

COLLECTION: Hyde Exploring Expedition at the American Museum of Natural History

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ACCESSION
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ERRATA:

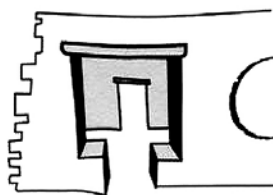
None noted.

COMMENTS:

Several handwritten annotations and drawings, difficult to read.

CITATION:

Pepper, George
1897 Pueblo Bonito Field Notes Pepper 1897: Folder 2. In the Hyde Exploring Expedition,
Box 3, American Museum of Natural History, New York.



CHACO DIGITAL INITIATIVE

PUERTO
BONITO
ALCO CAÑON
NEW MEXICO

1897.

PEPPER

1897

FIELD NOTES

PUEBLO BONITO, CHACO CANON,
NEW MEXICO.

GEORGE H. PEPPER.

1897 Chaco Canon,
Pueblo Bonito, New Mexico.

The work of the Hyde Exploring Expedition in its second season of work at Bonito was commenced at noon of the twenty first day of May, 1897.

We found that the party under Warren K. Moorehead had opened the room to the North of and connected with Room #31, which was one of the sealed series, and which the expiration of the time limit, in the season of 1896, caused us to leave unopened.

The first room to be operated upon was #35, and the adjoining one to the west, #36, this was done in order to remove the piles of debris that the Moorehead expedition had left between the Northern series of rooms and the sealed suite.

About the same time three Navajos were set at work on the room just South of #28, as there was a great amount of earth to be cleared away at this point, Room #40, we concluded to complete the measurements and photographic work on the adjoining estufa, and then throw the dirt into it. In this way the material from Room #40 was readily disposed of and by filling the estufa, it would tend to preserve it and protect it against the inroads of the elements, and the destroying hands of vandals.

This estufa #16 was a well made one of the usual circular type, the wall was intended to be perpendicular and in most places was almost so, originally it was plastered, the coating, which may still be seen in places, being about half an inch in thickness. The bench that surrounds the entire circle was of an average height except at either side of the niches, at the North and South, where it was slightly lower than

the other parts, the decent being gradual, and although not great was readily seen. This bench was made of carefully selected stones, they ranged from a few inches to over a foot in length, and were on an average one inch thick. They were of the usual gray sandstone and were laid with a thin plaster, but so close that the space between them was hardly noticeable. On the surface of the face of the wall of this bench was a layer of pure white plaster, that was in some places fully three inches thick. The plaster on the main wall was of the ordinary brown variety, and therefore, the white must have stood out in strong contrast.

The fourteen sticks on the bench at the Southeastern part of the estufa were, as near as one could judge from the decayed pieces, from 1-1/2" to 2" in diameter, and protruded from the bench about 1'. These sticks were placed in a line following the contour of the wall, and were on an average 7" apart and 5" from the main wall.

The niches in the bench at the North and South end virtually divided the benches into two sections, or semicircular, on each of these divisions were three supports for pillars, they averaged 25" in length and 19" in width and were 1' in height, they were built around and over circular logs, natural trees, and the sides and upper part were plastered. These supports were built of small stones, and therefore, a very compact mass was made as the stones fitted readily, and conformed to the irregularities of the logs, the logs in these places were from 5" to 6" in diameter and extended under the main wall.

Directly back of these supports are what seem to be other supports, they are made of smaller stones than the regular wall and their outlines are well defined. They average 2' 7" in width and were from 1-1/2 to 2' above the bench. Across the top of each was a beam but most of them had been destroyed by fire. It certainly looks as though the estufa at one time had been much larger, and that these places

or supports, that are directly behind the ones described, were supports for the old estufa, and rested upon a continuation of the present estufa bench.

The supports on the present bench were examined, and in the sand and charcoal in their interior, where the logs had been, turquoise and shell beads were found.

Beginning with the one at the East, #1, the contents of each was sifted with the following results:

#1 yielded twenty turquoise, and twenty-six shell beads. #2, the next one toward the North, twenty turquoise and twenty-three shell beads. #3, thirty-three turquoise and forty-eight shell beads. #4, five turquoise and thirty-four shell beads. #5, six turquoise and four shell beads, and #6 five turquoise and eight shell beads. The beads from #1 are #5000 in the catalogue, from #2 #5001 and thence to #6 which is #5005.

The beads from #5 were bright and in good condition, but in all the others, the beads of both kinds, with a few exceptions, were blackened by fire.

In cleaning off the bench between supports #3 and #4, six turquoise and twenty-one shell beads were found. These are catalogued under number 5006.

The floor of Room #35 was composed of sticks ranging from 2" to 4" in diameter. These ran East and West and were supported by four beams which ran North and South. They were in pairs, each pair touching and being two and a half feet from the East and West sides of the room. These logs were 5" in diameter and were well imbedded in the masonry. The small sticks were covered with brush and above this was the adobe floor. The floor had caved in from the weight above and the room below was filled with dirt. The beams were broken and badly decayed.

The walls of this room were composed of large stones set in mud, none of the interstices being clinched with smaller stones. It had originally been plastered but the only place which the plaster was intact, was on the South wall, where it was quite thick, the surface being very irregular and showing finger marks over the greater part of the wall.

The lower part of Room #35 was a trifle smaller than the upper part, as the walls were not regular and bulged out toward the top. The walls were composed of smaller stones than the top room, and all the walls but the West one still retained most of the plaster. In the Northeast room the plaster was quite thick and was full of finger marks.

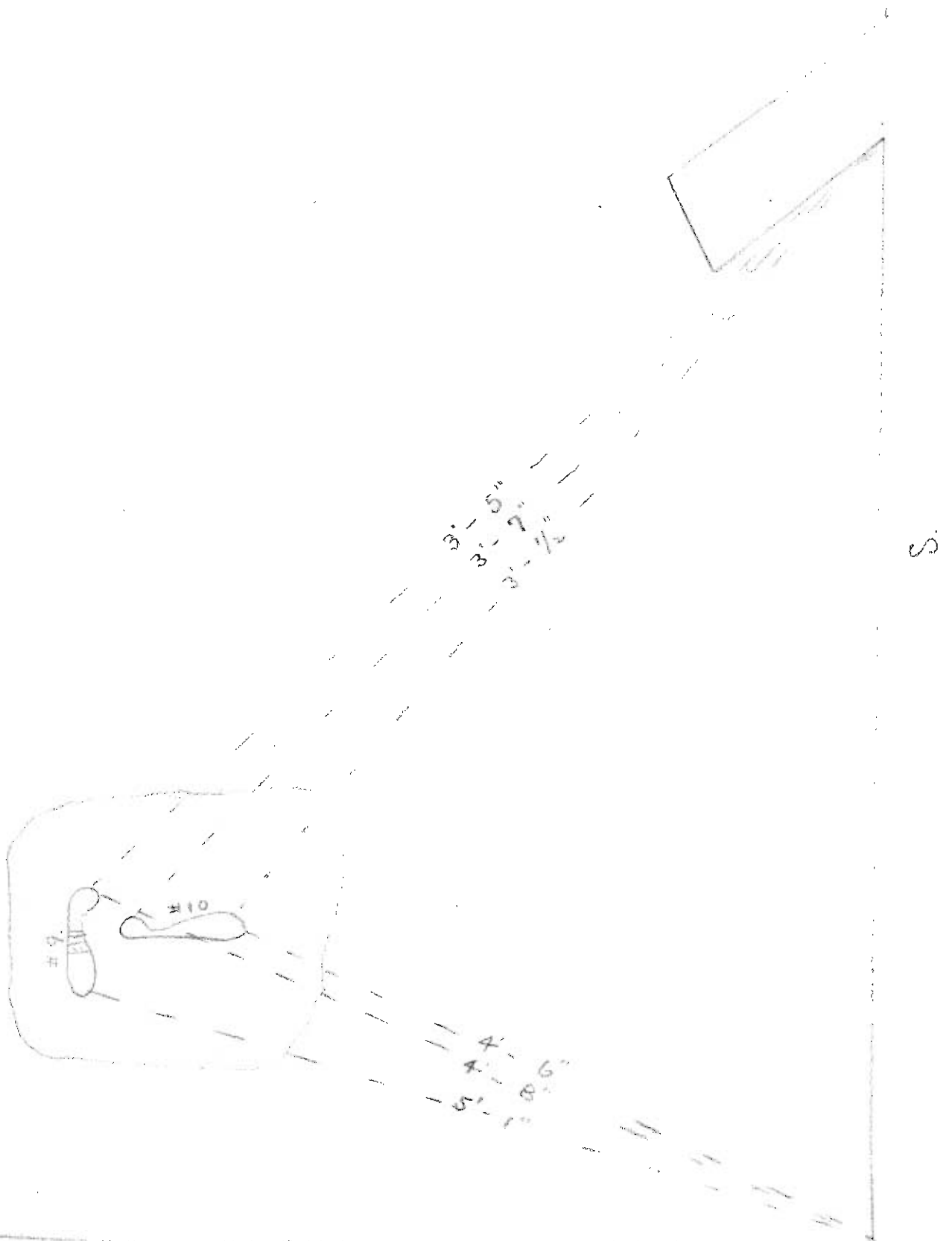
The East and West walls of this room simply abutted against the North and South walls, no joint being made, therefore, they appeared to be simply partitions that had been built in a long room, thereby dividing it into smaller ones.

Directly below the place where the two beams protruded from the South wall, near the East side, or possibly a little to the East of this point, was a small wall pocket about half a foot square, and

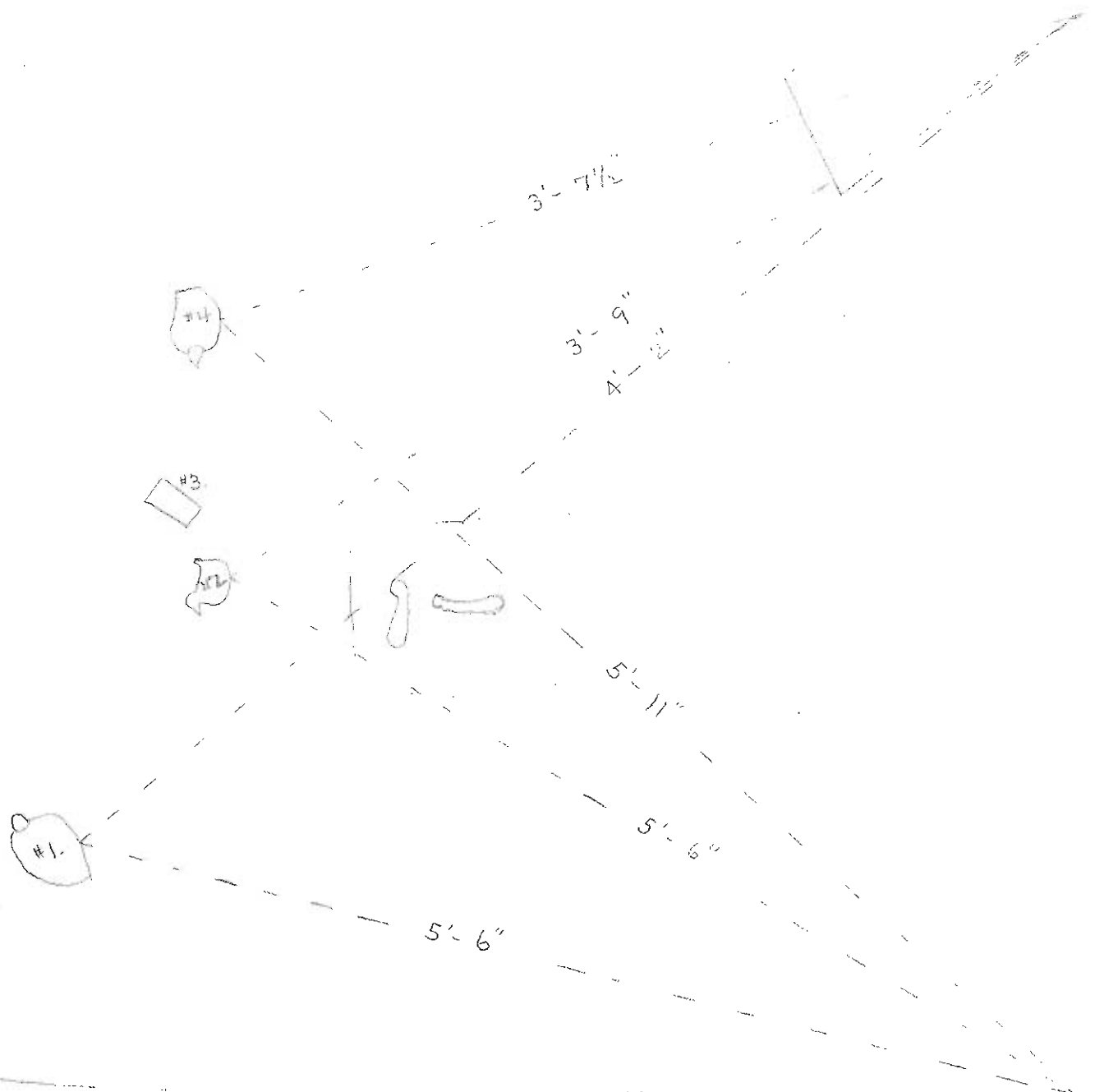
and running back into the wall about the same distance. This pocket was 1' below the beams. In the Western wall of the upper room, about 4' from the South wall, and resting upon the floor timbers, are two layers of stones, making a well defined place, a foot and a half wide at the bottom and about six inches wider on either side at the top, the broken wall cutting off the top. This was probably one of the old fashioned doorways.

