	837p	-	892vv
RG-3572	853p	-	882vv		-		
RG-3578	832p.	-	885vv	Surface Struc	ture	11	
RG-3575	817p	_	887r				
RG-3565	834p	_	895v	RG-3619	854p	_	889r
RG-3571	840p	_	895v	RG-3618	833p	-	890vv
RG-3574	826p	_	895r	RG-3631	857p	_	890r
RG-3581	857p	-	895c	RG-3623	847p	-	891vv
Pit House	17			Feature 5			

Pit House 33

RG-3601

DATES: continued

RG-4045 $852 \pm p$ - 890r RG-4044 $825 \pm p$ - 891r

864p **-** 894c

COMMENTS:

The structures represented in this sample were probably constructed between A.D. 876 and 899. Good clusters of dates at A.D. 895 in Pit House 13 and A.D. 899 in Pit House 11 clearly place the construction of these two units.

RG-3931

814p - 899v

Mascarenas Site

MAP REFERENCE: 39

ALTERNATE NAME/NUMBER: LA 4198

LOCATION:

This site is on the right bank of the San Juan River just downstream from the junction of Sambrito Creek with the San Juan on the second bench above the river overlooking Sambrito Village in San Juan County, New Mexico.

DESCRIPTION:

Mascarenas is an oval stockade enclosing six pit houses, five of which are superimposed on one another, a surface unit of five contiguous masonry rooms, four slab-lined hearths, and two pits.

SOURCE OF COLLECTION:

Curt Schaafsma of the Museum of New Mexico collected tree-ring samples during his excavations of the site for the Navajo Dam Project in 1963.

REFERENCES:

Site Description: Dittert and others 1961; Eddy 1966

Published Dates: Harlan 1966

DATES:

Pit House 5

RG-4697 842 - 875vv RG-4702 827p - 891vv

COMMENTS:

These dates are from roof fall from the latest of the five superimposed pit houses. They suggest construction sometime in the early 900s, but could be reused timbers from one of the earlier pit houses.

MAP REFERENCE: 47

ALTERNATE NAME/NUMBER: None

LOCATION:

This Navajo site is on the second bench on the left side of the Pine River about four miles upstream from its confluence with the San Juan River in San Juan County, New Mexico.

DESCRIPTION:

IA 4297 is an early Navajo site consisting of a circular floor, probably a forked-stick hogan, and a second smaller floor with an accompanying rockpile which are probably the remains of a sweatlodge. A second nearby rockpile may indicate the location of an earlier sweatlodge.

SOURCE OF COLLECTION:

James Hester of the Museum of New Mexico Navajo Dam Project collected the samples from this site during excavations in 1960.

REFERENCES:

Site Description: Dittert and others 1961; Eddy 1966; Hester and

Shiner 1963

Published Dates: None

DATES:

Feature 1

RG-3683 1304p - 1504+vv

COMMENTS:

This single noncutting date at the beginning of the 16th century allows no further interpretation.

Todosio Rock Shelter

MAP REFERENCE: 48

ALTERNATE NAME/NUMBER: LA 4298

LOCATION:

These shelters are in a cliff face on the right side of Pine River canyon just downstream from the mouth of Todosio Canyon and about three miles upstream from the junction of the Pine River with the San Juan River in San Juan County, New Mexico.

DESCRIPTION:

Two lunate-shaped rock shelters, one above the other, constitute Todosio Rock Shelter. The larger shelter contains a section of masonry wall and deposits of material from both Pueblo and Navajo occupations. Evidence of the Navajo occupation consists of artifacts, a firepit, and several fire areas. The Pueblo occupation reveals firepits, storage pits, and six burials. The second shelter is limited to Navajo occupation with its chief feature being a crude masonry wall at the south end.

SOURCE OF COLLECTION:

Tree-ring samples were obtained by James Marshall and James Hester of the Museum of New Mexico's Navajo Dam Project during excavation in 1960.

REFERENCES:

Site Description: Dittert and others 1961; Eddy 1966; Hester

and Shiner 1963

Published Dates: Harlan 1966

DATES:

Shelter 1

RG-3697 752p - 875vv

COMMENTS:

This single date is from a log which was probably part of a masonry and mortar wall in the south end of the shelter. The date suggests the wall belongs to the Pueblo occupation of the shelter.

LA 4331

MAP REFERENCE: 51

ALTERNATE NAME/NUMBER: None

LOCATION:

IA 4331 is on the first bench on the north bank of the San Juan River about three miles upstream from the mouth of the Pine River in San Juan County, New Mexico.

DESCRIPTION:

At this site there are two pueblitos, one on an isolated talus boulder, and the other at its base. The former has three masonry rooms, and the latter is a single room and adjacent work area. A trash area is located just north of the boulder and another to the southwest.

SOURCE OF COLLECTION:

James Hester of the Navajo Dam Project of the Museum of New Mexico collected tree-ring samples from this site during excavations in 1960.

REFERENCES:

Site Description: Dittert and others 1961; Eddy 1966; Hester and

Shiner 1963

Published Dates: None

DATES:

Feature 2

RG-3704 1431p - 1700++vv

COMMENTS:

This single date allows little interpretation beyond a probable 18th century occupation of the site.

Bancos Village

MAP REFERENCE: 52

ALTERNATE NAME/NUMBER: LA 4380

LOCATION:

Bancos Village is on the edge of the first bench on the right bank of the San Juan River opposite the mouth of Bancos Canyon in San Juan County, New Mexico.

DESCRIPTION:

Excavations at this site revealed a pit house village with 25 pit houses, 18 surface structures, 22 exterior pits, two refuse areas and four burials. Two of the pit houses are described as "Shabik'eshchee-type kivas."

SOURCE OF COLLECTION:

Frank W. Eddy of the Museum of New Mexico collected tree-ring samples from Bancos Village in 1961 and 1962 during excavations for the Navajo Dam Project.

REFERENCES:

Site Description: Dittert and others 1961; Eddy 1966

Published Dates: Harlan 1966

Pit House	1				Pit House	22		
RG-4137		830	_	853vv	RG-4400	846	_	880vv
RG-4137		830±p	-	855vv	RG-4397	846	-	892r
RG-4137		830p	_	87 1vv	RG-4405	861	-	892r
RG-4144		854p	-	880r	RG-4402	859p	-	893vv
RG-4134		841	-	882vv				
RG-4138		859p	-	883c	Pit House	24		
	_							
Pit House	7				RG -44 24	793p	-	881r
					RG -44 26	828p	-	890r
RG-4175		822p	-	893v	RG -44 34	814p	-	891r
					RG -44 20	8 4 5p	-	892r
Pit House	10				RG-4431	836p	-	892r
					RG-4433	827p	-	892r
RG-4443		853p	-	893vv				
					Surface St	tructure	3	
Pit House	11							
					RG-4199	855p	-	879 + v
RG-4216		775 ±	-	900r				

Bancos Village, continued

DATES: continued

Surface Structure 19, Room 2

RG-4414	727p	-	858r
RG-4413	793p	-	874r
RG-4411	798	-	885vv
RG-4409	859	-	887vv

COMMENTS:

The dates clearly indicate construction of the sampled structures in the late 9th century with occupation lasting into the early 10th century.

Aztec Ruins National Monument

MAP REFERENCE: 55

ALTERNATE NAME/NUMBER: NA 964, Hubbard Site, East Ruin, West Ruin,

Aztec Ruin

LOCATION:

Aztec Ruins National Monument is on the west bank of the Animas River about one mile northwest of the town of Aztec in San Juan County, New Mexico.

DESCRIPTION:

Four major ruins and eight additional smaller mounds are within the monument boundaries. The West Ruin, the largest member of the group, is a rectangular multi-storied masonry pueblo containing at least 300 rooms, about 20 kivas, and a great kiva enclosed by a plaza facing to the southeast. Immediately north of the West Ruin is the Hubbard Site, a tri-wall structure containing a central circular kiva which is surrounded by two circular rows of contiguous rooms. The East Ruin consists of two large connected mounds about 500 feet east of the West Ruin. The fourth member of the group is the Earl Morris site, a large rectangular mound north of the East Ruin.

SOURCE OF COLLECTION:

Earl Morris collected tree-ring samples from the West Ruin in 1919, 1920, and 1934. Also in 1934 H.T. Getty made collections for the Laboratory of Tree-Ring Research. Material was obtained by Deric O'Bryan for Gila Pueblo in 1940, and in 1962 R. Richert of the National Park Service collected samples during work on the East Ruin. Other collections have been made by National Park Service personnel at various times since 1932.

