



Tree-Ring Dates from Colorado W
Durango Area

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PREFACE

This is the fifteenth 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, 2232, and 35086.

The sample review aspect of the project is completed and, with this report, all results except those for the Flagstaff, Arizona, area are published. Publication of the Flagstaff area dates is next on the schedule.

I.F. Flora of Durango, Colorado, not only provided many of the tree-ring samples from Colorado W, he also shared with us his vast knowledge of the prehistoric sites in the vicinity of Durango. Without his contributions of material and data, the Colorado W reanalysis would have been far less productive. Deborah W. Mullon prepared the line drawings and did most of the copy typing in her usual cheerful and efficient manner.

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LA - Laboratory of Anthropology (now Museum of New Mexico) 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 Tree-Ring Bulletin. Then, in 1951, Terah L. Smiley reviewed the existing collection and published a summary of reliable sites and dates. This was a major advancement of the state of knowledge and has been the standard reference in the field.

By the beginning of the 1960's it had become apparent that a new evaluation of archaeological specimens was necessary. A vast number of additional specimens had been collected and many new and better study techniques had been developed. In addition, at various times over the years, other institutions that maintained collections of dendrochronological materials had turned them over to the Laboratory of Tree-Ring Research for preservation and study. The original Douglass collection has been augmented by the acquisition of collections from Gila Pueblo, the Laboratory of Anthropology at Santa Fe, and the Museum of Northern Arizona. The aggregate group now numbers about 100,000 specimens and the time seems right to attempt an up-to-date synthesis of archaeological tree-ring dating.

THE CURRENT PROJECT

In July 1963, the Laboratory of Tree-Ring Research received a National Science Foundation grant to cover the costs involved in reassessing and reworking all of the specimens in its collection. This study has been productive beyond expectations and renewal grants were received in July of 1965 and 1968 to carry this work to completion.

The development of more sophisticated techniques of sample preparation, analysis, and interpretation has now made it possible to achieve a high level of efficiency in the production of dates. The current project involves a systematic restudy of pertinent parts of the collection with the basic aims of: (1) checking past work, (2) obtaining as many new dates as possible,

(3) extracting the chronological parameters necessary for prehistoric climatic interpretation, and (4) organizing the resultant data. To this end a series of publications presenting a summary of the available information about the sites and the derived dendrochronological information is being produced. This paper, Tree-Ring Dates from Colorado W: Durango Area, is the fifteenth of these. A complete list of titles in this series appears on the inside of the back cover. Specialized chronological data of interest to dendrochronologists, such as standardized indices and plotted growth curves, will appear at intervals in the Tree-Ring Bulletin.

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

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

ORGANIZATION OF RESEARCH

At the beginning of this project a precedural 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 one degree of longitude and one 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.

THE DURANGO COLLECTIONS

The tree-ring samples from the Durango area occupy a special position in the history of Southwestern archaeology. These samples have produced the earliest tree-ring dates from the Southwest and have permitted the extension of the regional ring chronology well back into B.C. times. The potential significance of this material was apparent to the amateur and professional archaeologists who dug in the Durango area sites. The interest generated by this potential is reflected in the vicissitudes that this rather unprepossessing accumulation of charcoal has suffered. In addition, the Durango tree-ring material became an issue in several acrimonious personality clashes and in Harold S. Gladwin's assault on the so-called Douglass school of tree-ring dating. The treatment that the collection has received because of these factors has not been beneficial to the samples or to the documentation of the samples. These circumstances have had important implications for our reanalysis of the material and for the application of the dates in their archaeological contexts.

During the Great Depression of the 1930s a number of "hobby" groups sprang up in Durango. One of the most active of these was the archaeology group, whose members expended considerable time and effort in digging for burials and grave goods in the early habitation sites near the town. One of the most zealous members of this group was I.F. (Zeke) Flora, who amassed a large collection of Basketmaker III pottery, and who began saving the fragments of charcoal that he and other pot hunters found in the course of their digging. In the mid-1930s Harold S. Gladwin learned of Flora's pottery collection and purchased it for Gila Pueblo. Gladwin retained Flora to undertake an archaeological survey of the Durango area, and Flora spent portions of the next few years recording hundreds of sites, testing many of them, and excavating a few sites for Gila Pueblo. At the same time the Durango Public Library received support from the National Youth Administration to centralize artifacts and site records for the area in a permanent repository at the Library. The Museum Project of the Durango Public Library, which was directed by Helen Sloan Daniels with Zeke Flora as a consultant and field supervisor, excavated several sites near Durango.

In 1934 Flora dug out a dry crevice in a rock shelter overlooking Hidden Valley north of Durango and came away with quantities of preceramic artifacts and several dessicated human bodies. Earl H. Morris, archaeologist for the Carnegie Institution of Washington, was informed of this find and determined to excavate the rock shelter in hopes of locating habitation structures dating to the Basketmaker II period. In 1938 Morris thoroughly excavated the North and South Rock Shelters, and his efforts were rewarded by the discovery of many Basketmaker II house floors. In 1939 Morris returned to the Durango area where, in cooperation with the Museum Project of the Durango Public Library, he dug several Basketmaker III pit houses in Hidden Valley. In 1940 Morris excavated an open Basketmaker II site, Talus Village, which contained houses and materials identical to those of the rock shelters.

These activities, plus continuing amateur work and a few later professional operations, produced quantities of charcoal and wood suitable for dendrochronological analysis. Most of this tree-ring material passed through the hands of Zeke Flora who, in addition to his archaeological activities, had become a self-taught amateur dendrochronologist. Flora's interest in dendrochronology was kindled by the recovery of charcoal from the sites and by a 1935 visit to Gila Pueblo where he witnessed archaeological tree-ring samples being dated. By this time he was trying to construct a local ring chronology and to derive dates for the Durango sites, and he had begun building his own personal collection of tree-ring samples from the Four Corners region with emphasis on the Durango area. In 1935 he sent material to Gila Pueblo and to A.E. Douglass at the University of Arizona for confirmation of his dates. This began what was to become a stream of charcoal samples passing among Durango, Tucson, and Globe. In October 1936, at Gladwin's request, Flora took some of his material to Gila Pueblo for checking. Dates for Ignacio 12:1 were confirmed by Emil W. Haury, and Flora's career as an amateur dendrochronologist was launched.

Between 1934 and 1940 Flora and his amateur colleagues recovered quantities of wood and charcoal from Durango area sites. These samples were included in Flora's growing personal collection, and duplicates of some of them were sent to Gila Pueblo and to Douglass. Tree-ring material recovered by the Durango Public Library was funnelled through Flora into all three collections. In 1938, 1939, and 1940 Earl Morris put Flora in charge of the collection, documentation, and distribution of all tree-ring material recovered during the excavations in the rock shelters, in Hidden Valley, and at Talus Village. In 1939 and 1940 Morris instructed that the tree-ring samples be broken up into pieces and the duplicates be sent to different institutions. The 1939 collection was divided between the Durango Public Library and Gila Pueblo, and in 1940 duplicate sets went to Gila Pueblo and the University of Arizona. In addition, Flora incorporated samples from these sites into his own collection. To compound the situation, A.E. Douglass visited Morris' camp in 1939 and took away duplicate samples from the Basketmaker III sites. The 1938 collection from the rock shelters was entrusted to Flora for analysis. He worked on this material until 1940 when he had a falling out with Morris, and the latter came to Durango and removed most of the samples to Boulder, although Flora retained a large duplicate set for himself. Morris, in an effort to remain impartial in the methodological conflict over tree-ring dating then raging between Gladwin and Douglass, further divided the samples and sent material to both institutions, with Gila Pueblo receiving the greater share, some 1500 samples. The collections from all three years' work were accompanied by poor and often contradictory provenience information.

Once the samples had been incorporated into the various collections, they underwent further manipulations. The oft-divided samples that reached Gila Pueblo were once again broken in two so that duplicate sets could be maintained at Gila Pueblo in Globe and at Gladwin's tree-ring laboratory in Santa Barbara, California. The specimens to be analyzed were cut into thin tabular pieces and subjected to a sand-blasting operation that was intended to emphasize the ring structure

but which actually brought out only those rings with a dense latewood while obliterating those with a soft latewood. These operations tended to disintegrate the fragile charcoal samples, thus destroying valuable rings, and provided ample opportunity for the loss or confusion of identifying tags and labels.

The samples at the University of Arizona fared somewhat better. However, Douglass' main interest was in the ring chronologies contained in the samples and not in dating the sites from which the samples came, and he paid little attention to the provenience data that accompanied the specimens. Douglass' work on the Durango samples was interrupted by World War II, and after the war he could not find time to get back to this collection. In 1948 Douglass turned the Durango problem over to Edmund Schulman who succeeded in deriving many early dates from the Tucson material. Schulman then received permission to examine Gila Pueblo's material from the rock shelters and from Talus Village, and these samples took to the road once more, passing from Globe to Tucson and back in 1948 and 1949. In Tucson some of the samples were further divided so that the Laboratory of Tree-Ring Research might have duplicates of some of the more important ring series.

After Gladwin closed Gila Pueblo in 1950, his tree-ring collection was consolidated and maintained at Santa Barbara for a few years and then donated to the California Institute of Technology at Pasadena. In 1957, with Gladwin's concurrence, the Laboratory of Tree-Ring Research acquired the Gila Pueblo Collection from Cal Tech, and this much-travelled part of the Durango tree-ring material was reunited with the Durango samples in the University of Arizona's collection.

I.F. Flora's collection continued to grow until World War II when Flora left Durango for war work. Before departing, Flora boxed up his collection and stored it in an outbuilding. The material languished in storage for 25 years accumulating dust, mold, mouse droppings, and black widow spiders. During this period handwritten notes and provenience data faded, paper labels and boxes disintegrated, and rodents gnawed their way through cartons, string, tags, and labels. In 1967 the Laboratory of Tree-Ring Research acquired the Flora Collection and transported it to Tucson. For the first time since the samples were dug out of the ground 30 years earlier the Durango-area tree-ring collection was all together in one place.

The condition of the Durango collections created several problems for the analysis of the material, not the least of which was the proper assignment of samples to the sites and the determination, if possible, of provenience within the sites. Provenience records for most of this material were inadequate to begin with. The exact context of seemingly inconsequential charcoal fragments was not of particular concern to pot hunters who were after artifacts and skeletons, and even the professional archaeologists of the day were not sufficiently aware of the necessity for good provenience control of tree-ring samples. Furthermore, the repeated division of the samples and the transmission of the material back and forth among various parties provided ample opportunity for specimens, tags, and labels to be lost or confused.

The identification of duplicate samples was crucial to provenience assignments and was also necessary to ensure that only one date was reported for each tree represented in the collections. A vast number of duplicate specimens was created by the distribution of sample sets to three different collections. The inadequate records of specimen-number concordance among the collections dictated that the only reliable method of identifying duplicate samples was the direct comparison of every piece of charcoal with all others that might possibly have come from the same tree. This procedure revealed many instances in which a single specimen number represented many different trees and innumerable cases in which different catalogue numbers from all three collections were applied to samples from the same tree. The identification of duplicates aided in the correlation of the numbering systems of the different collections and helped solve many provenience confusions. Despite the overall success of these efforts, there remain unsolved problems, such as duplicate samples being attributed to different sites, and these are indicated in the site reports.

The problems outlined above are of considerable significance in the evaluation of the dates attributed to particular sites or to units within a site. Because of the provenience and duplication uncertainties characteristic of the Durango collections, the procedures normally used to resolve apparent dating inconsistencies were difficult and in some cases impossible to apply. So many factors that could produce apparent dating anomalies are uncontrolled that it was often impossible to determine whether anomalous dates represented prehistoric behavioral phenomena or modern behavior toward the tree-ring material. Anomalous dating situations that arose in connection with the Durango sites could have been produced by faulty excavation techniques, improper handling of samples in the field, inadequate field notes on sample contexts and associations, or the mixups resulting from the ways in which the collections were handled as well as by the behavior of prehistoric humans and the vagaries of preservation. Without adequate control of the former group of variables, there was no way to get at the variables that are crucial in relating the dates to their archaeological contexts. For example, we usually can resolve apparent conflicts among dates from a site by using data on the contexts and associations of the samples coupled with the clustering of the dates. In the case of some Durango sites the uncertainty as to which of the samples, if any, actually belonged to those sites and the lack of detailed contextual information left no basis for deciding which dates are truly anomalous and which are not.

The above considerations have had certain inescapable implications for the evaluations of the tree-ring dates as expressed in the COMMENTS sections of the site reports. Few Durango dating situations are so unequivocal as to present only one possible assessment of the dating. We have to be content with the best estimate that can be made on the basis of whatever data we have. However, in the face of otherwise good clustering of dates, we need not be unduly concerned about a small number of seemingly anomalous dates, because there is a fair chance that they do not really belong to the provenience unit being dated. In these analyses, good clustering of dates can of itself be taken as evidence of correct provenience assignment, because clustering is extremely unlikely to result

from random mixing of samples. Thus, although the dating of some Durango sites is hopelessly ambiguous, other sites, especially those with multiple dates, can be dated with some confidence. We have tried to make these considerations explicit in the comments on the sites.

Despite the deficiencies of the Durango tree-ring collections, the archaeological and dendrochronological importance of this material cannot be overemphasized. The Falls Creek Rock Shelters, Talus Village, and Ignacio 12:46 are the earliest tree-ring dated sites in the Southwest. Genuine Basketmaker II habitation structures at these sites are firmly dated to the third and fourth centuries A.D., while long B.C.-period occupations of the rock shelters have been demonstrated. This material has permitted the extension of the Southwest tree-ring record more than 260 years further back into the past, from 59 B.C., where it stood for 20 years, to 322 B.C. These results could not have been achieved had not all three parts of the Durango area tree-ring collection been preserved until they could be brought together for study as a unit. Only the concurrent analysis of all the Durango samples permitted us to build the chronology back in time and to derive so many dates. Special credit should go to Zeke Flora, a self-proclaimed pot hunter, who was the first to recognize the early nature of some of the Durango sites and to appreciate the potential worth of the crumbling fragments of charcoal that were found in the sites. His enthusiasm and perseverance brought the resources of the Durango area to the attention of both archaeologists and dendrochronologists and started them on the trail of the earliest tree-ring dates for the Southwest. The Laboratory of Tree-Ring Research and Gila Pueblo were in the business of curating tree-ring material, Flora was not; yet his dedication to archaeology and tree-ring dating inspired him to maintain for 35 years his personal collection, which contained samples crucial to the extension of the Durango chronology back to 322 B.C. Had Flora not saved these innumerable fragments of charcoal--and it would have been far more convenient for him to have discarded them on the eve of his departure for defense work at the outbreak of World War II--the contents of this report would have been far different from what they are, and our knowledge of Southwestern prehistory would be much poorer.

PRESENTATION OF DATA

Although the Laboratory's records include all archaeological sites from which tree-ring specimens have been collected, data are presented in this report only for sites with dated specimens. However, both dated and undated sites are shown in Figs. 1-2 and listed in the Table of Contents on page iii. The information available to the Laboratory on the dated sites is very uneven. In the past 40 years, many tree-ring specimens were collected for the primary purpose of chronology building and, as a consequence, the archaeological characteristics of the collection site were frequently recorded only in general terms. In some cases, the

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

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

To summarize the data presented, a chart has been prepared (Fig. 3) to represent the sequence of dated sites and structures. The components are ranked from late to early according to the latest outside dates only, and the charts are not intended to be used to chronologically position the listed sites. Temporal placement of sites must depend upon careful assessment of both archaeological and dendrochronological evidence.

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

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

Alternate name and number: Many sites have been known by various names in the literature or in local usage. Many sites also carry two or more institutional designations. In this category, an attempt has been made to list all such alternates that have been applied to the site.

Location: Sites are located on maps (Figs. 1-2) as well as by a brief descriptive note. In some cases, the Laboratory records give more precise locations, particularly for recently excavated sites, but for the purposes of this report the location given was deemed sufficient. Some sites are presented with only approximate locations.

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

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

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

Dates: The dates are presented in chronological sequence and by provenience subgroupings when known. Catalogue numbers are given for future reference and specific identification of the dated specimens.

GP indicates a Gila Pueblo catalogue number, F indicates a Museum of Northern Arizona catalogue number, and RG indicates a Laboratory of Anthropology catalogue number. All other numbers were assigned by the Laboratory of Tree-Ring Research. Every effort has been made during analysis to eliminate duplication of dates derived from the same piece of original wood. The identification of duplication has been done solely on ring characteristics except in cases where the provenience data specify duplication or for pieces that obviously fit together. The latter case is prevalent in large ruins that were sampled by more than one institution. The vast number of duplicate samples in the Durango collections--some dates are represented by as many as 100 catalogue numbers from all three collections--creates special problems for the presentation of the dates. In all cases of duplication, only one date appears in the list. Most duplicates are listed under their lowest GP-number simply because the Gila Pueblo Collection was studied first, and this is not intended to minimize the critical importance of the Durango material in the Douglass and Flora Collections.