This room contained practically nothing, but was dug, cleaned completely, and even to a distance of 3' below the floor in some places. The measurements will be found with the general plans, also a photograph.

Room #38.

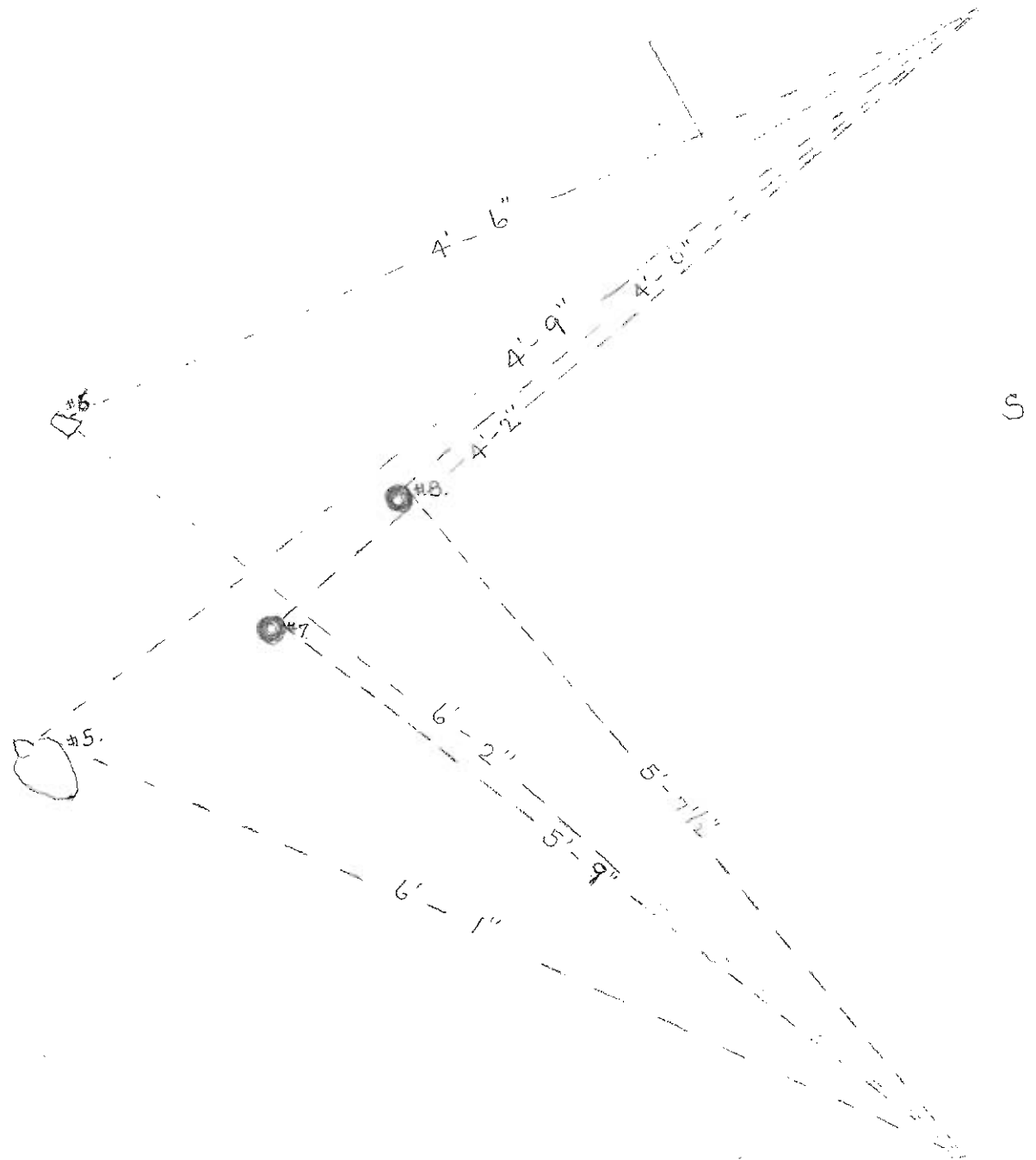


Room #38.

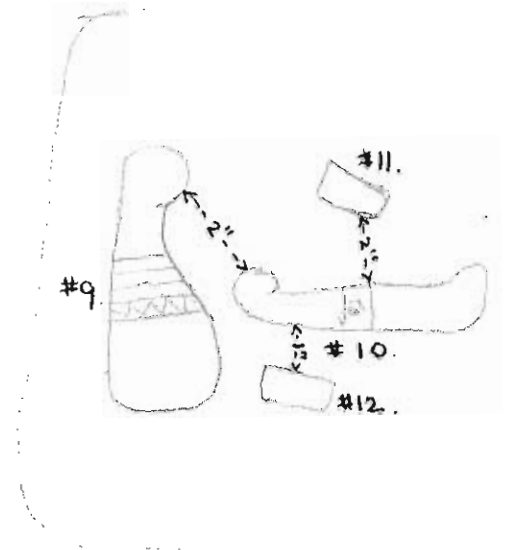
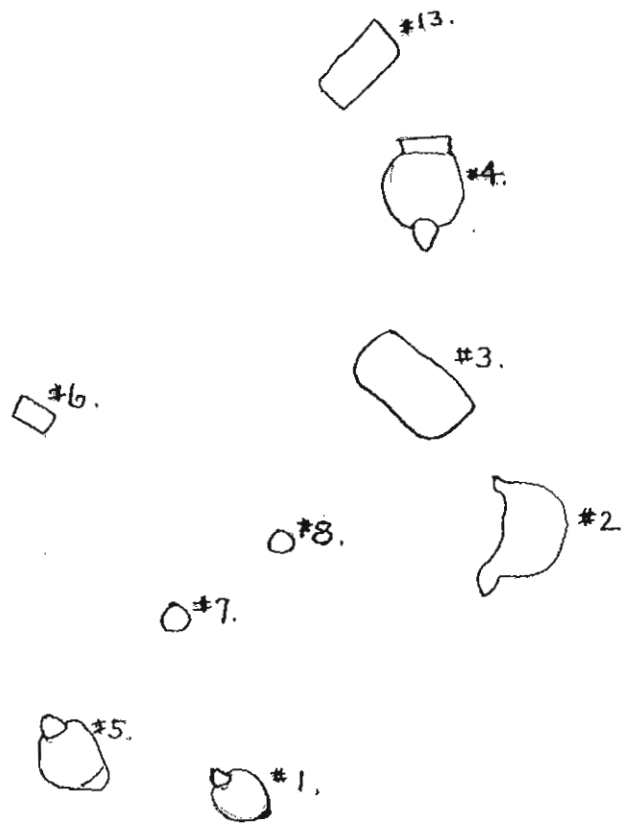


W.

Room #38.



W.



#2 was 3" lower than #9
 #3 " 3-1/4" lower than #9
 #4 " 1-1/2" " " "
 #5 " 6" " " "
 #6 " 4-1/2" " " "
 #7 " 6-1/2" " " "
 #8 " 6-1/2" " " "

The bone scraper #9 was 1'8" below the floor layer, as shown by the beam in the South wall, it was lying with the scraper or hollow side down and all the turquoise sets were in place.

The other scraper #10, was lying with the hollow side up and most of the sets had been displaced when it was found.

The bird, #2, was lying on its side and was left insitu when photographed. The head of #2 pointed South.

Pendant #3, was lying with the perforated end almost resting against the tail of #2, in fact it was a trifle under it. The perforated end of #3 was lower than the large end and the object was lying with the trachyte side up.

Bird form #4 was in a horizontal position, the head pointing toward the South. It was not moved in uncovering.

The piece of jet, #13, was 1/2" Northeast of #4, and was on the same level.

The bird form #1 was moved in measuring the find, but the position is as near its original as could be ascertained. The jet beads #7-8 were also moved but replaced for photographing as near to their original position as possible.

The bird form #5 was found in the position it occupies in the picture, it was lying in a horizontal position, the head pointing toward the Northeast.

The tail portions of a bird, form #6, was found as photographed, also #12.

Room #40 was about 11' high on the North side, the wall having fallen, but the roof timbers projected at this point, as evidence, we have the places where the timbers rested.

The walls of the small room were about a foot thick, the South-

-ern part curving on its Southern front. In this small room shell beads and small pieces of turquoise were found, as though turquoise had been worked at this place.

About 4' below the ceiling beams at the east end and against the wall, was a bench of thin stones 2' high and 2' wide, this rested upon the ceiling of the lower room, which was 6' below the beams on the North side.

There was an old fashioned doorway in the North wall, it was 3' 2" high from the jog 3' wide, the lower part was 1' 8" high, 2' 4" wide. This doorway was 10' 9" from the East wall.

Directly to the West of this doorway and on the same level, and only 1' 2" away, was another doorway of the same type. It was closed and had almost lost its outlines. The lower part was distinct from the fact that it was filled with large rocks that protruded, and were therefore, very noticeable.

The North wall was composed of rather thin stones and was almost devoid of chinking. The second stone wall on the North side was narrower than the first story, the lower wall projecting about 1' to the South.

The small room in the Western end was squared and faced on the inner side, and had a small closet in the centre of the Southern wall a few inches from the top. The walls of the small room were built against the North wall and not into it.

The room was not dug out fully at the Southern end, the measurements being to the point of discontinuation. The digging was very hard and nothing was found.

Room #41 was composed of a lower room which was 5'9" high, and a small portion of the wall of the upper standing. There was a second floor 6" below the one from which the measurement was made. There was a

shelf in the Northeast corner 2' 9" below the ceiling. It projected 1' 6" from the corner. There was a semi-circle of sticks in the Northeast corner, the centre of which was 4' from the corner. This might have formed a small room but only vestiges of the sticks remained.

In the centre of the room there were three ⁵po~~s~~ts standing and a number of broken ones about them. They may have been a support to the ceiling, but from their fragmentary condition nothing could be learned concerning their real use.

The whole wall cleared by the digging was 8'10" high.

Room #36 was almost square, two stories were dug out, the lower room being 7' high. The walls of both rooms were plastered and there was a plastered doorway in the North wall, both top and bottom of this doorway were rounded but it had wooden lintels.

In the South wall there was a pocket 11" x 11" x 11" and 4" below the ceiling. There was also a corner doorway in the Southeast corner, it is flush with the East wall, 1' 4" wide and 2' high, and 1' 6" below the ceiling.

The large beam with the smoothed top was 5' South of the North wall and 3' East of the West wall, it was a support for the ceiling beams.

The wall of the upper room on the South side was blackened by smoke, the stones being calcined.

The North wall was rough and unfaced while the others as before mentioned, were plastered. The East and West walls, as in the other rooms of this series, were simply built against and not into the North and South walls.

Room #37 was heavily plastered on the North wall, that is the lower room. In this wall was a doorway that had been made circular by the abundance of plaster applied. The lintel of this door was a flat

stones.

The East was, as far as cleared, plastered. A part of the dirt was left on this wall as it slanted Westward, and was unsafe. The West wall was well built of flat stones closely laid, and was merely built against the North and South walls. The wall at the North end of the room was standing to a height of 13'. The South wall was rough and bulged in places. The West wall assumed a semi-circular form at the Southwest corner.

Room #42 was situated just Southwest of #41, the Southwest corner of #41 and the Northeast corner of #42 abutting.

This room was just West of the small series measured by R. Wetherill in the season of 1896. The walls were of large stones showing little chinking, but the main characteristic of the room was the number of doorways, most of which were in the North wall. The doorway nearest the East in the North wall was of the ordinary straight type, but the one just West of it, and on the same level, slanted toward the Northwest, forming an acute angle with the wall on the West side. These two doorways were in the lower room, and then there was another, a trifle lower than these in the Northeast corner. This had been damaged to such an extent that no measurements could be made.

