

COLLECTION: Papers of Frank H.H. Roberts at the National Anthropological Archives

**CDI
ACCESSION
NUMBER:**

000061

ERRATA:

None noted.

COMMENTS:

None.

CITATION:

Hill, Ernest Jr.
1940 Bc 53, Field Notes. In Papers of Frank H. H. Roberts, Box 8, National Anthropological Archives, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C.



NATIONAL
ANTHROPOLOGICAL ARCHIVES
SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

F. H. H. Roberts, Jr.

1940-41

Chaco Canyon, N. Mex., 1940-41

Field notes

- 1940

Hill, E. ...

7

ERNEST H. HILL JR.
FIELD NOTES

NATIONAL
ANTHROPOLOGICAL
SERVICE



TRADE MARK REGISTERED

FOLDS
BACK

LIES
FLAT



COMBINATION
THEME AND NOTE BOOK

No. C-205

BC 53 - 8/5/40. MON. A.M.

Site chosen a few hundred yards E. N. E. of BC 51. Mound cleared of brush and rocks, drainage trench dug along south side of mound, and test trench along its western boundary to determine extent of ruin. The dig was squarred, magnetic north established, and grid layed off in 25' squares. There was no other excavation in the morning session.

BC 53

8/6/40 AM.

Excavation had begun 8/5/40 P.M. A large trench (D) had been dug in a S. S. E. direction. The other students had begun to remove dirt on the top North central portion of the ruin; ~~for~~ established a wall running in a North south direction, had followed it around a corner ~~to~~ establish another ~~for~~ East - west wall on the ^{then} most Northerly portion of the ruin.

John Deacon, Armond Gaston LeVone Winfield, and myself began excavation in the N. N. corner to establish the exterior side and corner of the previously established E. N. wall. Winfield continued excavation in this corner to outline an uncertain room.

Deacon and myself began digging in a southwardly direction in trench D to verify the ^{bottom} this E. N. wall along the North portion of BC 53. During the course of the digging we located another E. N. wall c. 4 feet North from the previous E. N. wall and about 4 feet from the surface of the fill. From the bottom of Trench D ~~it~~ was 1 foot high. We determined to pursue the length

of this new wall in an Eastwardly direction, so trench 'I' was dug at the same depth and at right angles to trench D about $1\frac{1}{2}$ ' away from and || to this ^{new} wall. Digging was terminated in D. Shards were sacked and catalogued from trench I, none being found in D. A field in the section he was digging uncovered ^{shards} $\frac{1}{4}$ of an exuberant corrugated pot some 8 inches under surface and abutting the former and first established E. W. wall. ~~Two~~ artifacts were found in trench I and one small animal bone, possibly an ulna from the bottom of trench I - 14" ~~of~~ East from the confluence of I and D. Shards from 'I' were likewise sacked.

Barth Kyke followed the first E. W. wall in a westerly direction at the depth of 15".

Jack Anderson and Doctor Hise worked in trench G with no other finds than shards, duly sacked and catalogued. A few rooms were established here to be pursued in the afternoon excavation.

BC 53

8/7/40 AM

Rooms one, two, and three had been established by the afternoon section. Starting from the N.W. corner of the ruin in which Winfield had begun working the rooms were numbered and dug to an average depth of $1\frac{1}{2}$ ' the second East west wall forming a common north wall for all three rooms. Room six was also established by Greenwood in the afternoon section. Trench D was continued on to determine the bottom of the second and upper East west wall; it was found to terminate and leaving c. $1\frac{1}{3}$ ' of fill on top of the most northerly and lower East-West wall. It was then postulated that the upper pueblo was of a later construction and built on the mound of a former pueblo at that time probably covered by wash and loess deposit. The masonry of the lower wall seemed of quite excellent construction when compared with the crude unfinished slabs of the upper pueblo. It resembled ^{the} inferior but banded mas.

only of type three or perhaps two. In trench G. had been dug to the bottom of the East section of the most northerly East west wall; it was found to extend in depth c. 7' from the surface of the fill, and to be c. 8½' high.

John Deacon and myself cut through trench "I" to a length of c. 30 feet East and West and dug south the foot and a half to follow the lower E.-W. wall ^(33" high). This trench was dug to a depth of 52".

John Deacon found a large ^{sand} stone grooved maul 14" long and 6½" wide-grooved in the center at a depth of 51" below the surface, 5" from this N.W. wall no. 1 at its N.W. corner. * North wall #1 had been determined as turning south at the confluence of trenches I and D, and went under the upper pueblo.

I dug the East end of trench I and ^{* from surface} uncovered a fragment of a lignite ornament & a pot cover at a depth of 4' 2"; Deacon working in the west section of this same trench found 96 shards and I found 47. Quite a number

* Bc 53 ²⁰/₅
(1.9 cm x 1.3/1 cm)

* Bc 53 ²⁰/₄
(13.2 x 6.6 cm)

ANTHROPOLOGICAL ARCHIVES
SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

of small pieces of charcoal with at the most 20 rings, all undateable, were found near the bottom of the trench at a depth of c. 4'. Several pieces of gypsum, some rodent bones, cherted-bry flakes, and two pieces of petrified wood were also found at the same depth. Six pieces of red marked plaster were also collected at the bottom of the trench, of which three were classified.