Special mention should be made of the notation used for presenting dates that fall in the B.C. period. The absence of a year zero in the traditional Christian calendar system means that there are only nineteen years in the interval 10 B.C. to A.D. 10, and one of these "decades" possesses only nine years. The computer programs that are used in the quantitative analysis of tree-ring data are not capable of handling nine-year decades. Therefore, in order to maintain the ten-year chronological increments recognized by our computer, we have used a zero year when measuring the ring widths. To avoid the hopeless confusion that would arise from the use of two different recording systems, we have maintained the zero-year notation for the presentation of the dates in this volume. In this system the year 1 B.C. becomes the year 0 A.D., and B.C. dates are presented as minus A.D. dates. To convert minus A.D. dates to conventional terms, simply add one year to the minus A.D. date. Thus, a date listed as (-)0100 - 0050vv should be read "minus A.D. 100 to A.D. 50" or "101 B.C. to A.D. 50."

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

EXPLANATION OF SYMBOLS

The symbols used with the inside date are:

year - no pith ring present

p - pith ring present

fp - the curvature of the inside ring indicates that it is far from the pith.

- tp - pith ring present, but due to the difficult nature of the ring series near the center of the specimen, an exact date cannot be assigned to it. The date is obtained by counting back from the earliest dated ring.
- ± - the innermost ring is not the pith ring and an absolute date cannot be assigned to it. A ring count is involved.

The symbols used with the outside date are:

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

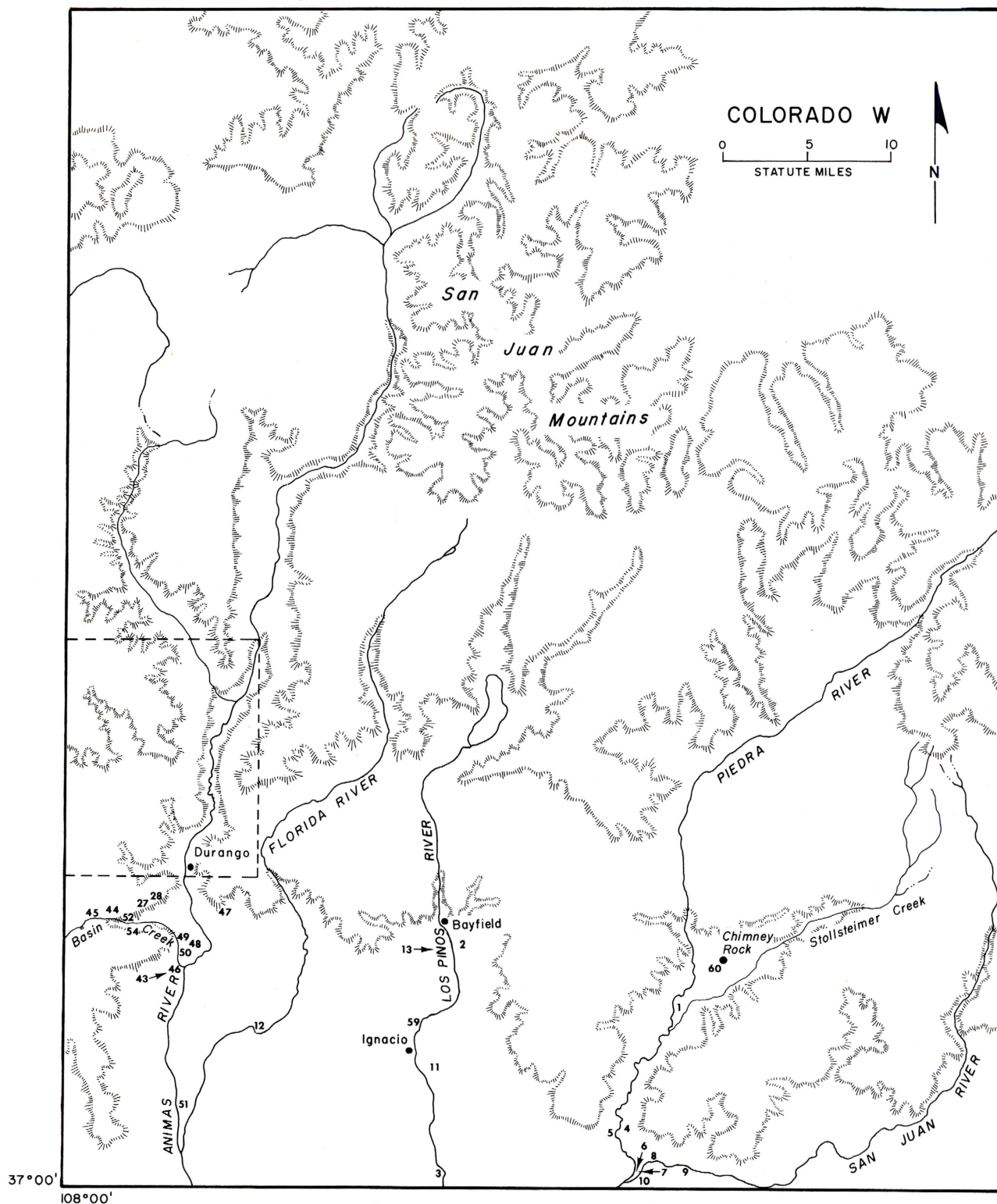


Figure 1. Location of Sites in Colorado W

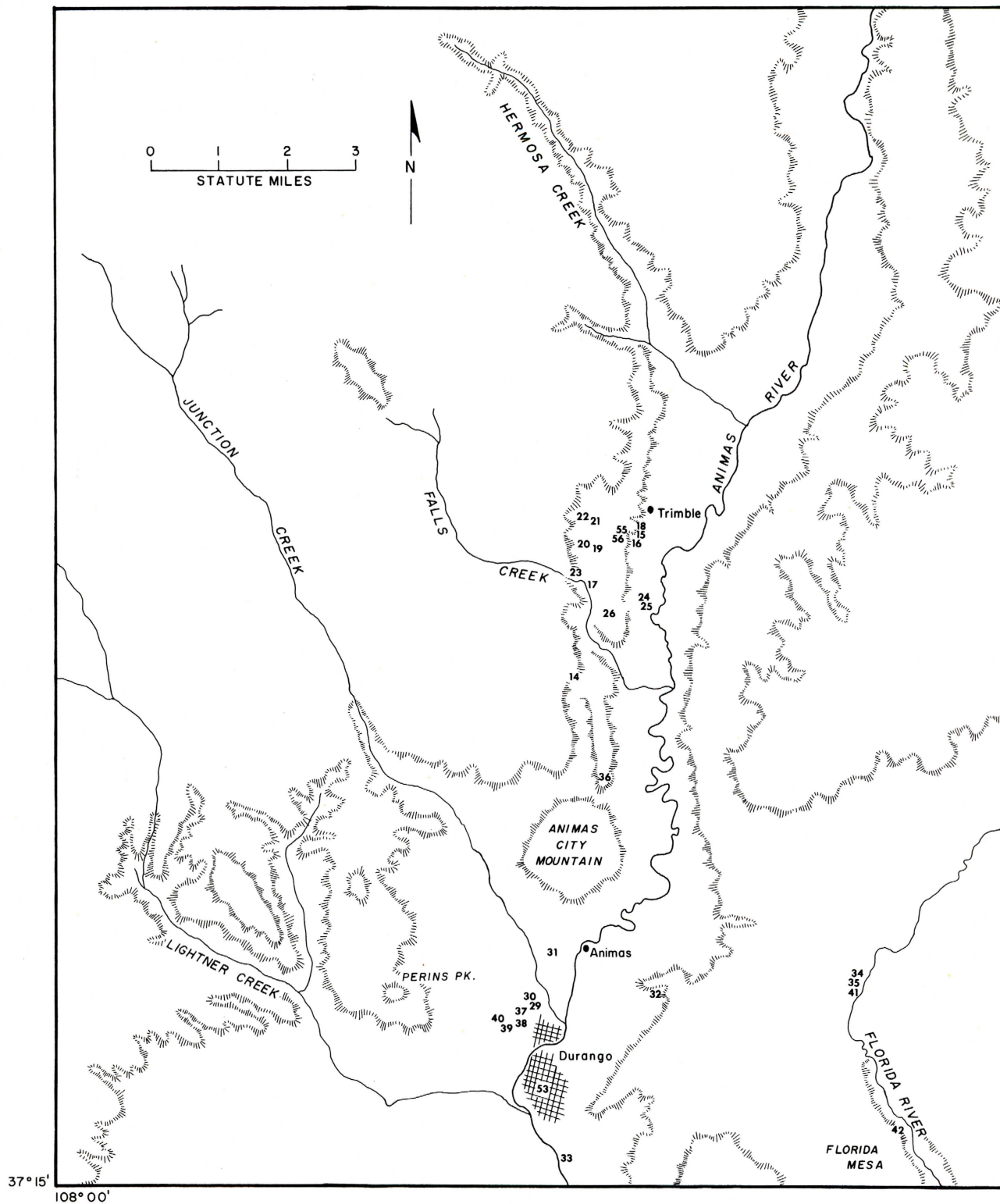


Figure 2. Location of Sites in Durango Area

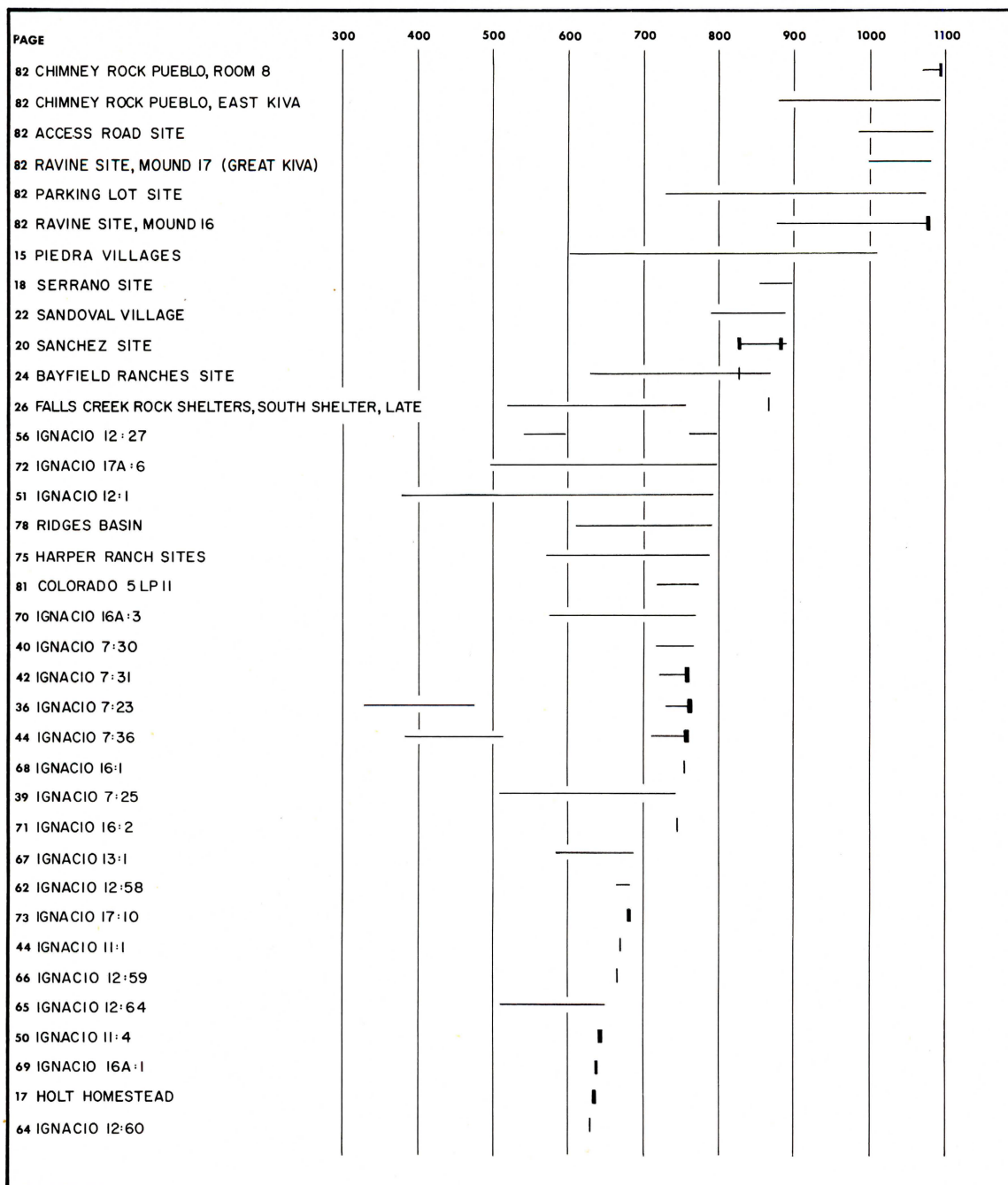


Figure 3. Sequence of Chronological Components in Colorado W. Horizontal lines indicate range of outside dates. Narrow vertical lines indicate single outside dates. Wide vertical bars indicate substantial clusters of dates in relation to total range and number of dates.

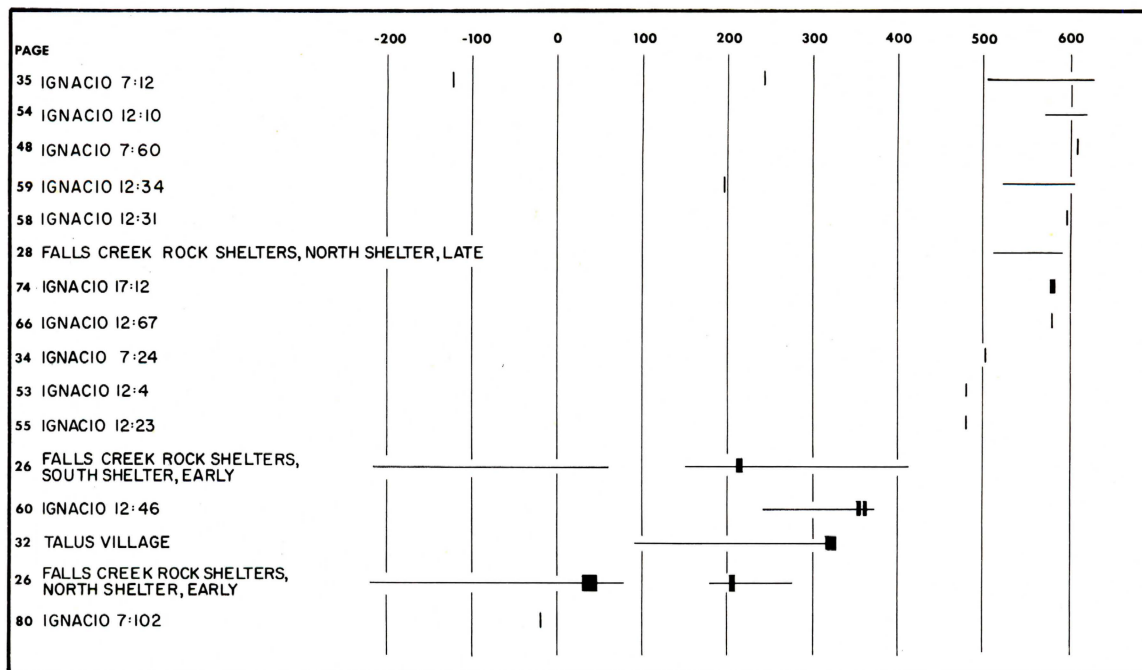
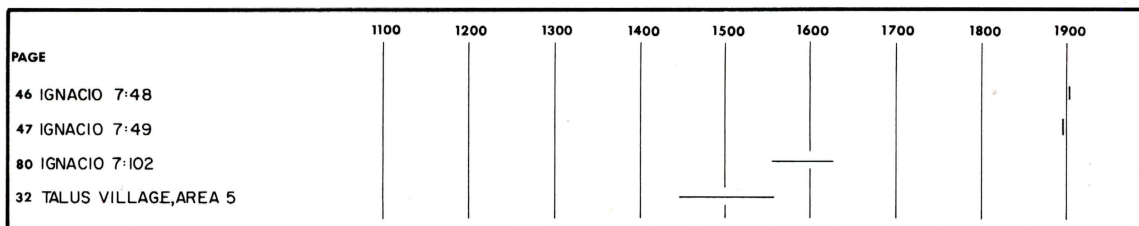


Figure 3, continued

TREE-RING DATES FROM ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

Piedra Villages

MAP REFERENCE: 1

ALTERNATE NAME/NUMBER: A Village, B Village, C Sites, Colorado B:15:1(GP)

LOCATION:

The Piedra Villages are located on Stollsteimer Mesa, which lies between the Piedra River and its east bank tributary Stollsteimer Creek in Archuleta County, about eleven miles upstream from the confluence of the Piedra and San Juan Rivers.

