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ARCHITECTURAL FEATURES OF THREE "CHACO SMALL HOUSE" RUINS

(Bc50, Bc58, Bc59)

Barbara R. Cornett  
Course 199F

ARCHITECTURAL FEATURES OF THREE "CHACO SMALL HOUSE" RUINS  
(Bc50, Bc58, Bc59)

During the 1947 summer Field Session of the University of New Mexico Department of Anthropology, two small unit-type house sites have been partially excavated in Chaco Canyon, N. M. These lie in the canyon East of the Research Station, just beyond Casa Rinconada. According to the accepted numbering system for such sites, the ruins have been designated Bc58 and Bc59. The former is located about 150 yards farther away from the canyon walls than Bc59 and slightly to the west (Plate I). Another hundred yards to the east lies Bc50, a ruin of comparable size which was excavated during the summer session of 1936. It has been considered of interest to compare and contrast the architectural details of the three ruins, with the idea of determining whether they indicate contemporary occupation.

Before excavation the two 1947 sites bore a superficial resemblance to one another. They were both oval mounds, covered with weeds and bushes, which rounded up to a height of 5½ to 6 feet above the ground level of the canyon. Bc58 lies on a NE-SW axis, while Bc59 is more nearly N-S. The outer dimensions of the latter were 108' x 44' x 5'5". No record appears to have been made of the unexcavated dimensions of Bc58. When excavation was begun simultaneously on the two sites, an immediate difference between them appeared in the amount of covering earth deposit. There was very little earth above the walls of Bc58, where rooms could be excavated from the first. Site Bc59, how-

ever, was buried under an average of 3' of soil and fallen wall stones. Four days of digging were necessary to delineate the major walls.

It was impossible in the time allotted for excavation to outline the entire ground plan of either ruin. At Bc58 fourteen rooms and one kiva were defined, as well as two sub-surface kivas contained in Room 11, and at Bc59 twelve rooms, four kivas, and four unnumbered room areas (or plazas) on the west were uncovered. This data compares with 22 rooms and four kivas excavated at Bc50. (Plates II, III and IV.) Most of the uncovered area was excavated, at least to the first floor level, in the 1947 sites, <sup>(Bc-58-59)</sup> and in several instances substructure walls were reached. The architecture of the substructure as a whole cannot be dealt with until the excavation of the ruins is carried considerably farther.

The description and analysis of architectural details which follows is strictly bounded by the writer's limited knowledge of Southwestern archaeology. It is to be hoped, nevertheless, that observation and reading have led to some valid conclusions on this interesting subject, and that further study will make it possible to correct any mis-statements which occur.

MASONRY The masonry of both Bc58 and Bc59 vary from room to room and even wall to wall. In some instances a block of rooms appears to be homogeneous, but most of the walls give the appearance of having been constructed at different times, as needed to expand the dwelling area or to divide an existing room. An attempt will be made to compare the wall types with the chart drawn by Florence Hawley for the publication on Bc50 (Plate V)<sup>1</sup>.

1. Brand, Donald D., Hawley, Florence M., Hibben, Frank C., et al, Tseh So, A Small House Ruin, The University of New Mexico Anthropological Series, Vol 2, No. 2, June 15, 1937

The majority of the walls in Bc58 are constructed from medium-sized <sup>blocks</sup> boulders, smooth faced, banded with 4" to 8" rows of small, flat stone spalls. The banding, which is uneven, appears to conform most closely to Hawley's Type 7 (1100-1116) A.D.)

The north wall of Room 9 is an excellent example of this type of construction. (Plate VI). In Room 4 the upper north wall has small rocks with bands of small stones, while below the 40" level are boulders 6" to 12" wide with very few spalls, resembling Type 8 (1100-1116 A.D.)

The north and west walls of Room 6, as well as the north wall of Room 10, show large stones up to 18" wide, irregular, and set in considerable mortar, similar to Type 10 (1116 - A.D.) It is possible that the wall in Room 10 is an example of the latest type present at this site, as the wall top overlies the upper construction of Room 11. In Room 13 the north and east walls resemble Type 7, while the south and west walls look like Type 8. (Since these two wall types are contemporaneous, it seems likely that they were constructed at the same time by two workers with different preferences. A similar situation is present in Room 3, where the East wall has 18" stones and bands of small stones (Type 7), while the north wall's very small, flat stones in close layers resembles Type 9 (also 1100-1116 A.D.)