Bc 53 8/8/40 AM.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES
ANTHROPOLOGICAL ARCHIVES
SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

The wall established by Trench G. was found to be a continuation of the North wall #1 established by Trench "I"; there was merely a jog where the wall turned south c. 4' to meet the east-west wall of Trench "I". The previously established rooms one to six respectively had been carried to lower levels and a Trench c. 2' feet ^{deep} had been dug along the outside (north) side of the upper, and second East-west wall. About 20' east from the N.W. corner of room one, abutting this East west wall at right angles, and following a line between room two and three was a postulated wall 1' 10" ^{long} ~~wide~~ ^{1' thick + 2' high} of exceedingly crude construction which divided the Trench.

I began on the East side and Deacon on the west side to determine the true existence of such a wall.

The fill was leveled off northward from the East west wall to the edge of Trench "I" - a width of some three feet. The upper E-W wall ~~is~~ was

them from this level c. 3' high. The postulated wall was found to be non-existent, merely rock fallen from the top of the former wall.

At the east section end of this west section of the upper pueblo, ^{outside room #2}

* BC53 $\frac{20}{3}$ and adjacent to the corners of rooms 3 and 6, a ^{highly polished} bone awl $2\frac{1}{4}$ " long * $\frac{1}{8}$ " thick was found as well as a ^{gray sand stone} fragment of a palette (7.5 cm x 7.6 x 4.5 cm) of a triangular form was found. Only one original side remained. On the smooth sandstone there were taints of red paint still visible. The find was at a depth of c. 3'. * In this corner there was also an abundant number of shards; evidently a great many broken pieces of pottery were discarded as refuse in that spot.

* BC53 $\frac{20}{16}$

BC 53 8/9/40 AM

KIVA A

level I

Began work on possible Kiva, south of room ~~two~~ two. Went down to level I which was $37\frac{1}{2}$ " from the top of the wall at the corner of rooms 2, 3, and 4 to the bottom of this level. The circular kiva wall was established ^{is} as a square room. The kiva wall was however only $22\frac{3}{4}$ " high and didn't reach the top of the ~~wall~~ wall of the ~~room~~ surrounding square room. The sherd find was scarce (29). This wall was of white slabs with no spalling and the bricks were unworked & irregular of an average size of $10" \times 4"$.

One artifact, a ^{fragmentary} ~~and~~ ~~and~~ sharpener ($4 \times 4\frac{1}{2}$ cm), and of sandstone was found by John Deacon at $22\frac{3}{4}$ " below kiva wall and 2' from North end of Kiva, which has been named KIVA A. The south section of KIVA A and its surrounding room remains to be excavated.

A sack of animal bones was also accumulated, mostly rabbit & prairie dog. The fill was exceptionally rocky.

BC53 Aug. 10 - Sat. KIVA A level II

The south half of Kiva A is to remain unexcavated to show the stratigraphy of the fill, which has been exceedingly rocky - some blocks reaching the sizeable proportions of $1\frac{1}{2}/2'$. Level II was dug $32\frac{3}{4}"$ \therefore level II was $9\frac{1}{4}"$ thick.

$37\frac{1}{2}$ inches from BM. A

The sherd find was still scarce.

BC53 $\frac{22}{11}$ *

40 mm x 23 mm.
6 mm thick

One artifact* was found - an arrow-head, ^(Point of knife?) with both knotted and base broken off. probably of obsidian. ^{translucent} gray. Horizontally it lay $4"$ from Kiva wall, and $32"$ vertically from top of Kiva wall; $5'$ from bench mark^A at south corner of rooms one and two, and $145\frac{3}{4}"$ from another bench mark^{B A1} taken on the center of the west wall of room four.

Rooms 7 and 8 were established and dug down a few feet.

sherd percentage: level I and II

Exuberant Corrugated	----- 10	----- 34.53
Gallup Black on White	----- 9	----- 31.08
Escavada " " "	----- 7	----- 24.17
McElmo " " "	----- 3	----- 10.36
	----- 29	----- 100.14%

BC53 Aug. 12 - mon.

KIVA A - level III

ANTHROPOLOGICAL ARCHIVES
SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

32-44

The Kiva A was dug to a third level 12 inches below level II. The fill was less rocky consisting mostly of hardened clay. 48" inches vertically from B.M. A in center of the oblong Kiva A there was remains of a fire. ^(1 1/4" depth) The sherd find was still comparatively scarce and no artifacts or datable charcoal was found, only undatable greasewood was taken out.

The afternoon was spent mostly in making the ruin presentable — leveling off the bottom of level III; removing loose dirt from the top of the walls and cleaning up the stones in the wall.

On the East side there appeared to be remains of plaster darkened by smoke.

Another kiva ^(B) to the East of Kiva A was determined, and its walls outlined by Leonard; it is south of & adjacent to room 7.

The west half of Kiva A has much less plaster than is on the eastern half. The west half of the fill has also

been comparatively free of rocks while the East side is exceedingly rocky.