The floor of this room presented a rather complexing appearance. Near the North wall and almost in the centre of the room, there was a sort of fireplace 10" deep and having five sides which were composed of flat stones set on edge. The bottom of this place was adobe and very hard. Just South of this place, and having one edge against the South wall, was a sort of a pit; it had for a bottom a large flat stone and the sides were composed of four matates, and a thin stone slab. These were standing upright and above them was a layer of small

stones forming a wall that brought the pit on a level with the floor. The ~~met~~ stones were placed with the grinding surfaces facing the centre, and were numbered, commencing with the one at the South and following the circle by way of the West.

The rooms in the Northwest corner of this room had a wall about 2' high, and at the Southern end, where it was almost level with the floor, there were evidences that it had run to the ceiling. The doorway in the Southern wall was of the ordinary type and had wooden lintels, as all of the doors in the room had.

The ceiling beams ran North and South, and averaged 3" in diameter.

The doors in the North wall of the upper room were of the ordinary type, but they seemed to be filled in at the top. The wall was broken near their tops, so it could not be ascertained what kind of lintels they had.

Room #28-A was a continuation to the Eastward of Room #28. It was separated from this room by a wall of plastered stone 6' high and 1' thick. This wall ran to the ceiling of the lower room, which was 8-1/2' from the floor at this end. The base on which the wall rested was composed of large stones. The room was floored at this depth (8-1/2') and had been filled in and another floor put down at the bottom of the dividing wall, or at a depth of 6' from the ceiling. The dividing wall was the only one on which the plaster remained, it was not very thick but was in good condition. The other walls of the lower room were roughly made, and were composed of large stones carelessly laid. There was a wall about a third of the way up on the Southern side, which was a foot wider than the balance of

this wall, and thereby formed a bench that ran the full length of the room. A little east of the centre of this wall, a large ceiling beam had rested, which must have been 10" in diameter. The Northern and Eastern walls of this room were roughly laid, and the South wall had large stones projecting from its surface, particularly at the ceiling level.

taking it all in all the walls were very crude compared with the work on those of the upper room. This room had all the walls laid with care and with selected stones, as they were well ^aforced and still in good condition. In the eastern wall there was a doorway that led into Room ⁴⁴#45, it was sealed up however, and on this side had been damaged at the top by a bulging caused by fire.

The walls of this room showed no evidence of plaster having been applied. There was a doorway of the old type, the Western part of this jog of which was on a line with the partition wall. This doorway led into Room #40, and the measurements are given in the description of that room. This was the more perfect doorway in the North wall of that room. There was a doorway in the Northern wall of the lower room that was situated a little to the East of the centre; it was very rough and higher than the usual average of the square doorway. There was a place in the North wall, both at the West and East end, where a beam had been ~~had been~~ built into the wall, possibly for support. There was no corresponding depression in the South wall.

The one near the West end is 2'2" from the partition wall, 5' high and 6-3/4" wide, having a depth of 3". The one at the eastern end is 4'2" high, 6-1/2" wide and 2" deep. This concavity is plastered and a flat stone passes across the top of each. There were evidences of posts having stood on the South side, opposite these places, but the fire had destroyed them. From the vitrified clay at

at the end of this room, one would be led to believe that this had been used as a store room for grain, as the few timbers would hardly cause enough heat to vitrify the surrounding material.

Room #39 was one of the long rooms, and was narrower at the Western than the Eastern end. The South wall of this room was well plastered and finger marks were in abundance near the East end of it.

There was a large doorway near the West middle part of the wall, but it had been closed up with large stones and was ill defined.

About 5' from the Eastern wall and about 1' below the ceiling beams, was a wall pocket, it was broad at the bottom and narrowed toward the top, the sides rounding somewhat. It had a small beam across the top. In the Southeast corner, about 1' below the ceiling, there are beams protruding that no doubt formed the top of a closet. There was a post almost 3' from either wall, and this probably was the corner post of the closet. On the floor inside of this space were quantities of pinon nutshells.

The Eastern wall was plastered over the whole surface, the doorway was open and led into a small room to the East.

The North wall still had some plaster adhering to it but most of it had been washed off. The stones were large and rather roughly laid. The doorway was open and led into Room #36. The Western wall was merely a partition between the rooms, and its ends were not built into the North or South wall. The corners at the East end were rounded with plaster, but were without doubt solid.

This Western wall was originally up to the ceiling but had fallen partially.

The arrow points, etc. were from the upper floor, the metatles rested upon the lower floor.

Room #44 was long and narrow, also deep. The South wall of the lower room was built of medium sized stones and chinked irregularly, forming a rather crude looking wall.

There were no doorways in the side, as the other side of the wall was the large Estufa #16. The West wall was well plastered but had no doorway, the plaster was thick and was composed of numerous layers.

The East wall was heavily plastered, and well blackened by smoke. The doorway had a flat stone about 1/2" thick at the bottom, this stone extended to the outer limits of the doorway and about 3" beyond the wall. The lintel was of poles about 1-1/2" in diameter, and at either side there had been logs built in the walls perpendicularly, over which the plaster had been put.

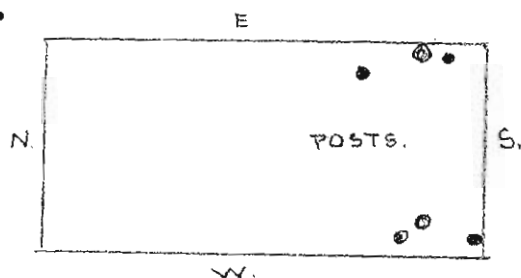
The North wall was well plastered, and at the West end it was rounded so that at the corner the wall projected fully 1' from what should have been the corner. This was due not only to the plaster but from the fact that the stones were built out into the room at this part of the West wall. The slope was general and extended really from the South end of the west wall, and extended to a point 3' East on the North wall.

The upper room still retained the plaster on the North wall and West of the centre it was very smooth. A number of coats had been applied and the scaling made it very noticeable. There was a doorway about the centre of the wall having a stone slab for its base, it was about 2' wide and the same in height.

The West wall in the upper room had most of the plaster intact at the bottom part, but near the top it had been washed off. It had a doorway in the upper part about 1-1/2' below the ceiling beams. It had a beam 1-1/2" in diameter for a lintel. It had been sealed up.

The Southern end of the upper room was composed of large stones and was chinked with smaller ones, but the chinking was not enough in evidence to make it approach the regularthickly chinked walls as seen on the North wall of the ruin. Plaster still remained in particles but most of it had disappeared. Only a small part of the upper wall on the East side remained, it was about 3' high and was made of rough stones.

Room #39-A was the one just West of #39. The partition wall at the East was composed of stones, crossed beams, and at the Southern end, about 1'6" from the South wall was a post that supported the wall, being built into it, this was seemingly a hastily built wall as it was very rough.



space for drawing

The North wall was well plastered, and at the Western end and 1'6" from the west partition, was a post, it was built in the plaster and was one of the supports for the ceiling. About 15" Northeast of this post was another about 6" in diameter, and a foot Northwest of this was a third, a trifle smaller than the second. These had all acted in the capacity of supports. The Western wall or partition was composed of two poles running North and South across the room. There were no stones below these poles but hanging to them were pieces of cord or matting, so a mat or piece of cloth might have been used as a partition. These poles were about half way to the ceiling. The North wall was well plastered and had no doorways. The wall at the North was up about 2' above the ceiling beams, and about 1/2' higher on the South side.

Room #39-B was just West of #39-A and was merely supported by the poles. The North wall was well plastered ~~and had no doorways~~, as was also the case with the West wall.

The South wall had part of its plaster intact but the stones showed in some places. The doorway had a lintel of poles and the cross poles were embedded in the Eastern side. These sticks on being removed proved to be a ladder that had been placed across the room.

There was a fireplace at the Northeast part of the room, and resting against the partition, or directly under the poles, it was shallow and pan shaped with flaring sides, and was made of small stone slabs.

Room #38 was a long one of rectangular appearance, but on closer observation, the North and South walls were shown to be somewhat rounding. The walls of the lower room were well plastered and finger marks showed on all sides. The Southern wall had no doorways but at the western end was a projection from the walls which supported a cross beam. It was about 1' wide and was well made and heavily plastered.

There is a fragment of a heavy beam in the South wall at this point which runs from this bench to the West wall, and was probably one of the cross beams of the flooring that ran across to the North wall. This beam was fully 2' below the ceiling. The general appearance of the South wall was crude, the mortar was rough, cracked and in patches, as though the ends of stones had been simply covered. The west wall was also rough and irregular, although the plaster was intact. There were no doorways.

The North wall was rough and unsymmetrical, large stones protruded from the surface, and it was bulged and unsightly. Near the

west wall was a slight protuberance or pillow projecting over a few inches from the wall, and being opposite the bench in the South wall, was evidently the support for the beams that supported the Eastern end of the bench flooring.

There was a doorway just east of this projection, in fact the rounding part of the doorway extended to the outer edge. This doorway was built back in the wall and was heavily plastered, the opening itself being rounded. The doorway was back from the wall line about 1', and the sides sloped outward, forming a semi-circular niche in the wall.

This doorway led into Room #9 (?). There was another doorway near the East end which was of the ordinary square type with a wooden lintel. It was closed and the sides were irregular.

The Eastern wall was plastered but the plaster had cracked in most places, however, it was still intact. There was a doorway near the Southern end, of the regular square type, having a wooden lintel of poles.

The room had originally been divided, the benches at the western end, probably defining the limits of a small room, as posts were found across the room at this point. Whether or not it had been supported from the main room, could not be learned, but from appearances it probably had. The inlaid bone scrapers and the bird forms on the floor of the room over this bench, and the pipes, shells, etc. were found on a little higher level of the main room, where the floor above had fallen. The large mass of bird bones were found on the floor of the main lower room, and resting against the East wall. The second lot were found below the floor level in the Southwest corner near the protruding wall. The third lot were found Southeast of the fireplace, and about 1' below the floor level.

The top of the stones of the fireplace were on a level with

with the floor.

The fireplace was circular in form and was made of flat stones which were placed on end, the interior being plastered. The wall on the North side was intact to a height of about 4', in some places, above the ceiling of the lower room on the East end, about the same height, the South side about 1' down and the West end about 4-1/2' at the North end.

Room #46 was a small square room just East of #39. The only prominent feature of this room were its heavily plastered walls, they were irregular however, and all of them except the Western one, were devoid of doors. The doorway in this wall was of the ordinary square type and led to room #39.

This room was dug to a depth of over 3' below the floor level. The Eastern wall was not over 10" thick in its thickest place, and at some points was not more than 6". It seemed more like a partition between this room and #45 than a real wall.

Room #47 was rather peculiar in shape, having the corners rounding. It was a very rough room, the walls being composed of large flat stones to which a portion of the plaster still adhered. Nothing of interest was found in this room, although, as in the others, it was dug to a depth of 3' below the floor level.

Room #43 was another unproductive room. The walls were rough as in #47, and but a portion of the plaster was in place. The doorway in the West wall leading into Room #44 had the same protrusion of the bottom stones as in the other room. The corners of this room were regular but may have been rounded with plaster.

Room #48 was one of a rather peculiar series, comprising #48-49-50. The room had its walls well plastered but only the South one was standing to any height. This wall had twelve thicknesses of plaster, but most of the outer layers had peeled off. There was an ordinary square doorway leading from this room into #44 but it was closed up with stones and plaster. The Eastern wall was down to a level within 2' of the floor for most of its length, and was well coated with plaster. The Northern wall was rough and irregular, and for about half its length at the Eastern end, it had fallen, probably from the fact that this portion was built on logs, which had rotted. The West wall was also built on a large beam running North and South. It (the beam) was on a level with the ceiling beam of the lower room. This wall was crude and fell when the earth was dug away in this end of the room.

The floor of this room yielded a good supply of arrow point and other small articles. The lower part of this room, #48, was well plastered and the walls were in better shape than in the upper room.

The South wall presented a very good surface, the cracks being not very noticeable. The Eastern wall was also well plastered but the surface was rough and irregular, seemingly from bulging. The North wall was well made and extended to the West wall under Room #50. The Western wall was not cleaned as there was a bench projecting out over the floor of the upper room from it, and to have undermined it would have caused the falling of the wall.