The walls are plastered with a layer which extends around all four walls and into the corners. This might indicate that the walls were built at the same time, although the plaster could be a later addition.

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From the way the walls join without breaks and are similarly plastered, it is possible that Rooms 3, 4, 7, and 13 were built

as a block, with Room 9 an open area to the South and Kiva A a separate ceremonial structure to the northeast. (The latter postulation, however, does not seem correct, as separate Kivas are a characteristic of Pueblo II rather than Pueblo III, within which era Bc58 appears to belong.) The break in the east wall of Room 3 where it joins room 5 strengthens this theory, making it look as if Rooms 5 and 6 were added to 3, walls then being constructed to join Kiva A to the dwelling rooms. A wall opening between Rooms 5 and 12 was sealed, and this might have been done when the kiva was connected to the dwelling area. Room 2 may at one time have been an open area north of Room 4, as the north wall is of late construction and rests on fill below the 2½' level, while the west end of the south wall leads out from Room 4 at a distinct angle instead of meeting it squarely.

Rooms 1, 10, 11 and 14 might also be a separate unit. In Room 1 two levels of occupation are evident, with the upper part of the south and west walls extending 6" farther into the room than the lower walls do. At the lowest excavated level in Room 11, a kiva wall appears which might coincide with, or be earlier than, the second level in Room 1. (The kiva walls contained within Room 11 will be discussed in more detail on the section regarding kiva architecture in the three ruins.)

The masonry of Bc59 defies description. Few of the walls appear to fall within the categories defined by Hawley. The boulders are unusually large throughout, including those in the fill. As a whole, the masonry is probably closest to Type 10 (1116+ A.D.). Room 1 and 2 have well constructed walls of medium and large sized boulders, no banding. Perhaps this could be Type 8 (1100-1116 A.D.) but the rows are less even. The North and east walls of Room 3

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consist of large blocks, varying in size, separated by rows 3" to 6" thick of large stone spalls and adobe, possibly indicating Type 7 (1100-1116 A.D.). The west wall, however, has very rough stones with much adobe and few spalls, similar to Type 10. In Room 7, the west wall is set with vertical boulders. The use of smooth vertical stones, 12" to 16" x 8" x 3", is a distinctive feature of this site, and such wall stones are not included in Hawley's chart. The east wall of Room 11 contained two very large vertical stones, respectively 33" and 36" high by 12" wide, set side by side and plastered over. Other stones of similar size are used horizontally to top some of the walls.

As in Bc58, the rooms of Bc59 show evidence of being added as needed instead of planned as a group. It is evident from the homogeneous masonry and the all-around plastering that Rooms 4 and 5 were originally one room, a dividing wall being added later. Rooms 9 and 10 were likewise divided by a later wall. These rooms, with 6, 11, and Kiva II, seem to form a fairly contemporaneous block of construction. The west walls of 11 and 4 are continuous, indicating that they were built at one time. Another block appears to consist of Rooms 1, 2 and 12, with Kiva IV. The walls of Room 3/differ from each other and from Rooms 2 and 4-5, but this may have been an open area later made into a room.. An unusual feature is noted in Room 7, where the north wall adjoining Kiva III is of boulders on top of fill. Since the walls which set kivas off from dwelling rooms are usually of solid construction, it appears that Kiva III must be of earlier date than Room 7 and not in use when that was built.

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Walls of the substructure are found in Room 7, where a wall running NE and SW was defined at the 55" level below the south wall, Room 11, which contains a somewhat curved wall at the 4' level, and Room 12, where 50" below the northeast corner an east-west wall bisects the area. None of these walls, however, has been sufficiently excavated at this time to warrant description.

Although both sites fall within Pueblo III, judging from the evidence of the walls of the superstructure alone, Bc59 appears to be of later construction than Bc58, Type 10 masonry predominating as compared to Type 7. Both these ruins postdate Bc50, which is universally Pueblo II, as indicated by the separate kivas and thin walls without rubble or core.<sup>2</sup> It is unlikely that the superstructure of either 1947 site was occupied when Bc50 flourished, but it does seem possible that Bc58 was still in use when Bc59 was constructed.