A worked sherd was found (McElmo) in sherd sack taken from fill of level III. It was worked on 1 edge only & was 3.3 cm x 3 cm in size.

sherd percentage : III (32-44")

Gallup B/w	14	---	35.82
Exuberant cor.	10	----	26.30
Escavada B/w	9	----	23.67
McElmo B/w	3	---	7.89
Chaco B/w	1	----	2.63
Red Mesa B/w	1	----	2.63
	38		98.94%

Jemez. Aug. 13-15.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES
ANTHROPOLOGICAL ARCHIVES
SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

Bc53- Aug. 16 (Fri). KIVA A level IV.
Level IV was dug (9") 44-53" from the highest point on Kiva wall (No. side just immediately south of B.M.A.) Building stones had fallen into the Kiva from the eastern side of the Kiva wall predominantly making the fill in that section ^{and} exceedingly rocky grayish sandy loam while in the western half the fill was more ~~solid~~, reddish, + comparatively free from rocks. About the center of the Kiva at 53" from the high point on the north wall (from which all sherd measurements are taken instead of from the B.M.A, which is 5 1/2" higher), a lens of charcoal, in form of a circle roughly 14" in diameter was found; its thickness varied from 1/2 to one inch. Some 8 pieces of red marked plaster were found.

The artifact as well as the sherd find is still quite scarce. However, one bone awl ~~is~~ was found:

vertical locus: level IV - 54 3/4" below B.M.A

Horizontal locus: 95 1/2" from B.M.A

155 1/2" from B.M.A.

15" from wall

NATIONAL ARCHIVES
ANTHROPOLOGICAL INSTITUTION
SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

sherds: pottery types (IV (44-53"))

Exuberant Cor.	---	20	---	43.20
Gallup B/w	---	19	---	41.23
McElmo B/w	---	3	---	6.49
Escavada B/w	---	2	---	4.32
Red Mesa B/w	---	1	---	2.17
Forest dale smudged	---	1	---	2.17
		<u>46</u>		<u>99.587</u>

BC 53

Aug. 17 (sat.)

KIVA A - LEVEL V

Work proceeded on level V (12 inches) 53-65". The fill grew even rockier than level IV with ~~some~~ scattered stones on west as well as East side of kiva. The fill is still of the same character. On the north side of kiva a "bulge" appeared which further excavation proved to be an intentional incipient pilaster.

At this point a banquette was exposed on the ~~west~~ Eastern side of the kiva. at this point it measured 3" in width and 56½" from this bank to the top of the kiva wall at this point. It was decided to dig down to level VI before exposing the banquette further or either the pilaster further. Consequently level V was dug to a point some 5" from the wall all about the kiva with the exception of the southern quarter which, of course, still remains for stratigraphic profile. As one proceeds further down evidence of fine wall plaster (4 layers) becomes abundant, this evidence becomes almost negligible about 35" from the top of the kiva wall

where the irregular masonry blocks are exposed. The plaster is blackened with smoke.

While the sherd find is still comparatively scarce, three bone awls were found:

Bc53 $\frac{30}{26}$ ① vertical locus: level V - 58" below BMA
 horizontal locus: 41" from B.M. A + 83" from B.M. A, 13" from kiva wall
 size: 7.2 cm x 1 cm.

Bc53 $\frac{30}{30}$ ② vertical locus: level V - 5'9" below B.M.a.
 horizontal locus: 8'4" from B.M.a.
 6.7 $\frac{1}{2}$ " from B.M.a,
 3.9" from kiva wall.
 size: 13.5 cm x 2.5 cm.

(imperfect - point broken).

③ vertical locus: level V 5.5" below BMA
 horizontal locus: 8'10 $\frac{1}{2}$ " from BMA
 "4'5 $\frac{3}{4}$ " from BMA,

pottery types: V
 (53-65")

Exuberant Cor.	32	48.32
Gallup B/w	16	24.16
Escavada B/w	8	12.08
MSElmo B/w	7	10.51
chaco corrug.	1	1.51
Upper Gila corrug.	1	1.51
Dead Mans B/R	1	1.51
	66	99.66%

ANTHROPOLOGICAL
SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION
NATIONAL ARCHIVES

BC53

Aug. 19 (Mon) Kiva A level IV

The fill of level IV became extremely rocky in all portions of the strata (65" to 84 3/4") except about the periphery of the kiva where the character became comparatively sandy interspersed with occasional small charcoal pieces as well as minute pieces of decayed wood, and rare pieces of corn, and numerous small disarticulated skeletons of rodentia scattered throughout. The sherd find for this twenty inches of fill was comparatively scarce when it is noted that for a corresponding level in room IV 353 sherds were classified. The bank was exposed all the way around and its width varied from 2 to 7"

On the North side of the kiva, from this banquette or "bench" to top of wall (though it is hardly possible to take these figures as absolute due to the fact that the top of the wall is not exposed completely down to the masonry blocks, and in spots there remains a foot at least of loose dirt):

No. = 62 1/2" to top of kiva wall
E. = 56 1/2" " " " " "

W. = 63" to top of Kiva wall

So. = (occupied by stratigraphy)

pottery types : ~~II~~ (65-85")

Exuberant Corrugated	---	30	---	60
Gallup B/w	---	14	---	28
McElmo B/w	---	3	---	6
Escavada B/w	---	1	---	2
Red Mesa B/w	---	1	---	2
Forest dale smudged	---	<u>1</u>	---	<u>2</u>
		50		100%

LARGO CAÑON - Aug. 20 (Tues.)

