

**COLLECTION:** El Palacio Collection

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**ERRATA:**

**COMMENTS:**

Summary of field work at Chetro Ketl during 1930 field season which included deeper excavation of previously excavated structures.

**CITATION:**

1930 Excavations and Other Work (Section V of the Director's Annual Report). El Palacio 29 (12-13): 201-203.

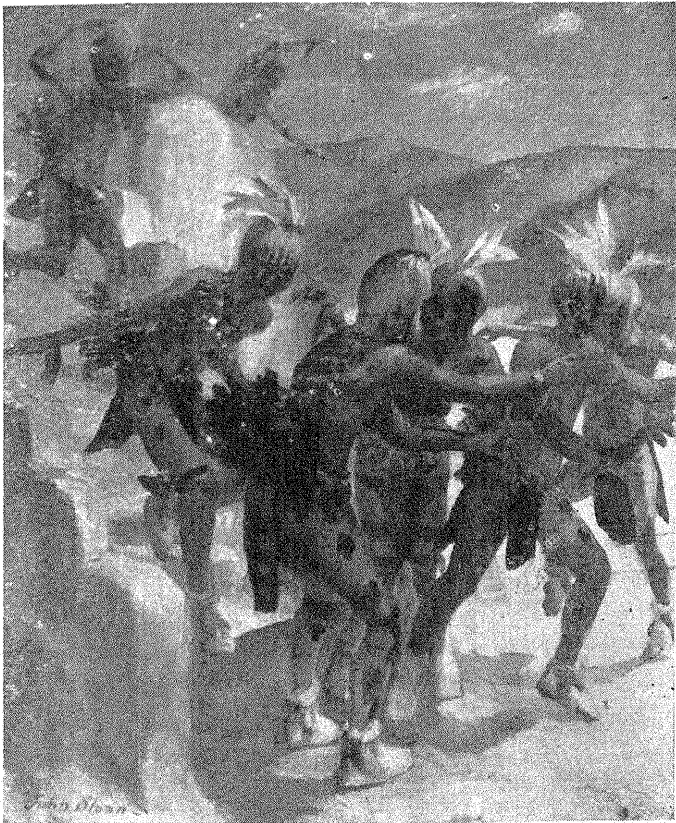


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"The Koshares," a reproduction of a painting by John Sloan, showing the central figures of the Santo Domingo corn dance emerging from the kiva. This ceremony, which draws hundreds of spectators from great distances each year, is held at Santo Domingo August 4.

archives, will have to be provided for by an additional legislative appropriation.

For a brief statement of the progress made in the establishment of the State Library Service, see the extract from the first annual report of the librarian and director, Mrs. Asplund, in Appendix III of this report. It is expected that the complete report of the librarian will be issued later in a separate pamphlet.

### *V. Excavations and Other Research Work.*

Three major excavations have been carried on during the season of 1930. The first was a continuation of the work at Chettro Ketl in Chaco Canyon. This consisted of an extension of the excavation of 1929 to the rooms adjacent to the East Tower. A study of conditions at this ruin led to the suspicion that previous excavations had not extended to sufficient depth to lay bare the earliest structures. The first deeper excavation was made at the Great Sanctuary. Here it was discovered that, spectacular as this building had seemed from its earlier excavation, by far its most important features were below the previously excavated floors. Carrying the excavation down to about twice the original depth, it was discovered that underlying the known structure was an older building far better built and of much greater significance, being in fact a true amphitheatre in the best type of masonry that has been found in Chaco Canyon. The effort to save the later structure and at the same time lay bare that of the older epoch introduces a new problem into Southwestern excavation. There is now disclosed a building of a type entirely new to Southwestern archaeology, one which ranks in importance with the temples of Mexico and Central America. It will probably make necessary a re-examination of a number of previously excavated ruins in the Southwest.

Carrying further the idea of deeper excavation, it was found that underlying the buildings uncovered in 1929 were older structures which can only be laid bare by tunneling under the superimposed walls of the later epoch. It was found that in the ruin of Chetro Ketl five stories of house walls are preserved and that the great north wall of the community building still stands to a height of 34 feet; almost half of it being buried under the sand and debris. It will therefore stand when completely excavated, somewhat higher than the main outer wall of Pueblo Bonito.

The main refuse heap of the ruin was also re-examined and found to extend to a depth of nearly double the level previously excavated. On the whole the season at Chaco Canyon was the most fruitful in the history of our excavations in the Southwest.

The excavations in Jemez Canyon were at the same site that has been under examination for the past three seasons. Three types of work were carried on simultaneously for the benefit of the students of the camp school. These were the excavation of dwelling houses, the uncovering of the two kivas or sanctuaries in the main court, and the excavation of the principal refuse heap of the ruin. Owing to the presence of Dr. George Woodbury during the latter half of the excavating season it was possible to study the skeletal remains from the moment of their discovery to their final disposition for laboratory work in a thoroughly scientific manner. The excavations at this site continue to yield the usual amount of both cultural and skeletal material.

The third excavation of the season was a continuation of that inaugurated last year in co-operation with the University of Kansas in the Sacramento district in Southern New Mexico. This excavation was in charge of Mr. Stanley Stubbs, a graduate student of the University of

New Mexico of two years' previous experience with our expeditions in the field. The excavation had the continued support of Judge Hawkins, who so generously assisted our work in his neighborhood during the past years. It is turning out to be a very profitable study of a new district.

Other research work inaugurated this year is that of Mr. Lansing Bloom in the archives of Old Mexico, under the auspices of the School of Research, the University of New Mexico and the State Historical Society. This work supplants that previously done by Professor Bloom in the archives of Spain, a brief report of which is to be found in our report for 1929. It is hoped that it will be possible to maintain Mr. Bloom in this field for a considerable number of years.

## *VI. Educational Work.*

The affiliation with the University of New Mexico has more than met all expectations. The combination of resources has enabled both institutions to multiply their work many times over. The Department of Archaeology and Anthropology is now the largest in the United States. In addition to the Director of the School, who is head of the Department, there is an Assistant Professor in charge of classes in Anthropology, an Assistant Professor in charge of Archaeological Surveys and one teaching Fellow.

The Field Schools during the past season have been in three divisions; an advanced group limited to twenty in number, studying at the excavations in Chaco Canyon; another advanced group, also limited to twenty, working in the Valley of Mexico on the ruins of the ancient Aztec and Toltec civilizations; the third group, limited to fifty students, working in Jemez Canyon during the month of August.