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PLASTER At least one wall of every room in sites Bc58 and Bc59 shows evidence of plaster. The ruins are characterized by the use of adobe plaster, with a few exceptions, as is Bc50. The plaster is smoothed on by hand and left quite rough in the dwelling rooms. In some instances, the layers were accidentally removed during the excavating process, as the adobe plaster is difficult to distinguish from the fill along the walls. In Rooms 1, 2 and 9 of Bc58 the upper portion of the walls was left unplastered, or else the coating had worn off to a distance of 21" to 30" below the wall tops. Below that level was found well made plaster, which continued to the floors. The plaster of Room 11 is blackened on the west wall, indicating that the room may have been burned. This

wall, however, seems to be associated with the underground kiva contained within room 11, in which case the blackening may be the result of ceremonial fires.

In Bc59 there are two instances of yellow plaster, markedly different from the usual adobe. These occur in Room 6, where a deposit up to an inch thick is found on all but the north wall, and in Room 8, where an inch-thick yellow plaster adheres to the south wall for about 7" below the top. At this level, it merges into a floor which contained human bones. Room 6 is the only place in Bc59 which has fire-blackened walls.

On the whole, there is little difference in the plastering to be found in the three ruins under discussion, which indicates that the same type of wall finish was used from Pueblo II into late Pueblo III.

OPENINGS The majority of the openings in both Bc58 and Bc59 were sealed. Many of the rooms had no indication whatsoever of openings, indicating entrances through the roof. At Bc58, Rooms 1, 2, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 were without openings. Between Rooms 3 and 13 a sealed doorway was cleared to reveal a large, flat, stone lintel, some 26" above the floor level. As is often the case, the sides of the doorway were centered, being 43" from the west wall and 42" from the east. The opening was 16" wide, which seems to be average. As the top of the wall is broken, height could not be determined. A sealed opening between Rooms 3 and 4 showed a stone lintel when unblocked, and adobe plaster finish on the south upright. This doorway is approximately 34" deep. An opening 36" deep between Rooms 5 and 12 is filled with masonry closely resembling that of the wall.

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This may indicate an early closing in of the opening, perhaps when kiva A was joined to the structure. Between Rooms 5 and 3, however, the fill of the opening is large, rough boulders and loosening adobe, which suggests a later and perhaps hasty sealing of the door. Stone lintels appear in both openings. Room 14, which was still in the process of excavation, reveals two sealed doorways. One leads into Room 11, lies 48" from the west wall, 36" from the east wall, is 14" wide, 36" deep, and has masonry which differs from the room walls. The second doorway is approximately centered in the north wall of Room 14 and is 14" wide by over 30" deep. Further details are not available.

In Bc59, Rooms 4, 7, 8, and 12 lack openings. Between Rooms 1 and 2 there is a possible sealed doorway 16" to 17" wide and centered in the wall. The fill is very similar to wall masonry, but what appears to be a stone lintel protrudes into Room 2 about 24" from the broken wall top. A possible blocked opening is centered in the wall between Rooms 3 and 5, but no identifying lintel appears. Between Rooms 5 and 6 is an excellent example of a doorway. The sealing has been removed to show a flat, stone lintel in perfect condition and thick plaster adhering to both sides of the opening. The width of 13" to 14" is less than that usually seen in Pueblo III sites, and appears to be the result of intentional narrowing. The wall lying between Room 9 and Kiva II contains an opening roughly sealed with large blocks, indicating that the kiva postdates Room 9. Another opening has been unsealed between Rooms 10 and 11. The fill resembled wall masonry, but on a removal a broken stone lintel appeared, 18" wide and 30" below the wall top.

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There are no distinct differences between the openings of Bc58 and Bc59, but they vary in several particulars from those in Bc50. In the latter ruin some unsealed doorways were found, as opposed to the sealed openings of the 1947 sites. When blocked, the openings at Bc50 were sealed with masonry similar to that in the walls, whereas Bc58 and Bc59 showed markedly different material used for blocking some doorways. Finally, the lintels and one set of uprights at Bc50 were wooden. The fact that stone and plaster were used for these purposes at Bc58 and Bc59 may indicate that by the time of their occupation wood was more difficult to obtain in Chaco Canyon.