REFERENCES:

Site Description: Morris 1919, 1921, 1924a,b, 1928; Richert 1964;

Vivian 1959

Published Dates: Douglass 1935, 1938; Richert 1964; Smiley 1951

Aztec Ruins National Monument, continued

Room 24				Room	115			
H - 101	944p	-	1129c		79 -2511	1033p 1026p		
Room 65					124	1020p		11111
н-63	871p	_	1115v	Koon	1 124			
H-62	1021p			H-	35	1018p	-	1111v
				H-	36	1013p	-	1111L
Room 70-2				Poor	126			
H - 64	1021	_	1112r	KOOII	1 120			
				H-	80	1022p	-	1115c
Room 80				_	107			
H - 50	919p	_	11112	Room	134			
11-30	JIJP			H-	59	1039p	_	1115v
Room 92				H-	60	908‡f _I	-	1119 + L
				H-	61	1014	-	1121+L
GP-2521	1015p	-	1111L					
H - 11	1044p	-	1112r	Room	136-2			
Room 101-3				н.	44	1068p	_	1115r
ROOM 101-5					43	1007p		1117r
GP-2516	1018fp	-	1111v			-		
				Room	137/146	,		
Room 112				GP	-2523	1089p	_	1120r
H-30	1017p	_	1111т.					
H-31	1026p			Room	138			
Room 112/122)			и	·47	1049p	_	1116r
KOOM 112/12/	2				46	1010p		
AZ-20	1030p	_	1109r			-0-07		
GP-2562	1043p			Room	138 - 2			
AZ-12	1045p	-	1111r					
AZ-14	1031p	-	1111cL	H-	48	923	-	1115v
AZ-16	1062p		1112r	H-	49	1009p	-	1115v
AZ-11	1061p		1113c					
AZ-17	1013		1115r	Room	138 - 3			
GP-2570	1065p		1115r					
AZ-10	1035p		1115c	H-	45	1043p	-	1117r
GP-2567	1070p	-	1120cL	Poor	139/129)		
Room 113				KOOII	1 139/12:	,		
				GP	-2532	1045p	-	1115r
H-32	1017p	-	1111L	H-	81	1046p		1115r
H-33	1039p	-	1111L	GP	- 2526	1073p	_	1115r
	-			GP	-2529	1004p	-	1116r
				GP	-2530	1009p	-	1118r

Aztec Ruins National Monument, continued

DATES: continued

Room 141			Room 202
H - 55	1030p	- 1115L	н-66 1055 - 1115c
Room 142			Room 211
н-56	1039p	- 1115L	GP-2519 1034 - 1115vv GP-2518 1070fp - 1250v
Room 144/140)		GF-2316 10701p - 1230V
			Room 224
GP-2536	1070p	- 1112v	
GP-2535			AZ-9 1004p - 1111rL
GP-2537		- 1115r	AZ-22 1053p - 1115c
	-0-01		•
Room 152			Great Kiva
H-53	1050p	- 1112L	H-76 1068p - 1115c
H-54		- 1115L	-
	•		North Wing
Room 153			_
			H-8 1016p - 1110cL
H-57	1034p	- 1115L	H-9 974p - 1111r
H-58		- 1118L	H-12 1141p - 1111r
	r	_	H-13 987p - 1111c
Room 156			H-10 1052p - 1112c
		- 1115L	North Wing, Western One-third
GP - 2499	1008	- 1115L	•
			AZ-18 1043p - 1111r
Room 158			AZ-15 1016p - 1111rL
			H-77 1050p - 1111rL
H-70-1	929p	- 1115c	AZ-19 1046p - 1111cL
H-70-2	1028p	- 1115c	AZ-21 1036p - 1115r
Room 183			West Ruin, Miscellaneous Proveniences
H-38	980p	- 1115L	H-107-3 1058fp - 1106vv
H-37		- 1115L	H-34 1042p - 1110L
			GP-2573 1057p - 1129r
Room 184			
			East Ruin
H-51	992n	- 1115L	nase man
H-52	-	- 1115L	GP-2579 1063p - 1115r
11-52	1000p	111511	AZ-7 909fp - 1115L
Room 185			GP-2581 996 - 1118L
KOOM LOJ			AZ-3 1062p - 1118L
GP-2539	10225	- 1113v	AZ-1 951 - 1120v
GE - 2333	1022b	- 11170	
Daam 106			GP-2583 952 - 1120v
Room 196			AZ-2 1017p - 1120L
** 100	10505	1111	AZ-24 1022p - 1129vv
H - 102	10531p	- 1111r	GP-2584 1041 - 1129v
			AZ-23 1118p - 1240cL

Aztec Ruins National Monument, continued

DATES: continued

Hubbard Site	е		No Provenience, continued				
H-111-2	916p	-	1148 11 vv	H-71 GP-394	1017p 1051p		1115v 1115r
No Provenie	nce			GP-385	1053		1115r
				GP-1032	1055p	_	1115r
GP-2547	1065p	-	1102r	GP-376	1052p	-	1115c
GP-366	1028p	-	1103++r	H-82	1055p	-	1115c
GP-2552	1056	-	1108+r	H -7 2	1043p	-	1115L
GP-389	1021p	-	1110+r	GP-395	1058p	-	1115L
GP-2546	1072	-	1110+c	GP-388	1058p	-	1117v
GP-386	1020p	-	1111v	GP-2555	1047p		1118c
GP-393	1030p	-	1111v	AZ-4	979p		1118L
GP-2554	1047 p	-	1111v	H-73	1040p	-	1118L
GP-2557	1054p	-	1111 + r	GP-2544	1080p	-	1119r
GP-1042	1040p	-	1111r	GP-393	1058p		1120r
GP-381	1059p	-	1111r	GP-2559	1078p	-	1120r
GP-368	1079p	-	1111r	GP-2560	1058p	-	1120c
GP-2548	1081p	-	1111r	H-67	1051p	-	1121r
GP-2541	1066p	-	1111c	H - 65	1055p	-	1121r
GP-2551	1078p	-	1111c	GP-382	1060p	-	1121r
GP-2549	1056p	-	1112c	H-68	1066p	-	1121r
GP-2543	1071p	-	1112c	H-69	1078p	-	1121r
GP-374	1080p	_	1112c	AZ-8	1020 ‡ p	-	1135 +v v
GP-2553	1070p	-	1113c	GP-2588	1176	-	1240v
GP-379	1083p	-	1113c				

COMMENTS:

The dates very clearly indicate that the construction of the West Ruin occurred in the period between A.D. 1110 and 1120 with the heaviest clustering of dates at 1111 and 1115. Dates from the East Ruin, although few in number, approximate this early 1100 period of construction. Dates in the mid-1200's from the East and West Ruins confirm a Mesa Verde reoccupation at that time as evidenced in the archaeological record. A single date from the Hubbard site is insufficient to allow chronological placement.

Estes Arroyo Bridge Site

MAP REFERENCE: 56

ALTERNATE NAME/NUMBER: None

LOCATION:

This site is on the north side of Estes Arroyo about 75 feet east of the old bridge on the road to Aztec National Monument in San Juan County, New Mexico.

DESCRIPTION:

The site has now been destroyed and existing descriptions are poor. It was a Pueblo III site which contained at least one kiva.

SOURCE OF COLLECTION:

Several tree-ring samples sent to Gila Pueblo in 1940 by T.C. Miller, the custodian at Aztec National Monument at that time, who excavated all or part of the kiva.

REFERENCES:

Site Description: Morris 1944

Published Dates: None

DATES:

No Provenience

GP-3595 1028p - 1097r

COMMENTS:

Although no provenience data is given for this sample, it is presumed to be from the kiva. A single cutting date at A.D. 1097 is inadequate for further interpretation.

Largo Canyon Group I

MAP REFERENCE: 59

ALTERNATE NAME/NUMBER: NA 1739, NA 1740, NA 1741, NA 1742, NA 1743,

NA 1744

LOCATION:

All five of these sites are in the upper Largo drainage, but their precise location is not known. NA 1739-43 are in an area on the left side of Largo Canyon about five miles southeast of Counselor and south of New Mexico Route 44 in Sandoval County, New Mexico. NA 1744 is somewhere about four miles northeast of Counselor in Rio Arriba County.

DESCRIPTION:

All of these sites are Navajo Refugee sites. One is a small tower with three or four rooms and a sherd area, another is a hogan, and descriptions of the remaining sites are not available.

SOURCE OF COLLECTION:

Richard Van Valkenburgh obtained samples in 1937 for the Navajo Tribe.

REFERENCES:

Site Description: None

Published Dates: Hall 1951; Smiley 1951

DATES:

NA 1739		NA 1741	
F -4 375	1550p - 1741r	F - 4376	1570p - 1742r
NA 1740		NA 1743	
F-4374	1624p - 1741v	F-4373	1678p - 1727vv

COMMENTS:

The dates suggest construction activity at these sites in the early to middle 18th century and fit the chronology of the other Navajo Refugee sites in the region.