DESCRIPTION:

The Piedra Villages include more than 30 sites on the top and slopes of Stollsteimer Mesa. Three types of site are recognized on the basis of constructional differences in their component architectural units. The "A" and "B" Villages consist of curved and straight rows of contiguous and noncontiguous jacal-walled surface rooms flanking circular depressions in the ground. Most of these depressions apparently served initially as borrow and adobe-mixing pits and subsequently as reservoirs, although one such depression contained a circular pit structure. A true kiva at the "B" village lies outside the central depression. "C" sites are smaller than the A and B Villages and consist of masonry storage units and jacal dwellings associated with "reservoir" depressions. Stratigraphic and ceramic evidence indicates that the C sites postdate the A and B sites. Type A and B sites are assigned to the Pueblo I period; Type C sites are placed in early Pueblo II times. The predominant painted ceramic type associated with the Stollsteimer Mesa sites is Piedra Black-on-white.

SOURCE OF COLLECTION:

The PVC samples were collected in 1928 by Frank H.H. Roberts during the excavation of the Piedra Village sites. The Gila Pueblo and IF samples were collected in the 1930s by I.F. Flora of Durango, Colorado.

REFERENCES:

Site Description: Jeancon 1922:9-11; Roberts 1925:39-43; 1930

Published Dates: Flora 1941b; Haury 1938; Smiley 1951

Piedra Villages, continued

DATES:

Village A

GP-1926	0543	-	0598vv
GP-1054-2	0595	-	0641vv
GP-1922	0683	-	0753vv
GP-2041	0943	-	1011vv

Village B

GP-1050	0690	-	0726vv
GP-2042	0819p	-	0862vv

Village C-3

GP-1055	0738	-	0774vv
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Stollsteimer Mesa,
Pueblo I Burial

IF-47-1	0687	-	0759v
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No Provenience

PVC-2	0530p	-	0597vv
PVC-1	0630	-	0715vv

COMMENTS:

Evaluation of the Piedra Villages dates is hampered by the poor provenience control on the samples and by the lack of cutting dates. The late date from the A Village suggests that this site was occupied into the 11th century. The tree-ring dates seem to contradict the stratigraphic and ceramic evidence for the A to B to C temporal sequence advanced by Roberts, but the absence of cutting dates makes a satisfactory resolution of this apparent conflict impossible.

Holt Homestead

MAP REFERENCE: 2

ALTERNATE NAME/NUMBER: None known

LOCATION:

The site is situated on the east bank of the Los Pinos River about one mile south of Bayfield in Archuleta County. The site lies at an elevation of about 6900 feet.

DESCRIPTION:

The site consists of a Basketmaker III pit house with jacal out-buildings and a wooden stockade. One burial with Basketmaker III ceramics was excavated.

SOURCE OF COLLECTION:

Tree-ring samples were collected during excavations at this site in 1936 by I.F. Flora.

REFERENCES:

Site Description: Reagan 1922

Published Dates: Flora 1941b; Haury 1938; Haury and Flora 1937;
Smiley 1951

DATES:

No Provenience
GP-1118 0581 - 0635vv

COMMENTS:

The single noncutting date is compatible with the Basketmaker III affiliation of the site.

Serrano Site

MAP REFERENCE: 5

ALTERNATE NAME/NUMBER: LA 4408

LOCATION:

The Serrano Site is on the second Pleistocene terrace on the west bank of the Piedra River about two miles upstream (north) from the abandoned village of Arboles in Archuleta County.

DESCRIPTION:

The site consists of six pit houses and a poorly preserved masonry and jacal surface roomblock of seven to ten rooms. The six pit houses occur in only two pits, two pit houses (Pit Houses 1 and 3) in one and four superimposed pit houses (Pit Houses 4, 5, 7, and 8) in the other. Stratigraphic and ceramic relationships indicate that the pit houses were constructed in the following order: 3 and 4, succeeded by 1 and 8, followed sequentially by 7 and 5. The site is assigned to the late Rosa and early Piedra phases with ceramics placing the occupation between A.D. 800 and 900.

SOURCE OF COLLECTION:

The tree-ring samples were collected in 1959 by James J. Hester during salvage excavations by the Museum of New Mexico along a right-of-way realignment of Colorado State Highway 151 necessitated by the construction of the Navajo Reservoir.

REFERENCES:

Site Description: Eddy 1966:318; Hester 1963

Published Dates: Harlan 1966:520; Hester 1963:77

DATES:

Pit Houses 5, 7,
and 8; Fill

RG-3996 0814p - 0850vv

Pit House 8; Roof Support Post

RG-3998 0836p - 0885vv

Pit House 5, Roof Fall

RG-3975e 0811p - 0852vv

RG-3976 0820p - 0863vv

RG-3975i 0834p - 0864vv

RG-3975d 0841p - 0876vv

RG-3975f 0844p - 0893vv

RG-3986 0858p - 0895vv

RG-3975a 0863p - 0898r

Serrano Site, continued

COMMENTS:

The range and clustering of the seven dates from the roof fall of Pit House 5 suggest that this structure was built no earlier than 898. The noncutting date from a posthole in Pit House 8, which is stratigraphically earlier than Pit House 5, indicates that the superimposed Pit Houses 8, 7, and 5 were built sequentially in a period of less than 13 years, a remarkably short period of time. Reuse of earlier timbers in Pit House 5 cannot be discounted, and this structure may actually postdate A.D. 900.

Sanchez Site

MAP REFERENCE: 6

ALTERNATE NAME/NUMBER: LA 4086

LOCATION:

The Sanchez Site lies at an elevation of 6000 feet on the first Pleistocene terrace between the Piedra and San Juan River 0.7 miles above the confluence of those two streams in Archuleta County.

DESCRIPTION:

Three sequential components make up the Sanchez Site. Component 1 consists of a shallow rectangular pit house (Pit House 1) that dates ceramically to the late Rosa phase (A.D. 750 - 850). Component 2 is comprised of a deep circular pit house with three associated surface structures and is assigned to the middle Piedra phase dated at about A.D. 900. Component 3 includes a deep circular pit house (Pit House 3) and three rectangular surface rooms (Surface Structures 4, 7, and 8) encircled by a stockade and a pit house and surface room that lie outside the stockade. The units of this component are assigned to the late Piedra and early Arboles phases and are dated between 900 and 950.

SOURCE OF COLLECTION:

The tree-ring samples were collected in 1961 by Frank W. Eddy during salvage excavations by the Museum of New Mexico on land to be inundated by the Navajo Reservoir.

REFERENCES:

Site Description: Eddy 1966:161-181

Published Dates: Harlan 1966:518-519

DATES:

Pit House 1

RG-4078 0759p - 0826r

Pit House 1, Roof Fall

RG-4070 0785p - 0827v
RG-4075 0806p - 0827r

Pit House 1, Floor

RG-4079 0790p - 0827r

Pit House 3, Roof Fall

RG-4129 0854p - 0880vv
RG-4127 0854p - 0881r
RG-4128 0836p - 0881B
RG-4132 0850 - 0881B
RG-4131 0859p - 0881B
RG-4085 0830⁺p - 0881rB
RG-4126 0846p - 0881rB
RG-4130 0856p - 0881rB

Sanchez Site, continued

DATES: continued

Pit House 3, General Fill
RG-4122 0826 - 0881r

Surface Structure 7,
Subfloor Pit 1

RG-4095 0830p - 0858vv

Pit House 3, Ventilator Fill
RG-4125 0847p - 0881r
RG-4124 0837p - 0888r

COMMENTS:

Tight clusters of cutting dates indicate that Pit House 1 was built in 827 or shortly thereafter and that Pit House 3 was constructed in 881. The late date of 888 from the ventilator of Pit House 3 may relate to repair of that structure or to a discard event after the pit house was abandoned. Ring loss due to erosion is probably responsible for the fact that the single date from Surface Structure 7 is earlier than the dates from Pit House 3, which actually predates Structure 7.

Sandoval Village

MAP REFERENCE: 9

ALTERNATE NAME/NUMBER: LA 4131

LOCATION:

Sandoval Village is situated at an elevation of 6100 feet on the Recent terrace on the right bank of the San Juan River near the mouth of Sandoval Canyon about 2.7 miles east of the abandoned town of Arboles, Archuleta County.

DESCRIPTION:

LA 4131 is a small pit house village consisting of six pit houses, a possible great kiva, three trash deposits, a stockade, intramural pits and hearths, and 22 burials. No surface structures were found during excavation. The site falls in the late Piedra and early Arboles phases, and the main occupation is thought to have occurred between A.D. 900 and 1000.

SOURCE OF COLLECTION:

Tree-ring samples were collected in 1963 by Curtis F. Schaafsma and Philip C. Weigand during Museum of New Mexico salvage operations in the Navajo Reservoir pool area.

REFERENCES:

Site Description: Eddy 1966:198-212; Schoenwetter and Eddy 1964: 53-54, 82-84

Published Dates: Harlan 1966:519

DATES:

Refuse Area 1

RG-4680	0737	-	0787vv
RG-4679	0746	-	0827vv

Pit House 3

RG-4684	0820p	-	0889vv
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Pit House 4

RG-4688	0820	-	0881r
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Sandoval Village, continued

COMMENTS:

Too few dates are available to give a satisfactory indication of the precise temporal placement of the units of Sandoval Village. The noncutting dates from Refuse Area 1 indicate that this dump was in use sometime after 827. The single cutting date from Pit House 4, the possible great kiva, probably specifies a construction or repair episode in the history of the structure. The noncutting date from Pit House 3 indicates that this unit was in use sometime after 889.

Two dates in the early 900s that were published by Harlan were not confirmed during the reanalysis of the Sandoval Village tree-ring material.

Bayfield Ranches Sites

MAP REFERENCE: 13

ALTERNATE NAME/NUMBER: Rheams Ranch Sites, McDonald Ranch Sites,
Hoofnagle-McDonald Site No. 1, Montgomery Ranch,
Grommet's Ranch

LOCATION:

The Bayfield Ranches are a series of ranches situated along the west bank of the Los Pinos River beginning about one mile south of Bayfield in Archuleta County. The exact locations of the archaeological sites that make up the Bayfield Ranches group are unknown. Presumably they lie on the right bank terraces of the Los Pinos River in sagebrush, grass and pinyon-juniper vegetation communities.

DESCRIPTION:

Little information is available for these sites. Apparently they are Basketmaker III pit house complexes and Pueblo I kivas and roomblocks.

SOURCE OF COLLECTION:

Most of the tree-ring samples from these sites were collected during the 1930s by a number of individuals, principally by G.W. Hoofnagle, and were included in the I.F. Flora tree-ring collection.

REFERENCES:

Site Description: Reagan 1922

Published Dates: Flora 1941b

DATES:

Rheams Ranch Site No. 1	Montgomery Ranch
IF-791 0531 - 0627+vv	IF-790-2 0647p - 0728vv
	IF-789-2 0639 - 0827vv
McDonald Ranch Site No. 1	IF-790-1 0846p - 0871vv
IF-108-2 0688p - 0833vv	No Provenience
	IF-794-2 0597p - 0803++vv
	IF-794-3 0689 - 0812vv

Bayfield Ranches Sites, continued

COMMENTS:

Because of the absence of cutting dates and the lack of provenience data on the tree-ring material from these sites, little can be said about the dating, except that the dates support the Basketmaker III and Pueblo I placement of the sites.

Two dates published by Flora apparently do not relate to any of the tree-ring samples now in the possession of the Laboratory of Tree-Ring Research.

Falls Creek Rock Shelters

MAP REFERENCE: 14

ALTERNATE NAME/NUMBER: Colorado B:9:2(GP), Ignacio 7:2, Ignacio 7:2A,
Powers Ranch Cave, Powers Ranch Site

LOCATION:

The Falls Creek Rock Shelters are situated at an elevation of 7500 feet on the western side of Hidden Valley, a glacial valley that lies along the west side of the Animas River Valley north of Durango in La Plata County. Hidden Valley is separated from the Animas River Valley by a forested ridge that forms the western margin of the latter. The floor of Hidden Valley lies at an elevation of about 7200 feet, some 600 feet higher than the Animas River floodplain. The Falls Creek Rock Shelters consist of two low overhangs in the sandstone escarpment that forms the western side of Hidden Valley and are located approximately five miles north of Durango.

DESCRIPTION:

The larger of the two overhangs, the North Shelter, contains a complex assemblage of Basketmaker II house floors that occupy four artificially graded terraces, designated Terraces I through IV from north to south. The smaller South Shelter contains the remnants of at least four Basketmaker II structures. The houses consist of plastered floor areas with heating basins rather than true fire-pits and with slab-lined and unlined storage cists set into them. House walls were of "log masonry" construction, consisting of short lengths of wood laid up in quantities of mud mortar. Considerable superposition of house floors indicates a fairly long occupancy for both shelters. Deep deposits of disturbed trash intermixed with non-cultural debris lie above and below the house floors. The long occupation of the shelters and the consequent disruption of the trash and the architectural features has resulted in considerable mixing of deposits. The remains of a single Basketmaker III structure were noted in the South Shelter and a few Basketmaker III sherds were recovered from the North Shelter.

SOURCE OF COLLECTION:

I.F. Flora collected tree-ring material from the Falls Creek Rock Shelters in the mid 1930s. The vast majority of the tree-ring samples from these shelters was collected as a result of Earl H. Morris' excavations at the site in 1938 for the Carnegie Institution of Washington. This material was distributed among the Laboratory of Tree-Ring Research, Gila Pueblo, and I.F. Flora collections, which has produced much specimen duplication and recordation confusion.

Falls Creek Rock Shelters, continued

REFERENCES:

Site Description: Morris 1949, 1952; Morris and Burgh 1954

Published Dates: Haury 1938; Morris and Burgh 1954:48-49;
Schulman 1949a, 1949b, 1951, 1952; Smiley 1951

DATES:

North Shelter, Terrace 1

GP-3807	(-)0282	-	(-)0214vv
GP-3803	(-)0206	-	(-)0147B
GP-3801	(-)0147	-	(-)0100vv
GP-3824	0135	-	0196vv
GP-3814	0224p	-	0271B
GP-3802-1	0215	-	0272rB
GP-3808	0451	-	0593++vv

North Shelter, Terrace 1, Surface

GP-3821	0492	-	0577v
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North of Terrace II

GP-4076	0150	-	0206vv
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North Shelter, Terrace II, Under Floor 4

GP-3867	(-)0195	-	(-)0144vv
GP-3902	(-)0179	-	(-)0116vv
GP-3886	(-)0040	-	0001vv
GP-3916	(-)0037	-	0001vv
GP-3855	(-)0059	-	0012vv
GP-3932	(-)0062	-	0013vv
GP-3935	(-)0019	-	0020vv
GP-3862	(-)0017	-	0022vv
GP-3896	(-)0026	-	0026vv
GP-3871	(-)0110	-	0026+B
GP-3885	(-)0004	-	0029vv
GP-3868	(-)0061	-	0030++vv
GP-3854	0004p	-	0032vv
GP-3880	(-)0039	-	0034++vv
GP-3897	(-)0011	-	0035vv
GP-3849	(-)0005	-	0035vv
GP-3848	0003p	-	0035vv
GP-3946-2	(-)0025	-	0036++v
GP-3850	(-)0025	-	0036vv
GP-3853	0009	-	0036vv

North Shelter, Terrace II, Under Floor 4, continued

GP-3908	0004	-	0036vv
GP-3845	(-)0017	-	0038vv
GP-3852	(-)0018	-	0039vv
GP-3910-2	0003	-	0041vv
GP-3891	0009	-	0041vv
IF-833	(-)0023	-	0042vv
GP-3887	(-)0020p	-	0042vv
GP-3844	(-)0006	-	0042vv
GP-3945	(-)0034	-	0042B
GP-3846	(-)0027	-	0045+v
GP-3870	(-)0044p	-	0045vv
GP-3911	(-)0027	-	0046v
GP-3847	0007	-	0046B
GP-3877	0126p	-	0176+vv
GP-3869	0119	-	0180vv
GP-3901	0149p	-	0180vv
GP-3875	0147	-	0194vv
IF-839	0139p	-	0198vv
GP-3921	0160p	-	0202vv
GP-3946-1	0158	-	0208B