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FLOORS The floor levels at Bc58 consisted in all cases of hard-packed adobe, 1" to 3" thick, making them quite easy to detect. In several instances there are several occupation levels in succession, only 2" to 3" apart. These may show intention repair of floors which had worn unevenly or be the result of hard rains on top of windblown fill. The levels below the walls at which floors are found do not indicate the height of rooms, because of the broken condition of the walls in most cases. Room 2 reveals an unusual hard, black floor 9' below the top of the southeast corner wall. This floor may possibly belong to the ruins substructure, the walls of which have not yet been defined.

The floor levels at Bc59 were difficult to locate, due to their softness and resemblance to the fill. Where definite floors were defined, they were of thin, hard-packed adobe. Room 8 shows four distinct levels, at 7", 13", 31" and 54" from the southwest corner wall top. Where substructures appear, floor levels appear

just above the submerged walls, showing that upper stories were built on the filled in rooms.

In neither 1947 site were there slab paved floors such as occurred occasionally in Bc50. The more numerous adobe floors described in the earlier excavation are similar in every detail to these found in Bc58 and Bc59.

ROOFS The description of roofing material for Bc58 and Bc59 can be grouped, as the finds were very similar for the two sites. No large portions of intact roofing construction were found, but in virtually every room were numerous pieces of reed-marked adobe, located just above floor levels, which had evidently fallen from the roofs. The impressions revealed that small reeds or branches,  $\frac{1}{8}$ " to  $\frac{1}{4}$ " in diameter were set close together and plastered over. Some impressions showed a gap of about  $\frac{1}{2}$ " between the reeds, but this was unusual. The supports on which the reeds rested were indicated by roofing beam fragments 2" in diameter found in Room 7 at Bc58 and Room 3 of Bc59. In both instances the beams were too deteriorated for dating purposes. No indication of vigas or viga holes in the walls occurred, nor could it be determined how the roofs were constructed.

The roof-type at Bc50 is known, for at that site a well preserved portion of roof was recovered. This showed that 8" vigas ran east and west, supporting 3" pieces of juniper which were covered by matting of horsetail reed bound by yucca fibre. The reed marked adobe in Bc58 and Bc59 does not seem to show indications of the reeds being formed into mats, but there is insufficient evidence to state whether the roofs are alike or different.

FIREPLACES There is evidence of hearths in Rooms 1, 3, 7, 9, 10, 11 and 13 of Bc58. The form in Room 1 is a circular depression, 11" in diameter and  $4\frac{1}{2}$ " deep, roughly centered in the floor. The northe ast corner of Room 2 has a ~~small~~ fireplace 28" below the wall top, as indicated by the blackening of stones in that area. Another corner hearth is located at the 43" level below the north-east corner of Room 7, where the blackened area is 18" across. In this room there is also a round charcoal bed, 14" in diameter, at the 14" level, which contains fire-redenned stones. A wall fireplace is seen in Room 9 where the east wall contains a 6" deep recess 22" long, located 49" from the northeast corner. Fire-blackened stones in the northwest corner of Room 10 show that a hearth existed 20" below the wall top. In Room 11, which shows more than one level of occupation, several hearths have been disclosed. A circular pit 14" in diameter was located beside the south wall at the 20" level. A second pit beside this wall was 23" down, 33" from the north wall and 73" from the west wall. The latter was filled with charred corncobs, which might indicate their use as fuel, or that the fireplace was more correctly a small storage pit for corn. The most unusual fireplace in the ruin is located in Room 11, also, being built on top of a masonry block which juts out from the south wall and appears to be the pilaster of an abandoned kiva. This hearth, situated 42" from the southeast corner and 68" from the southwest corner, is 15" long by 11" wide. It is lined with stone, the only evidence of this type of lining found in the 1947 sites. One other fireplace, a circular pit 12" in diameter and only 3" deep, is centered in Room 13 at the 42" floor level.

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In 59 there were very few indications of fireplaces, but it is likely that some were located in the floors which went undetected during excavating and were dug through. The east wall of Room 6 shows heavy fire-blackening at the 2' to 3' level, which may mean a hearth was present. Another possible fireplace was found in Room 7 at the 26" level, 53" from the Southwest corner, 70" from the northwest corner, and 40" from the west wall. Room 12 had a hearth against the east wall, lying 21" from the top of the wall and 20" from the southeast corner. Its dimensions were 16" wide by 8" deep. None of these hearths was lined, being merely a depression in the floor level.