Room #48⁹ was a long narrow passage like place. The Western wall was a thick mass of stones and mortar, the Western part of which was faced, and formed one side of the passage way leading from Room

#50 to Room #39. The North wall was standing to a height of about 6', the same as the West wall, and was heavily plastered. About the middle of this wall, and on a level with the floor, was the Southern end of the closet like opening described in the description of Room #39.

The East wall stood to a height of 2', and was plastered, as were all of the walls of this series. The Southern wall was down at the Eastern end, as mentioned in the description of #48, but the Western part was so thin that it too fell when the room was cleared.

Room #50 was a small room over the Western end of Room #48. The South wall was covered with plaster to a thickness of over 3" in some places, but the greater part of the outer layer had fallen off. The Western wall was rough and unplastered, and there was a bench about 2' wide extending out into the room, being about 2' above the floor beams. This bench ran out to the Eastern edge of the West side of the passage way at the Northern part of the room. The Eastern wall was rough, and as before mentioned, was built on a cross timber, and fell when Room #48 was cleared. The Northern part of the room was taken up with the passage way, the Eastern side of which was solidly built, and it too was well faced, the wall being 1'3" thick at the point where it joined the Northern wall of Room #49. The Western side was also well faced, and had been plastered, as had also the East side. This wall was also about one foot and a quarter thick, and with the Eastern wall of Room #51 formed a wall three and three quarter feet thick. The South wall of #39 at this point was 1'8" thick.

Room #51 presented a good South wall in the upper story, it was composed of medium sized stones, and profusely chinked with very thin ones, but the chinking was not at all regular, it had been plastered but only a little of this plaster still adhered. The Western end

end of this room was rather roughly made, and was intact to the Northern wall of #52, from this point to the North wall the wall was gone, having been torn down by ⁰Morehead's party.

The North wall was of rather large stones and was rough, but had been plastered. The East wall was composed of rough stones and near the South wall was irregular, as though the heavy weight above had crushed the wall, and thereby tilted the stones.

The lower room, or #51 had been burnt out at the Eastern end. The South wall was well plastered near the Western end, and presented a very good surface, but from the middle of the wall to the Eastern end, it was rough and the plaster had fallen. Charcoal and burnt beams protruded from the dirt that still adhered to the wall at this point.

The Western wall was simply a partition wall dividing the lower room into two small ones. It ran to the ceiling beams and the plaster, which covered its entire surface, was blackened with smoke. This wall was about 10" thick. The Northern wall presented a very smooth appearance, the plaster being still in place. The plaster on this wall was also black from the smoke.

The Eastern wall projected about 1' West of the upper story wall, and was composed of large stones roughly laid, the fire had calcined some of the stones and the wall line was not very plain.

Room #51-A was the small lower room just West of #51. The Eastern wall was the partition mentioned in the description of #51, and presented about the same appearance as it did on the Eastern side.

The Southern wall was rough and had bulged a trifle, it was composed of rough stones and the surface was uneven. The Western wall separating this room and #52 (R.#32) was plastered and in good condition. The Northern part of it was rounding, it was in reality the

continuation of the Southern wall of Room #53, which had a rounding corner, and the Northern wall of Room #51 had been built against it. This rounding part was well built and well plastered.

The Northern wall was rough and slightly rounding near the western end, there was a square doorway near the doorway near the floor at the Eastern end and this doorway had a wooden lintel.

Room #52 was of irregular shape, the western wall being much wider than the eastern. The Eastern wall was roughly built and had been partly torn down by the Moorehead people.

The South wall was well built and presented a very compact and uniform surface. It approached in appearance the regular chinked wall as seen on the outer Northern wall of the ruin, being formed of large dressed stones and chinked with small flat pieces. This wall slanted toward the South, being the one that looked so threatening while working in the ^{iv} eastern end of Room #28.

The western end of this room was roughly made and plastered. (the South wall may have been originally but none of it was in place) There was a square doorway at the lower part of this wall leading into Room #58, it was of the square type and had a flat stone on the bottom, the upper part was somewhat rounding.

The Northern wall was made of large flat stones which were roughly laid, presenting a strong contrast compared with the Southern wall. This wall had probably been plastered but little evidence of it remained.

Room #58 was a small one and was the one over Room #33, where all the skeletons and turquoise was unearthed in 1896. Part of the third story of this room was standing, the highest portion being at the Southwest corner, where it ran to a height of over 5' above the

ceiling beams of the second story. The Southern wall of this part was made of very thin stones laid in mortar, this wall sloped toward the East until at the East corner it was only 2' above the ceiling beams.

The Eastern wall was only a little over 1' high and was rough, the same as the Southern one. The North wall had fallen and was almost on a level with the ceiling beams. The West wall was also composed of large flat stones and the surface was plastered, it was over 5' high for the greater part of its length.

The second story room was well plastered and the bottom was much smaller than the top. The Southern wall was well plastered and had corners somewhat rounded with the plaster. The Eastern wall was plastered and had a doorway in the middle, and near the floor. It was of the square type and led into Room #52. The Northern end wall was well plastered and presented a very good surface. The Northwest corner was well rounded with plaster, and the West wall was plastered in keeping with the others. In the Southwest corner of this wall, and on a level with the ceiling, a portion of this wall had been broken away, forming an entrance to the series of rooms described in the work of 1896.

In the Northeast corner of the room, about 6" from the East wall and 3" from the North wall, was a supporting post 5" in diameter, that ran up from the room below.

Room #53 was the one worked by Moorehead. The Southern wall was standing to a height of about 6' at the Western end and was poorly built and heavily plastered. There was a beam running the full length of the wall, probably for support, it was about 4" in diameter and at the Eastern end was 1' above the ceiling beams.

The Western wall was standing, for most of its length, to a

height of 6', it was roughly made and was plastered. There was a doorway in the centre of this wall but the sides had been torn down and its outlines almost obliterated:

The Northern wall had been completely torn down by Moorehead, also the Eastern one. The lower room or #53, had very rough and uneven walls. The Southern wall was made of large stones and had a door in the centre, this doorway was of the ordinary square type and had a wooden lintel.

The Western wall was rough but had patches of plaster still adhering to its surface. There was a doorway of the ordinary type in this wall which led into Room #56, where Moorehead's party took out two bodies.

The Western part of the Northern wall was torn away and the Eastern end was of rough stones. The Eastern wall was in place at the Northern end, and was built of rough stones and had an uneven surface. The Southern part, which was rounding, was more compact and was well plastered.

The Moorehead party dug out the greater part of this room and when we commenced work at the Southeast end, almost a complete skeleton was found, the bones being scattered about in the loose dirt. The skull was gone but near the middle of the room, a lower jaw was found. Continuing operations along the East wall, a post was encountered about 6' (?) from the South wall and near it two pitchers and a small bowl were found, also a portion of one of the large cylindrical jars. Farther along, near the East wall, the skull of a child was found and near it a quantity of turquoise beads and pendants and more human bones. The floor was well searched and then we carried the digging to a depth of 3' below the floor level.

Room #57 was a very interesting one as it showed a perfect division between the old and new parts of the building. This condition of affairs was noticeable in Room #55 and extended into Room #28. The upper or new walls of this room, #57, on the East and South side, were made of thin flat stones and were laid so closely that very little mortar was needed to make them solid walls. They were so even and well laid that at a short distance they would have appeared to be plastered, as is the case with the Eastern wall of Chettro wettle.

The Southern wall was very uniform in appearance but was slightly rounding. There was a doorway in the centre of this wall about 2-1/2' high above the floor, having for a lintel five beams which were strapped together with a piece of bark. The wall stood to a height of 4' above the lintel, taken down to throw out dirt, partly broken, were taken as specimens. This doorway was closed with flat stones carefully laid but at the upper part, on the Eastern side, some of the stones had been removed, exposing to view a beautifully plastered surface, as smooth and even as any that had come under my notice in the building. This wall (S) may have been plastered but there was no evidence of it. The Eastern wall was built of the same kind of stones as the Southern one, and presented a very neat compact surface.

There was no break in the surface of the lower room and no plaster was visible. The ceiling beams ran East and West and rested upon a large beam running North and South. Above the ceiling in this wall, (E) the wall was rougher and stood to a height of about 4' , in its central part there was a doorway of the usual square type, only part of it was to be seen, as the wall had fallen, carrying away the top and most of the Southern side. The Northern wall presented

a rough surface, the stones having undressed surface and being laid without regard to evenness or symmetry. Patches of plaster still remain, showing that it had been covered at one time. There was no break in this wall, but near the East end there was a log fully 1' in diameter, that no doubt supported the ceiling. There was one slightly smaller on the same level about 2" from the Western wall.

The North wall is standing to a height of 5' above this beam, and is of the same material and construction as the lower part. The Western wall is composed of faced stones well laid, and having the interstices chinked. The greater part of the surface is covered with plaster.

Built into the wall at a point a little South of the centre, is a pole about 4" in diameter, part of it protrudes from the surface of the wall, its upper part being buried in the masonry. This pole runs downward through the old part of the building on which this room was built. This beam was probably standing when the new part was constructed, and was utilized as a support for the new wall.

Below this room there was a mass of burnt logs, stones and then the fallen ceiling of an old room. The beams ran East and West but had been crushed and broken. Above them was the remains of a brush covering. At the Northern side of this lower space there was a well plastered wall, that had been left standing when the other part of the room was destroyed, and upon this the wall of the upper room was built. The Eastern and western walls of the upper room were built upon the general debris of the old part. When the wall was cleared at the Northeast corner, the debris fell from under the East wall, leaving an open space nearly 2' wide, but, as the wall was wedged shaped and the rooms on the North and South sides were full, therefore, it acted as a keystone, and there was no danger of its falling.

About 1' West of the upper or new wall, on the Western side of the room, there was a wall composed of sticks, this was part of the old ruin, and in building the upper room they had missed it by the above mentioned distance (1'). This old wall was made of upright posts and against them had been laid stones, and then plaster had been applied, which gave it a rounded form.

The South wall of the upper room had a firm foundation for it rested upon a heavily made and solid wall composed of poles and posts, and projected over 1' to the North of the upper wall. These were upright posts firmly set in the ground, and across them, at intervals of about 1', ran poles which were lashed to the upright posts, the space between the poles was then filled with stones and mud, and the surface plastered.

The lower room was smaller than the one built above it, but the exact measurements could not be taken, as we dared not clear away the debris under the east upper wall.

The upper rooms widened toward the top, the flaring of the sides being very noticeable.

Room #61 was a not over productive one, but furnished a broken skull.

The North wall of the lower room was well plastered but it had bulged near the ceiling beams and caused the plaster to drop off in places, also pushing out stones so that they protruded from the wall. A little to the east of the centre of the wall there was a doorway, it was about 2'6" below the ceiling beams, and had wooden lintels. It led into Room #6 and was plastered to such an extent that it was semi oval, the plaster being rounded out to the walls. On the West side of the doorway there was a loop of wood fastened in the plaste-

-er, this was one of the lopps used to barricade the door, a piece of wood serving the purpose of bolt. The ceiling beams protruded from the wall, showing that they had run North and South.

The wall of the room above stood to a height of 6' and was well plastered. It had a doorway about 2'6" above the ceiling beams, the bottom of which was a large stone that projected fully 3" beyond the wall. This doorway had a wooden lintel but the wall at this point was in bad shape and no measurements could be taken.

The Eastern wall was built of large dressed stones and presented a very solid appearance, the stones were not closely laid, but there was no chinking, the spaces being filled with plaster. The wall had evidently been plastered.

A little South of the centre of the wall, and 2'9" above the floor, was a doorway of the ordinary square type, it had a wooden lintel and was closed with plaster. The wall of the upper room was standing to a height of about 3'6" above the ceiling beams at the North end of the room, but had fallen more at the Southern end, where it was only 1' above the beams.

The Southern wall was roughly constructed and at the Western end had been torn down by the Moorehead party. There was a doorway near the West central part but this was destroyed by the tearing down of the wall. This wall was built around upright stakes, and at the Western end the stakes were bound together, and the corner was rounded with plaster.

The Western wall was well plastered but in some places the plaster had fallen. There was a doorway in the North central part of the wall about 2' above the floor, it was of the square type and had wooden lintels. It had a step composed of flat stones that projected into the room 8".

The upper room wall was standing to a height of 5' above the

ceiling beams. There were two beams standing in the Southeast corner also two in the Northeast, and two in the Northwest. These were quite near the walls but there were two in the Southwest corner that were about 4' East of the West, and 1'6" North of the South wall, one of them was fully 1' in diameter. They had evidently been used to support the ceiling.