John Beacow, Dr. Frank + Mrs. Heblen, and myself joined Herbert Dick in digging on a pit house (probably BM III to judge from the similarity of the pottery to Lino grey and La Plata black on white). The site is situated c. 500 yards from the south bank of the ephemeral Largo wash some 10 miles up a cañon of the same name from the city of Blanco located on the San Juan river of which this wash is tributary. Our site is roughly at the confluence on the Largo and Companero Cañons + ~~about~~ ^{about} one mile East of the point at which the Blanco empties into the wash from a southerly direction.

In the morning excavation progressed on a circular pit house about 18' in diameter, + about 2' to an established floor. It had the usual feature of a banquette. The floor was exposed in only about a quarter of the excavation.

We continued digging into the hardened clay to expose numerous ^{burned} ~~burned~~ ^{iron} ~~iron~~.

juniper and cottonwood beams which had been part of the roof structure. All were mapped to possible clue to the original placement of the roof structure and then removed and packed as possible dendrochronological evidence with the exception of course of the complacent cottonwood.

The afternoon progressed with very little more floor uncovered and a very sizeable amount of charcoal beams to hamper ^{speedier} excavation. Sherds are rare and only one artifact, a stone maul, was found this afternoon.

The customary rain drove us to terminate digging & seek ^{the} shelter of Herberts tent.

Largo Aug. 28 - (Wed.)

NATIONAL ARCHIVES
ANTHROPOLOGICAL INSTITUTION
SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

He set out in a reconnaissance hike to look for two cave sites that had been described as being on the south side of Companero Canyon some 2-3 miles from camp (on the north slope of the mesa directly in front of camp which projects as promontory to the west where the Companero & Largo washes meet & extends eastward about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length). He climbed to the top of this mesa & followed its gentle slope upwards to the west locating about 8 sites indicating a former Navajo hogan & some 4 pit house sites, ~~one~~ two of which were especially rich in shards, plain gray ware of darker color than Lino, a black on gray ware, a corrugated, and some Navajo polychrome. Lists were in evidence and the even ~~sunken~~ mounds, ~~not~~ sunken in the center outlined after the ante chamber and well as the main portion of the circular pit house. The hike covered approximately 5 miles without locating

the cave site in the company or another that a Navajo had described to Herbert a few miles East of camp in the Largo. More Navajo + pit sites were located, ~~and~~ as well as a small bunch of glassy andocite among which two arrow points were found, one of this substance, and one of obsidian. Rather than the locus of a chipping center where these points were made it was more likely the result of water wash from the talus slopes above.

Our return back to camp at Chaco this afternoon was considerably delayed by the decadent state of the battery of the Hibben's Buick which picked this lonely spot to fade to an untimely end. After coping with this extra curricula set-back we again entered the realm of archeology when wending our way back through many washouts to Chaco.

Thursday August 22nd to Friday August 23 was spent
in Mesa Verde.

BC 53 - Aug. 24 (sat.) KIVA A -

In the interim of our absence the Kiva had been dug from the point at which we left it at the end of level VI ($84\frac{3}{4}$ " from the highest point on the Kiva wall), to a point within 4" of the floor. In other words, about 16" of fill had been removed, for the floor had been located in a small section at the north end of the Kiva as 105" from the Kiva wall.

Evidently there was no record kept of the sherds from these 16". Ordinarily the sherd find of Kivas is very sterile and a very poor criteria of culture or occupation when compared with the material taken from other rooms.

The profile was also removed and no record of the stratigraphy was taken as in other rooms.

The banquette had been continued around and in the south ~~there~~ the banquette had been enlarged to a niche or bench of considerable size, in comparison, and the Kiva now takes on the form of the typical "Keyhole" Kiva.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL MUSEUM
SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

Beacon removed the remaining fill from the keyhole end of the kiva, and tentatively located a great deal of broken floor.

I cleaned the mud of the walls and followed the floor above the edge of the kiva where the sides were rounded gently into the floor, the plaster of the walls being continuous with the plaster on the floor.

There were no artifacts and the sherd find has been extremely scarce. They will not be classified until the complete floor is uncovered, and the deposit on the floor varies from 4 to 7".

BC53 ²⁰/₃₁

In our absence a trench had also been dug about Kiva A; the sherd find was scarce but a pot cover was found (a broken, smoothed on 1 edge, roughly triangular) fragment 9.1 x 8 ~~cm~~ cm and 1 cm thick of gray sand stone.

trench about
KIVA A
pottery
types:

Exuberant Cor.	10	35.60
Gallup B/W	9	32.03
Escavada "	5	17.85
MSElmo "	2	7.14
Red Mesa "	1	3.57
Forestdale smudged	1	3.57
	<u>28</u>	<u>99.76</u>