The fireplaces at Bc50 varied considerably from those described above, several of them being rectangular depressions lined with upright stone slabs. Two firepits of adobe were circular, but these differed from those at the present sites in having an adobe coping which extended above the floor level.

CISTS AND PINS There were very few indications at either Bc58 or Bc59 of cists and bins, aside from one milling room in each ruin. Room 6 at Bc58 contained one complete bin at the first floor level, 18" to 20" from the top of the north wall. This bin is 28" long by 18" wide, with 7" slab walls, the east one of which slants out at a sharp angle. The floor of the bin is slab-lined. Fragments of other slabs are scattered around the floor of the room, and a large metate rests on it.

The milling room at Bc59, No. 7, is comparable, containing at the 2' level three contiguous bins of upright slabs 12" high and a

slab bottom. The series of bins runs 54" into the center of the room from the west wall, and directly in line with the bins lies a large broken metate which touches the east wall. Also at Pc59, in Room 11, there occurs a small niche in the east wall, 22" from the southwest corner at the 56" level. This is  $2\frac{1}{2}$ " in diameter and 5" deep, empty, and might have been considered a rodent hole except for its being closed by a small, flat stone which was carefully fitted to the opening.

Pc56 contains a bin room very similar to those in the present sites. It also reveals, however, adobe-lined cists, 2" in diameter by  $2\frac{1}{2}$ " deep, quite different from any pits found at Pc58 or Bc59.

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KIVAS Kiva A is the main ceremonial structure at Pc58, lying east of the main body of dwelling rooms. The wall is well constructed of small, even stones without bands and a small amount of adobe. It resembled Type 8 masonry, but seems to be more closely fitted. Successive layers of plaster up to  $1\frac{1}{2}$ " thick cover the walls from top to floor, except where patches have broken off. The outer plaster is adobe, but some of the inner layers are orange, some white, and several smoke-blackened. The banquet and narrow pilasters are similarly plastered. The floor level/lies 8' below the north wall, the banquet, 7" wide, is 55" below this wall.. On the northeast and southeast walls are narrow pilasters, both 30" wide along the wall and 5" thick. They seem to be symbolic rather than functional, as their size and position makes it unlikely that roofing beams rested on them. The walls of the kiva are high enough to allow for beams to stretch from wall to wall, without the use of pilasters. Between the narrow pillars, the banquet extends for 16" on

each side, leaving a space of 44" of smooth wall in the center of the east wall. The ventilator shaft, 20" to 24" wide is centered in this space. The shaft extends 44" into the room, ending at a 2" long stone deflector. The bottom of the shaft is covered with horizontal pieces of wood, 1" to 2" in diameter, which are bound together to form a floor. The fireplace has not been defined, and no sipapu appears. Another feature is the existence of two niches in the west and north walls below the banquet. The former is directly opposite the ventilator shaft, 4" below the banquet, 5" wide, 4" high, and 8" deep. The banquet plaster this hole as well as the smaller one in the north wall, which lies 2" below the banquet and is  $2\frac{3}{4}$ " wide,  $2\frac{1}{4}$ " high, and  $4\frac{1}{2}$ " deep. Both were empty when found.

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Kivas B and C (the writer's terminology) are located in Room 11, lying north of the main rooms of the site. In order of excavation, Kiva B was disclosed first. This seems to be an incomplete circular structure, the building of which was abandoned after two courses of stone were laid upon the fill covering Kiva C.. At a later date a straight wall was superimposed along the east side of the circle. When a segment of the southwest wall of Kiva C was removed, 2' below its top and 1' west a curved wall was revealed. The inside and top of this wall were very smoothly plastered, while the outside was of rough, irregular stone laid upon mortar. The same wall appears to the east of Room 11, about 29" below the wall of Kiva B, and to the east of this outlying segment are the walls of a "keyhole." Inside Room 11, the curved portion of the Kiva C south wall coincides with a plastered pilaster, which has been mentioned earlier as supporting a fireplace. A second pilaster can be discerned on the west side of Room 11, and it is probable that two

others are covered by later construction which has not yet been removed. The plaster on the walls of Kiva C and its excavated pilaster are fire-blackened, as is the squared west wall of Room 11. No further details of construction have been defined at present.