North Shelter, Terrace III, Under Floors 5 and 7

GP-3986	(-)0317p	-	(-)0271v
GP-3955	(-)0318	-	(-)0174vv
GP-3976	(-)0195	-	(-)0170vv
GP-3956	(-)0316	-	(-)0148vv
GP-3960	(-)0202	-	(-)0130vv
GP-3963	(-)0088	-	(-)0025vv
GP-3965	(-)0023	-	0007vv
IF-831-2	(-)0045	-	0022vv
GP-3968	(-)0008	-	0028vv
GP-3989	(-)0009	-	0041vv
GP-3964	(-)0048	-	0049vv
GP-3982	0406	-	0512vv

Falls Creek Rock Shelters, continued

DATES: continued

North Shelter, Terrace IV, Floor 8

GP-4012	(-)0175	-	(-)0063vv
GP-4033	0151p	-	0185vv
GP-4020	0167	-	0205vv
GP-4013	0133	-	0208vv

North Shelter, Terrace IV, Under Floor 8

GP-4045	(-)0207	-	(-)0168vv
GP-4043-1	(-)0216	-	(-)0158vv
GP-4066	(-)0210	-	(-)0152vv
IF-841-1	(-)0176	-	(-)0144vv
IF-841-5	(-)0163	-	(-)0136vv
GP-4041-1	(-)0209	-	(-)0133vv
GP-4067-2	(-)0218	-	(-)0127vv
GP-4047	(-)0164	-	(-)0120vv
GP-4057-2	(-)0170p	-	(-)0114vv
GP-4067-3	(-)0207	-	(-)0107vv
GP-4065	(-)0211	-	(-)0098vv
GP-4038	(-)0108p	-	(-)0040vv
GP-4040	(-)0118	-	(-)0017+vv
GP-4041-2	(-)0124	-	(-)0011v
GP-4043-4	(-)0003	-	0051vv
GP-4072-4	0157p	-	0208vv
GP-4043-3	0132p	-	0224+BB

North Shelter, Burial Crevice

GP-3993	(-)0321	-	(-)0219vv
GP-3990	(-)0194p	-	(-)0081v

North Shelter, Miscellaneous

IF-348-2	(-)0177	-	(-)0146vv
IF-347-1	(-)0163	-	(-)0130vv
GP-4001	0141	-	0194vv
IF-846	0150	-	0194v
IF-849	0123	-	0197vv
IF-350	0458	-	0575vv

South Shelter, Floor 10

GP-4095	(-)0277	-	(-)0140vv
GP-4085-2	0149	-	0200vv
GP-4083	0190	-	0217vv
GP-4092	0191	-	0241rB

South Shelter, Floor 11

GP-4107	(-)0087p	-	0000vv
GP-4104	0135	-	0170vv
GP-4103	0301p	-	0337vv

South Shelter, Above Floor 11

IF-817-1	(-)0274	-	(-)0215vv
IF-817-2	(-)0204	-	(-)0144vv
GP-4130	(-)0046	-	(-)0013vv
GP-4108	(-)0039	-	(-)0012vv
IF-819	(-)0097	-	(-)0003vv
GP-4121-2	(-)0117	-	(-)0001vv
GP-4127	0587	-	0633vv

South Shelter, North of Floor 11

GP-4115	0184	-	0206v
GP-4116	0147	-	0222vv

South Shelter, Floor 12, Cist

GP-4135	0184	-	0208vv
GP-4138	0130p	-	0217vv

South Shelter, Fill between Floors 12 and 13

IF-826	(-)0282	-	(-)0124vv
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South Shelter, Floor 13

IF-814-17	(-)0184	-	(-)0116vv
IF-813-71	(-)0103	-	(-)0017vv
IF-814-39	0109	-	0149vv
IF-814-46	0132	-	0186vv
IF-814-32	0140	-	0192vv
IF-814-29	0191	-	0213vv
IF-814-7	0155p	-	0217v
IF-814-25	0176	-	0217r
IF-814-16	0181p	-	0217rB
IF-814-34	0196	-	0217B
IF-814-40	0467	-	0518+vv

Falls Creek Rock Shelters, continued

DATES: continued

South Shelter, Basketmaker III Structure

GP-839 0529p - 0651rB

South Shelter, Miscellaneous

GP-4222 (-)0252p - (-)0208vv
 GP-4190 (-)0186 - (-)0160vv
 IF-813-6 (-)0186 - (-)0149vv
 IF-804-3 (-)0207 - (-)0143vv
 GP-4142 (-)0173 - (-)0136vv
 GP-4206 (-)0304 - (-)0129vv
 GP-4230 (-)0178p - (-)0115vv
 GP-4208 (-)0196 - (-)0082+vv
 GP-4212 (-)0112 - (-)0077vv
 GP-4225 (-)0117 - (-)0056vv
 GP-4143 (-)0098 - (-)0049+vv
 IF-811-2 (-)0070 - (-)0030vv
 IF-804-7 (-)0085p - (-)0025B
 IF-811-15 (-)0061p - (-)0020vv
 IF-813-85 (-)0062 - (-)0019vv
 GP-4195 (-)0066 - (-)0012vv
 GP-4155 (-)0074 - (-)0011vv
 GP-4202 (-)0052 - (-)0010vv
 GP-4227 (-)0118 - (-)0007vv
 IF-813-61 (-)0039 - (-)0006vv
 IF-813-1 (-)0052 - 0000vv
 IF-800-1 (-)0039 - 0000vv
 GP-4175 (-)0035 - 0000vv
 GP-4193 (-)0060 - 0002vv
 IF-813-23 (-)0111 - 0007rB
 GP-4198 (-)0077 - 0025+vv

South Shelter, Miscellaneous, continued

IF-812-8 (-)0017p - 0027B
 GP-4173 0119p - 0162G
 GP-4192 0138 - 0175vv
 IF-810-8 0120 - 0192vv
 GP-4179 0149p - 0194v
 IF-821-16 0140p - 0198v
 GP-4164 0163p - 0201+B
 GP-4168 0144 - 0203rB
 IF-813-30 0153 - 0211vv
 IF-813-51 0155p - 0217vv
 GP-4194 0153p - 0220vv
 IF-804-11 0260p - 0301vv
 GP-4154 0265 - 0313vv
 IF-813-20 0271+ - 0412vv
 IF-813-25 0362 - 0413vv
 IF-813-49 0435 - 0527vv
 IF-813-67 0498 - 0539vv
 IF-813-68 0597 - 0637vv
 IF-810-6 0707 - 0752B
 GP-4158 0710p - 0753rB
 IF-813-79 0805 - 0866vv

No Provenience

IF-853-9 (-)0173 - (-)0126vv
 IF-853-5 (-)0096p - 0006vv
 IF-859 (-)0083p - 0007+vv
 IF-860 (-)0050 - 0060v
 IF-853-1 0090 - 0161vv
 IF-853-6 0110 - 0192vv
 IF-853-2 0136 - 0204B

COMMENTS:

The wide range of dates from the various excavation units within the rock shelters is a consequence of the disturbed nature of the deposits, the weak provenience control on many of the samples, and the specimen and recordation confusions caused by the distribution of the material among several collections. Generally the dates reflect the two occupations of the shelter observed by Morris: a strong Basketmaker II occupation, which can be dated to the last three centuries B.C. and the first four centuries of the Christian Era, and a lesser Basketmaker III utilization in the seventh and eighth centuries A.D. Despite the apparent lack of order in the dates, a few comments can be made on some of the provenience units.

Falls Creek Rock Shelters, continued

COMMENTS: continued

The cutting dates at A.D. 271 and 272 from Terrace I of the North Shelter probably date the latest Basketmaker II activity in that cave, while the 577 and 593 dates are associated with the Basketmaker III utilization of the shelter. There is some confusion about the samples designated as coming from "Terrace II, Under Floor 4." Morris and Burgh (1954) imply that no trenches were dug into Terrace II beneath the level of Floor 4 and state that the charcoal yielding dates near A.D. 46 came from beneath Floors 5 and 7. Thus, there may have been some sort of mixup in the labels applied to the samples in the field or a misinterpretation of the provenience code when the material was transferred from one party to another. However, since Floors 4, 5, and 7 overlap one another, this is probably not too significant a problem. It seems clear that most of these samples come from a fairly extensive stratum of charcoal directly beneath one or more of these floors (Morris and Burgh 1954, Fig. 20). Furthermore, there is a strong possibility that some of the "Under Floor 4" samples represent the charcoal that was found in direct association with Floor 4 (Morris and Burgh 1954:31). If they do not, the Floor 4 charcoal was never included in any of the rock shelter tree-ring collections. All things considered, it seems probable that the strong cluster of dates from "Under Floor 4" that ends around A.D. 50 represents activities that occurred prior to the construction of Floors 4, 5, and 7, and that the floors themselves were built early in the third century A.D.

The dates from below Floors 5 and 7 on Terrace III end at A.D. 49 and suggest a long sequence of activities that culminated around A.D. 50. The date of 512 undoubtedly comes from a Basketmaker III sample. Its attribution to a subfloor context may be an error or may be a result of the fact that anything below the level of the floors was included in the subfloor category whether it was actually beneath the floors or some distance from them. The dates from below the level of Floor 8 on Terrace IV probably represent material that was thrown aside when the area of Floors 8 and 9 was cleared of preexisting trash down to a layer of sterile sand. This, coupled with the fact that none of this material lies directly under the floor, accounts for the wide range of dates from this context. Nevertheless, we again have evidence for a long series of Basketmaker II activities, perhaps beginning in the B.C. period and extending up to about A.D. 50. The dates in the early 200s are probably associated with events in the histories of Floors 8 and 9. The dates from Floor 8 itself indicate that it was built early in the third century, about the same time as Floor 4.

To summarize, the occupation of the North Shelter may have begun as early as the third century B.C. and continued until late in the third century A.D. A strong cluster of dates in the first century A.D. indicates a period of major utilization of the shelter that peaked around A.D. 50. It is unlikely that a date cluster such as this could be produced by the use of dead wood for construction (O'Bryan 1949) or firewood, and these dates undoubtedly apply to

COMMENTS: continued

actual use or construction events in the shelter. No recognizable house floors are associated with this episode. The floors themselves appear to have been built in the third century A.D., with those on Terraces II, III, and IV dated early in that century. Terrace I was apparently the last terrace occupied as indicated both by tree-ring dates in the 270s and by the absence of cultural debris beneath Floors 1, 2, and 3. Minor Basketmaker III utilization of the shelter probably dates to the seventh century A.D.

The dating picture for the South Shelter is also confused by the disturbance of deposits, provenience problems, and the ways in which the collections were handled. An interesting dating situation prevails in the area of Floors 11, 12, and 13, which are superimposed on one another with Floor 13 on the bottom and Floor 11 on top. The good clustering of cutting dates clearly indicates that Floor 13 was built in A.D. 217. The 518 date undoubtedly comes from Basketmaker III material not truly associated with Floor 13. The dates from Floor 12, which overlies Floor 13, may represent the reuse of wood used originally in the construction of the latter. Floor 11 lies very closely above Floor 12 and may have been in use as late as A.D. 337. A Basketmaker III pit house located near the front of the shelter was probably built in A.D. 651. Thus, the general dating picture for the South Cave resembles that of the North Shelter. A long Basketmaker II utilization of the South Shelter is indicated by a series of dates ranging from 216 B.C. to A.D. 413. Basketmaker III habitation of the shelter occurred in the middle seventh century A.D. and perhaps also in the mid-700s at the same time as the occupation of the Falls Creek Basketmaker III sites in Hidden Valley. The date of A.D. 866 is the latest date from any of the Hidden Valley sites and may be related to a minor Pueblo I use of the cave.

There are some interesting differences in the temporal distribution of tree-ring dates from the North and South Shelters. Although both recesses show a long period of utilization in the B.C. period and the first century A.D., the South Shelter has no strong cluster of dates at about A.D. 50 as was the case in the North Shelter. Apparently there was some sort of activity occurring then in the North Shelter that did not take place in the South Shelter. Both shelters are characterized by a gap in the sequence of dates between roughly A.D. 50 and A.D. 150. Whether this represents a hiatus in the use of the caves, a lull in wood-use activity, or a quirk of archaeological sampling is not known. Both shelters were used for habitation in the third century A.D., and the occupation of the South Shelter seems to have extended on into the fifth century. Both caves were apparently abandoned during most of the fifth and sixth centuries and were reutilized in later centuries by Basketmaker III people. In Basketmaker III times, the South Shelter was used as a habitation site, but apparently the North Shelter saw only sporadic, nonhabitation use. The Basketmaker III utilization of the South Shelter continued on into the eighth century, and some minor Pueblo I use of the cave may have taken place in the ninth or tenth centuries. There is no evidence for use of the North Shelter after the seventh century.

Talus Village

MAP REFERENCE: 15

ALTERNATE NAME/NUMBER: Ignacio 7:15, Ignacio 7:101, Logan Ranch Site,
Trimble Springs Site

LOCATION:

Talus Village is located on the eastern or Animas River side of the wooded ridge that separates the valley of the Animas from Hidden Valley to the west. The site is situated at an elevation of 6900 feet on the steep east-facing flank of the ridge overlooking the Animas River floodplain about seven miles north of Durango in La Plata County. The vegetation includes ponderosa pine, juniper, pinyon, brush, and groves of scrub oak and willow.

DESCRIPTION:

Talus Village consists of six excavated Basketmaker II house units built on an artificial terrace that was partially excavated into and partially built out upon the ridge slope. The houses are essentially identical to those found in the Falls Creek Rock Shelters. Each house unit (Area) consists of several superimposed plaster floors that resulted from frequent remodeling of the structures. One structure, Area 5, does not conform to the Basketmaker II pattern. Instead of the typical "log masonry" walls, Structure 5 has a tipi-like superstructure that was probably covered with brush and dirt. In addition the house has a true firepit and lacks intramural storage cists. Two sherds associated with this unit led Morris and Burgh to assign it to the Basketmaker III horizon.

SOURCE OF COLLECTION:

K.T. Logan and I.F. Flora collected tree-ring samples from Talus Village in the mid-1930s. The bulk of the tree-ring material comes from excavations undertaken in 1940 by Earl H. Morris of the Carnegie Institution of Washington.

REFERENCES:

Site Description: Morris 1949; Morris and Burgh 1954

Published Dates: Dean 1969; Douglass 1943; Morris and Burgh 1954:
48-49; Schulman 1949a, 1949b, 1952; Smiley 1951

DATES:

Area 1

IF-541 0149 - 0176vv
IF-634 0139p - 0193v

Area 1, continued

GP-3486 0225 - 0252vv
GP-3452 0243p - 0276vv

Talus Village, continued

DATES: continued

Area 1, continued

IF-612	0237p	-	0285vv
GP-3401	0176	-	0291vv
GP-3461	0254p	-	0296vv
GP-3455	0269	-	0296vv
GP-3293	0233	-	0298vv
GP-3295	0230p	-	0299vv
GP-3454	0253p	-	0300vv
GP-3484	0259p	-	0301vv
GP-3392	0173p	-	0305GB
GP-3487-2	0280p	-	0308vv
GP-3395	0267p	-	0314vv
GP-3400	0229p	-	0317vv
GP-3399	0272p	-	0317vv
GP-3394	0199p	-	0320+vv
GP-3397	0230p	-	0320+vv
GP-3469	0250p	-	0321vv
IF-553	0237	-	0324vv
IF 3445	0239p	-	0324vv
GP-3485	0242	-	0326+vv
GP-3442	0193p	-	0327vv

Area 2

IF-512-1 (-)	0029p	-	0085vv
GP-3357	0140p	-	0192vv
IF-512-2	0151	-	0225vv

Area 3

IF-504	0032	-	0162vv
GP-3347	0096	-	0188r
DUR-1	(-)0091	-	0192rB
GP-3344	0144	-	0214vv
GP-3363	0232	-	0305vv

Area 5

GP-3310	1359	-	1447vv
GP-3382	1378	-	1465vv
GP-3381-1	1370p	-	1469vv
GP-3383	1428	-	1478vv
GP-3371	1434	-	1559+vv

Miscellaneous

GP-3368-2	0120	-	0157vv
GP-3367-4	0121	-	0171B
GP-3368-1	0206	-	0245vv
GP-3366	0241	-	0316vv

COMMENTS:

The probable mixing of deposits caused by the many reconstruction episodes in the development of each structure, the probable use of dead wood by the builders of Talus Village, and the lack of cutting dates make the task of assessing the tree-ring dates a difficult one. Major construction activity is indicated for the first half of the 4th century, and this probably involved the latest renovations performed on each house. The fair clustering of noncutting dates from Area 1 suggests that the final construction episode in that structure took place not long after A.D. 330. Earlier cutting dates from Area 1 may represent timbers salvaged from earlier construction or modification features. The tree-ring dates confirm Morris' assessment of Floor 1a, the uppermost floor in the Area 1 complex, as the latest structure in Talus Village (Morris 1949:34; Morris and Burgh 1954:12).