Cueva Grande

MAP REFERENCE: 60

ALTERNATE NAME/NUMBER: None

LOCATION:

Cueva Grande is in the Mesa Mountains overlooking and on the west side of the Pine River in San Juan County, New Mexico.

DESCRIPTION:

There is no adequate description of this cave site.

SOURCE OF COLLECTION:

Mr. Temple Cornelius or Mr. Hoofnagle probably collected treering samples in the 1930s during excavations at Cueva Grande. These samples were later obtained with the collection of I.F. Flora of Durango, Colorado.

REFERENCES:

Site Description: None

Published Dates: Schulman 1949; Smiley 1951

DATES:

No Provenience

IF-210	826p	-	928vv	IF-202	831p	-	1023 ++ vv
IF-209	838p	-	957 1v v	IF-212	888p	_	1049 11 vv
IF-206	853p	-	957vv	IF-207	876p	-	1073vv
IF-203	825p	-	1018vv		_		

COMMENTS:

This is one of a number of cave sites in the Mesa Mountains on the Colorado-New Mexico border which were investigated by amateurs from Durango, Colorado in the 1930s. A background for archaeological work in that area in the 1930s can be obtained from Baldwin (1938), Cornelius (1938), Daniels (1950), and Flora and Daniels (1940, 1941).

Simon Canyon Cave

MAP REFERENCE: 61

ALTERNATE NAME/NUMBER: Cornelius' Cave

LOCATION:

The site is in Simon Canyon in the Mesa Mountains located in the area between the Animas and Pine Rivers in San Juan County, New Mexico.

DESCRIPTION:

This is apparently a cave site. No other description is available.

SOURCE OF COLLECTION:

Tree-ring samples were probably collected during excavations of this site by either Mr. Temple Cornelius or Mr. Hoofnagel and were obtained with the collection of I.F. Flora of Durango, Colorado.

REFERENCES:

Site Description: None

Published Dates: Schulman 1949; Smiley 1951

DATES:

No Provenience

IF - 109	655fp -	950 11 vv	IF-272	968fp	-	1120vv
IF-110	795p -	956vv	IF-116	1075p	-	1261rG
IF-299	956pf -	1070vv		_		

COMMENTS:

This is one of a number of cave sites in the Mesa Mountains on the Colorado-New Mexico border which were investigated by amateurs from Durango, Colorado in the 1930s. A background for archaeological work in that area in the 1930s can be obtained from Baldwin (1938), Cornelius (1938), Daniels (1940), and Flora and Daniels (1940, 1941).

Grotto Cave

MAP REFERENCE: 62

ALTERNATE NAME/NUMBER: None

LOCATION:

Grotto Cave is located in the Mesa Mountains which lie between the Animas and Pine Rivers in San Juan County, New Mexico.

DESCRIPTION:

No description of this cave site is available.

SOURCE OF COLLECTION:

Mr. Temple Cornelius or Mr. Hoffnagle probably collected these tree-ring samples during excavations in the 1930s. The samples were later obtained with the collection of I.F. Flora of Durango, Colorado.

REFERENCES:

Site Description: None

Published Dates: None

DATES:

No Provenience

IF-315	1171fp	-	1396v	IF-326	1266fp	_	1506 + r
IF-317	1252p	_	1397vv	IF-328	1348p	_	1525 +v
IF-322	1316p	-	1484vv	IF-325	1346p	-	1526BG
TF-329	1323p	_	1502+B	TF-321	1429p	_	1548rG

COMMENTS:

This is one of a number of cave sites in the Mesa Mountains on the Colorado-New Mexico border which were investigated by amateurs from Durango, Colorado in the 1930s. A background for archaeological work in that area in the 1930s can be obtained from Baldwin (1938), Cornelius (1938), Daniels (1940), and Flora and Daniels (1940, 1941).

Mesa Mts. Cave

MAP REFERENCE: 63

ALTERNATE NAME/NUMBER: None

LOCATION:

This cave is in the Mesa Mountains which are located between the Animas and Pine Rivers in San Juan County, New Mexico.

DESCRIPTION:

There are no existing descriptions of this cave site.

SOURCE OF COLLECTION:

These tree-ring samples were probably collected by either Mr. Temple Cornelius or Mr. Hoofnagle during excavations of this site. The samples were later obtained with the collection of I.F. Flora of Durango, Colorado.

REFERENCES:

Site Description: None

Published Dates: None

DATES:

No Provenience

IF-217	899p	-	1003vv
IF-218	878p	-	1047 ++ vv
IF-216			1225 11 vv
IF-215	962 ± p	_	1285vv

COMMENTS:

This is one of a number of cave sites in the Mesa Mountains on the Colorado-New Mexico border which were investigated by amateurs from Durango, Colorado in the 1930s. A background for archaeological work in that area in the 1930s can be obtained from Baldwin (1938), Cornelius (1938), Daniels (1940), and Flora and Daniels (1940, 1941).

Site H (Mesa Mts.)

MAP REFERENCE: 64

ALTERNATE NAME/NUMBER: Hoofnagle site

LOCATION:

This site is in the Mesa Mountains near the junction of Pump and Hart Canyons in San Juan County, New Mexico.

DESCRIPTION:

There is no description of this site available.

SOURCE OF COLLECTION:

Tree-ring samples were probably collected during excavations of the site by either Mr. Temple Cornelius or Mr. Hoofnagle and were later obtained with the collection of I.F. Flora of Durango, Colorado.

REFERENCES:

Site Description: None

Published Dates: None

DATES:

No Provenience

IF-661-23	731p -	846vv	IF-661-16	890fp- 993vv
IF-661-17	790fp -	894vv	IF-661-5	932fp- 996vv
IF-661-6	856fp -	937vv	IF-661-32	930p - 1015vv
IF-661-26	862fp -	943vv	IF-661-15	896 - 1016vv
IF-661-3	903fp -	963vv	IF-661-1	991p - 1088vv
IF-661-30	784fp -	971vv	IF-661-8	967fp- 1030++vv
IF-661-12	865p -	992vv	IF-661-4	994p - 1089vv

COMMENTS:

This is one of a number of cave sites in the Mesa Mountains on the Colorado-New Mexico border which were investigated by amateurs from Durango, Colorado in the 1930s. A background for archaeological work in that area in the 1930s can be obtained from Baldwin (1938), Cornelius (1938), Daniels (1940), and Flora and Daniels (1940, 1941).

IA 1684

MAP REFERENCE: 65

ALTERNATE NAME/NUMBER: Site 4 (Erwin and Kelly), La Jara

LOCATION:

IA 1684 is on the south rim of La Jara Canyon at the left side of the mouth of Pueblito Canyon, a left bank tributary of La Jara Creek, and about 38 miles southeast of Aztec in Rio Arriba County, New Mexico.

DESCRIPTION:

This is a Navajo Refugee site consisting of a four or five room masonry pueblo with some of its roofing materials still intact.

SOURCE OF COLLECTION:

This tree-ring sample was collected by C.O. Erwin and M.W. Kelly in 1934 for the Laboratory of Anthropology.

REFERENCES:

Site Description: None

Published Dates: Smiley 1951; Stallings 1937

DATES:

No Provenience

RG-691 1624p - 1735c

COMMENTS:

This single date places the site in the early to middle 18th century.

IA 1868

MAP REFERENCE: 66

ALTERNATE NAME/NUMBER: Site 6 (Erwin and Kelly)

LOCATION:

This site is on a prominence on the north rim of Gobernador Canyon at the mouth of a small right bank side canyon about 30 miles southeast of Aztec in Rio Arriba County, New Mexico.

DESCRIPTION:

This is a Navajo Refugee site. No other description is available.

SOURCE OF COLLECTION:

A single tree-ring sample was obtained in 1934 by C.O. Erwin and M.W. Kelly during a survey for the Laboratory of Anthropology.

REFERENCES:

Site Description: None

Published Dates: Douglass 1938; Smiley 1951; Stallings 1937

DATES:

No Provenience

RG-692 1599p - 1733c

COMMENTS:

A single cutting date suggests construction and occupation in the early to middle 18th century.

IA 1869

MAP REFERENCE: 67

ALTERNATE NAME/NUMBER: Site 3 (Morris), Largo 5:1 (GP), Site 8 (Erwin

and Kelly)

LOCATION:

This site is on the south rim of Canyon San Rafael, which is a small left bank tributary of Gobernador Canyon, located 12 miles upstream from its confluence with the San Juan River and about 30 miles southeast of Aztec in Rio Arriba County, New Mexico.

DESCRIPTION:

LA 1869 is a 13 room masonry pueblo with several two story rooms, a detached two-story room, and eight forked-stick hogans enclosed within a stone wall. There are two entries into the enclosed area and two trash deposits outside the walls.