The broken skull, most of the pieces of which were blackened and charred, were scattered over an area fully 4' in diameter, the piece of jaw and the teeth being a foot west and on a line with the posts in the Southeast corner. There was no evidence of there having been fire in this room, the only piece of charred wood being a section of a post 2' long and 3" in diameter, and this had evidently been thrown in. The pieces of the skull were lying as though they had been scattered by hand; had they fallen from the ceiling above, they would not have covered so much space, and rodents would hardly have carried them around to such an extent.

Room #45 was long and narrow, the North wall was made of large stones and was heavily plastered. The East wall was also of large stones and presented about the same appearance as the North one.

The Southern wall was broken and crushed to some extent. Near the Western end there was a doorway having a large beam fully 6' in diameter for a lintel. This door was somewhat rounding at the top and led in a Southeast slant to Room #42. Just West of this doorway there was a post built in the wall which was probably a support for the ceiling. Opposite it and about 1'6" from the North wall, was another post 6' in diameter, that still stood intact. The top was on a level with the ceiling beams. These posts were about 4' East of the West wall.

The Western wall was very thin but the surface was well plastered.

Room #55 was similar to the one just West of it, #57. The Western wall was built of small stones and was faced the same as on its Western side in Room #57. It was very compact and the description of its Western side would apply to this side as far as general appearances go. At the base of this wall, however, there could be seen a portion of a beam about 6" in diameter. This beam is built into the Northern wall and acts as a support for the West wall, as below it is simply the debris of the old wall.

About 3' below the ceiling beams there may be seen, at the North end, a beam fully 9" in diameter, this beam also projects to the Northern face of the wall, and the West wall is built around it. This beam evidently runs into the South wall and acts as a support for the upper stories. The face of this, West, wall, was unbroken save for the places where the cross beams showed, and where the ceiling beams protruded there were six sticks protruding from the wall, showing that the ceiling beams ran East and West. The upper wall stood to a height of 4' at the North end and a broken doorway of the square type was in evidence in its centre, but the Southern part of the wall was only 2' high.

The North wall was rough and composed of thin stones. It may have been plastered at one time, but little of the plaster remained. There was a place in the upper central part of the wall where a beam had been, this had run North and South and had acted as a ceiling support. At the Northeastern part of this room the North wall ended and then another wall filled the space between it and the East wall. This wedged shaped portion was a continuation of the well built wall described in Room #51-A and forming the South wall of Room #52. The joint was not good but the comparison was striking. This piece of wall

was about 2'6" wide at the level of the ceiling, and from this point gradually decreased in width until it was a mere nothing at the bottom.

The upper part of the North wall was built of large stones and presented a solid appearance. The foundation of this wall, as was the case with the Western one, was simply the debris of the burnt out portions of the old building. This wall was plastered originally, but only a little of the plaster remains. This wall had fallen and only stood to a height of about 1' below the ceiling beams.

The South wall, like the Western one, was made of small flat stones closely laid, and presented a very pretty surface. It had been plastered originally but most of the plaster had been washed off. The surface of this wall was unbroken save at the upper central part where the cross beams had entered, the upper wall stood to a height of about 1' above the ceiling beams, the upper wall being only half the thickness of the lower one at this point.

The North wall of the lower, or old part of the building, was well plastered and blackened by fire. It was a continuation of the North wall of #57, as the wall between the two rooms were simply built against it.

The East wall of this lower part was simply a pile of debris that separated Room #55 from Room #28. The Southern lower wall was composed of large flat stones laid without any regard to order, and projecting beyond the wall over 1'.

The Western lower wall, as before mentioned, was simply a pile of debris. About 4' below the lower limit of the western wall there was the remains of an old floor. The beams were out of place but had run East and West. Above them there was the cedar bark and pieces of the adobe floor were strewn about. The upper room had evidently

been built over the old part without any clearing up having been done, and the new wall at the Northeast corner was built against the old North wall. What remained of the old part that could be utilized, was taken advantage of, but no pains were taken to restore the old parts, and no use made of the old material. There was a hole dug to a depth of over 4' below the fallen beams, but nothing but clean sand was found.

Room #62 was a very interesting one. At the Western end there was a flooring that rested on cross beams, running North and South, which were about 3' above the general floor level of the main room. The Western beam entered each wall about 1' East of the west wall, the next beam was inserted in the South wall but at its Northern end it rested upon a post that was 2" in diameter. The Eastern beam was inserted in the wall at either end, and at the North end was about 1' South of the doorway. These beams averaged about 4" in diameter.

Resting upon these beams and running East and West was a series of poles averaging 2" in diameter. They had evidently been of a uniform length with the exception of the one nearest to the South wall; this one projected beyond the others about 2' and rested upon a jog in the Southern wall. Over these poles, and running North and South, was a reed matting that was fastened to the poles by means of small branches and strips of wood which ran across the mat at right angles to the reeds, and was fastened to the poles with strands of yucca.

The floor had been crushed and the beams broken by the weight of the debris, but was intact enough to give a good idea of its original appearance.

The Southern end of Room #62 presented a very irregular appearance, not only in its irregularity but in the general aspect of its surface.

The Western part of this wall was composed of small stones closely laid, and the greater part of the surface was covered with plaster. 2'5" from the west wall, and 5' from the floor, there was a small circular pocket about 5" in diameter and extending into the wall 10", it was well rounded with plaster, there being no break in the general plaster about its rim.

These beams projected from the surface at a height of 3'7"

from the floor. These were the beams that supported the reed floor as described in another place.

9' East of the west wall and 3'7" from the floor was a jog in the wall, it was 10" long and almost 3" wide. Upon this rested the long pole, which was the Southernmost one of the reed floor series. The depression for this jog ran from the point 3'7" above the floor to the upper part of the wall below the jog, the wall rounded toward the West. From this point, that is from the Eastern edge of the jog, the wall was rounded for a distance of 6'11", its Eastern end was continued on toward the Southeast, forming the outer wall of the Northeast part of the circular estufa just South of Room #62. Just west of the upper central part of this circular portion of the wall, there was a portion of a doorway, it was 7'3" from the Eastern wall and the sides were 1'3" high. It was of the usual square type and at its base was 2' wide. The wall had fallen on this side of the room, carrying the upper part of this doorway with it.

This circular wall was composed of stones that were somewhat larger than those in the Southern part, but they were no less firmly laid. Most of the surface was covered with plaster, which, in places, showed the various layers that had been applied.

At the extreme Eastern part of this section of wall there was an opening about 6" in diameter, this was about 3'8" above the floor, and marked the place where a cross beam had once been, as there was a corresponding opening at the same height in the North wall.

The remaining or Eastern portion of this wall, was 5' long, its surface was almost devoid of plaster, which presented to view a compact but rather uneven plane. At a point about 3' 8" above the floor, and about 1' East of the Western edge of this part of the wall, a small beam protruded, ranging East of this and on the same level were four more

beams about the size of the first one, which was 1-1/2" in diameter. These logs had been broken off flush with the wall, and had no doubt formed a floor similar to the one at the Western end of the room. These beams seemed to divide the Eastern portion of the South wall into two parts, the upper portion of which was composed of much smaller stones than the lower part, and the surface was much more even. This 5' of wall was evidently the base of a right angled triangle of masonry, whose perpendicular followed the continuation of the Eastern wall of Room #62, and whose hypotaneuse was concaved in conformity with the outer wall of the estufa.

The general height of this wall, The Southern, was 7'11", it having suffered more than the others when the building fell.

The Western wall was very interesting from the fact that no less than four pockets were found in evidence. The greater part of this wall was covered with plaster, the only portion where it had been detached being at the lower Northern end, and a small space at the South end against the South wall. The wall itself, at least the point that was visible, was composed of large dressed stones, the spaces between which were chinked with small flat pieces, forming a very compact and pleasing surface.

The upper part of the wall had suffered by fire, the stones being calcined and the plaster blackened. No beams projected from this wall to mar its general appearance, and the closets, or wall pockets, were well finished, which caused them to add to rather than detract from the beauty of the wall.

Near the ceiling level at the Southern end of the room, a pocket almost square in form, was encountered at the early stages of the work. This pocket, #1, had boards for its sides, the upper and lower part also the back being plastered. The plaster of the wall was broken about its edges but seemed to have been square at the edges of the pocket, if

rounded at all, the curvature must have been very slight. This box like opening was 1'3" wide at the top and 1'4" at the bottom, the sides being 1'1/2" high, the cross measurements were 1'6" and 1'9" respectively, the former being from the lower South to the upper North corner. The pocket extended 1' into the wall, and therefore, formed a receptacle for quite large articles.

The triangulation was as follows, the measurements being taken from the floor: from the lower corner at the Northern end to floor at the Northwest corner of the room was 9'1", and from the opposite corner of the pocket to the Southwest corner of the room 4'8".

Pocket #2 was a small orifice with well rounded edges. It was simply a plastered depression in the wall surface 9" long and 6" high with a depth of 6". The corners were rounded to such an extent that it presented a semi oval appearance. The triangulation of this pocket to the same points as the former one, was at the North side 7'1" and at the South 6'2". Just below these pockets the wall was divided transversely by the lower limits of a layer of plaster that had been applied to the upper part of the wall, this line was on a level with the upper part of Pocket #3. This closet was well made and looked firm and solid, owing to the fact that the lower part was composed of a flat board over an inch in thickness, that not only extended to the back part of the pocket, but projected under the masonry at the sides. This board was well dressed and had been smoothed ere it was put in place.

The upper part was composed of five poles laid side by side as are the lintel poles of a doorway. There were five of them and their average diameter was about 1-1/2", these poles were built in the masonry at the sides of the pocket and served as a support for the narrow strip of wall between this and Pocket #1. The Northern side of this opening had a thin layer of plaster for a facing, but on the Southern side most of it had become detached. The plaster about the

edges had been broken to such an extent that its original form could not be determined, but it had probably been nearly square.

The length of this lower part was 1'9" and of the upper 1'6", the right (N.) side being 1'1" and the South 11". The diagonals were respectively 1'10" and 2', the former being from the lower South to the upper North corner. The triangulation from the points previously used was at the North side 7'6" and at the South 3', the depth was 1'3-1/2".

The symmetry of this pocket was spoiled by the by the dip of the lower board, which gave the pocket an irregular form. Why it was placed in this position is not apparent, and seems strange in view of the fact that most of this work is uniform and in strict observance to planes and angles.

Pocket #4 was in general form like #2, the lower part and sides were well rounded with plaster, concealing whatever may have been used for the base; possibly nothing was used but the plaster, but at the top a portion of the plaster had been knocked off, revealing a board 1/2" thick, that formed the upper part of the pocket. This board extended into the wall on either side of the pocket.

The length of this closet was 1'1" and the height 8" and it extended into the wall 7". The triangulation from the same points as the previous ones, was, from the North side, 4'2" and at the South 4'10". The plaster at the edges of this pocket, and especially at the lower part, was gently rounded outward to the general wall covering.

In the Southern part of the wall and 2'7" from the South wall there was a small opening that led into the next room to the west. This opening, #5, was 1' high and 7" wide, its top was rounded with plaster but it had a small board for a lintel. Its base was formed of a dressed board which was flush with the floor level. The sides of this opening were plastered and on the edges the plaster was still in-

ceiling, and no doubt was supported by the beam that crossed the room at this point. Whether it ran to the opposite wall or not, could not be ascertained, as it had fallen. Judging from the place in the plaster, it could not have been much over 6" in thickness.

In the Western end of this wall, and with the floor for a starting point, were three places that were devoid of plaster, they were no doubt part of the general surface at first, but the plaster had been worn off by use. These places, which were about 1' wide, and the same in height, probably marked the places where statues had rested.

From the West wall to the centre of the first one was 7", to the centre of the second 2'4", and to the centre of the third 3'10".

Just above the two Western places described above, there is a depression that has been plastered, but which may have been a door.

At the eastern end of this wall there is a wall pocket, it is 2'7" from the floor and 9" West of the East wall. It is 1' high and 1'2" wide, it runs through to the next room, and therefore, is more like a passageway than a closet, but was probably made in this way so that it could be used from both rooms, or as a means of conveying articles from one apartment to the other. The upper part was composed of eight poles laid the same as the door lintels, the sides were plastered but were slanted a little toward the top.

The wall above it was badly bulged and the plaster had fallen from quite a large area.

Just to the east of this opening a beam protruded, and West of it, on the same level, were the places where three more had been. These are the ones mentioned in the description of the Southern wall, and probably supported a floor similar to the one at the Western end of the room, as was suggested in the other description.

The ceiling beams projected from the wall 9'10" above the floor

at the eastern end of the room, and 11'8" at the western end. There were seven in all and averaged about 8" in diameter. Above these beams was a mass of debris which was fully 5' high near the Western end.