At Bc59, four kivas have been located. Kiva I lies northeast of the excavated dwelling rooms. It is enclosed in a square room, but other features must await excavation. Kiva II is east of Rooms 9, 10, and 11 and south of Kiva I. It, too, is surrounded by square corners. The walls of the circular kiva are of large stones with stone spalls scattered through, similar to Type 8. On the west wall, 18" to 20" from the top of the wall, there is an offset so that the lower portion of the wall protrudes 3" toward the center of the room. This seems to be an accidental feature of construction, as the protruding section could hardly be used as a shelf. For the first 25" to 30" below the top of the wall there is little plaster, but below this level successive layers of smooth plaster up to  $1\frac{1}{2}$ " thick adhere to the walls and banquet. Much of the plaster is fire-blackened. The banquet is 48" below the north wall and averages 9" wide. From this to the floor level is 28". No pilasters are present. A "keyhole" 70" wide at the closed end, lies to the south, and in the center of the opening is a 10" wide ventilator shaft. The sides and roof are plastered, and small beams of wood are laid horizontally across the top of the shaft, resembling the timbers which floor the ventilator shaft of Kiva A at Bc58. No deflector or firepit is evident.

Kiva III is east of Rooms 2 and 3. The wall tops and keyhole structure have been defined, but little excavation has been at-

tempted. The "keyhole," 6' wide and 28" deep, lies to the south. The top of the ventilator shaft is located 16" south of the keyhole's south wall, approximately centered, and the slablined hole is 11" wide by 18" long. Other details are hidden.

Kiva IV, south of Rooms 7 and 8 and east of Room 12, has been excavated the most thoroughly. Like the other three ceremonial structures on this site, Kiva IV is contained within square walls. The round wall masonry is of smooth rectangular blocks, laid with much adobe, similar to Type 8. Very little plaster adheres to the walls, and what appears to be adobe plaster may be simply fill. The unplastered, <sup>9" wide,</sup> banquet is 36" below the top of the north wall, as well as can be judged with several stones missing from the bench. The adobe floor is another 33" below the banquet. There is a "keyhole" to the south, 6' wide. Just behind its south wall lies the slab-lined ventilator hole, 10" wide by 13" long. The ventilator shaft enters the kiva wall from the center of the "keyhole" at floor level, and is 15" wide by 20" high. A broken deflector slab of thin stone lies 23" from the ventilator opening. No firepit was excavated.

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The four kivas of Bc50 varied at the outset from all those of Bc58 and Bc59 by being completely detached from the dwelling area. This is a Pueblo II characteristic, while walls joining kivas to the house rooms **are** indicative of Pueblo III. Kivas 1 and 3 of Bc50 had "keyhole" extensions, while Kivas 2 and 4 were round. Pillasters, four, were present only in Kiva 3. The distinctive features of each kiva in this ruin are outlined so completely in the report on Bc50 that pages would be required to compare them with the kivas in Bc58 and Bc59. It must suffice to say that none of

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the kivas in the three sites is quite like another when several features are compared. More than any other type of room, kivas seem to reveal individual preferences in the matter of architectural features. A detailed comparison, which would undoubtedly be of value, is beyond the scope of this paper.

CONCLUSIONS It is clear from the foregoing description of architectural features to be found in Pc50, Pc58 and Pc59 that the best criterion for dating occupation from details of construction depends almost entirely on masonry types.