SOURCE OF COLLECTION:

Tree-ring samples were collected by Earl Morris in 1916 for the University of Colorado Museum. In 1934 C.O. Erwin and M.W. Kelly collected samples for the Laboratory of Anthropology as did Deric O'Bryan for Gila Pueblo in 1940.

REFERENCES:

Site Description: Carlson 1965; Keur 1944; Kidder 1920

Published Dates: Hannah 1965; Smiley 1951; Stallings 1937

DATES:

No Provenience

GP-3317	1379p - 1651 ++ vv	GP-3318	1621 ‡ p - 1741vv
GP-3323	1475 - 1722vv	GP-3322	1407 - 1742vv
GP-3316	1526fp - 1726vv	H-3	1341 ± p - 1747vv
GP-3315	1581p - 1732vv	GP-3319	1609p - 1748vv
GP-3320	1412 1 p - 1740vv	RG-693	1565p - 1749c

COMMENTS:

These dates place construction activity in the middle 18th century for this early Navajo site.

ALTERNATE NAME/NUMBER: Site 4 (Morris), Largo 5:2 (GP), Site 9 (Erwin

and Kelly), Eagle's Nest (O'Bryan), Navajo Land

Claims site N-USJ-GLJ-U

LOCATION:

IA 1871 is on an isolated rock pinnacle next to the western edge of Canyon San Rafael, a small left bank tributary of Gobernador Canyon located 12 miles upstream from the confluence of the Gobernador with the San Juan. The site is 30 miles southeast of Aztec in Rio Arriba County, New Mexico.

DESCRIPTION:

This Navajo Refugee site is constructed within a masonry wall built around the perimeter of the rock pinnacle. An entrance labyrinth cuts through the northeast side of this wall, and an irregular shaped pueblo with 12 ground floor rooms and two second story rooms is at the west side of the enclosure. Roofing materials are still in place in many of the rooms. Two hogans are located in the open plaza and two trash areas are at the base of the cliff.

SOURCE OF COLLECTION:

Earl Morris collected tree-ring samples in 1916 for the University of Colorado Museum. C.O. Erwin and M.W. Kelly collected samples in 1934 for the Laboratory of Anthropology and in 1940 Deric O'Bryan obtained additional material for Gila Pueblo.

REFERENCES:

Site Description: Carlson 1965; Kidder 1920

Published Dates: Hannah 1965; Smiley 1951; Stallings 1937

DATES:

No Provenience

H-4	1363p	- 1583+vv	GP-3327	1645p	- 1733+vv
GP-3324	1398p	- 1725+vv	RG-694	1644p	- 1733+v
GP-3328	1580p	- 1727v		•	
GOV-1	1593	- 1728vv			

COMMENTS:

Construction activity is suggested for sometime in the early to middle 18th century. Additional samples of the Navajo Land Claim survey are listed in Stokes and Smiley (1963).

LA 1872

MAP REFERENCE: 69

ALTERNATE NAME/NUMBER: Site 5 (Morris), Site 11 (Erwin and Kelly)

LOCATION:

This site is on a large boulder near the valley floor at the head of a small left bank side canyon of Gobernador Canyon about 15 miles upstream from its confluence with the San Juan River. It is about 32 miles southeast of Aztec in Rio Arriba County, New Mexico.

DESCRIPTION:

IA 1872 is a Navajo Refugee site with a four-room masonry pueblo containing two ground floor rooms and two second story rooms constructed atop a large boulder. A line of foot holes leads up the side of the boulder to an entrance passage. The roof of the upper story has collapsed while the first story roof remains intact.

SOURCE OF COLLECTION:

This single sample was obtained by C.O. Erwin and M.W. Kelly for the Laboratory of Anthropology in 1934.

REFERENCES:

Site Description: Carlson 1965

Published Dates: Hannah 1965; Smiley 1951; Stallings 1937

DATES:

No Provenience

RG-696 1630p - 1727r

COMMENTS:

This single date probably indicates construction or repair in or shortly after A.D. 1727.

ALTERNATE NAME/NUMBER: Site 6 (Morris), Frances Canyon, Navajo Land

Claims site N-USJ-GLJ-TT

LOCATION:

IA 2135 is on the north cliff of a left bank side canyon of Frances Canyon about 10 miles upstream from the confluence of Frances Canyon with the San Juan and about 30 miles southeast of Aztec in Rio Arriba County, New Mexico.

DESCRIPTION:

This Navajo Refugee site is a 40 room masonry pueblo with an irregular ground plan and several unattached rooms, a three-story tower, a court, a hogan, three refuse areas, and several burials. Many of the rooms still have the roofing intact.

SOURCE OF COLLECTION:

One tree-ring sample was collected by Earl Morris in 1916 for the University of Colorado Museum and E.T. Hall Jr. obtained samples in 1938 for the Laboratory of Anthropology.

REFERENCES:

Site Description: Carlson 1965

Published Dates: Hall 1951; Hannah 1965; Smiley 1951

DATES:

No Provenience

RG-789-4	1614p	-	1717 + c	RG-789-1	1648p	-	1736r
RG-789-5	1540p	-	1722r	RG-789-2	1602p	-	1743r
RG-789-3	1603p	-	1723r	RG-789-6	1698p	-	1743c
H - 6	1655p	-	1735 1c		-		

COMMENTS:

Although the provenience of each sample is unknown, Hall's field notes indicate his samples were collected from the "top of the tower, base of tower and from a detached section to the east of the tower." This enables a placement of the construction of the tower and the central portion of the pueblo between A.D. 1722 and 1743. Additional samples of the Navajo Land Claim survey are listed in Stokes and Smiley (1963).

LA 2136

MAP REFERENCE: 71

<u>ALTERNATE NAME/NUMBER</u>: Dos Cerritos

LOCATION:

This site is on a small rock hill in Dos Cerritos Canyon of the Gobernador drainage about 30 miles southeast of Aztec in Rio Arriba County, New Mexico.

DESCRIPTION:

LA 2136 is a Navajo Refugee pueblo with its roofing fallen in and scattered about the site.

SOURCE OF COLLECTION:

E.T. Hall Jr. collected tree-ring samples in 1938 for the Laboratory of Anthropology.

REFERENCES:

Site Description: None

Published Dates: Hall 1951; Smiley 1951

DATES:

No Provenience

RG-792-6	1390 ± p	-	1725v	RG-792-5	1612p	-	1733r
RG-792-4	1356p	_	1727 v	RG-792-2	1476p	-	1734r
RG-792-3	1647p	-	1728v	RG-792-1	1595p	-	1734r

COMMENTS:

Construction of this site appears to be placed in A.D. 1733-34. However, the relation of this sample to the entire site is not known.

LA 2137

MAP REFERENCE: 72

<u>ALTERNATE NAME/NUMBER</u>: Santo Niño Canyon

LOCATION:

IA 2137 is constructed about 20 feet above the floor of Santo Niño Canyon in the Gobernador drainage about 30 miles southeast of Aztec in Rio Arriba County, New Mexico.

DESCRIPTION:

This is an 18th century Navajo Refugee site. No other description is available.

SOURCE OF COLLECTION:

Tree-ring samples were collected in 1938 by E.T. Hall Jr. for the Laboratory of Anthropology.

REFERENCES:

Site Description: None

Published Dates: Hall 1951; Smiley 1951

DATES:

No Provenience

RG-790-1 1511p - 1726r RG-790-2 1438p - 1746r RG-790-4 1587 \pm fp- 1746v RG-790-3 1606p - 1750r

COMMENTS:

These few dates place the site in the middle of the 18th century.

ALTERNATE NAME/NUMBER: La Jara

LOCATION:

IA 2138 is on the north side of La Jara Canyon about 400 feet above the valley floor and nearly opposite the mouth of Pueblito Canyon. It is about 30 miles southeast of Aztec in Rio Arriba County, New Mexico.

DESCRIPTION:

This is a Navajo Refugee site. No other description is available.

SOURCE OF COLLECTION:

E.T. Hall Jr. obtained tree-ring samples for the Laboratory of Anthropology in 1938.

REFERENCES:

Site Description: None

Published Dates: Hall 1951; Smiley 1951

DATES:

No Provenience

RG-791-1	1489p	-	1705vv	RG-791-3	1559p	_	1713c
RG-791-8	1638p	-	1711vv	RG-791-4	1625p	-	1714r
RG-791-2	1591p	~	1712v	RG-791-5	1620p	-	1714c
RG-791-9	1451±p	_	1713v	RG-791-6	1628p	-	1714c
RG-791-7	1612p	_	1713r	*	•		

COMMENTS:

The five cutting dates fall in the early 18th century and the noncutting dates are all several years earlier indicating construction about A.D. 1713-14.