Across the Northwest corner and just above the ceiling beams, a wall crossed, as before mentioned, and just above the corner itself there was a doorway. This was tilted and in poor condition, and little could be gathered from it from the work done in Room #62.

The Eastern wall was composed of selected stones and the places between the large stones were chinked with flat pieces of sandstone. The lower part of the wall retained most of its plaster but from the upper part, large patches had fallen.

There was a doorway of the square type in the lower Southern part of the wall that had for a lintel a board nearly 1-1/2" thick, it extended beyond the side of the doorway at the Southern side, over 2" and at the northern side about 3". This doorway was 9" above the floor and 1'7" North of the South wall. It was 1'9" wide and 2'2" high, the sides were plastered and the wall plaster was rounded slightly at the edges.

The wall was standing at the Northern end to a height of 9'10" but at the Southern end only 7'1" was intact.

The floor plan of this room presented a length of wall at the North side of the rectangle 19' 11" in extent, the East wall having a length of 7'5", and the west wall 10'. The South wall including the contour of the rounding part, was 21'9".

Diagonally from the Northeast to the Southwest, corner the distance was 22'2" and the distance between the opposite corner proved to be 22'9". The floor in the western part of the room was torn out, and under it was found another well plastered floor. At the Western wall the second floor was about 1'2" below the first and

at the Eastern end of this lower room, where the wall crossed, 7" at the Southern side of the room. This lower floor rested upon a rounding projection of the main wall. This wall was originally about 1' wider than the upper wall at the west end, but being rounding in form a piece had been added to square the surface, making it protrude from the main wall about 1'6".

This jutting wall was a continuation of the rounding part of the South wall described in another plan. Instead of following out the contour, the upper wall was squared. This bench decreased in width as it neared the Eastern end of the room and was about 4" wide where it joined the square piece of masonry that extended Northward from the Southern wall at a point 7'7" East of the West wall and extended to within 11" of the Eastern cross wall. This projection was on the same level as the bench and was well built and plastered. It was 2'1" long at the Western side and 1'10" long on the opposite side, having a width of 2'8-1/2".

The Western wall crossed at the lower floor level, resting simply on the hard sand that filled this Western part of the room. The Northern wall ran to a point about 4' below the lower floor level and the East, or division wall, was only 1' thick, the top being on a level with the upper floor.

The Southern wall was well built and extended to a depth of over 6'. The Western wall from the Northern edge of the bench to the North wall was 8'6" long. The North wall was 10'4" long, the East wall 7'5", while the Southern wall presented a surface 11'2-1/2" in length.

The diagonal lines showed a distance of 13'6" from the Northwest to the Southeast. A line from the Northwest corner to the junction of the square of masonry, at its West side, and the South wall was 10'7" in length.

On breaking through this second floor, a pocket was found near the Northwest corner of the square piece of masonry, a triangulation from the eastern or partition wall, placed it 7'9" from the Northeastern corner and 5' from the Southeastern corner. The opening of this pocket was a trifle below the floor level, and the pocket itself was circular in form, it was about 10" deep and 1' in diameter and was filled with broken pottery. The sides were not plastered and from appearances it had simply been scooped out of the hard packed sand, and then pottery thrown in. As further work brought more of these pockets to light, the one described was called #1.

#2 was found a little to the Northeast of the first one, and was also circular in form, the diameter both East and West and North and South being 3', the triangulation was taken from the East wall and proved to be 5'2" from the Northeast corner to the centre of the pocket, and 6'2" from the Southeast corner to the same point. This pocket was covered with a large basket but the greater part of it had decayed. From the size and shape of this basket, it must have been almost a counterpart of the "Basket Peoples" large baskets as found in the Grand Gulch region in Utah. In burying the people in pockets and covering them with the large baskets, we have a custom analagous to that employed in this case, but whereas, the pot-holes of the "Basket people" were plastered, these were simply holes in the level sand.

Under the large basket at the Southern side of the hole, there were two smaller baskets and the remaining part of the hole, and even under the small baskets, was filled with broken pottery. This pottery may have been broken after being placed in the holes but as the pieces of various vessels were widely separated, it is more than probable that the bowls and pitchers were broken before they were placed in the pocket.

Pocket #3 was to the Southwest of #2 and joined it at the Northeast edge. This pocket was circular, the North and South and East and West diameters being 3'2". The triangulation was taken from the Western wall to the centre of the pocket, the line from the North corner being 6'10" and from the South 6'10". In this pocket there were only two pieces, one was a small pitcher at the Southern side, and the other a very large one. Just opposite this one was the largest piece of its kind that had been taken from the ruin up to the time of its discovery, it measured when restored 1'1-1/2" in height and 11" in diameter, both measurements, as in the former cases, being the same. The triangulation was from the West wall, to the centre of the pocket from the North end was 4'6", and from the South end, or corner, 9'11". The pottery from this pocket consisted of a broken bowl that rested against the Southern edge of the opening.

Pocket #5 was partly under the Western wall, it was probably circular but only one measurement could be taken with any degree of accuracy, as its Western limit was not readily defined. The diameter from North to South was 3'2" and the distance from the Southern wall to its centre was 5'6". This pocket contained the remains of a large basket and broken pitchers and bowls. At its western rim it had a bowl that was perfect save for a crack in its side.

These pot holes were all hollows in the hard sand that filled the room below the floor level. The sand was so firmly packed that the sides of the holes remained intact, even though no plaster had been applied.

The upper part of all the pockets were just below the floor level and though the sides were rounded so carefully, the bottom was merely an irregular flat surface. The average depth of these pockets was 3'9".

The space between the upper and lower floor of this room was filled with sand and large stones, it was therefore, not an accumulation

of material but had been filled intentionally; in the Northwest corner of the room, 10" from either wall and resting on the lower floor, was the bowl of a pitcher but no other material worthy of mention was found on this floor.

The partition wall was 1'3" wide and a little over 1' deep, and ran from the North to the South wall, the ends simply abutting the side walls. This wall was well made and the surfaces were very even.

The Eastern room, or that part East of the wall, was 9'2" long at the North side and 10'3" at the South, the ends being 7'4" at the Eastern part and 7'3" long at the Western. The diagonals were run from the Eastern corner to the Western junction of the cross wall and the side walls. On making the Northeast and Southwest measurements the distance proved to be 11'6", the opposite line being 12'10" long.

When this floor was taken away a mass of dirt and stones was encountered, the same as in the other side. These were thrown out and a second floor encountered about 1' below the first one, this second floor was hard and well defined.

About 1' from the South wall, and built against the partition wall, there was a semi-circular piece of masonry the radius of which was 1' and the length 1'3", it was well plastered but its use was not apparent.

This second floor was torn up and under it four pockets were found, there were three along the partition wall and one in the Northeast corner, but they were so poorly defined that no measurements could be taken. They seemed to have been about 1-1/2' in diameter but the sides had crumbled, and had we not encountered the one in the Western part of the room, these would no doubt have passed unnoticed, the only way that they could be detected being by the sand being so much softer

than in the other parts of the room. Nothing was found in these pot-holes.

The walls of this part of the room were well plastered, and at the eastern end the lower part of the wall flared somewhat toward the East.

Room #63 was a rectangular room with rounding corners and being well plastered, presented a very neat and clean appearance when it was cleaned out.

The North wall was composed of thin stones and its surface was unbroken by doorways or other openings. It was 16'1" long and the ceiling beams were 7'7" above the floor. The wall of the third story was standing to a height of about 6', and there was a doorway in the North central part, of the square type, this upper wall was built of thin stones but most of the plaster had been washed out, leaving a rather irregular and open surface.

The ~~East~~ wall of #63 was plastered but its Northwestern end was broken down and irregular. This wall was 6'2" long, this wall was broken and in no part reached to the ceiling level.

The eastern wall was composed of upright posts and the stones were plastered around them. The surface was well faced and plastered, and 7'1" from the North wall there was a square doorway, it was 1' above the floor and had poles for the lintel. It was 3' high and 2' 3" wide, the sides were faced with plaster and the edges regular. This wall stood to a height of 5'6".

The South wall was covered with a thick layer of plaster and stood to a height of 7'5", and, as in the other end, the corners were rounded with plaster.

The diagonals of this room were Northeast and Southwest 17' 1" and 17' 1" from the other corner. This room was directly over #56

and was not at all productive.

Room #56 was a rather complex one, as far as the floor was concerned, and was the scene of some of W. K. Moorehead's operations. It contained two graves that Moorehead had opened, and the bones from them were scattered through the dirt that was piled in the Northeastern end, and there was a mass of human bones in the Northwestern corner.

The Northern wall of this room was 6'7" long and 5'8" high.

The East wall was 16'3" long, and the South 5'3" in length.

The West wall was 13' 10" long and was 5'2" from the floor to the ceiling beams. A line carried due North and South from the centre of the North wall to the centre of the South wall measured 16' 10". A line crossing this at right angles from the centre of the East and west walls was 6' long. The diagonals were Northwest and Southeast 16' 10" and Southwest and Northeast 17' 4".

The walls of this room were well plastered and presented an unbroken surface save in the Northern end of the East wall, where there was a doorway. This opening was 1' below the ceiling and measured 2'2" in height and 1'10" in width, it was 3' 4" South of the North wall and was of the square type, and led into Room #53.

The ceiling was composed of twenty-five rough poles that ran East and west, these were covered with brush, and above that was the adobe floor of Room #63.

There was a jog in the Northwest corner where a wall had been torn out, and a new one built just West of it, the corner being rounded to the old wall site, and a marked concavity formed from this point to the western wall.

From the Eastern wall to a point where the curvature in the Northern wall commences, the distance is 4', and to the place where this

rounding ends, and where the old wall commenced, 5' 3", leaving a space of 1' 4" that was added to the room by the erection of the new wall.

There were two graves under the floor of this room that were separated by a stone wall which was on a level with the floor and extended from the East to the West wall. This wall, was 1' 2" wide and extended to a depth below the graves.

There was a bench 1' 8" wide that ran the whole length of the Western wall, its top was on a level with the floor and, as in the case of the cross wall, was still in evidence below the bottom of the graves.

The grave in the Northern part of the room extended from the cross wall to the North wall, it was 7' 3" long and 4' 9" wide at the South end, and was about the same at the North end, but the rounding part of the wall formed the Northwest corner of the grave, and exact measurements could not be made.

The diagonals of this room were Northeast and Southwest 9' 3" and the opposite corners 8', this last measurement was made to the point where the circular portion of the Northwest wall commenced, and not to its centre.

This grave was dug out completely by Moorehead's party and it could not be ascertained whether it had been boarded or not, 2' deep.

The grave at the South end of the room was smaller than the first one, and was well boarded, it was 6' 7" long on the Western side and 6' 4" long on the Eastern side, both ends however, measured 3' in length. The Northern end was formed by the cross wall. The diagonals measured Northwest and Southeast 7' and Northeast and Southwest 7' 5". This grave was 3' deep and the bottom was composed of sticks. The sides were made of four boards, the upper and lower ones being set at an angle, thereby, giving a rounded appearance to the grave. This grave was probably covered with boards, but it may have been matting for both were found in Room #53, where some of the dirt was thrown.

*Examination
of the
Room*

Room #65 was one of a series of rooms formed by partitioning, a passage running East and west, the side walls simply abutting against the North and South walls. The room really extends Northeast and Southwest, but for convenience in the description, the Northeast wall will be known as North and the other walls in a relative order.

The West wall was simply a partition between Room #65 and #66, it was built of small chunky pieces of sandstone, and a sparse sprinkling of thin slabs: its surface had been covered with plaster one time, but at the upper Southern end most of it had fallen, that which remained was blackened by fire, this was particularly noticeable at the Northern end where the plaster was quite thick.

There were no doorways or pockets in this wall, and its ends were not built into the other walls, being as before mentioned, built up to, or against them. This wall was a little over 1' thick.

The North wall was a rather peculiar one both from its irregular shape as well as from the pockets and door that broke the surface at the East and West ends.

This wall was built of large stones over the doorway in the Western end, but in the other parts of the wall, smaller stones were in evidence. Originally the whole surface was plastered, as shown by the blackened patches that are to be seen in various parts.

The Northeast corner of the room is filled with masonry from a point above the ceiling beams to the top of the closet, the surface of this masonry was 3' 4" in width and commenced at a point 6' 9" from the west wall, it was well laid and had a finished surface, selected stones having been used in its construction, it too had been plastered. It ran into the next room.