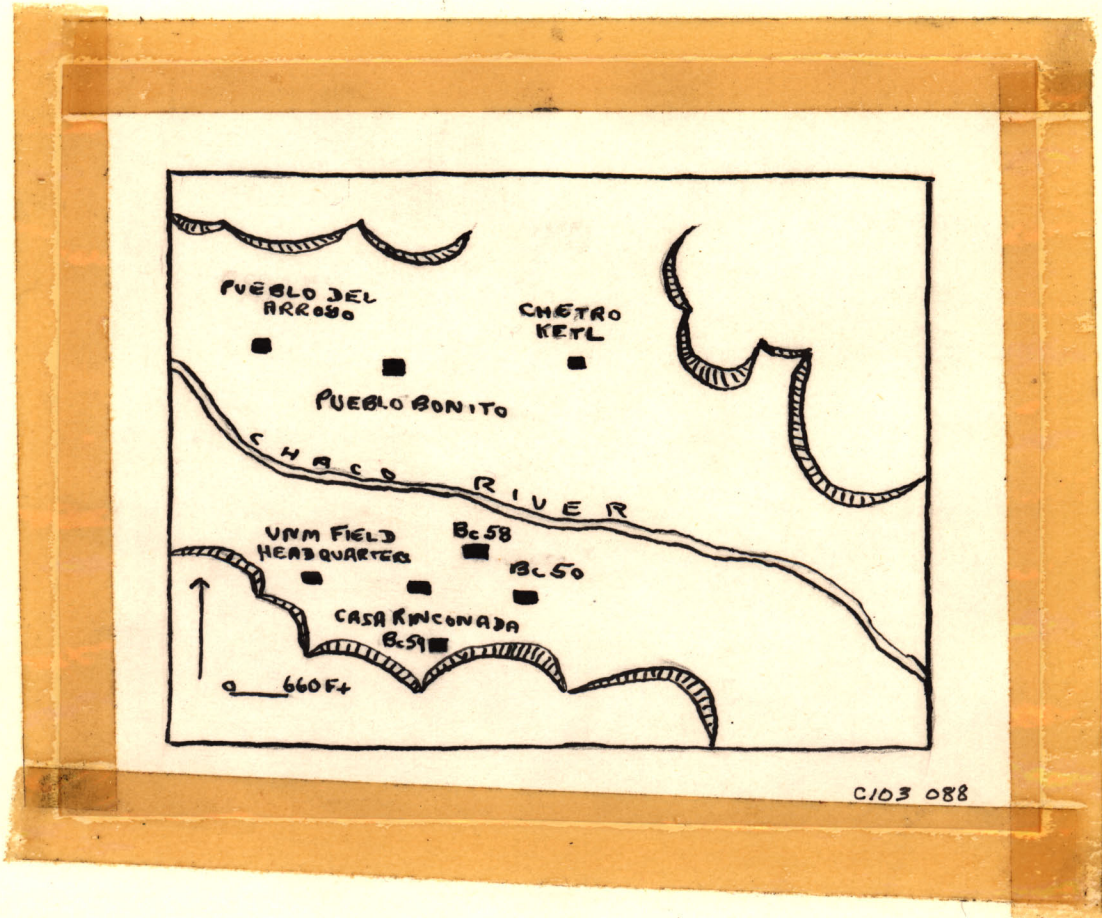
Well defined variations occur in the less important structural features, but the fireplaces, roofs, openings, and so on seem to change less completely than do the walls, *from one period to the next.*

Judging from masonry types, then, it would seem that Pc50 is considerably earlier than Pc58 and this in turn is earlier than Pc59, although both the latter lie in Pueblo III. Occupation of Pc58 and Pc59 may very well have overlapped, but Pc50 was most likely in the ~~process~~ process of being mounded over with earth when the latest occupants of Pc59 were living out their busy lives.

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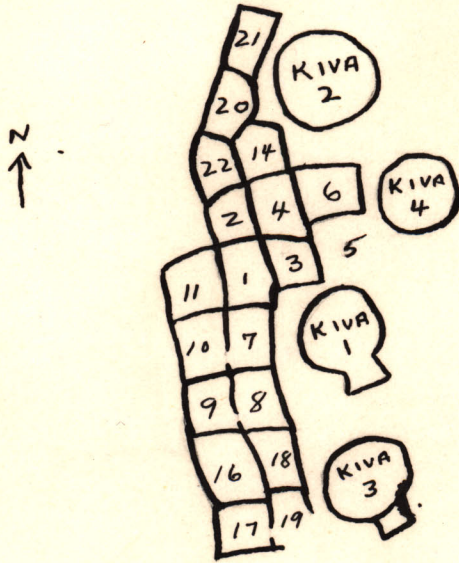
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GEOGRAPHICAL RELATIONSHIP  
OF  
Bc50, Bc58, Bc59



AFTER MAP IN  
"TSEM 50, A SMALL HOUSE RUIN"