Sample DUR-1, which yielded a cutting date of A.D. 192, is assigned to a "deep cist under Room 3." Reference to Morris and Burgh's

Talus Village, continued

COMMENTS: continued

discussion and illustrations of Area 3 (Morris and Burgh 1954:12-14, Fig. 6) reveals that only Cist 39 fits this description. Cist 39 is directly associated with Floor 3e, the oldest house in Area 3. Floor 3e and Cist 39 must have been open in A.D. 192 or sometime thereafter in order for DUR-1 to have been deposited in the cist. Sometime after A.D. 192 a succession of five houses was built on top of Floor 3e. The other tree-ring samples from Area 3 come from the second to last of these superimposed floors, Floor 3a, and the noncutting date of A.D. 305 indicates that this floor was in existence sometime after that year. Thus we can estimate that something on the order of 100+ years are encompassed by the stratigraphic sequence of house floors overlying Floor 3e.

The tree-ring dates make it obvious that Area 5 is not a Basketmaker III structure. Dean (1969) presents a case for assigning this structure to an early historic period Ute occupation of the locale.

Ignacio 7:12

MAP REFERENCE: 16

ALTERNATE NAME/NUMBER: Colorado B:9:3(GP), Durango 8 (Flora), Logan Ranch, Logan Ranch Square House Number 1

LOCATION:

This site lies at an elevation of 6900 feet on the east slope of the ridge separating the valley of the Animas River from Hidden Valley. The site is just south of Talus Village about 0.5 miles south of Trimble in La Plata County.

DESCRIPTION:

Ignacio 7:12 consists of a large rectangular pit house, a trashmound and burials. I.F. Flora assigns this site to the preceramic period, although Gila Pueblo records indicate that at least one ceramic vessel comes from the site.

SOURCE OF COLLECTION:

I.F. Flora collected the tree-ring material from Ignacio 7:12 in the 1930s.

REFERENCES:

Site Description: None

Published Dates: Schulman 1949a

DATES:

No Provenience

IF-665	(-)0175p	-	(-)0123vv	IF-662	0523p	-	0610vv
IF-668	0142	-	0243rL	IF-104	0520p	-	0628vv
IF-106	0448p	-	0502v				

COMMENTS:

Ignacio 7:12, like many other Durango-area sites, has a wide range of dates, which makes precise dating difficult if not impossible. The early dates (including one in the B.C. period) may represent timbers salvaged from nearby older sites or may have resulted from the use of dead wood found in the vicinity. If so, the site could well date entirely to the middle 600s. On the other hand, the spread of dates may indicate a multiple component occupation of the site with activity in the early 500s and in the middle 600s. In any case, the dates show that the site was in use as late as 628 and probably later.

MAP REFERENCE: 17

ALTERNATE NAME/NUMBER: None known

LOCATION:

The site lies at an elevation of 7200 feet on a low ridge due east of the mouth of the canyon of Falls Creek and 200 yards north of that stream in Hidden Valley seven miles north of Durango.

DESCRIPTION:

The major feature of this site is a large, deep, roughly circular burned pit house with a full bench and an antechamber opening through the eastern side. Six large juniper posts set into the front edge of the bench supported a roof of smaller poles and the upper walls of the house, which were comprised of small timbers leaning inward from the periphery of the bench to the edges of the roof. The pit house and two associated surface storage rooms are enclosed within a ring of cobbles. To the northeast of the cobble enclosure is an extensive trashmound that produced 17 burials. Associated ceramics place the structure in the Basketmaker III period.

SOURCE OF COLLECTION:

Most of the tree-ring samples were collected in 1939 when the site was excavated by Earl H. Morris for the Carnegie Institution of Washington. Some samples may have been procured in earlier trenching of the pit house depression by I.F. Flora.

REFERENCES:

Site Description: Carlson 1963

Published Dates: Carlson 1963:48

DATES:

Pit House, Roof Support Post 2

IF-671 0131 - 0327++vv

Pit House, Peripheral Beams

GP-3504	0675p	-	0726vv
GP-1430	0679p	-	0726vv
GP-1482	0685p	-	0728vv
GP-3506	0694p	-	0737vv
GP-1481	0700p	-	0740vv
GP-3505	0697	-	0747vv
GP-1434-1	0714p	-	0750vv

Pit House, Peripheral Beams,
continued

GP-3499	0724p	-	0751vv
GP-3502	0728p	-	0756vv
GP-1433-1	0690p	-	0757++vv
GP-1431	0698p	-	0757vv
GP-3514	0708p	-	0759vv
GP-3516	0715p	-	0759vv
GP-3513	0709p	-	0760vv
GP-1433-2	0674p	-	0760vv
GP-3501	0683p	-	0762vv
GP-3508	0700p	-	0762vv

Ignacio 7:23, continued

DATES: continued

Pit House, Peripheral Beams,
continued

GP-3515 0700p - 0763r
GP-1429 0698p - 0763r
GP-3511 0691p - 0763B
GP-3500 0696p - 0763rB

Pit House

GP-4238 0695p - 0761vv

No Provenience

IF-697 0436p - 0479vv

Pit House, South Side

GP-4237-2 0689p - 0750vv
GP-4237-1 0675p - 0759vv
GP-4237-3 0729 - 0763+r

COMMENTS:

The distribution of noncutting dates and the good terminal cluster of cutting dates leave little doubt that the pithouse was built in 763. There is no tree-ring evidence to support Carlson's assignment of a construction date of c. A.D. 700 to the structure. The early date from IF-671 comes from a charred, eroded and rotten fragment of juniper wood from which all the sapwood has been removed. The loss of outside rings coupled with the possibility that dead wood might have been used accounts for the early date of this sample. The date of 479 (IF-697) may be attributed to ring loss, the reuse of wood from an older site, the use of dead wood, or the possibility that the sample was mistakenly assigned to Ignacio 7:23. It is significant in this regard that IF-697 is the only piece of ponderosa pine attributed to this site.

MAP REFERENCE: 18

ALTERNATE NAME/NUMBER: None known

LOCATION:

There is some confusion as to the actual location of this site. It is situated somewhere near Talus Village on the eastern slopes of the wooded ridge that divides the valley of the Animas River from Hidden Valley.

DESCRIPTION:

No description is available for this site. Presumably it includes a Basketmaker III pit house, for the tree-ring samples are described as coming from "main uprights," features that are absent from the Basketmaker II houses of the Durango area.

SOURCE OF COLLECTION:

I.F. Flora collected the tree-ring material, probably in the late 1930s.

REFERENCES:

Site Description: None

Published Dates: None

DATES:

Roof Support Post

IF-102 0377 - 0504vv

COMMENTS:

Little comment is warranted on only one date. It should be noted, however, that the dated sample is a charred and weathered remnant of juniper that has undoubtedly sustained considerable loss of exterior rings. The tree died long after 504.

Ignacio 7:25

MAP REFERENCE: 19

ALTERNATE NAME/NUMBER: None known

LOCATION:

This site is situated at an elevation of 7400 feet on a north-south trending ridge at the north end of Hidden Valley about seven miles north of Durango.

DESCRIPTION:

Ignacio 7:25 includes a relatively shallow, subrectangular pit house with a bench around at least part of the periphery. Four large upright posts set into the bench supported the roof and upper walls, whose construction is similar to that of the Ignacio 7:23 pit house. Ignacio 7:25 yielded a ceramic assemblage typical of Falls Creek area Basketmaker III: Lino Gray and Lino Black-on-gray.

SOURCE OF COLLECTION:

Earl Morris collected some tree-ring material as a result of partial excavation of the site for the Carnegie Institution of Washington in the summer of 1939. Later that same year the National Youth Administration Museum Project of the Durango Public Library completed digging the site, and tree-ring samples from this work were added to the I.F. Flora Collection.

REFERENCES:

Site Description: Carlson 1963:11

Published Dates: None

DATES:

Pit House, Peripheral Beams

IF-701-3	0312	- 0510r
IF-702	0558	- 0670vv
IF-704	0691p	- 0745vv

COMMENTS:

Three widely scattered dates provide little basis for comment, although the site was in use sometime after A.D. 745. The 510 date probably represents a reused beam or the use of dead wood in a structure built in the middle 700s, a date that is compatible with the construction dates of similar pit houses in Hidden Valley.

Ignacio 7:30

MAP REFERENCE: 20

ALTERNATE NAME/NUMBER: None known

LOCATION:

The site lies at an elevation of 7325 feet on a glacial ridge at the western margin of the north end of Hidden Valley about seven miles north of Durango.

DESCRIPTION:

Ignacio 7:30 consists of a pit house, three surface structures, and a trash deposit northeast of the pithouse. No encircling cobble ring is present. The pit house is subrectangular with a full bench and an antechamber entry through the southeast side. A roof and side walls of small poles were supported by four large posts recessed into the face of the bench. Two surface rooms with upright slab and crude masonry walls are located northwest of the pit house, and a third, poorly defined surface room lies just beyond the pit house antechamber. Pottery is primarily the Durango varieties of Lino Gray and Lino Black-on-gray.

SOURCE OF COLLECTION:

Earl H. Morris of the Carnegie Institution of Washington excavated the site in 1939 and sent the tree-ring material to Gila Pueblo.

REFERENCES:

Site Description: Carlson 1963:11-16

Published Dates: Carlson 1963:48

DATES:

Pit House, Peripheral Beams

GP-3544	0689p	-	0716vv
GP-3533	0691p	-	0720vv
GP-1472	0674p	-	0725vv
GP-3540	0690	-	0739vv
GP-3546	0671p	-	0740vv
GP-3547	0689p	-	0743vv
GP-1468	0696p	-	0745vv
GP-1439	0717	-	0745vv
GP-3526	0713	-	0746vv
GP-3528	0682p	-	0752+rB
GP-3531	0691	-	0753vv
GP-1440	0717p	-	0761vv

Pit House, Peripheral Beams,
continued

GP-1467	0716p	-	0765v
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No Provenience

GP-1476	0687	-	0733vv
GP-1473	0685	-	0749rB
GP-1469	0718p	-	0750vv
GP-1475	0716p	-	0759vv

Ignacio 7:30, continued

COMMENTS:

The dates indicate that some building activity took place in the pit house as late as 765. This is probably close to the true construction date of the house. The earlier cutting date of 752 probably represents the reuse of a salvaged timber or the utilization of dead wood. Ignacio 7:30 dates within a few years of other Basketmaker III pit houses in the Falls Creek site cluster.

MAP REFERENCE: 21

ALTERNATE NAME/NUMBER: None known

LOCATION:

The site is located at 7400 feet elevation on the north bank of the Spud Canyon drainage where the stream crosses the northern end of Hidden Valley about seven miles north of Durango.

DESCRIPTION:

Ignacio 7:31 includes a burned pit house and five contiguous rectangular surface structures encircled by a ring of cobbles. No trash deposit or burials were found. The deep pit house is sub-hexagonal in shape with an entry-ventilator tunnel opening through the southeast wall. There is no bench in this structure. Six upright posts supported a roof and side walls of smaller logs that were covered with tules and mud. Ceramics place the site in the Falls Creek Basketmaker III phase.

SOURCE OF COLLECTION:

I.F. Flora trenched the pit house depression in the 1930s and included the charcoal recovered in his personal collection. Earl H. Morris of the Carnegie Institution of Washington excavated the site in 1939 and sent charcoal samples to the Tree-Ring Laboratory and to Gila Pueblo.

REFERENCES:

Site Description: Carlson 1963:16-21

Published Dates: Carlson 1963:48

DATES:

Pit House, Peripheral Beams

GP-3553	0705p	-	0734vv
GP-3561	0700p	-	0740vv
GP-1453	0676p	-	0753v
GP-3558	0699p	-	0754vv
GP-1456	0685	-	0756vv
GP-3562	0706p	-	0756vv
GP-3568	0733p	-	0757v
GP-1445	0675p	-	0757r
GP-1454	0688	-	0758vv
GP-3557	0732p	-	0758vv
IF-709	0691p	-	0758+v
GP-1443	0696p	-	0759v

Pit House, Peripheral Beams,
continued

IF-711	0717	-	0759v
GP-1457	0720p	-	0759v
GP-1446	0673p	-	0759r
*GP-1448	0663p	-	0759rB
*GP-1444	0712	-	0759rB
GP-3564	0655p	-	0763v
GP-3556	0734	-	0763B

No Provenience

GP-1442-2	0687	-	0723vv
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Ignacio 7:31, continued

DATES: continued

No Provenience, continued

GP-1455 0722 - 0755vv
GP-1442-1 0683p - 0757+trB

COMMENTS:

The tight cluster of 11 cutting and noncutting dates at 757-759 suggests that the pit house was built in 759, with two cutting dates at 763 representing later minor repair. Alternative interpretations are that the house was built in 763 using wood cut and stockpiled in 757-759, or that the structure was built over a period of seven years from 757 to 763. The stockpiling possibility is weakened by the lack of evidence for stockpiling in any other Falls Creek Basketmaker III sites, and seven years seems to be a rather long time to spend in the construction of a single pit house. Some support for the repair hypothesis is found in evidence that the floor of the house had been repaired on occasion. Ignacio 7:31 is contemporaneous with the other pit house units in the Falls Creek group of sites.

Some mixing of collections is indicated by the fact that the two samples indicated by asterisks are duplicates of specimens attributed to Ignacio 7:36. These samples probably actually belong with the Ignacio 7:31 collection, but this cannot be proved.

MAP REFERENCE: 23

ALTERNATE NAME/NUMBER: None known

LOCATION:

Ignacio 7:36 lies at an elevation of 7400 feet just north of the mouth of the canyon of Falls Creek at the base of the cliff that forms the western margin of Hidden Valley.

DESCRIPTION:

The site consists of a burned circular pit house and seven contiguous slab and masonry walled rectangular rooms arranged in an arc to the northwest of the pit house. No stone ring encircles the structures, and no refuse or burials were found. The pit house has a full bench and a tunnel entry or ventilator opening through the southeast wall. Six posts set into the front of the bench supported the roof superstructure and the poles that leaned inward from the periphery of the house to form the walls of the structure.

SOURCE OF COLLECTION:

The National Youth Administration Museum Project of the Durango Public Library excavated most of the pit house in 1939. Earl H. Morris of the Carnegie Institution of Washington completed the excavation of the site in the same year.

REFERENCES:

Site Description: Carlson 1963:21-26; Daniels 1941b

Published Dates: Carlson 1963:48

DATES:

Pit House, Roof Support Posts

IF-713	0174	- 0383vv
GP-3569	0172	- 0494vv
IF-714	0248	- 0514vv

Pit House, Peripheral Beams

GP-3585	0669	- 0711vv
IF-715	0679	- 0720vv
GP-1464	0677p	- 0730vv
GP-1458	0688	- 0734vv
GP-3573-1	0691p	- 0738+vv
GP-1462	0687	- 0743vv
GP-3572	0692	- 0743vv

Pit House, Peripheral Beams,
continued

GP-1461	0676p	- 0747vv
GP-3584	0703	- 0748vv
GP-1460	0676p	- 0750vv
GP-3582	0693	- 0753vv
GP-1459	0689p	- 0754vv
GP-3579	0723p	- 0756v
GP-3588	0701p	- 0757+vv
GP-3580	0673	- 0759v
GP-3573-2	0702p	- 0759v
GP-3576	0716p	- 0759v
GP-3575	0724	- 0759v
*GP-3573-4	0671	- 0759r

Ignacio 7:36, continued

DATES: continued

Pit House, Peripheral Beams,
continued

*GP-3573-3 0712 - 0759r
GP-3571 0705 - 0759B

Pit House, Ventilator-entry

IF-721 0697p - 0753vv
GP-3593 0714 - 0758vv

COMMENTS:

The range and clustering of noncutting and cutting dates leave little doubt that the pit house was built in 759, making Ignacio 7:36 contemporaneous with the other sites in the Falls Creek Basketmaker III cluster. The early dates from the roof support posts can be attributed to the removal of outer rings from the samples by burning, erosion, and decomposition perhaps compounded by the use of dead juniper trees for roof supports.

The dates indicated by asterisks come from samples that are duplicates of specimens in the collection from Ignacio 7:31. It is probable that this inter-site duplication is due to inadvertent mixing of the collections and that the samples actually belong with Ignacio 7:31.