LA 1687

MAP REFERENCE: 74

ALTERNATE NAME/NUMBER: Munoz Canyon

LOCATION:

The exact location of this site is not known. It is somewhere along Muñoz Canyon, a right bank tributary of Carrizo Creek, and about 35 miles southeast of Aztec in Rio Arriba County, New Mexico.

DESCRIPTION:

This is a Navajo Refugee site. No other description is available.

SOURCE OF COLLECTION:

This sample was collected from a notched ladder at the site by H.P. Mera and Stanley Stubbs for the Laboratory of Anthropology in 1934.

REFERENCES:

Site Description: None

Published Dates: Smiley 1951; Stallings 1937

١

DATES:

No Provenience

RG-687 1499fp - 1744+vv

COMMENTS:

This single date suggests occupation at about the mid-18th century. With only a single date and lack of descriptive data, no further interpretation is possible.

Largo Canyon Group II

MAP REFERENCE: 76

ALTERNATE NAME/NUMBER: Dzilnitsaa Ridge, Gallo Mesa, Mud Lake Rincon,

Rincon Largo, Navajo Land Claims sites E-CL-UL-X,

E-CL-UL-KK, E-CL-UL-E, E-C-UC-T

LOCATION:

These sites are at vague locations in the Largo drainage of the Gobernador area in Rio Arriba County, New Mexico.

DESCRIPTION:

All of the sites in this group are 18th century Navajo Refugee sites.

SOURCE OF COLLECTION:

One sample was collected by Deric O'Bryan of Gila Pueblo from a notched ladder in the Aztec National Monument Museum in 1940. The remaining material was obtained by R. Van Valkenberg of the Navajo Tribe in 1942 and M.F. Farmer in 1938.

REFERENCES:

Site Description: Farmer 1942

Published Dates: Hall 1951; Smiley 1951

DATES:

Miscellaneous Proveniences

GP-5983	1256p	- 1506+vv	GP - 5985	1612p	- 1725v
GP-5992	1237p	- 1589 11 vv	GOV-2	1511p	- 1726vv
GP-3274	1469p	- 1684vv	GOV-5	1562p	- 1734+rG
GP-5988	1386p	- 1692 11v v	GOV-3	1564p	- 1747r
GP-5982	1503	- 1708+vv	GP-5984	1590p	- 1758vv
GOV-4	1282p	- 1708+G	GP - 5995	1557p	- 1768vv

COMMENTS:

This series of dates comes from at least five different sites. These dates allow placement of the sites into the early to middle 18th century which is in keeping with the other Navajo Refugee sites in the Largo area. Additional samples obtained by the Navajo Land Claims survey are listed in Stokes and Smiley (1969).

Cox Canyon Cave

MAP REFERENCE: 77

ALTERNATE NAME/NUMBER: None

LOCATION:

This is a cave site in Cox Canyon west of the Animas River and south of the Colorado border in San Juan County, New Mexico.

DESCRIPTION:

This is a cave site. No other description of this site is available.

SOURCE OF COLLECTION:

These tree-ring samples were collected during excavations of this cave by either Mr. Temple Cornelius or Mr. Hoffnagel and were obtained with the collection of I.F. Flora of Durango, Colorado.

REFERENCES:

Site Description: None

Published Dates: None

DATES:

No Provenience

IF-188-3 645fp - 778vv IF-186-1 687p - 793vv IF-188-1 799 - 860vv

COMMENTS:

This is one of a number of cave sites in the Mesa Mountains on the Colorado-New Mexico border which were investigated by amateurs from Durango, Colorado in the 1930s. A background for archaeological work in that area in the 1930s can be obtained from Baldwin (1938), Cornelius (1938), Daniels (1940), and Flora and Daniels (1940, 1941).

ALTERNATE NAME/NUMBER: None

LOCATION:

This site is about three miles southeast of Gobernador in Pueblito Canyon, a tributary of La Jara Canyon, in Rio Arriba County, New Mexico.

DESCRIPTION:

LA 2297 is a Navajo Refugee site of masonry construction.

SOURCE OF COLLECTION:

E.T. Hall Jr. and W.S. Stallings Jr. of the Laboratory of Anthropology obtained these samples in 1941.

REFERENCES:

Site Description: None

Published Dates: None

DATES:

No Provenience

RG-821	1588p	-	1697vv
RG-823	1520p	-	1711vv
RG-819	1539p	-	1716rG
RG-822	1569p	-	1717v
RG-820	1591p	-	1726vv

COMMENTS:

These dates place probable construction activity in the early 18th century.

ALTERNATE NAME/NUMBER: Site 2 (Hall)

LOCATION:

LA 2307 is two miles east of Gobernador on the divide between Gobernador and La Jara Canyons in Rio Arriba County, New Mexico.

DESCRIPTION:

This is a hogan site.

SOURCE OF COLLECTION:

In 1941, Watson Smith collected tree-ring material during excavations on a jointly sponsored project of the Laboratory of Anthropology and Columbia University.

REFERENCES:

Site Description: None

Published Dates: None

DATES:

Hogan 1, firepit

D-128-2 655fp - 732vv D-128-1 654p - 761vv D-128-3 766fp - 805vv

COMMENTS:

The provenience data indicate that these samples were collected from the firepit of a Navajo hogan, but the dates themselves suggest that the hogan was either Rosa phase pit house or possibly a hogan constructed in a pit house depression.

ALTERNATE NAME/NUMBER: GOB 25, Site 25 (Hall)

LOCATION:

LA 2305 is four miles southwest of Gobernador on the Gobernador drainage in Rio Arriba County, New Mexico.

DESCRIPTION:

This is a Navajo Refugee site.

SOURCE OF COLLECTION:

E.T. Hall Jr. of Columbia University collected samples in 1941.

REFERENCES:

Site Description: None

Published Dates: Hall 1951; Smiley 1951

DATES:

Hogan

D-221	1612	-	1718r
D-220	1675p	-	1719r
D-85	1651	-	1722vv

COMMENTS:

These dates place some construction in the early 18th century. The two cutting dates are from the walls of the hogan, while the later noncutting date came from a charcoal fragment, probably firewood.

ALTERNATE NAME/NUMBER: None

LOCATION:

This site is on a bench on the east side of Canyon Largo just upstream from the mouth of Tapacito Creek about 40 miles southeast of Aztec in Rio Arriba County, New Mexico.

DESCRIPTION:

This Navajo Refugee site consists of a rectangular masonry roomblock with six rooms. Two rooms on the northeast side were probably only single story rooms and have been reduced to a mound of rubble. The four remaining rooms were two stories high and have most of their first story walls still in place with roofing material still in place in three of these. Hooded corner fireplaces exist in two of these rooms. A stone foundation on the southwest side of the pueblo is suspected to have been a hogan.

SOURCE OF COLLECTION:

E.T. Hall Jr. and W.S. Stallings Jr. obtained the original collection of tree-ring samples in 1941 during the Columbia University and Laboratory of Anthropology research project in the Gobernador area. In 1972 John P. Wilson of the Museum of New Mexico revisited the site and collected additional samples including many duplicates which enabled identification of the proveniences of some of the Hall and Stallings samples.

REFERENCES:

Site Description: None

Published Dates: Smiley 1951

DATES:

Room 3		Rooms 5 an	d 6	
GOV-48 GOV-47	1559‡p - 1694r 1611p - 1694rL	RG-803	1511p	- 1694rL
Room 5	1011p 105411	Outside Ro	oms 3 an	d 4
ROOM 5		RG-815	1401p	- 1693r
GOV-43 RG-805	1565±p - 1689vv 1455p - 1694cL		-	

LA 2298, continued

DATES: continued

No Provenience

RG-814	1634p	- 1689v	RG-808	1619p	- 1690c
RG-809	1598p	- 1690v	RG-802	1581p	- 1690cL
RG-811	1614p	- 1690r	RG-810	1628p	- 1690cL
RG-813	1643p	- 1690r	RG-817	1466p	- 1691 +v
RG-812	1659p	- 1690r	RG-816	1637p	- 1694rL
RG-807	1603p	- 1690c	RG-806	1625p	- 1694cL

COMMENTS:

The cluster of cutting dates at A.D. 1690 lack provenience data and were not duplicated in Wilson's recollection. These may have come from the hogan on the southwest side of the roomblock and represent the earliest occupation of the site. Most of the cutting dates clustering at A.D. 1694 come from the rooms in the masonry roomblock and indicate its construction at that time. The sample from Rooms 5 and 6 is from a log which spans the ceiling of both rooms. These dates constitute the earliest cluster of dates from a Navajo Refugee site and the only firm dating before A.D. 1700.