There was a doorway in the western end 11" above the floor, its Western side was part of the continuation of the general North wall,

and was on a line with the west wall of this room, as though it had been a part of it, and in fact the plaster had made it a general surface, but on clearing some part of this room, the plaster was torn off, bringing to light a point that proves almost conclusively that the Western wall made two rooms of what had originally been only one. When the pieces of plaster fell it disclosed a rounded corner of plaster, and on close inspection it proved to extend along the surface of this part of the North wall toward Room #66; it was not merely a mass that might have been forced in when the room was plastered, but as far as could be seen, it presented a smooth blackened surface. This plaster was from 1/2" to over 1" in thickness. This doorway had been plastered on both sides, although the stones were small and well laid. It was 4' 8" high and 2' 4" wide at the top, and 2' 2" in width at the bottom. A pole 2" in diameter ran across the top about 3" back from the surface, but this had been broken from the eastern end by the weight above it.

Directly back of this doorway was a smaller one with its sill on the same level as the first one, it was 2' 2" high and 1' 11" wide and had for a lintel two small poles. The space above the lintel was filled with small stones well laid, and presenting an even surface. The wall that narrowed the opening slanted toward the North, at the bottom of the doorway it was 8" from the general surface of the North wall, at the lintel level of the second doorway it was 1' 5", and at the top 1' 7". The entire surface of this opening had been covered with a heavy coat of plaster and, as in the other part of the room, the surface, of the plaster, was blackened.

In the Northeast corner there was a sort of closet that was 1' 7" above the floor level, the east side of this pocket was 2' 2" high and was comparatively perpendicular. The west side slanted eastward a trifle and presented a surface 2' 3" high, being 1" longer than the perpendicular from the same point. The opening at the bottom was 4' 9" long and

at the top 4' 4". It is semi-circular in form and the whole surface is plastered, at the upper back part stones protruded and this surface was also covered with plaster, which still adheres to them.

The radius measuring to the outer surface of the room wall, was 2' 10". 6" above the front wall of the pocket and 10" North from the surface, there projects from the west side of the pocket a beam 2' 6" long and 4-1/2" in diameter, at its eastern end it is partly covered with plaster, and its end almost touches a large plaster covered stone that projects from the wall. 6" back from the surface of the general wall, there projects from the west wall of the pocket, a stone 2" thick and 8" long, it is covered with plaster and extends into the pocket 5"; this helps to support a beam that projects from the wall just above it and extends to another stone that projects from the North wall. This stone is only 1" thick and it protrudes 5" from the wall. This would seemingly make a very poor support but it is evidently its purpose. This beam was 2' 2" long and 3" in diameter, and only 1" of its end rested upon the before mentioned stone. This beam ran parallel with the wall forming the front of the pocket, while the other one was parallel to the general North wall. These beams showed very little blackness, whereas, the plaster was jet black. This state of affairs may be accounted for by the nature of the two materials, the porous nature of the plaster affording the soot a better resting place, and allowing it to get a more tenacious hold than on the wood.

This pocket extended below the general floor level of the room, and was 2' 3" deep. This wall, the North, was standing to a height of 11' 6" at the west end and 11' at the East end.

The peculiar masonry work in the Northeast corner was rather puzzling for it seemed to extend in a Northeast direction into the next room, in its lower part there was still to be seen the outlines of a

doorway, although some of the wall had fallen at this point. There were two circular places in the North wall where ceiling beams had protruded, they were about 8" in diameter and 9' above the floor.

The east wall was well plastered on its lower surface, but near the top most of the plaster had fallen. This wall was pierced by two pockets and one closed doorway, it was 12' 7" long at the top, 9' high at its North end and 7' 8" in height at the South end.

The pocket near the Northern end was 2' 8" above the floor level, and a triangulation from the lower corners of the pocket to the lower corners of the wall, gave a distance of 8' 9" on the South side and 3' 5" on the north. It was 1' 5" long at the bottom and 1' 7" at the top, the right side being 1' high and the left 11". The lower corners were rounded with plaster and the diagonals were therefore, less than though these had been square corners. From the upper North corner to the lower South corner was 1' 7" and from the other corners 1' 9". The greatest depth was 10", but stones protruded from the back and sides, and in some places the depth was only 3". There was a flat stone 1/2" thick that extended the whole length of the pocket, forming its bottom, the sides and top were very irregular but were plastered. On the North side there are marks of three fingers running horizontally in the plaster.

1' 3" South of the upper corner of this pocket and 2' 5" above the floor, there is a doorway that has been closed with large stones and plastered. It was 2' 5" above the floor and 2' 10" high, it is slightly bottle shaped, the bottom part being 6-1/2" wider than the top, and the sides tapering quite symmetrically. 6" above the bottom of this doorway the width is 1' 10", 14" higher it is 1' 6-1/2", and at the top it is 1' 3-1/2" wide. The peculiar part about this doorway is the fact that it is not closed even with the surface, but a space averaging 5-1/2" intervenes between the stones and the general wall surface, forming a bench which was probably used as a pocket. The whole

surface was covered with plaster, and the lower corners were rounded. The filled part was not even and large stones projected from its surface, these also were covered with the blackened plaster.

3' 7" South of this doorway there is a pocket, or originally it may have been another doorway, but if so, it has lost its identity by being plastered over a well laid wall that fills the back part. It is very irregular and its base is 11" above the floor: its North side slants outward a little and is 2' 7" in length, the opposite side also slants outward and is 2' 9-1/2" long. The perpendiculars measured from the same lower point were in the former instance 1' 6-1/4" and in the latter 1' 9": its greatest depth is 10", this maintains along the greater part of its Northern side, it gets more narrow as it extends toward the South and at some points is only 5" deep. The width at the top is 1' 8" and at the bottom 1' 4". The perpendicular measurements were taken from a flat stone that ran across the corner, this stone was 8" wide, 1' 7" long and 1-1/4" thick, and extended from the corner 7". This pocket was well plastered and most of it was intact.

This wall extended 2' above the ceiling beams at the North end, making it 11' high at this point.

The South wall was built of medium sized stones, the majority of them being slabs. They were well laid, giving the surface a very even appearance. This wall had been plastered but the only portion where it still remained, were the central and lower parts. The only break in this wall was at the western end where there had been a doorway, this space however, had been filled even with the surface of the main wall, with stones and plaster. It was 1' 6" wide at the top and 1' 5" in width at the bottom, and 3' 10" in length from the base stone to the lintel, which was composed of poles, only fragments of the poles remained, however. The side of this doorway had been plastered and the

stones, along the outer edge, were well laid and even. The Southern part of the Western wall of this room covers up part of this doorway, but the Western side is fully 2" West of the wall in Room #66. This seemingly verifies the statement and theories deduced from the evidence gained from the plaster in the Northwest corner concerning a lengthened use of this part of the building, or one large room ere the partition wall was erected. This doorway was 3' 9" above the floor and the stones below it had been loosened, and some of them had fallen.

In the Eastern part of this wall a stone, mentioned in the description of the corner pocket of the East wall, is embedded in the plaster. This wall is 7' 8" high at the Eastern side, and 8' in height at the Western end, save for the place below the closed doorway, is firm and solid.

The floor of this room was composed of adobe and there were two breaks in the surface: both being on the West side, one was a fireplace of the ordinary circular type, and a triangulation from the Eastern corner placed it 10' 9" from the Southeast corner, and 8' 9" from the Northeast, the measurements being made to the centre of the fireplace. The other opening was a doorway or air passage in the Southwest corner, this passage was in the floor and ran under the West wall into Room #66, it was directly in the corner and was 1' 6" wide and the same in length. The Northeast and Southwest diagonal of this room measured 14' 6" and the opposite one, Northwest and Southeast 15' 4".

The North wall was 6' 9" in length from the Western wall to the point where the wall pocket commences, and from this point to the Eastern wall 3' 4", the Eastern wall was 12' 7" long, the Southern 8' 5" and the Western 11' 7" in length. A line from the South wall to the point in the North wall, where the pocket begins, was 13' 7". This floor was torn out and about 1' below it (10"?) another floor was

encountered, this floor had a large complicated fire-place at its Western side and just below the floor level the space was honeycombed with pockets. In the Northwest part, or corner, of the floor space there is a circular pocket that measures 2' 2" one way and 2' the other, and is 1' 3" deep, it is 2" South of the North wall and 6" East of the west wall, its sides are plastered and the bottom is also covered with a thick layer of the same material.

1' 5" South of this pocket the North wall of the fire-place extended in an East and West direction. The back part of this fire-place was composed of four stones that were standing on end, the two toward the South rested against the West wall, but the others were about 1" away from it. The wall space covered by these stones was 2' 6" in length. The stone nearest the South wall was 11-1/2" long, 3" thick and 7" deep and formed the back part of a box like place that was 9" long at the Western end, about 10" long at the Eastern, and about 1' wide, it was about 1' deep, the bottom being of adobe. The sides and ends were composed of stones stood upon end.

Just North of this place and separated from it by a large stone 4-1/2" thick and 6" wide, which ran to the bottom of the pocket, was another pocket or portion of the fire-place. It was 1' 5" long North and South, and 1' 2" wide at the North end, the Southeast corner was rounded by laying the stones in a semicircle. Two large stones on end formed the back part of this place, and between them and the Southernmost stone of the four, there was a narrow stone that formed the end of the division wall. The North wall of this pocket was compressed slabs of sandstone about 1" thick. This pocket is also 1' deep.

Just East of the Eastern walls of these pockets and only separated by the stones forming the wall, there is a fireplace, or a place in which a fire has been, judging from the calcined stones, 2' 3" deep,

it is 1' 2" wide and has an irregular surface that is formed of stones and adobe. There is a bench above and to the east of this fire-place that is 1' wide and 1' 4" deep. This end of the rectangular space enclosed by stones set on end, is semi-circular and is 2' 2-1/2" East of the central part of the east side of the East wall of the two small divisions near the West wall, this measurement being made to the centre of the circular part.

This fire-place, or at least the top of the stones surrounding it, was on a level with the floor and the interior of the Eastern part had been plastered. A wall of stones formed the Eastern side of the deeper place or fire-place, and extended to the level of the bench at its Eastern side. The length of the Northern side from the West wall to the turn at the east end was 3' 4", and on the opposite or Southern side 3' 9". From the Western wall to the centre of the inner part of the circular part, or Eastern end of this fire place was 4' 1".

1" South of this place and 2" East of the Western wall, there was an oval pocket 2' long by 1' 5" in width, it was 6" deep and the sides and bottom had been plastered. It was somewhat irregular in shape, having the form of an egg, the small end being near the West wall; it slanted toward the Southeast and at a point on the South fire-place wall 1' 3" East of the west wall, its Southern edge was 1' 5" South of this South edge of the fire-place wall.

About 3" Southeast of this pocket there was an irregular fire-place composed of seven stones stood on end, it was irregular in form and the stones may have been displaced a little in measuring this portion of the floor, but as they stood, there were five in place. It measured 1' at the eastern end and 9" at the Western, the Southern end being about 1' long and the North about 1' 1". These

are inside measurements and show the general size of what appeared to be a fire-place, but there was no evidence of its having been used. The stone at the eastern side was 2" thick and 7" high, the others averaging about 4" in height.

The eastern stone of this fire-place rested on the edge of a large deep bin that was in the shape of a horse-shoe. At this point it was 1' 7" Southeast of the oval pocket near the fire-place.. This pocket, or pot-hole was 3' wide East and West and 3' 6" long North and South. In height or depth it was 3", the stones forming its top slanted downward a little at the North end, thereby, giving it the appearance of being lower at this point, but the measurement given is about the average depth. At the North end the hole is squared with a stone wall. The North face of this wall is 2' 1" long and on either side 8" to the perpendicular surface of the circular wall; the circular wall is only 1' 3" high at this point and from it to the top of the squared part is 1' 9".

This pocket, which may have been a granary, was well plastered, both the bottom and sides having a layer of plaster 1/2" thick over the stones that formed the well like opening. These stones, from what could be seen, were well laid and extended to the bottom of the hole. As the plaster was intact on most of the entire surface this could not be ascertained for a certainty. The bench at the Northern end was plastered, as was also the square surface and the sides. The pocket was larger at the top than at the bottom, and the measurements in the place were taken 2' above the floor level, thereby giving an average of dimensions.

In the Southwestern corner there was an opening or passageway that led into Room #66, it was 1' 10" long North and South, and 1' 4" wide East and West, and had a wooden lintel composed of poles, its

South and West sides were formed by the walls of the room, while the North and East sides were walls of small slabs well laid and reaching to the lower floor level. This opening was over 2' deep and the doorway leading into Room #66 was 1' 2" wide. In the Southeast corner there was an oval pocket 1' 4" wide East and West and 1' 10" long. It was 1' West of the East wall and 6" North of the South wall. Its Eastern side runs parallel with the East wall and in its lower part the adobe is plastered on the wall itself.