Ignacio 7:48

MAP REFERENCE: 24

ALTERNATE NAME/NUMBER: None known

LOCATION:

Ignacio 7:48 is located at an elevation of about 6600 feet on the west side of the Animas River floodplain below the ridge that separates the valley of the Animas from Hidden Valley approximately seven miles north of Durango.

DESCRIPTION:

No description of this site is available.

SOURCE OF COLLECTION:

The single sample from this site was collected by I.F. Flora in the late 1930s or early 1940s.

REFERENCES:

Site Description: None

Published Dates: None

DATES:

Upright Post

IF-162 1806 - 1905vv

COMMENTS:

The condition of IF-162 (it is a fairly solid piece of wood) and the date make it obvious that this sample is not prehistoric. A photograph of the specimen in situ indicates that it may have been a telegraph or telephone pole or even a large fence post. There is some confusion in the provenience records as to whether this sample comes from Ignacio 7:48 or Ignacio 7:49.

MAP REFERENCE: 25

ALTERNATE NAME/NUMBER: None known

LOCATION:

The site is situated at an elevation of 6600 feet on the west side of the Animas River Valley just south of Ignacio 7:48 and about seven miles north of Durango.

DESCRIPTION:

No description of this site is available.

SOURCE OF COLLECTION:

I.F. Flora collected one sample from this site during excavations in the late 1930s or early 1940s.

REFERENCES:

Site Description: None

Published Dates: None

DATES:

No Provenience

IF-163 1798 - 1898vv

COMMENTS:

IF-163, a wood fragment similar to the sample from Ignacio 7:48, represents a modern construction event probably associated with a telegraph or telephone line or a fence.

Ignacio 7:60

MAP REFERENCE: 26

ALTERNATE NAME/NUMBER: None known

LOCATION:

The exact location of Ignacio 7:60 is not known. Its number indicates that it is in Flora's Ignacio 7 rectangle, and it may be in Hidden Valley.

DESCRIPTION:

No description is available for this site, although a note with the tree-ring samples indicates that a pit house is present. Presumably this signifies a Basketmaker III temporal placement.

SOURCE OF COLLECTION:

The samples from this site were probably collected by I.F. Flora, probably in the 1930s.

REFERENCES:

Site Description: None

Published Dates: None

DATES:

Pit House, Main Roof Support Post

IF-343-1 0521 - 0614vv

COMMENTS:

The single noncutting date from Ignacio 7:60 requires no comment.

Ignacio 11:1

MAP REFERENCE: 27

ALTERNATE NAME/NUMBER: Colorado B:13:1(GP) in part, Ridges Basin

LOCATION:

Ignacio 11:1 is one of a cluster of six numbered sites at an elevation of 7000 feet on the drainage divide between the major northern tributary of Basin Creek and a short unnamed tributary of the Animas River. The sites are located approximately two miles southwest of Durango in La Plata County.

DESCRIPTION:

The site probably includes a Basketmaker III pit structure and possibly a trash deposit with burials.

SOURCE OF COLLECTION:

The samples from this site were collected by I.F. Flora probably in the 1930s.

REFERENCES:

Site Description: None

Published Dates: None

DATES:

No Provenience

IF-724 0618 - 0668vv

COMMENTS:

The single noncutting date from an unknown provenience indicates only that some sort of wood use activity occurred at Ignacio 11:1 sometime after A.D. 668.

Ignacio 11:4

MAP REFERENCE: 28

ALTERNATE NAME/NUMBER: Colorado B:13:1(GP) in part, Ridges Basin

LOCATION:

Ignacio 11:4 is in the same site cluster as Ignacio 11:1 in the saddle between the Basin Creek and Animas River drainages about two miles southwest of Durango.

DESCRIPTION:

No description of this site is available, but it probably includes a Basketmaker III pit house, refuse, and burials.

SOURCE OF COLLECTION:

I.F. Flora recovered the tree-ring material during excavations at the site in the 1930s.

REFERENCES:

Site Description: None

Published Dates: None

DATES:

No Provenience

IF-196-1 0539 - 0642vv

COMMENTS:

The single noncutting date of unknown provenience indicates only that some wood use took place at the site sometime after 642.

Ignacio 12:1

MAP REFERENCE: 29

ALTERNATE NAME/NUMBER: Colorado B:9:1(GP) in part, Griffith Heights,
North Durango Mesa

LOCATION:

Ignacio 12:1 is one of several pit house units on a sage and grass covered bench bounded by the lower slopes of Perins Peak, the floodplain of the Animas River, and Junction Creek. Ignacio 12:1 lies at an elevation of 6700 feet within the western limits of Durango in an area known locally as Griffith Heights.

DESCRIPTION:

The site consists of a large pit house and a semicircular arc of rectangular jacal-walled surface rooms, the whole apparently surrounded by a stockade of upright posts. The surface rooms are poorly preserved and were largely destroyed before the excavation of the site. The oval pit house has a full bench, a ventilator opening through the face of the bench on the south side of the house, and a stone-and-mud deflector wall enclosing the area of the ventilator opening. Four upright posts supported crosspieces of the roof and the wall poles that were footed along the periphery of the bench. Pottery was the local variety of Lino Gray and Lino Black-on-gray.

SOURCE OF COLLECTION:

Samples were initially collected from test excavations in the surface rooms and from trenches outside the structures in 1934 by I.F. Flora working for Gila Pueblo. Subsequent excavation of the pit house under Flora's direction by the National Youth Administration Museum Project of the Durango Public Library in 1938 produced more tree-ring material.

REFERENCES:

Site Description: Daniels 1938, 1941a; Daniels, Lee, and Allen 1938; Lee 1938

Published Dates: Flora 1941b; Haury and Flora 1937; Schulman 1949a, 1949b; Smiley 1951

DATES:

NE Roof Support Post

Pit House, Fill

IF-747 0253p - 0399vv

IF-736 0339 - 0379vv

DATES: continued

Stockade

IF-864 0527 - 0575vv

No Provenience

GP-1063 0399 - 0506vv
GP-1064 0537 - 0571vv
GP-1934 0532 - 0583vv
GP-1065 0549p - 0591vv
GP-1933 0548 - 0598vv
IF-748 0566 - 0603vv
GP-2132 0546 - 0615vv
IF-157 0724p - 0756vv
IF-738 0687 - 0795+vv

COMMENTS:

Precise temporal placement of this site is difficult because of the wide range of dates, the lack of cutting dates, and the poor provenience data on the samples. About all that can be said is that there apparently was some sort of wood utilization at the site sometime after 795. The scatter of earlier dates may be attributed to the erosion of outside rings perhaps combined with the use of dead wood or the reuse of beams salvaged from older structures.

MAP REFERENCE: 30

ALTERNATE NAME/NUMBER: Colorado B:9:1(GP) in part, North Durango Mesa

LOCATION:

This site is located on the Griffith Heights bench overlooking the Animas River floodplain on the west side of Durango. The site lies at 6700 feet elevation in the Dry Gulch drainage just south of Junction Creek.

DESCRIPTION:

Although no structures could be defined at the site, there was evidence of burning, and several Lino Gray and Lino Black-on-gray vessels were found. It is probable that a pit house that was not dug is present at this site.

SOURCE OF COLLECTION:

The tree-ring samples were collected in the mid-1930s by I.F. Flora, probably during the time he was working for Gila Pueblo.

REFERENCES:

Site Description: None

Published Dates: Flora 1941b

DATES:

No Provenience

IF-122 0436p - 0481vv

COMMENTS:

Little can be said about a single noncutting date. The sample that Flora (1941b) dated at A.D. 654 is no longer in the collections, and this date cannot be confirmed.

Ignacio 12:10

MAP REFERENCE: 31

ALTERNATE NAME/NUMBER: Bow and Arrow Site, Colorado B:9:1(GP) in part,
North Durango Mesa

LOCATION:

Ignacio 12:10 lies at an elevation of 6700 feet on a gently sloping bench bounded on the north by Animas City Mountain, on the south and west by Junction Creek, and on the east by the Animas River. The bench overlooks the floodplain of the Animas about one mile north of Durango.

DESCRIPTION:

The site includes a circular pit house with a full bench, some trash, burials, and possibly surface rooms. The pit house was sunk through earlier cultural material, and the bench was constructed of refuse from this earlier occupation. Lino Gray and Lino Black-on-gray vessels are associated with both occupations of the site.

SOURCE OF COLLECTION:

Tree-ring samples were recovered from Ignacio 12:10 in the 1930s by I.F. Flora.

REFERENCES:

Site Description: None

Published Dates: Flora 1941b

DATES:

No Provenience

GP-2133	0551	- 0574vv
IF-749-3	0572	- 0608vv
IF-749-6	0572	- 0614vv
GP-2136	0584	- 0625vv

COMMENTS:

The grouping of noncutting dates suggests activity in the early 600s. Whether these dates apply to the earlier or later occupation of the site is unknown.

MAP REFERENCE: 32

ALTERNATE NAME/NUMBER: Colorado B:9:5(GP), North Reservoir Mesa,
Reservoir Hill

LOCATION:

This site lies at an elevation of 6900 feet at the north end of a broad mesa on the east side of the Animas River within the present city limits of Durango.

DESCRIPTION:

Apparently this site included at least one pit house and some surface structures. One burial was excavated. Lino Gray pottery was recovered from the burial and the structures.

SOURCE OF COLLECTION:

I.F. Flora tested the site in 1935, and further excavations were undertaken in 1936 by the National Youth Administration Museum Project of the Durango Public Library under the direction of Helen Sloan Daniels and I.F. Flora. Several charcoal samples were collected during these operations, but only one specimen has found its way into our present collections.

REFERENCES:

Site Description: None

Published Dates: Flora 1941b

DATES:

No Provenience

GP-1066 0436p - 0480vv

COMMENTS:

No comment is warranted on the basis of a single noncutting date. The sample that yielded the date of 668 published by Flora (1941b) is not now available for study, and this date has not been confirmed.

Ignacio 12:27

MAP REFERENCE: 33

ALTERNATE NAME/NUMBER: Colorado B:9:1(GP) in part, Colorado B:9:4(GP),
Horse Gulch #3

LOCATION:

The site is situated at an elevation of 6500 feet on a low terrace that forms the east bank of the Animas River less than a mile downstream from Durango.

DESCRIPTION:

Ignacio 12:27 consists of a deep subrectangular pit house, a group of thirteen contiguous and noncontiguous surface rooms arranged around three sides of the pit house, a wooden stockade around the structures, and a trash deposit. The pit house has a full bench, a ventilator that opens through the face of the bench, a deflector-wing wall that encloses the area around the ventilator orifice, and numerous floor features. The roof was supported by four large posts set into the floor, while the walls were made of small upright poles seated around the outside edge of the bench. The pit house had burned and yielded a rich trove of materials, including metates, water storage jars, textile fragments, carbonized baskets full of corn, carbonized pine needles and beans, and a considerable quantity of charred roofing material, little of which remains extant for dating purposes. The surface structures, which were constructed of perishable materials, yielded seventeen sealed jars full of corn, rocks, and pottery making materials. The site yielded 44 burials, indicating a long period of occupation. More than 100 ceramic vessels of local Basketmaker III types were recovered.

SOURCE OF COLLECTION:

Samples were collected from Ignacio 12:27 by I.F. Flora in the mid-1930s during the course of private excavations and of later work sponsored by Gila Pueblo.

REFERENCES:

Site Description: Flora 1941a; Gladwin 1957:55-56

Published Dates: Haury 1938; Haury and Flora 1937; Flora 1941b;
Schulman 1949a; Smiley 1951

DATES:

Pit House, Roof Supports

No Provenience

GP-1070 0464 - 0542vv
GP-845 0486 - 0577vv
GP-1068 0468p - 0595vv

GP-844 0615p - 0759vv
GP-843 0745p - 0798v

COMMENTS:

The wide range of dates from this site makes evaluation of the dating difficult. The probable cutting date at 798 indicates some activity at the site around 800, but whether this activity is related to the structures is not known. The site may have been built around 800. In that case the 6th century dates would represent the reuse of old beams, the use of dead wood for roof support posts, or the weathering of outside rings from the samples. On the other hand, the pit house may have been built in the 600s with the 8th century dates representing later activity at the site or unrelated activity after the pit house was abandoned. Lack of provenience data on the late dated samples makes it impossible to choose between these alternatives. The samples that produced the 630 date published by Flora (1941b) are no longer extant, and this dating cannot be verified.

Ignacio 12:31

MAP REFERENCE: 34

ALTERNATE NAME/NUMBER: Horse Gulch, Horse Ranch

LOCATION:

Ignacio 12:31 is one of a number of sites on the right bank of the Florida River at its confluence with an unnamed intermittent tributary drainage. This site lies at 7200 feet elevation at the base of a pine forested mesa north of the tributary stream about five miles northeast of Durango in La Plata County.

DESCRIPTION:

No data are available for this site. Presumably it is one of the components of the large group of Basketmaker III pit house units that is referred to as Florida Village in the Gila Pueblo survey records.

SOURCE OF COLLECTION:

One of the two samples from this site was collected by G.W. Hoofnagle, the other probably by I.F. Flora. Both specimens were collected in the 1930s or early 1940s.

REFERENCES:

Site Description: None

Published Dates: Flora 1941b?

DATES:

No Provenience

IF-131 0562 - 0600vv

COMMENTS:

A single noncutting date of doubtful provenience merits no comment.

MAP REFERENCE: 35

ALTERNATE NAME/NUMBER: Colorado B:9:10(GP), Florida Village,
F.V. Peterson Ranch

LOCATION:

This site is situated at an elevation of 7200 feet near the confluence of the Florida River and an unnamed intermittent western tributary. Ignacio 12:34 is one of a group of sites on the west bank of the Florida that are probably part of a single large site, which is designated Florida Village in the Gila Pueblo site survey records.

DESCRIPTION:

No data are available for this site. Presumably it is one of the Basketmaker III pit house units that make up Florida Village.

SOURCE OF COLLECTION:

The samples were collected by I.F. Flora in the 1930s.

REFERENCES:

Site Description: None

Published Dates: None

DATES:

No Provenience

IF-169	0114p	-	0198vv
IF-168	0523	-	0590vv
IF-173	0544	-	0594vv
IF-172-2	0581	-	0608vv

COMMENTS:

The lack of provenience data and cutting dates precludes precise dating of the site. The late noncutting date of 608 is not incompatible with the presumed Basketmaker III placement of the site.

MAP REFERENCE: 36

ALTERNATE NAME/NUMBER: None known

LOCATION:

Ignacio 12:46 is situated in a saddle at the southern end of the ridge that separates Hidden Valley from the valley of the Animas River. The site lies at an elevation of 7000 feet at the northern base of Animas City Mountain about three miles north of Durango.

DESCRIPTION:

The site consists of two excavation units, only one of which (Floor 1) produced tree-ring samples. Floor 1 consists of an eroded circular or oval living floor of compacted earth that was partially excavated into the natural slope of the hill. Eight cists and a large shallow central depression constituted the floor features of the structure. The walls were apparently built of cribbed wood fragments in mud mortar on a foundation of logs stacked four deep at various points around the periphery of the floor. Some remodeling is indicated by the fact that a few of the cists are overlain by the wall footing logs. No ceramics were associated with Floor 1. The similarity of Floor 1 to the Basketmaker II structures at Talus Village and the Falls Creek Rock Shelters is striking.

SOURCE OF COLLECTION:

I.F. Flora and William Morris collected a few samples during initial testing of the site in 1965. Subsequent excavations in August 1966 by a University of Colorado crew under the direction of Robert H. Lister produced most of the samples.

REFERENCES:

Site Description: Biggs 1967

Published Dates: None

DATES:

Floor 1,
Log Masonry Wall Beams

DUR-28	0190	-	0239vv	DUR-4	0183p	-	0356vv
DUR-21	0218	-	0262+vv	DUR-16	0303	-	0356vv
DUR-6	0071±	-	0289vv	DUR-8	0296p	-	0356v
DUR-9	0211	-	0303vv	DUR-14	0251	-	0356v
DUR-23	0296	-	0332vv	DUR-17	0311	-	0360vv
DUR-13	0278p	-	0350vv	DUR-7	0293p	-	0360rB
DUR-12	0290p	-	0354vv	DUR-10	0222p	-	0372v

Ignacio 12:46, continued

DATES: continued

Floor 1, Miscellaneous

DUR-24	0207	- 0281vv
DUR-26	0241	- 0336++v
DUR-19	0246p	- 0356vv
DUR-25	0283	- 0356B
DUR-34	0294	- 0363vv

COMMENTS:

The dates from Floor 1 fall into two distinct clusters, one at A.D. 356 and one at 360, with a single later cutting date at 372. The house was probably constructed in 356 with two later repair or modification events occurring in 360 and 372. On the other hand, the house could have been erected in 360 or 372 using timbers salvaged from an older structure that was built in 356. The evidence for remodeling of the structure supports the hypothesis of original construction in 356 with later work in 360 and 372. It is unlikely that the clusters of noncutting dates and cutting dates at 356 and 360 could have been produced by the use of dead wood. Ignacio 12:46 is the latest of the dated Basketmaker II house floors in the Durango area.