ALTERNATE NAME/NUMBER: None

LOCATION:

IA 2968 is on the east side of a high ridge just above the head of Fourmile Canyon of the Gobernador drainage about five miles south of Gobernador in Rio Arriba County, New Mexico.

DESCRIPTION:

This is a Rosa phase pit house village.

SOURCE OF COLLECTION:

Tree-ring samples were collected during excavation of this site by Chester Johnson of the Museum of New Mexico in 1962.

REFERENCES:

Site Description: None

Published Dates: None

DATES:

No Provenience

RG-4612-1 718p - 781vv RG-4612-2 772p - 802vv RG-4620 692fp - 806r RG-4632 702p - 881vv

COMMENTS:

Construction activity in the early 9th century is suggested by these dates. The single noncutting date at A.D. 881 indicates the occupation may have lasted nearly to the close of the 9th century.

Salt Point

MAP REFERENCE: 85

ALTERNATE NAME/NUMBER: None

LOCATION:

Salt Point is on a high terrace within the junction of Blanco and Largo Canyons about 20 miles southeast of Aztec in San Juan County, New Mexico.

DESCRIPTION:

The site is an early pit house village with three pit houses and rectangular slab-lined cists.

SOURCE OF COLLECTION:

Tree-ring samples were collected by Frank C. Hibben in 1939 during excavations of the University of New Mexico Field School.

REFERENCES:

Site Description: Hibben and Dick 1944

Published Dates: None

DATES:

No Provenience

SP-24	602p	-	794++v
SP-46	673‡ _p	_	824 +v v
SP-35	657p	-	828v
SP-13	707 ± p	-	828r

COMMENTS:

A single cutting date at A.D. 828 and several noncutting dates dating slightly earlier suggest activity at the site in the middle 9th century.

Site 6 (Largo)

MAP REFERENCE: 86

ALTERNATE NAME/NUMBER: None

LOCATION:

The site is on a tributary of Largo Canyon, possibly Canyon de los Ojitos in Rio Arriba County, New Mexico.

DESCRIPTION:

Site 6 is a Gallina phase cliffhouse.

SOURCE OF COLLECTION:

R. Green of the University of New Mexico collected tree-ring samples from this site in 1950.

REFERENCES:

Site Description: None

Published Dates: None

DATES:

No Provenience

WS-I 972p - 1083+vv

COMMENTS:

A single noncutting date without provenience information precludes interpretation of the chronological parameters of this site.

Gobernador Group

MAP REFERENCE: 87

ALTERNATE NAME/NUMBER: None

LOCATION:

The number and precise location of these sites are not known. They are all in the Gobernador area of north-central New Mexico which centers about 35 miles southeast of Aztec in Rio Arriba County.

DESCRIPTION:

These are all Navajo Refugee sites, many of which were surveyed and investigated by Dorothy Keur. Individual site descriptions are not available.

SOURCE OF COLLECTION:

The GOV samples were collected by Dorothy Keur of Columbia University in 1940. Earl Morris collected the two IAH samples in 1915 and the remaining material was collected by the Laboratory of Anthropology.

REFERENCES:

Site Description: Keur 1944

Published Dates: Hall 1951; Hannah 1965; Smiley 1951

DATES:

No Provenience

RG-3709 IF-96	1026fp 1357p	-	1426 11 vv 1595v	GOV-30 GOV-8	1643p 1661p	<u>-</u>	1730vv
GOV-19	1558p	-	1635vv	GOV - 14	1550p	-	1731 +v v
GOV-9	1510p	-	1659 +1 vv	GOV-36	1630p	-	1732v
GOV-38	1430p	-	1662 ++ vv	GOV-26	1620p	-	1733r
GOV-28	1605p	-	1667vv	GOV-15	1434p	_	1740 +vv
LAH-35-2	1488‡p	-	1700vv	GOV-39	1669p	_	1740v
GOV-18	1610p	-	1709v	GOV-16	1558p	-	1740+rG
GOV-12	1575‡p	-	1713r	GOV-34	1634p	_	1741 +vv
GOV-32	1572p	-	1713cGB	GOV-23	1641 _p	_	1741vv
GOV-33	1559p	-	1714vv	RG-827	1632fp	-	1741v
GOV-21	1650p	-	1715rG	LAH-35-1	1675p	_	1742v
GOV-24	1608p	-	1720vv	GOV-37	1690p	-	1743vv
RG-772	1605fp	-	1722v	GOV-10	1580p	_	1743 +v
GOV-22	1610p	-	1722v	GOV-27	1610p	_	1744+r
GOV-11	1574p	-	1726 +v	GOV-25	1580 1 p	_	1745rB
RG-773	1608p	-	1726v	GOV-31	1651p	_	1747rG
GOV-13	1548	-	1729 + vv	GOV-17	1612p	_	1752+rG
GOV-29	1486p	-	1730vv		•		

Gobernador Group, continued

COMMENTS:

Nearly all of these dates fall within the Navajo Refugee period. The few dates from the 15th through the 17th centuries might suggest an earlier Navajo occupation of this region, but the lack of site descriptions, locational information, and provenience data make further conclusions impossible at this time.

LA 2121

MAP REFERENCE: 88

ALTERNATE NAME/NUMBER: Horn Ranch, Site 11 (Hall)

LOCATION:

IA 2121 occupies the end of a small ridge on the north side of Gobernador Wash about three miles southwest of Gobernador in Rio Arriba County, New Mexico.

DESCRIPTION:

This site has two pit house depressions of which one was excavated. The excavated unit is circular with a central firepit and is surrounded by a post stockade. Also within this enclosure is a surface granary and a ramada.

SOURCE OF COLLECTION:

H.P. Mera and E.T. Hall Jr. collected tree-ring material for the Laboratory of Anthropology in 1938 and 1941.

REFERENCES:

Site Description: Hall 1944

Published Dates: Hall 1944, 1951

DATES:

House A			Surface Stru	cture 1		
RG-5289	665fp -	790vv	D-136	752 f p	_	798vv
RG-5285	699 ‡ p -	808+r	D-147	732p	-	801vv
RG-5277	693fp -	820vv	D-84	777fp	-	835vv
RG-5288	746p -	844vv	D-83-3	747p	-	843vv
RG-5284	789p -	844r	D-83-1	791	-	850 11 vv

COMMENTS:

Occupation of this site in the mid-9th century is suggested by the dates from these two features. Their date of construction is more difficult to determine due to the 50 year span of the dated samples and the lack of cutting dates.

ALTERNATE NAME/NUMBER: Horn Ranch, GOB 12, Site 12 (Hall)

LOCATION:

The site is on a low ridge on the north side of Gobernador Wash about four miles southwest of Gobernador in Rio Arriba County, New Mexico.

DESCRIPTION:

LA 2122 consists of two remarkably similar clusters of units, each of which contains a series of contiguous adobe surface granaries and two pit houses. Each cluster is surrounded by a post stockade.

SOURCE OF COLLECTION:

E.T. Hall Jr. and H.P. Mera collected tree-ring samples during their jointly sponsored excavations for Columbia University and the Laboratory of Anthropology in 1938 and 1941.

REFERENCES:

Site Description: Hall 1944

Published Dates: Hall 1944, 1951; Smiley 1951

DATES:

House A			House B, cor	ntinued	
D-141	747p -	811r	D-188	735p -	847 + r
D-177	797fp -	826r	D-210	821p -	850r
D-133	713p -	834r	D-196	815p -	852r
D-181	804fp -	864vv	D-144-2	815p -	853vv
D-178	802fp -	865vv	D-198	814p -	856r
D-143	747p -	865r	D-201	785 -	859r
D-139	795fp -	865r	D-134	810p -	864 + r
D-183	809fp -	865r			
			Surface Stru	cture 1	
House B					
			D-150	801p -	848r
D-191	750 -	791r			
D-132	732fp -	806r	Surface Stru	cture 2	
D - 199	742fp -	815vv			
D-137	734p -	816vv	D-208	806p -	841r
D-202-1	770fp -	817r	D-207	816p -	846vv
D-189	763 ‡ p -	828r	D-212	821p -	850vv
D-190	781 _P -	828r	D-209	820p -	850r

IA 2122, continued

DATES: continued

Annex B, South End

Firepit West of Room 2

D-149

815fp - 845+vv

D-123

820p - 850r

COMMENTS:

Construction and occupation is indicated in the early to middle 9th century. The absence of good date clusters is probably due to repair or modification of the structures or the reuse of older timbers. The cluster of three cutting dates at A.D. 865 suggests construction of House A in that year.

LA 2127

MAP REFERENCE: 90

ALTERNATE NAME/NUMBER: Horn Ranch Pit House

LOCATION:

IA 2127 is on the south side of the Gobernador Canyon about three miles upstream from the confluence of Fourmile Canyon with Gobernador Canyon and about four miles southwest of Gobernador in Rio Arriba County, New Mexico.