BC53-

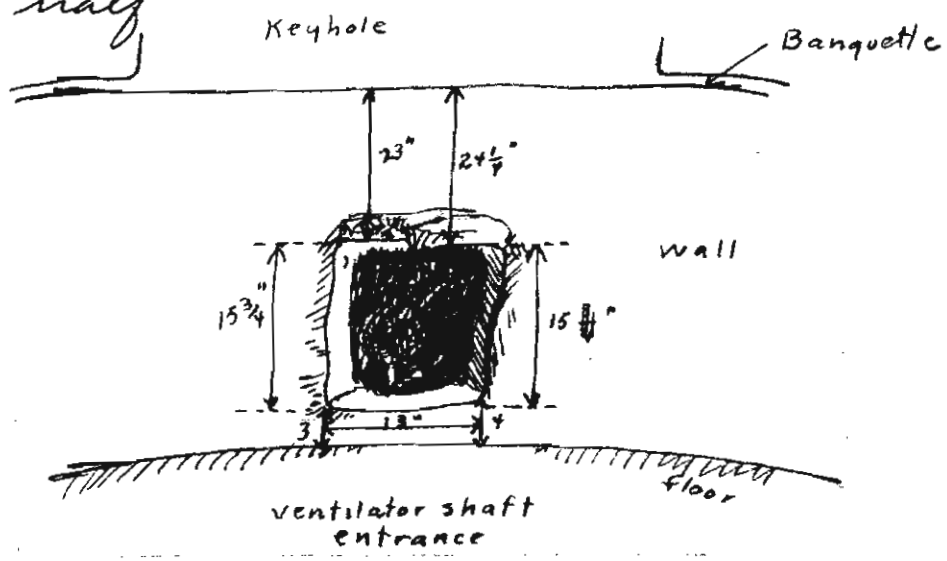
Aug. 26 (Mon.)

KIVA A - floor

Thus far a third and fourth kiva as well as 14 rooms have been established in BC53 now named Deqit Kin.

John Deacon went to work on Kiva D which shows signs of a previous kiva, an enclosing wall, and pilasters.

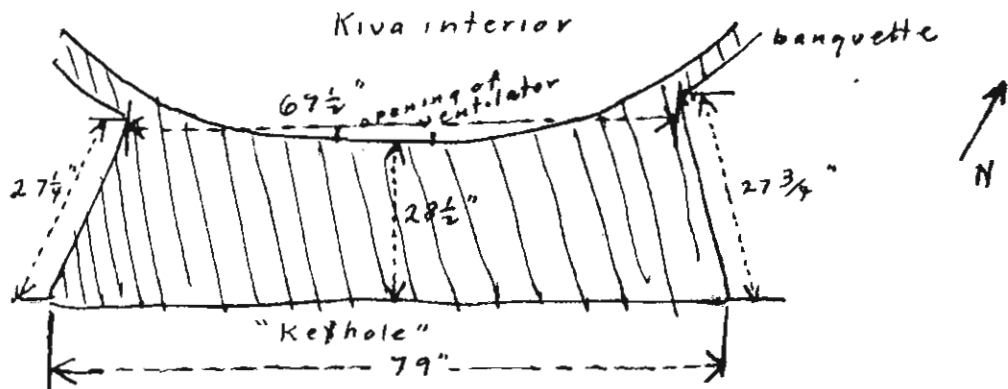
I continued cleaning off the walls and floor, and while doing so, in the south end of the kiva I located the opening of the ventilator shaft. The lintel at the sill was of stone the plaster continued around the corners and into this tunnel which I dug into about 10". The fill was waterhardened clay interspersed with occasional charcoal + rocks + a rare sherd. The plaster at the top of the entrance had caved in + remained only on the west half



a semi circular mound deflector c. 1' out from this entrance was postulated & untaushed.

A great many flat stones from the roof were found lying about on the floor, ~~and~~ cleaned off and left in situ.

Deacon established for certainty the floor of the "keyhole niche" and its measurements were recorded.



from bankette to floor:

- No. side = $42 \frac{1}{2}$ "
- East = $43 \frac{1}{2}$ "
- South = 43"
- West = $43 \frac{3}{4}$ "

the bankette varies from 2-7" in width

from bankette to Top of Kiva wall

- No. = $62 \frac{1}{2}$ "
- E = $56 \frac{1}{2}$ "
- So. = $59 \frac{1}{2}$ "
- West = 63"

NATIONAL ANTHROPOLOGICAL ARCHIVES
SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

Bc53

Aug. 27 (Tues.)

Kiva A - Floor

Deacon and I both worked to clean off floor fill and to locate a fireplace, and sipapu which as yet has not materialized out of the 4-5" of fill which still covers about 5 square feet of the south section of Kiva A.

There are still no artifacts and the sherd find is, as usual, quite meager.

3053. Aug. 28 (Wed.)

KIVA A - floor (85-105)

ANTHROPOLOGICAL ARCHIVES
SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

We still continued to trowel ~~for~~ the floor at the level of 105".

The large rocks lying on the floor surface were removed and a slab of masonry roughly rectangular, c. 10" wide ~~and~~ ^{with} the length as yet undetermined, 20" from so. end of Kiva was located.

We may have erred in assuming the hard semicircular clay mounds to be the deflector for that is what this structure may be or it might be the south wall of a fireplace of which we have now located the E wall. The west and south boundaries of this postulated fireplace remain as yet ^{not} uncovered. A partition was found seemingly separating said fireplace into two parts - one without evidence of fire (so. one) and one that gave evidence of fire when dug into. The south pit had a well-defined floor & may have been a ladder hole.

BC53

Aug. 29 (Thurs.)

KIVA A - Floor -

ANTHROPOLOGICAL ARCHIVES
SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

The first postulated hard clay deflector was erroneous and the structure thought to be the south wall of a fire pit is the true plastered masonry deflector fully 7" from the south wall of the firepit; the former "partition" separating the "two" pits appeared to be this south wall of a single pit. The floor was cleared up to this pit, then all four walls of the structure were located; the west sandstone slab seems to be badly decomposed.

In digging into the pit numerous layers of ash (5) were found with the customary bits of charcoaled wood & organic matter. The largest piece of wood had but c. 15 ring so was consequently of little use.