Ignacio 12:58

MAP REFERENCE: 37

ALTERNATE NAME/NUMBER: Colorado B:9:1(GP) in part, Griffith Heights,
North Durango Mesa

LOCATION:

This site is located south of Junction Creek on a bench between the base of Perins Peak to the west and the floodplain of the Animas River to the east. The site lies within the city limits of Durango at an elevation of 6600 feet.

DESCRIPTION:

Ignacio 12:58 consists of a pit house with a bench, an associated group of surface structures, and at least one burial. Ceramics associated with the site are of Basketmaker III age.

SOURCE OF COLLECTION:

Tree-ring samples were collected from Ignacio 12:58 during excavations by Frank C. Lee for the National Youth Administration Museum Project of the Durango Public Library in 1938.

REFERENCES:

Site Description: None

Published Dates: Flora 1941b

DATES:

Pit House

No Provenience

IF-752 0619p - 0667vv
IF-117 0617 - 0681vv

IF-92 0576 - 0664+vv

COMMENTS:

The three noncutting dates indicate that some construction activity associated with the pit house took place sometime after 681. Mixing of site collections is indicated by the fact that IF-92 is a duplicate of sample GP-1935, which is ascribed to Ignacio 12:59.

Ignacio 12:59

MAP REFERENCE: 38

ALTERNATE NAME/NUMBER: Colorado B:9:1(GP) in part, Griffith Heights,
North Durango Mesa

LOCATION:

Ignacio 12:59 is situated south of Junction Creek on the bench between the base of Perins Peak to the west and the floodplain of the Animas River to the east. The site lies just south of Ignacio 12:58 within the city of Durango at an elevation of 6600 feet.

DESCRIPTION:

The site includes a series of burned surface rooms, at least one burial, and probably a pit house. Basketmaker III ceramics are associated with the site.

SOURCE OF COLLECTION:

Frank C. Lee collected tree-ring samples during excavation of at least one of the surface rooms for the National Youth Administration Museum Project of the Durango Public Library in 1938.

REFERENCES:

Site Description: None

Published Dates: Flora 1941b

DATES:

No provenience

GP-1935 0576 - 0664+vv

COMMENTS:

The single noncutting date may indicate activity at the site sometime after the 660s. The dated sample from this site comes from the same tree as one of the specimens from Ignacio 12:58. If Ignacio 12:58 and Ignacio 12:59 are not in actuality the same site, it is probable that GP-1935 and its duplicates actually belong with Ignacio 12:59.

Ignacio 12:60

MAP REFERENCE: 39

ALTERNATE NAME/NUMBER: Colorado B:9:1(GP) in part, North Durango Mesa

LOCATION:

Ignacio 12:60 lies at an elevation of 6750 feet at the base of Perins Peak west of the Animas River within the city limits of Durango.

DESCRIPTION:

No data on this site are available. Presumably it is one of the many Basketmaker III pit house units in the Griffith Heights area of Durango.

SOURCE OF COLLECTION:

Tree-ring samples were collected from the site in the 1930s either by I.F. Flora, possibly while he was working for Gila Pueblo, or by the National Youth Administration Museum Project of the Durango Public Library.

REFERENCES:

Site Description: None

Published Dates: None

DATES:

No Provenience

IF-160 0473p - 0628vv

COMMENTS:

Little can be said on the basis of a single noncutting date of unknown provenience.

Ignacio 12:64

MAP REFERENCE: 40

ALTERNATE NAME/NUMBER: Cemetery Hill, Colorado B:9:1(GP) in part,
North Durango Mesa

LOCATION:

Ignacio 12:64 is situated at the eastern base of Perins Peak at 6700 feet elevation. The site lies at the western edge of the city of Durango.

DESCRIPTION:

No data are available for this site. Presumably it is one of the many Basketmaker III pit house units in the Griffith Heights area of Durango.

SOURCE OF COLLECTION:

Tree-ring samples were collected from the site in the 1930s by Sam Berry.

REFERENCES:

Site Description: None

Published Dates: Flora 1941b

DATES:

No Provenience

IF-90-1	0444p	-	0510vv
IF-90-2	0500	-	0567vv
IF-90-4	0535	-	0649vv

COMMENTS:

The late noncutting date at 649 is not incompatible with the presumed Basketmaker III placement of the site.

Ignacio 12:67

MAP REFERENCE: 41

ALTERNATE NAME/NUMBER: None known

LOCATION:

The site lies at 7000 feet elevation near the confluence of the Florida River with an unnamed western tributary drainage about five miles northeast of Durango in La Plata County.

DESCRIPTION:

Ignacio 12:67 includes a burned pit house and several associated surface structures. Several Basketmaker III ceramic vessels were recovered from the site.

SOURCE OF COLLECTION:

I.F. Flora collected the tree-ring samples from one of the surface rooms in June 1941.

REFERENCES:

Site Description: None

Published Dates: None

DATES:

Surface Room

IF-757-1 0548p - 0580vv

COMMENTS:

No comment is warranted.

Ignacio 13:1

MAP REFERENCE: 42

ALTERNATE NAME/NUMBER: Peterson Ranch

LOCATION:

Ignacio 13:1 lies at an elevation of 7000 feet on Florida Mesa, a low bench on the west side of the Florida River. The site is approximately five miles east of Durango in La Plata County.

DESCRIPTION:

The site includes a pit house, three surface rooms, a refuse deposit, and a stockade. The surface rooms were burned, and burials were excavated from the trashmound. Basketmaker III pottery was recovered from the structures and burials.

SOURCE OF COLLECTION:

Tree-ring samples were collected during excavations at the site by I.F. Flora, Harold Peterson, and George Stuckman in 1937.

REFERENCES:

Site Description: None

Published Dates: None

DATES:

No Provenience:

GP-1939	0548p	-	0584vv
GP-1940	0484	-	0593vv
IF-141	0631	-	0668vv
IF-140	0630p	-	0677vv
GP-1943	0636	-	0680vv
GP-1937	0620p	-	0684vv
GP-1944	0590p	-	0685vv

COMMENTS:

The slight clustering on noncutting dates indicates that occupation of the site occurred in the late 600s or early 700s.

Ignacio 16:1

MAP REFERENCE: 43

ALTERNATE NAME/NUMBER: Blue Mesa, Colorado B:13:7(GP), Colorado B:13:8(GP),
"Middle" Blue Mesa

LOCATION:

Ignacio 16:1 is situated on a sage and juniper covered bench on the west bank of the Animas River one-half mile downstream from the mouth of Basin Creek. The site lies at 6350 feet elevation approximately six miles south of Durango.

DESCRIPTION:

This site is a Basketmaker III pit house unit. A burial at the site yielded Basketmaker III ceramics.

SOURCE OF COLLECTION:

A single tree-ring sample was collected in the 1930s by I.F. Flora.

REFERENCES:

Site Description: None

Published Dates: None

DATES:

No Provenience

IF-763 0664p - 0754vv

COMMENTS:

The single noncutting date may indicate some activity at the site sometime after A.D. 754.

Ignacio 16A:1

MAP REFERENCE: 44

ALTERNATE NAME/NUMBER: Harper's Ranch

LOCATION:

Ignacio 16A:1 is located at an elevation of 7200 feet on the divide between the drainages of Basin Creek and Lightner Creek, both of which are western tributaries of the Animas River. The site is about 4.5 miles southwest of Durango in La Plata County.

DESCRIPTION:

The site is a typical Basketmaker III pit house-surface room unit.

SOURCE OF COLLECTION:

The single tree-ring specimen from Ignacio 16A:1 was collected in the 1930s or 1940s by I.F. Flora.

REFERENCES:

Site Description: None

Published Dates: Flora 1941b; Schulman 1949a; Smiley 1951

DATES:

No Provenience

IF-764 0559 - 0636vv

COMMENTS:

One date of unknown provenience provides little basis for comment.

Ignacio 16A:3

MAP REFERENCE: 45

ALTERNATE NAME/NUMBER: Harper's Ranch

LOCATION:

Ignacio 16A:3 is located near the headwaters of a southern tributary of Lightner Creek, which empties into the Animas River at Durango about five miles northeast of the site. Ignacio 16A:3 lies at an elevation of 7200 feet near the crest of the divide between the Lightner Creek and Basin Creek drainages.

DESCRIPTION:

Ignacio 16A:3 is a Basketmaker III pit house-surface room complex.

SOURCE OF COLLECTION:

I.F. Flora collected tree-ring samples from the site in the 1930s.

REFERENCES:

Site Description: None

Published Dates: None

DATES:

No Provenience

IF-773-2	0546	- 0575vv
IF-773-1	0526p	- 0649+vv
IF-776-4	0648	- 0682vv
IF-775	0726	- 0773v

COMMENTS:

The 200-year span of outside dates and the lack of provenience data make this a difficult array of dates to assess. The probable cutting date at 773 indicates some use of the site in the late 8th century.

Ignacio 16:2

MAP REFERENCE: 46

ALTERNATE NAME/NUMBER: None known

LOCATION:

This site is located a few hundred meters north of Ignacio 16:1 on a bench on the west side of the Animas River just south of the mouth of Basin Creek. Ignacio 16:2 lies at an elevation of 6300 feet approximately five miles south of Durango.

DESCRIPTION:

The site consists of a Basketmaker III pit house and outlying structures.

SOURCE OF COLLECTION:

A single sample of rotten juniper wood was collected from this site in the 1930s by I.F. Flora.

REFERENCES:

Site Description: None

Published Dates: None

DATES:

No Provenience

IF-779 0497⁺p - 0743vv

COMMENTS:

No evaluation of this date is possible.

Ignacio 17A:6

MAP REFERENCE: 47

ALTERNATE NAME/NUMBER: Colorado B:13:2(GP)

LOCATION:

Ignacio 17A:6 is one of a group of sites on a bench on the east side of the Animas River just north of Wilson Gulch, a short left-bank tributary of the Animas. The site lies at 6950 feet elevation about three miles southeast of Durango.

DESCRIPTION:

Ignacio 17A:6 is one of many Basketmaker III pit house-surface structure units that make up a large village site. Many of the individual units had burned and quantities of carbonized perishable materials were recovered from them. Many burials were excavated from these sites.

SOURCE OF COLLECTION:

I.F. Flora collected tree-ring samples from Ignacio 17A:6 in the 1930s.

REFERENCES:

Site Description: None

Published Dates: Flora 1941b; Schulman 1949a; Smiley 1951

DATES:

No Provenience

GP-841	0358	- 0493vv
IF-93-1	0514	- 0636vv
IF-167-2	0697p	- 0757++vv
IF-93-2	0730	- 0766vv
IF-167-1	0727	- 0798vv

COMMENTS:

The wide range of noncutting dates is difficult to evaluate, although it is likely that the site was occupied after A.D. 800.

Ignacio 17:10

MAP REFERENCE: 48

ALTERNATE NAME/NUMBER: Blue Mesa, Colorado B:13:4(GP) in part

LOCATION:

Ignacio 17:10 is one of more than 50 numbered sites on Blue Mesa, a small bench that lies along the west bank of the Animas River between the river and the lower reaches of Basin Creek about four miles south of Durango. The surface of Blue Mesa lies at an elevation of 6600 feet.

DESCRIPTION:

Although no good description of Ignacio 17:10 is available, what information there is indicates that it is a Basketmaker III pit house with associated surface structures, trash deposit, and burials. Ignacio 17:10 is probably but one component of a large village site comprised of more than 50 such units.

SOURCE OF COLLECTION:

Tree-ring samples were collected during excavations at the site in the 1930s by I.F. Flora.

REFERENCES:

Site Description: Gladwin 1957:53

Published Dates: None

DATES:

No Provenience

IF-781 0583p - 0680vv

COMMENTS:

The sample from this site is a fragment of charred juniper from which all sapwood rings have been eroded. Therefore, the tree probably was cut in the 8th century.

Ignacio 17:12

MAP REFERENCE: 49

ALTERNATE NAME/NUMBER: Blue Mesa, Colorado B:13:4(GP) in part

LOCATION:

This site is one unit of the large group of sites on Blue Mesa, four miles south of Durango.

DESCRIPTION:

Ignacio 17:12 is probably a Basketmaker III pit house-surface room unit similar to the more than 50 others that are found on Blue Mesa.

SOURCE OF COLLECTION:

A single sample was collected by I.F. Flora in the 1930s.

REFERENCES:

Site Description: Gladwin 1957:53

Published Dates: None

DATES:

No Provenience

IF-180 0532 - 0582vv

COMMENTS:

A single date of unknown provenience signifies little. The lack of sapwood on this fragment of juniper wood indicates that many rings have been eroded from the exterior of the sample.

Harper Ranch Sites

MAP REFERENCE: 52

ALTERNATE NAME/NUMBER: None known

LOCATION:

The Harper Ranch is located in the open grassland and pinyon-juniper forest of the upper drainage of Basin Creek at an elevation of 6800-7000 feet roughly four miles southwest of Durango in La Plata County.

DESCRIPTION:

This group of sites includes at least six recognized but unnumbered sites located on the Harper Ranch property. These sites are Basketmaker III pit house units and may be components of one or more large village sites.

SOURCE OF COLLECTION:

At least some of the samples were collected in the 1930s by Laurence Harper. I.F. Flora may have collected from these sites as well.

REFERENCES:

Site Description: None

Published Dates: Flora 1941b

DATES:

Lower Site

IF-782-2	0590	- 0648+vv
IF-782-1	0586	- 0680vv

No Provenience

IF-784-1	0503p	- 0570vv
IF-194-1	0525	- 0614vv
IF-190	0569p	- 0629vv
IF-194-2	0522	- 0633vv

No Provenience, continued

IF-130	0578p	- 0636vv
IF-156	0561p	- 0650vv
IF-132-1	0584	- 0671vv
IF-134	0596p	- 0678vv
IF-161	0625p	- 0683vv
IF-179	0543p	- 0685vv
IF-784-3	0668p	- 0745vv
IF-784-2	0699p	- 0790vv

COMMENTS:

The array of noncutting dates from an unknown number of sites does little but confirm a Basketmaker III occupation of the locale in the 8th century.

Durango Area Unknown

MAP REFERENCE: 53

ALTERNATE NAME/NUMBER: Near Ignacio 13:1, South of Durango, Blue Mesa,
Falls Creek BMIII

LOCATION:

The samples included in this category have no certain provenience assignments. Some are tentatively attributed to specific sites, but the majority have no provenience data at all. All but one of these samples are in the I.F. Flora Collection, and presumably they all come from sites in the vicinity of Durango.

DESCRIPTION:

No site descriptions are possible.

SOURCE OF COLLECTION:

Most of the material was collected by I.F. Flora in the 1930s and 1940s.

REFERENCES:

Site Description: None

Published Dates: None

DATES:

Blue Mesa,
Ignacio 17A:5 or 6

IF-862 0538p - 0684vv

Falls Creek
BM III

IF-863 0562 - 0644vv

Near Ignacio 13:1

IF-178 0508⁺p - 0574vv

South of Durango, BM III or P I

IF-181 0340 - 0417vv

No Provenience

IF-164	0451	-	0496vv
GP-1918	0551	-	0575vv
IF-870	0248 ⁺	-	0582 ⁺⁺ vv
IF-869	0522	-	0605vv
IF-126	0616	-	0665vv
IF-121	0632	-	0667vv
IF-50	0625	-	0673vv
IF-867	0629	-	0684vv
IF-155	0731p	-	0767vv
IF-166	0739p	-	0798r
IF-868	1827	-	1894vv

Durango Area Unknown, continued

COMMENTS:

No comment is possible on these dates of unknown affiliation. The samples are, however, important in the construction of the local tree-ring chronology, and the dates are presented for the record.

Ridges Basin

MAP REFERENCE: 54

ALTERNATE NAME/NUMBER: "Mike Bodo Project," Ignacio 12:79

LOCATION:

Ridges Basin is the local name for the high grassy valley drained by the upper reaches of Basin Creek east of Pine Ridge in La Plata County. The valley lies between 6700 and 7200 feet in elevation and is located four miles southwest of Durango. The map number of this group of sites (Fig. 1) indicates the position of Ignacio 12:79, the only Ridges Basin site whose precise location is known.

DESCRIPTION:

There are many sites in Ridges Basin, an undetermined number of which are lumped in this particular site group. Other Ridges Basin sites that appear in this report are Ignacio 11:1, Ignacio 11:4, Ignacio 16A:1, Ignacio 16A:3, and the Harper Ranch Sites. These sites are Basketmaker III pit house--surface structure--trash deposit units clustered into an unknown number of large village sites.