DESCRIPTION:

The site is described as a pit house. No other description is available.

SOURCE OF COLLECTION:

E.T. Hall Jr. collected samples for the Laboratory of Anthropology in 1938.

REFERENCES:

Site Description: None

Published Dates: None

DATES:

Pit House

RG-794-1 1605p - 1859++vv RG-794-2 1606fp - 1879++vv

COMMENTS:

Although the site is described as a pit house, the dates fall in the late 19th century. Field notes indicate the samples were collected some distance away from the pit house near a possible Navajo structure which probably accounts for this discrepancy.

Site 1 (Hall)

MAP REFERENCE: 91

ALTERNATE NAME/NUMBER: New Mexico B:7:3 (ASM), GOB 1, LA 2120

LOCATION:

Site 1 is on a ridge which separates the La Jara and Gobernador drainages about one mile northeast of Gobernador in Rio Arriba County, New Mexico.

DESCRIPTION:

This site contains two house clusters, each surrounded by a circular stockade of upright posts. The stockade around one cluster was enlarged during occupation for the addition of a second pit house. The other cluster contained a row of three adobe surface granaries and a single pit house.

SOURCE OF COLLECTION:

Tree-ring samples were obtained in 1941 by E.T. Hall Jr. during his investigations on the Columbia University and Laboratory of Anthropology research project in the Gobernador region.

REFERENCES:

Site Description: Hall 1944

Published Dates: Hall 1944, 1951; Smiley 1951

DATES:

House A			House B			
D-16-2 D-16-3 D-3 D-5 D-16-5	680p - 690fp - 636±fp- 679p -	764 + vv 766 ++ v	D-175 D-86 D-90 D-79	630p 631p 677fp 636fp	-	711vv 714vv 807vv 813vv
D-10-3 D-69 D-155 D-129-1 D-8 D-153	673p - 715p - 629±fp- 651p -	784+vv	D-106 D-107 D-152 East of House	792 778fp 679fp = B		819vv 820vv 821vv
D-60 D-11 D-129-4 D-68 D-154	716p - 746p - 661‡ - 805p - 823p -	786vv 820vv 845 11 vv 847r 853vv	D-100 D-102 D-101 D-95	641p 637p 764p 750p	-	750++vv 794++vv 842++vv 844+vv

Site 1 (Hall), continued

DATES: continued

House C			Surface Stru	cture 1	
D-148	683fp -		D-71	749p -	824 1 vv
D-117	665p -	720vv	_	_	
D - 76	749p -	789vv	Surface Stru	icture 2	
D - 94	637 -	792vv			
D-110	674p -	794vv	D-130-4	641p -	792vv
D-126	639fp -	798 +v v	D - 75	752fp -	803vv
D-120	622p -	800r	D-130	743p -	827vv
D-119	748p -	808vv	D-130-5	731p -	830v
D-167	750 -	808vv	D-130-2	766p -	831vv
D-112	745p -	811vv	D-130-3	819p -	855v
D-170	714p -	814vv		-	
D-165-1	771p -	816vv	No Provenier	ice	
D-161-1	774 -	819 +v v			
D-93	648p -	829 11 vv	D-309	701fp -	800r
D-301	658 1 p -	833 11 vv			
D-161-3	773fp -	839vv			
D-161-2	733p -	843vv			
D-87	755p -	843r			
D-164	749 -	846vv			
D-116	784p -	860vv			
D-77	797p -	863v			
D-166	822p -	874r			

COMMENTS:

These dates support a late 8th to middle 9th century occupation at this site. A lack of cutting dates precludes any interpretation of construction dates for specific site features. The absence of clusters and the wide range in the few cutting dates that do exist suggests reuse of timbers during construction, or repair or modification during occupation.

Site 17 (Hall)

MAP REFERENCE: 92

ALTERNATE NAME/NUMBER: GOB 17

LOCATION:

Site 17 is near the crest of the divide between Frances Canyon and Gobernador Canyon about four miles west of Gobernador in Rio Arriba County, New Mexico.

DESCRIPTION:

This Rosa phase site has two pit houses, a surface structure which is a two-room adobe granary, and two refuse mounds.

SOURCE OF COLLECTION:

W. Smith and E.T. Hall Jr. collected tree-ring samples during excavations in 1941 for Columbia University and the Laboratory of Anthropology.

REFERENCES:

Site Description: None

Published Dates: Hall 1951; Smiley 1951

DATES:

Surface	Structure			Surface Eastern	Structure Pit	with	1
D-302	731p	-	833r				
D-308	806p	-	837vv	D-218	806p	-	844r
D-305	766p	-	840 1 vv	D-215	802p	-	864vv
D-307	812	-	864v	D-216	812	-	864r
D-306	815p	-	864v				

COMMENTS:

These few dates suggest a construction date for these granaries at about A.D. 864. Since the two pit houses were not excavated, interpretation of the chronological parameters of the site can not be attempted. However, the two dates at A.D. 833 and 844 may be reused timbers indicating an earlier construction date for the pit houses and a longer occupation of the site.

ALTERNATE NAME/NUMBER: None

LOCATION:

Bg-51 is at the headwaters of San Jose Creek in the upper Rio Puerco drainage about five miles northwest of La Jara in Sandoval County, New Mexico.

DESCRIPTION:

The site consists of a masonry tower and two pit houses.

SOURCE OF COLLECTION:

Tree-ring samples were collected during test excavations by $F_{\bullet}C_{\bullet}$ Hibben and R_{\bullet} Green of the University of New Mexico in 1952.

REFERENCES:

Site Description: None

Published Dates: None

DATES:

No Provenience

BG-51-1-4 1101fp - 1178vv BG-51-4-1 1070p - 1190++rB BG-51-2-1 1100p - 1192r BG-51-1-1 1145p - 1192r BG-51-1-2 1129fp - 1193vv BG-51-1-3 1131p - 1193vv BG-51-1-5 1121p - 1193r BG-51-4-2 1100±p - 1208r

COMMENTS:

Although provenience data is lacking, these dates indicate activity at the site in the late 12th century and into the 13th century.

ALTERNATE NAME/NUMBER: None

LOCATION:

Bg-52 is at the headwaters of San Jose Creek in the upper Rio Puerco drainage about five miles northwest of La Jara in Sandoval County, New Mexico.

DESCRIPTION:

This is described as a unit house. No other description is available.

SOURCE OF COLLECTION:

R. Green of the University of New Mexico collected tree-ring samples in 1956.

REFERENCES:

Site Description: None

Published Dates: None

DATES:

No Provenience

BG-52-2-3 1168p - 1228r BG-52-2-1 1179fp - 1229r BG-52-1 1190p - 1253r

COMMENTS:

Construction activity at about A.D. 1229 and A.D. 1253 is possible, but lack of provenience data makes definitive chronological interpretation difficult.

Starve Out Point

MAP REFERENCE: 97

ALTERNATE NAME/NUMBER: Bg-80, Bg-81, Bg-82

LOCATION:

Starve Out Point is at the south end of a ridge between Starve Out Canyon and Gavilan Canyon overlooking Canada Larga about seven miles west of Lindrith in Rio Arriba County, New Mexico.

DESCRIPTION:

This is a single site which was assigned three site numbers, one to each of three units of the site. It consists of a 12 room granary (Bg-80) with a house unit (Bg-82) attached to its southwest corner and a low-walled masonry structure (Bg-81) at the south end of the house unit.

SOURCE OF COLLECTION:

F.C. Hibben and R. Green collected tree-ring samples from this site in 1952 and 1954 during excavations by the University of New Mexico Field School.

REFERENCES:

Site Description: None

Published Dates: None

DATES:

Bg-80		Bg-81		
BG-80-10 1095fp - BG-80-14 1110p -		BG-81-1	1161p	- 1232vv
BG-80-2 1019p - BG-80-3 1127p -		Bg-82		
BG-80-6 1139p -		BG-82-6-1	1057fp	- 1174vv
BG-80-13 1134fp -	1226vv	BG-82-6-2	1099fp	- 1201vv
BG-80-11 1121p -	1229r	BG-82-3	1088p	- 1220vv
BG-80-9 1086p -	1229B	BG-82-5	1288fp	- 1656v
BG-80-8 1162p -	1230r		_	

COMMENTS:

Probable contemporaneous occupation of the three units in the early to middle 13th century is indicated by this series of dates with the exception of the $A_{\bullet}D_{\bullet}$ 1656 date suggesting a possible Navajo reuse of a part of the site.