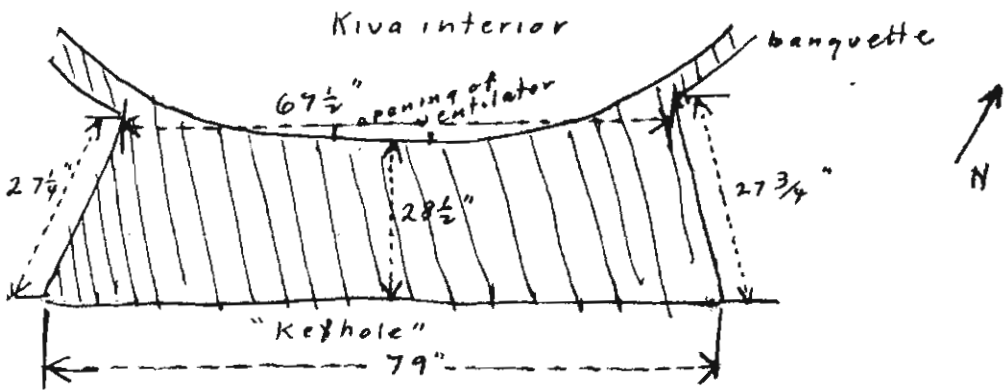
The slabs of the fire pit postulated $2\frac{1}{4}$ " above the floor level at the highest point on the sandstone slab on the ~~west~~ ^{east}, & 3" on the south, while on both the west and north the slabs were even with & perhaps slightly below floor level.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL INSTITUTE
SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

a semi circular mound deflector c. 1' out from this entrance was postulated + untaushed.

A great many flat stones from the roof were found lying about on the floor, ~~and~~ cleaned off and left in situ.

Deacon established for certainty the floor of the "keyhole niche" and its measurements were recorded.



from bankette to floor:

- No. side = 42 1/2"
- East = 43 1/2"
- South = 43"
- West = 43 3/4"

the bankette varies from 2-7" in width

from bankette to top of Kiva wall

- No. = 62 1/2"
- E = 56 1/2"
- So. = 59 1/2"
- West = 63"

FIELD NO. 137
ANTHROPOLOGICAL ARCHIVES
SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

Bc53

AUG. 27 (Tues.)

KIVA A - Floor

Deacon and I both worked to clean off floor fill and to locate a fireplace, and sipapu which as yet has not materialized out of the 4-5" of fill which still covers about 5 square feet of the south section of Kiva A.

There are still no artifacts and the sherd find is, as usual, quite meager.

BC 53. Aug. 28 (Wed.)

KIVA A - floor (85-105)

We still continued to trowel ~~for~~ the floor at the level of 105".

The large rocks lying on the floor surface were removed and a slab of masonry roughly rectangular, c. 10" wide ~~and~~ ^{with} the length as yet undetermined, 20" from so. end of kiva was located.

We may have erred in assuming the hard semicircular clay mounds to be the deflector for that is what this structure may be or it might be the south wall of a fireplace of which we have now located the E wall. The west and south boundaries of this postulated fireplace remain as yet ^{not} uncovered. A partition was found seemingly separating said fireplace into two parts - one without evidence of fire (so. one) and one that gave evidence of fire when dug into. The south pit had a well defined floor & may have been a ladder hole.

BC53

Aug. 29 (Thurs.)

Kiva A. Floor -

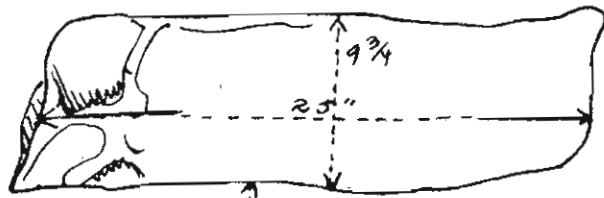
ANTHROPOLOGICAL
SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

The first postulated hard clay deflector was erroneous and the structure thought to be the south wall of a fire pit is the true plastered masonry deflector fully 7" from the south wall of the firepit; the former "partition" separating the "two" pits appeared to be this south wall of a single pit. The floor was cleared up to this pit, then all four walls of the structure were located; the west sandstone slab seems to be badly decomposed.

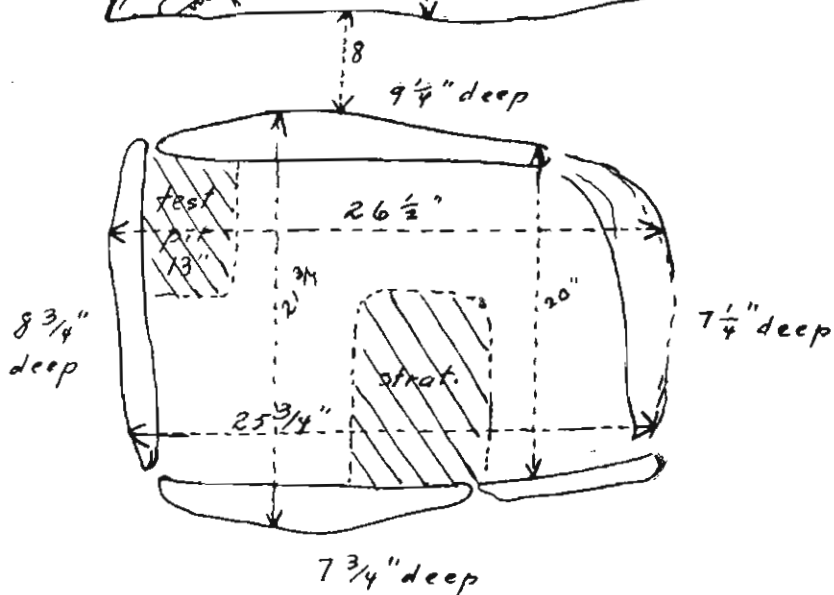
In digging into the pit numerous layers of ash (5) were found with the customary bits of charcoaled wood & organic matter. The largest piece of wood had but c. 15 ring so was consequently of little use.