SOURCE OF COLLECTION:

Some tree-ring material from Ridges Basin was collected in the 1930s by I.F. Flora. Other samples resulted from excavations in the mid-1960s by Homer E. Root, Director of the Museum at Fort Lewis College, Durango.

REFERENCES:

Site Description: None

Published Dates: None

DATES:

Ignacio 12:79, BM II

DUR-61 0516 - 0636vv
DUR-60 0600 - 0664vv

Ignacio 12:79, BM III

DUR-63 0580 - 0669vv
DUR-62 0690 - 0793vv

"Mike Bodo Project" Pit House

DUR-48 0707p - 0749vv

Lower Ruin, Twin Pinyons
between Bodo and Harper Ranches

IF-871 0554p - 0672vv

Pit House 1

DUR-50 0573 - 0654vv

Ridges Basin, continued

DATES: continued

Pit House 2

DUR-53 0583p - 0651vv

Plastered Area, Large Support

DUR-58 0521 - 0698vv

Pit House 3

DUR-54 0549p - 0608vv

DUR-55 0596p - 0667vv

No Provenience

GP-1932 0532 - 0672vv

IF-872 0596p - 0674vv

Room 9

DUR-56 0583 - 0660vv

COMMENTS:

The noncutting dates support the Basketmaker III placement of the Ridges Basin sites and suggest an occupation in the 7th and 8th centuries. Note that the two samples assigned a Basketmaker II provenience actually date within the range of Basketmaker III.

MAP REFERENCE: 55

ALTERNATE NAME/NUMBER: Floor Screwball, Screwball Lodge

LOCATION:

Ignacio 7:102 is located at 7150 feet elevation in the Spud Creek drainage at the northern end of Hidden Valley about five miles north of Durango in La Plata County.

DESCRIPTION:

This site consists of three compacted surfaces, designated Floors 1 through 3, that lie two to six inches under the present ground surface. Little material, other than rotten wood and charcoal, was associated with these possible living floors. The site is assigned to the Basketmaker II period.

SOURCE OF COLLECTION:

Some samples from this site were collected by I.F. Flora in the 1960s; additional specimens were recovered during excavations in 1966 by a University of Colorado crew under the direction of Robert H. Lister.

REFERENCES:

Site Description: Biggs 1967

Published Dates: None

DATES:

Floor 1, Beam 1

No Provenience

DUR-64 1476 - 1554vv

DUR-66 (-)0107 - (-)0018vv

Screwball No. 4, Floor

DUR-69 1570p - 1627vv

COMMENTS:

Obviously DUR-64 and 69 are not truly associated with the Basketmaker II floors that they overlie. The condition of these samples, both are rotten wood fragments, suggests that they may be tree roots or branches. DUR-66 is an early specimen that falls within the range of Basketmaker II, but its associations are unclear.

Colorado 5LP11

MAP REFERENCE: 59

ALTERNATE NAME/NUMBER: None known

LOCATION:

This site lies at 6500 feet elevation on the first terrace on the west bank of the Los Pinos River 1.9 miles northeast of Ignacio in La Plata County.

DESCRIPTION:

The site includes at least three jacal-and-cobble-walled rooms with evidence for other possible rooms that had been largely destroyed by modern farming and rodent activity. A large oval depression south of the rooms is thought to have been an adobe borrow pit that may subsequently have functioned as a reservoir. Lack of permanent habitation structures suggest that the site was occupied seasonally, probably in the summer. Pottery present on the site indicates that 5LP11 was occupied between A.D. 800 and 950.

SOURCE OF COLLECTION:

Tree-ring samples were collected in 1969 during the course of salvage excavations by George E. McLellan of the University of Colorado.

REFERENCES:

Site Description: Lister, Hallisy, Kane, and McLellan 1970

Published Dates: None

DATES:

Test Trench 7, West End,
Area II

CVM-1 0668 - 0714vv

Test Trenches 2 and 7

CVM-2 0675 - 0775vv

COMMENTS:

The noncutting dates indicate some building activity at the site sometime after 775, which is compatible with the range of A.D. 800 to 950 indicated by the ceramics.

Chimney Rock Group

MAP REFERENCE: 60

ALTERNATE NAME/NUMBER: Chimney Rock Pueblo (5AA83), Parking Lot Site (5AA86), Ravine Site (5AA88), Access Road Site (5AA92)

LOCATION:

The Chimney Rock Group sites are located on a series of mesas that lie between the Piedra River and Stollsteimer Creek in Archuleta County. The mesas range from 6600 to 7600 feet in elevation and culminate in the twin spires of Chimney Rock, the highest of which attains an elevation of 7903 feet.

DESCRIPTION:

The Chimney Rock Group consists of a number of individual sites situated on the mesas surrounding Chimney Rock. Several of these sites have been excavated, and four of them yielded tree-ring samples. Chimney Rock Pueblo is an L-shaped block of rectangular masonry rooms within which two large Chaco-type kivas have been incorporated. This site, which occupies a commanding position on a small mesa near the base of Chimney Rock, is considered to represent an immigrant group that originated in the Chaco Canyon area some 90 miles to the southwest of Chimney Rock. The site is assigned to the Chimney Rock phase, which is dated between A.D. 925 and 1125.

The Parking Lot Site consists of a series of rubble mounds on the mesa below Chimney Rock Pueblo. Mound 3 was excavated and found to contain three massive-walled circular habitation rooms, three rectangular rooms, and a trash deposit. The architecture of this site is quite different from the Chaco-like architecture of Chimney Rock Pueblo, and the Parking Lot Site is thought to represent the work of the local indigenous population among whom the Chaco immigrants settled. The Parking Lot Site is assigned to the Chimney Rock phase and is contemporaneous with Chimney Rock Pueblo.

The Ravine Site consists of nineteen masonry structures on the rim of the mesa at the foot of Chimney Rock. Mounds 16 and 17 were partially excavated. The latter was a circular great kiva with a series of rectangular pits sunk into the floor around the periphery of the structure on the east, south, and west sides. Mound 16 was comprised of a circular massive-walled habitation room and three associated rectangular storage rooms. This site is also assigned to the Chimney Rock phase, and its close similarity to the Parking Lot Site indicates that it too was built by the local people rather than by Chacoan immigrants.

The Access Road Site consists of a row of thirteen rubble mounds on the mesa. Mound 3 was dug and found to include two massive-walled circular living rooms and six rectangular rooms. The site is

Chimney Rock Group, continued

assigned to the local population component of the Chimney Rock phase.

SOURCE OF COLLECTION:

Tree-ring samples were collected from the Chimney Rock Group sites during the summers of 1970, 1971, and 1972 by University of Colorado field parties under the direction of Frank W. Eddy. These excavations and stabilization operations were undertaken as a part of a U.S. Forest Service project to develop the Chimney Rock locale for tourist visitation.

REFERENCES:

Site Description: Eddy 1972, 1973; Jeancon 1922; Jeancon and Roberts 1923, 1924a, 1924b, 1924c; Roberts 1925

Published Dates: None

DATES:

Chimney Rock Pueblo
East Kiva, Lower Ventilator

CRE-89 1048p - 1076r

Chimney Rock Pueblo
East Kiva, Fill

CRE-8 0836 - 0875vv
CRE-7 0918 - 1055vv
CRE-9 1049p - 1084vv
CRE-6 1020p - 1087vv
CRE-5 1041p - 1093r

Chimney Rock Pueblo
Room 8

CRE-38 1035p - 1066vv
CRE-85 1028p - 1073vv
CRE-74 1038p - 1081vv
CRE-29 1062p - 1083vv
CRE-54 0986p - 1084vv
CRE-34 1057p - 1085vv
CRE-18 1026p - 1086vv
CRE-47 1029p - 1087vv
CRE-28 1065p - 1089vv
CRE-87 1012p - 1090+vv
CRE-17 0963 - 1090+vv
CRE-37 1063p - 1092+vv
CRE-83 1037p - 1092+vv

Chimney Rock Pueblo
Room 8, continued

CRE-48 1027p - 1092+vv
CRE-27 1043p - 1092+vv
CRE-36 1059p - 1093vv
CRE-50 1071p - 1093vv
CRE-78 1023p - 1093v
CRE-33 1029p - 1093v
CRE-35 1045p - 1093v
CRE-16 1057p - 1093v
CRE-73 1061p - 1093v
CRE-76 1064p - 1093v
CRE-56 1074p - 1093v
CRE-58 1040p - 1093r
CRE-52 1050p - 1093r
CRE-26 1056p - 1093r
CRE-79 1057p - 1093r
CRE-66 1062p - 1093r
CRE-60 1063p - 1093r
CRE-41 1063p - 1093r
CRE-21 1069p - 1093r
CRE-81 1070p - 1093r
CRE-75 1072p - 1093r
CRE-84 1073p - 1093r
CRE-59 1074p - 1093r
CRE-88 1077p - 1093r
CRE-46 1074p - 1093c
CRE-72 1075p - 1093c
CRE-67 1049p - 1093rB
CRE-61 1070p - 1093cB

Chimney Rock Group, continued

DATES: continued

Parking Lot Site
Room 1

CRE-113 1054 - 1072vv

Parking Lot Site
Room 2

CRE-101 0749 - 0782vv
CRE-109 0731p - 0883++vv
CRE-94 0918p - 1051v
CRE-110 1059 - 1078vv

Parking Lot Site
Room 5

CRE-112 1005p - 1056vv

Ravine Site
Mound 16, Room 2

CRE-162 0844fp - 0872vv
CRE-207 0835p - 0898vv
CRE-187 0891p - 1030++vv
CRE-186 1028 - 1057vv
CRE-168 1015 - 1068vv
CRE-183 1052p - 1073vv
CRE-199 1054p - 1073vv
CRE-190 1011p - 1074vv
CRE-170 1010p - 1077vv
CRE-169 1029p - 1077vv
CRE-174 1050p - 1077vv
CRE-192 1050 - 1077v
CRE-194 1052p - 1077v
CRE-208 0948p - 1077r
CRE-195 1028p - 1077r
CRE-193 1031p - 1077r
CRE-166 1032p - 1077r
CRE-205 1037p - 1077r
CRE-185 1039p - 1077r
CRE-198 1039 - 1077r
CRE-204 1051p - 1077r
CRE-196 1053p - 1077r
CRE-202 1056p - 1077r

Ravine Site
Mound 17 (great kiva) Fill

CRE-154 0882fp - 0994vv
CRE-147 0961fp - 1057vv
CRE-153 1022p - 1067vv
CRE-157 1040p - 1083vv

Ravine Site
Mound 17 (great kiva)
Subfloor Cists

CRE-210 0905fp - 1033vv
CRE-226 0969fp - 1042vv
CRE-234 0986 - 1045vv
CRE-232 0968fp - 1051vv
CRE-224 0997p - 1070vv
CRE-215 1041p - 1072vv
CRE-245 1022fp - 1077vv
CRE-220 1051p - 1078vv
CRE-225 1042 - 1080vv
CRE-211 1011fp - 1084vv

Ravine Site
Mound 17 (great kiva)
East Foot Drum

CRE-237 1023p - 1060vv

Access Road Site
Rooms 1 and 2

CRE-132 1019 - 1076vv
CRE-131 1060p - 1087vv

Access Road Site, Room 3

CRE-136 1010 - 1057vv

Access Road Site, Room 8

CRE-139 0946 - 0981+vv
CRE-140 0916 - 0982vv
CRE-138 0911 - 1021vv
CRE-137 0984p - 1073vv

Chimney Rock Group, continued

DATES: continued

Access Road Site
Excavation Unit 5

CRE-128	0972	- 1003v
CRE-129	0977	- 1040vv

COMMENTS:

The distribution of the large number of noncutting and cutting dates from Room 8 in Chimney Rock Pueblo conclusively places one roofing episode at 1093. Eddy (1973:18) considers this to be the second roof that was put onto this room, which was built at an earlier date. Dates from the East Kiva indicate that the structure was constructed in 1076 and rather extensively remodeled or rebuilt in 1093, the same year in which the final roof was put on Room 8.

The noncutting dates from the Parking Lot Site are more difficult to assess than the dates from Chimney Rock Pueblo. The Parking Lot Site dates do indicate an occupation in the late 11th century, contemporaneous with that of Chimney Rock Pueblo.

The excellent clustering of noncutting and cutting dates leaves little doubt that Room 2 of the Mound 16 group of rooms at the Ravine Site was roofed in 1077. The wide range of noncutting dates from the Mound 17 great kiva are difficult to evaluate, although they do show that the structure was in use as late as 1084. The Ravine Site is contemporaneous with the other dated sites in the Chimney Rock Group.

The nine noncutting dates from the Access Road Site do not permit specific dating, but they do indicate a late 11th century occupation essentially contemporaneous with the other sites in this group.

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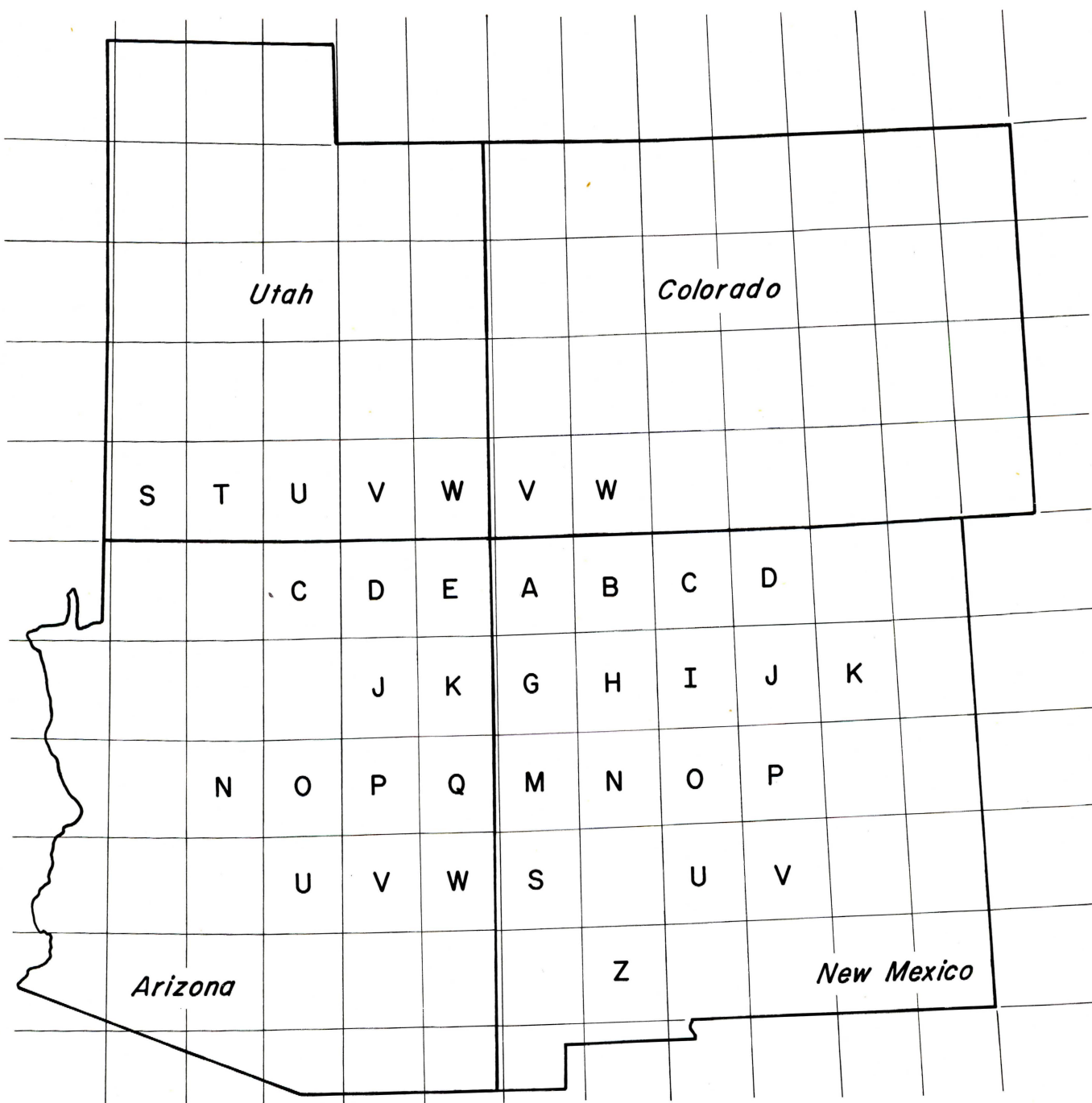
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