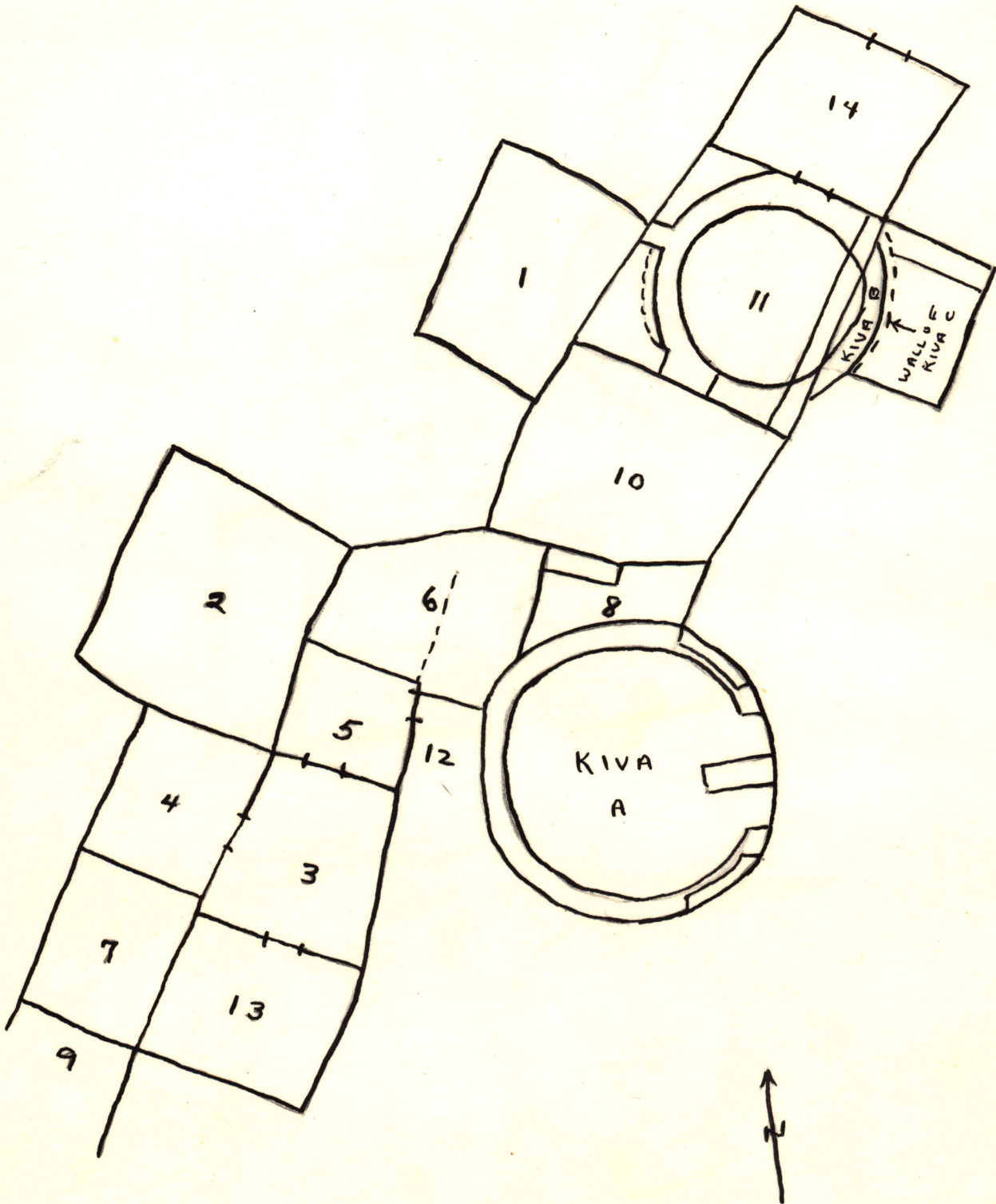
Bc 50



0 5 10 20 SCALE IN FEET

From: Preliminary Report On the  
1937 Excavations, Bc 50-51  
Opposite Page 30.

C103089



Scale 1" = 8'

Bc-58

Bc 58

PLATE III



MASONRY TYPES  
IN BLSO



5 1030-1070 A.D.



10 1116+ A.D.



4 945-1030 A.D.



9



3 7-950 A.D.



8



2 850 A.D.



7



1 777± A.D.



6 1062-1090 A.D.

1100-1166 A.D.

C103092

NORTH WALL OF  
ROOM 9  
BL 58