LA 8948

MAP REFERENCE: 98

ALTERNATE NAME/NUMBER: None

LOCATION:

The site is on Santos Peak north of Canon del Camino, a side canyon of Carrizo Creek, in the Largo drainage about ten miles south of Gobernador in Rio Arriba County, New Mexico.

DESCRIPTION:

This Navajo site consists of at least eight circular stone hogan foundations on the top of a mesa. A notched ladder was found on the talus slope at the single point of access to the mesa top.

SOURCE OF COLLECTION:

John P. Wilson of the Museum of New Mexico collected tree-ring samples from a log ladder in 1972.

REFERENCES:

Site Description: None

Published Dates: None

DATES:

Log Ladder

GOV-40 1364p - 1695vv

COMMENTS:

This single noncutting date from a log ladder indicates probable occupation of the site about the beginning of the 18th century.

ALTERNATE NAME/NUMBER: Leeson Cliff House

LOCATION:

This site is in a tributary canyon of Canada Larga about seven miles west of Lindrith in Rio Arriba County, New Mexico.

DESCRIPTION:

Bg-83 is a rockshelter with two house units.

SOURCE OF COLLECTION:

R. Green of the University of New Mexico collected tree-ring samples in 1954.

REFERENCES:

Site Description: None

Published Dates: None

DATES:

No Provenience

BG-83-6 1356p - 1583++v BG-83-3 1287p - 1584++G BG-83-5 1338p - 1622++vv

COMMENTS:

These dates are too late to conform with the probable Gallina occupation of this site. They may represent early Navajo utilization of this shelter.

ALTERNATE NAME/NUMBER: None

LOCATION:

Bg-84 is in a small canyon north of Canada Larga and seven miles east of Lindrith in Rio Arriba County, New Mexico.

DESCRIPTION:

The site is a series of four unit structures.

SOURCE OF COLLECTION:

R. Green of the University of New Mexico collected tree-ring samples at this site in the 1950s.

REFERENCES:

Site Description: None

Published Dates: None

DATES:

Room 1

BG-84-1 1032p - 1253++vv

COMMENTS:

This single noncutting date conforms with the occupation of other similar Gallina sites dating in the early to middle 13th century.

ALTERNATE NAME/NUMBER: None

LOCATION:

Bg-87 is about one-quarter mile north of Starve Out Point between Starve Out Canyon and Gavilan Canyon about seven miles west of Lindrith in Rio Arriba County, New Mexico.

DESCRIPTION:

This is a unit house.

SOURCE OF COLLECTION:

Tree-ring samples were collected by R. Green of the University of New Mexico in 1954.

REFERENCES:

Site Description: None

Published Dates: None

DATES:

No Provenience

BG-87-6 1077fp - 1207vv BG-87-1 1162 - 1228vv BG-87-5 1100p - 1233vv BG-87-3 1212fp - 1239r

COMMENTS:

These dates place activity at the site in the early part of the 13th century.

ALTERNATE NAME/NUMBER: None

LOCATION:

The site is on Starve Out Ridge between Gavilan and Starve Out Canyons seven miles west of Lindrith in Rio Arriba County, New Mexico.

DESCRIPTION:

Bg-88 consists of two pit houses connected to a circular surface structure, possibly a tower.

SOURSE OF COLLECTION:

Tree-ring samples were collected during excavations by the University of New Mexico Field School under the direction of R. Green in 1955 and 1956.

REFERENCES:

Site Description: None

Published Dated: None

DATES:

Tower, Room	1			Tower, Room	4a		
BG-88T-2	1140	-	1211r	BG-88T-17	1043	-	1211r
Tower, Room	la			Tower, Misce	ellaneou	ıs	
BG-88T-3	1165p	-	1211r	BG-88T-21 BG-88T-23			1211r 1211c
Tower, Room	1b				1166p	-	1211c
BG-88T-14 BG-88T-11 BG-88T-12	1130	-	1211v	No Provenie	-		
BG-88T-16 BG-88T-4 BG-88T-9	1133p 1149p	<u>-</u>	1211r 1211r	BG-88B-10 BG-88B-2 BG-88B-9 BG-88B-3	990fp 1007fp	<u>-</u>	1173 11 vv 1195vv
Tower, Room				BG-88B-15 BG-88B-13	1141fp	-	1212vv
BG-88T-18	1169p	-	1211r				

Bg-88, continued

COMMENTS:

The obvious clustering of dates from the tower at A.D. 1211 strongly favors that year as its date of construction. Two later dates indicate continued activity for several decades later.

ALTERNATE NAME/NUMBER: None

LOCATION:

The site is on Starve Out Ridge between Starve Out and Gavilan Canyons, tributaries of Cañada Larga, seven miles east of Lindrith in Rio Arriba County, New Mexico.

DESCRIPTION:

Bg-91 is a masonry roomblock constructed over an unidentified earlier structure. The later unit contains six rooms, one of which is a granary with a raised log floor covered with plaster.

SOURCE OF COLLECTION:

Roger Green of the University of New Mexico collected samples in 1955.

REFERENCES:

Site Description: Green, Danfelser, and Vivian 1958

Published Dates: None

DATES:

Room 3

BG-91A-11 999p - 1211r BG-91A-4 1119p - 1231r BG-91A-12 1070p - 1234r BG-91A-13 1117p - 1235v BG-91A-9 1140 - 1235r BG-91A-3 913p - 1236B BG-91A-1 1144p - 1238c

COMMENTS:

Room 3 is the granary with the raised plastered log floor. This kind of construction would make modifications difficult and unlikely suggesting the latest cutting date, A.D. 1238, as the probable date of construction. The earlier cutting dates would represent reused timbers.

ALTERNATE NAME/NUMBER: None

LOCATION:

Bg-92 is on Starve Out Ridge north of Cañada Larga between Gavilan and Starve Out Canyons seven miles west of Lindrith in Rio Arriba County, New Mexico.

DESCRIPTION:

A surface storage structure and a pit house depression are the two major features of this site.

SOURCE OF COLLECTION:

R. Green collected tree-ring samples from the eroding surface structure for the University of New Mexico in 1955.

REFERENCES:

Site Description: Green, Danfelser, and Vivian 1958

Published Dates: None

DATES:

No Provenience

BG-92-3 1102p - 1210v BG-92-2 1184p - 1210v BG-92-1 1148p - 1239++rB

COMMENTS:

Activity in the early to middle 13th century is indicated by these dates.

ALTERNATE NAME/NUMBER: None

LOCATION:

Bg-95 is on a spur ridge just east of Starve Out Ridge between Gavilan and Starve Out Canyons, one mile north of the Leeson Ranch and seven miles west of Lindrith in Rio Arriba County, New Mexico.

DESCRIPTION:

The site is a unit house.

SOURCE OF COLLECTION:

Tree-ring samples were collected from a fallen wall in 1956 by R. Green of the University of New Mexico.

REFERENCES:

Site Description: None

Published Dates: None

DATES:

No Provenience

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BG-95-2 1068fp - 1180vv

BG-95-6 1084fp - 1189vv

BG-95-5 970‡p - 1222†vv

BG-95-9 1153fp - 1229vv

BG-95-1 1105‡p - 1235††v

BG-95-7 1129p - 1236r
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COMMENTS:

A single cutting date at A.D. 1236 and several noncutting dates which are slightly earlier suggest activity at this site in the early to middle 13th century.

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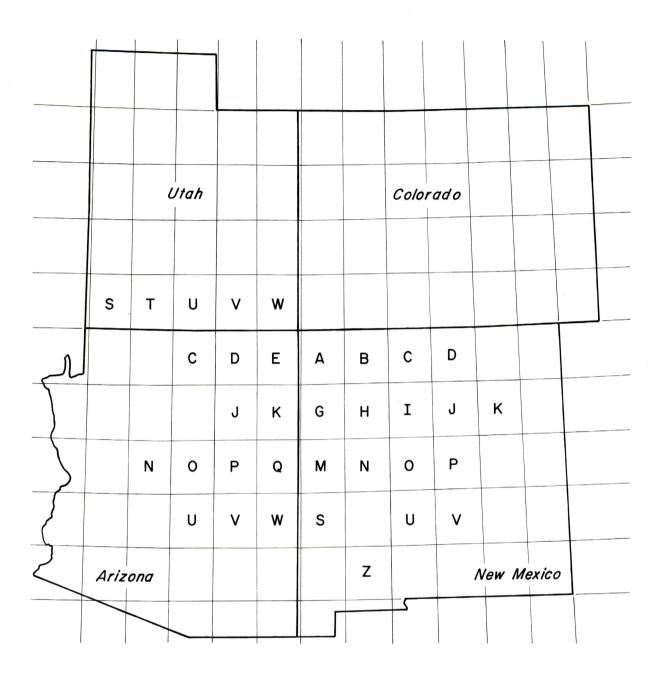
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