The slabs of the fire pit protruded $2\frac{1}{4}$ " above the floor level at the highest point on the sandstone slab on the ~~west~~ ^{east}, & 3" on the south, while on both the west and north the slabs were even with & perhaps slightly below floor level.

The fire evidence was in five layers & each layer was burned in a circular fashion, i.e. the charcoal, decomposed rock, & ash formed a circle about 1' in diameter which showed vividly on the surface of each layer in the fire pit. A small stratigraphy column was left in the fire pit & in the S.E. corner a small hole was dug to determine the depth at which virgin soil began. This small pit was dug down 13" at $\frac{1}{2}$ ' square but the sterile soil began & the charcoal ended at $8\frac{1}{2}$ " below the top of the pit. The virgin soil was of a loamy sand constituency with no rock or charcoal in it.



DEFLECTOR
(masonry indication)



FIREPIT

NATIONAL ANTHROPOLOGICAL ARCHIVES
 SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

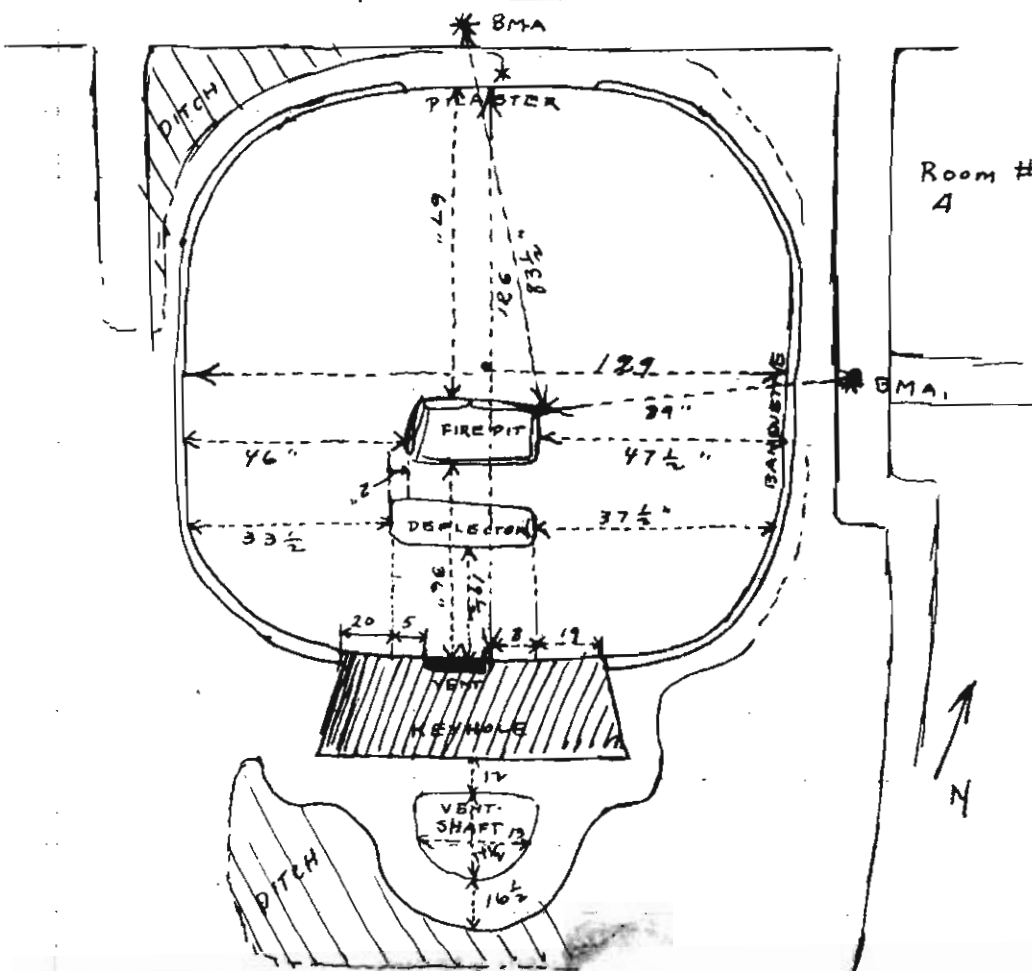
1

2

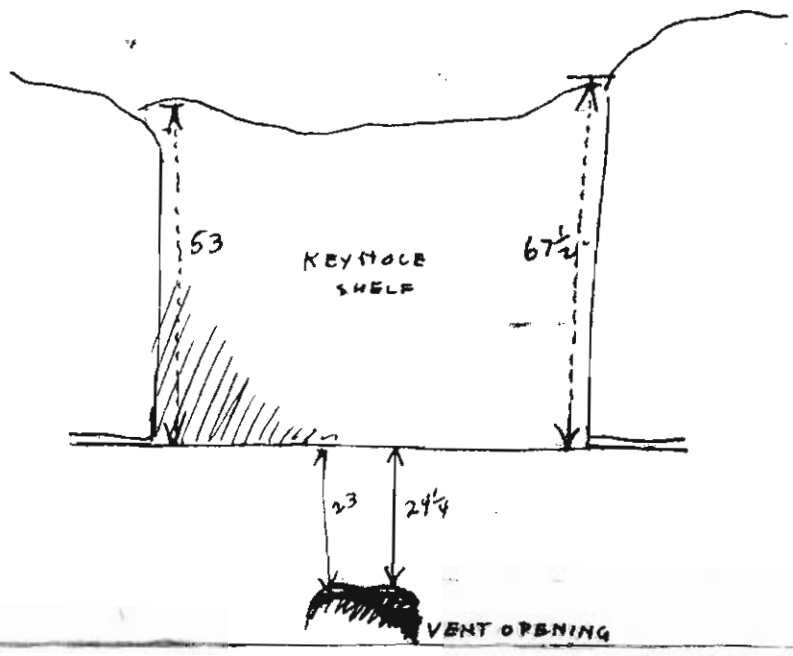
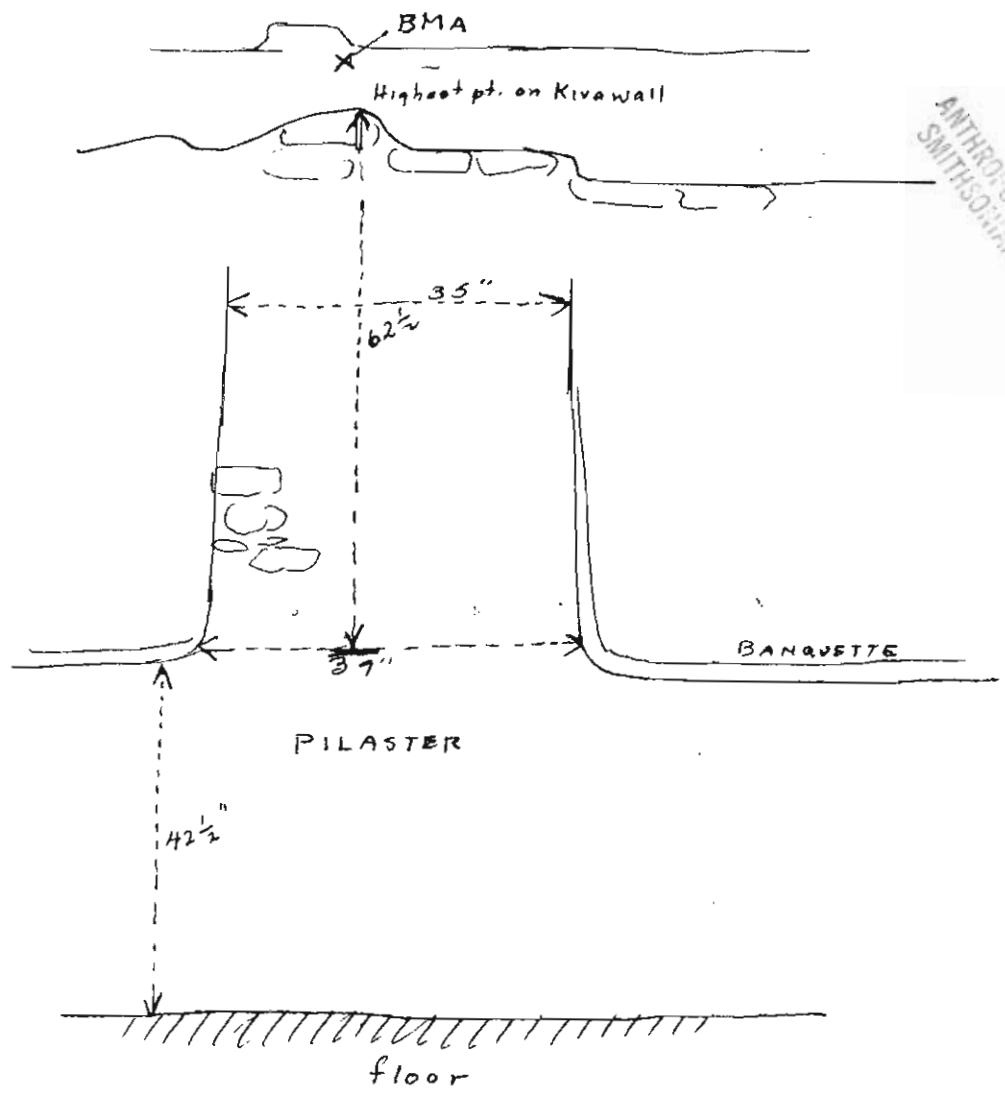
3

X - highest pt on wall

* BM



NATIONAL MUSEUM
ANTHROPOLOGICAL DIVISION
SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION



17B: It will be noted that two awls, an awl sharpener, and sherds from the floor lack laboratory numbers and percentage classification. Due to the large number of awls only about 80% of them have been catalogued. The sherds were brought in P24 8/27/40 too late for their percentages to be included in these notes.