The North wall of this pocket is straight East and West, and is composed of slabs of sandstone 1" thick, laid in such a manner as to present a very even surface. At the Northwest corner this wall forms a right angle with the West wall of the pocket. From the East wall to the point where the West wall joins it, this wall is 1' 2" long but it extends beyond this point 6-1/2".

All the walls are composed of stone and are plastered, but on the North wall most of the plaster has fallen. This pocket was 1' 1" deep at the North end and 11" deep at the South end.

3' 1" North of the face of the North wall of this pocket, on the Eastern wall line, there is another pocket, this pocket was originally almost rectangular in shape with rounding corners. At the time of writing the only part standing was that against the East wall and about 6" on the Southeast side. This was composed of small slabs of sandstone well laid, and they extended to the lower floor level, the depth at the Eastern side being 10". This measurement was made to the stones that composed the bottom of the pocket, there are two of them, the one nearest the South wall being the larger, this one is 1' 2" long 9-3/4" wide and 1/4" in thickness; the other is 1' 1/2" long 8" wide and about the same thickness as the other.

The wall on the Southeast side covers the stone nearly 1", so in taking the measurements North and South this distance was allowed for

at the North end, on the West end the measurement was to the edge of the stones. The Southeast side of this pocket was 1' 1-1/2" long and the Northwest was 11", it was 1' 3" long on the Southwest side and 1' 4" in length on the Northeast side. It was built against the East wall, as its Southern end and its Northernmost point was about 2" from the wall. Its sides had been plastered originally.

This pocket was in another pocket of irregular shape and having its sides made of large stones. The sides were rough but had been plastered. This pocket measured from the Northeast to the Southwest end 2' 11" and a line at right angles to this one from the point where the Southeast wall of the small pocket ends to a point on the East side 1' 5" from the point in the Southeast, and when the last measurement was made was 1' 7". The Northwest corner of the smaller stone was 3" from the side of this pocket, and the Northeast end of the same stone was 4" from the edge of the same. This pocket was only 7" deep but originally it probably extended to the floor level.

5" North of this pocket on the eastern wall line, there was a large pocket or bin, no doubt for the storing of grain. This bin extended along the eastern wall 4' 3", the main wall of the building or room, formed its Eastern side. This pocket was narrow at the Northern end and from this point the sides flared outward as they ran South and met a semi-circular part that formed the Southern end.

South of this rounding part there was a bench, the East side of which from the junction of the eastern wall and the South curved wall to its South corner was 1' 4-1/2". Its length at the South end was 3' 1" and its Western side to the curve 1' 3-1/2". Its central part from the centre of the Southern wall to the centre of the curved wall, was 1'. The diagonals of this bench were Northwest

and Southeast 3' 2-1/2" and Northeast and Southwest 3' 4". The height at the eastern corner was 1' 5", at the Western 1' 4" and at the centre 1' 5".

The eastern wall from the Northcorner to the point where the Southern wall begins, is 2' 10-1/2" long. From the junction of the East and South walls is 2' 11", the West wall from the latter point to the North wall was 3' 1-1/4", and the North wall was 1' 9-1/2" in length. The length of the bin from the centre of the North wall to the centre of the South one, was 3' 4-1/2". A line at right angles to this one from the centre of the side walls was 2' 6-1/2" in length.

Other measurements will be found on the plan of this pocket. These measurements were taken 6" below the surface of the pocket and give the accurate dimensions at this point only. The top itself is a little larger and the bottom is smaller, and, as in almost all aboriginal work, the sides are somewhat irregular..

The North and South line on the floor is 3' 3-1/2" long and the East and West is 3' 5" and the width 2' 6-1/2", which gives an approximate idea of the sides. The average depth of this bin is 2' 11", the bench at the Southern end is 1' 6" above the floor of the pocket at the eastern wall, 1' 3" high at the centre and 1' 4" high where it joins the West wall.

The North wall of the bin is plastered to a height of 7" above the floor level of the bin, above this and to the top of the bin, the wall is rough and large stones protrude from the surface. The floor of this bin is composed of flat stones over which a layer of plaster was laid. The sides of the bench as well as the circular place, were well plastered, in fact the whole bin, with the exception of the upper part of the north end, was covered with a thick layer of plaster.

The side ends and the bench was composed of thin slabs of

sand stone and had been laid with great care, as the surface, where pieces of this plaster had fallen, were even and the stones were closely laid. A triangulation of these pockets is given in the series of plans of this room.

ROOM #68.

This room was one of a number that extends in an East and west line, it is 14' long on the North side and 13' 8" long on the South side. The East end was 14' 2" long and the West end 11' 10" in length.

The diagonals at the floor level were Northeast and Southwest 18' 6" and Northwest and Southeast 18' 10".

Near the centre of the room there was a fire-place 2' 9" in Northeast and Southwest and 2' 11" Northwest and Southeast, and at its Southeast edge there was a circular place about 1' in diameter that was connected with the fire-place by a small opening, and was probably used for heating water in the large ollas, which would about fill the opening.

This circular place was about 1' deep and was made of stone and well plastered. Around its edge there was a wall about 3" high and at the point where it joined the fire-place proper, there had been a stone. The fire-place was walled with stones and was well plastered, the depth being 1'.

In the Northeast corner, on the floor level, there was a pocket, a wall about 6" high had been built across the corner, its length being 2' 3", and an opening made in the corner itself forming a pocket 1' 3" deep from the wall to its Northernmost part. The pocket extended below the floor level and had a rounded top. The whole orifice was well plastered.

The triangulation of the fire-place was taken from the Northwest and Southwest corners of the room, from the former to the centre

of the fire-place was a distance of 9'6", and from the latter to the same point 8'2".

The South wall was roughly built and was composed of medium sized stones and was pierced by a number of doorways. There was a doorway 3' 10" West of the East wall, its bottom was on the floor level, and its height and width were the same, 1' 8", it was of the ordinary square type, as were all the doorways in this wall; 2' 4" West of this doorway there was another that was rather irregular in shape, being longer at the top than at the bottom, which was on the floor level. This opening was 1' 4" wide at the bottom and 3' 3" wide at the top with a height of 3'. 1' 10" West of this doorway there was another that was 1' 8" above the floor, it was 1' 7" wide and the top was gone, as the wall had fallen at this part of the room. From the western edge of this doorway to the western wall was 6". The difference between the combined measurements of doorways and intervening space is 13' 1", the difference of 7" being on account of the plaster in the corner, which was rounded. The wall measurement was made from the stones themselves and not from the plastered surface.

The west wall presented a plain plastered surface, in some places the plaster was over 1" thick. This wall abutted the North and South wall and was about 1-1/2' wide.

The North wall was composed of small slabs of sandstone at its eastern end and toward the Western part they were somewhat larger. The stones in the Western part were well laid and faced. The general surface of the wall was good. There were two doorways in this wall but both of them were closed with stones, and their upper and lower limits could not be determined. The one nearest the West wall was 2' 3" wide and 3' 7" from the wall. The other one was 4' West of the East wall and 1' 9" wide. This wall had been plastered and some of the plaster was in evidence in the lower central part.

The closet in the eastern corner was described in that part of the notes relating to the floor. The wall is standing to a height of 8' 1" and is the highest wall of the room, the others being from 4' to 6' in height.

There is a pocket in the Western part of the room, it is 2' above the floor and 1' 5" East of the West wall. It is 11" wide and 10" high and has a flat stone for the bottom, it too is closed.

The Eastern wall is composed of small slabs of sandstone and shows evidence of having been plastered. It is a very compact wall, about 1-1/2' wide and abuts the North and South walls. At the North end there is a pocket 2' above the floor, it is of the ordinary square type and the North side is formed by the North wall. The width is 2' 2" and it is 2' 9" in height.

Near the Southern end there is evidence of another doorway but it was almost demolished by the falling of the wall. About a foot below the general floor level there was found a number of walls that, upon being uncovered, proved to be the confines of a series of angular bins or divisions of the main room. There were five of these divisions and a wall of solid masonry 3' 3" in width extending Northward from the South wall, and upon this the fire-place of the upper floor was situated.

The average depth of these bins was 6' and most of the walls were solid and not mere facings.

The Eastern part of section #5, on plan, extends under the upper fire-place, and between this and the fire-place itself there a number of metates. For measurements see general plan.

Room #68-A was a narrow passage like room with unplastered walls, although there might have been plaster on them originally. It was 11' 4" long on the West side, and 11' 7" long on the East side, the North end being 3' 2" long and the South wall the same. At the South-

-ern end of the room and 1' below the level of the broken South wall, there was a wall of solid masonry that extended Northward from the South wall a distance of 3' on the Eastern and 2' 10" on the Western side, its Northern end was 3' 7" wide. This wall, or body of masonry, was composed of good sized stones and was carefully laid. Its top was even with the floor level and it was over 2' thick. Just north of this wall there was an open space that extended 1' 10" below the floor level, this space was floored and was 4' 1" long on the Western side and 4' 8" in length on the Eastern side. Its Northern end was formed by a mass of masonry similar to the one in the South end, which was 3' 5" wide. Unlike the Southern part, this mass was composed of two walls but as they abutted, the general appearance was the same. The wall just North of the open space was 2' 7" long on the west, and 2' 1" long on the Eastern side.

The wall just North of this one was 1' 10" long on either side and its North end was built against the North wall. These walls were composed of stones that were laid with the same care as in the Southern masonry, and extended to about the same depth.

The central part of the room, or in other words, the space between the masses of masonry may have been plastered originally but there was very little in evidence when the room was cleaned out.

There was a closed doorway of the square type in the centre of the North wall, but the other walls presented an unbroken surface.

The North wall was standing to a height of 7', the East wall 2' 5", the South wall 1' and the Western wall 6'. The Eastern wall was about 1' thick and the Western about 2' 6" in thickness, both walls simply abutted the North and South walls. The room was completely cleared and, in the centre, dug to the clear sand.

Room #71 was rather irregular in shape and contained a mass of burnt timber and calcined stones. The North wall was covered with plaster and its surface was unbroken save by a doorway, and a few holes near the east end where beams had entered. The doorway was 1' 10" above the floor and was of the usual square type with a wood lintel. It was 2' 6" wide at the bottom and 2' 2" in width at the top, the height being 3' 1". This doorway is 8' 3" East of the Northwest corner of the room.

The East wall was composed of medium sized stones and almost all of the plaster had fallen. There were no openings in it and the stones were laid in a careful enough manner to cause the surface to present quite an even appearance.

The South wall was built of faced stones and there was very little plaster in evidence. There were two parts to this wall, or at least there was a small defined line running from the floor to the top of the wall. This line showed that the sections of wall had been laid at different times as there were well marked edges on both. The line commenced at the bottom of the wall 4' 10" from the west wall and extended Eastward until at the top it was 7' East of the west wall.

There was a pocket in the Eastern end of the wall, it was 2' 10" above the floor, 3' wide, 2' 9" high and 10" deep. It was built in such a way that the East wall formed its Eastern side. It was built of somewhat smaller stones than the main part of the wall, and was probably plastered originally. The corners were square and the general appearance of the pocket was rough.

The Western wall was built of faced stones and had a doorway 2' 7" from the north wall and 6" above the floor. This doorway was closed, the opening being filled with large stones. It was 2' 2" wide and 2' 5" high and was rounded at the corners, making it nearly oval in

form. The wall was almost devoid of plaster, though pieces were in evidence to show that it had been plastered.

The North wall was 18' 4" long, the East 8' 4", the Eastern portion of the South to the division line 15' 11", and from the division line to the West wall 4' 10".

The West wall was 10' 2" in length. The wall was standing to a height of 11' at the Northeast corner, 11' at the Southeast, 7' at the Southwest and 12' at the northwest corner. From the floor to the ceiling beams was a distance of 7'. The triangulation of the room was from the Northeast to Southwest corner 19' 3" and from the Northwest to the Southeast corner 19' 7".

There was a large metate and minor metate in the Southwest corner, they rested on the floor. The large metate was 2' 2" long and 1' 10" broad. It was 8" from the south wall and 1' 3" East of the West wall.

About 6" below the general floor level there was a fire-place, its centre was 4' 2" from the Southern wall and 4' 10" from the Northern wall. It was 2' 7" in diameter and was built of small sandstone slabs. Running from this to the wall in the Southeast corner was a passageway, it was 1' 2" wide at the point nearest the fire-place. Its southwest wall was 3' 10" long and the Northeast one 4' 11" having a depth of 2' 2". It was built of stones and had been plastered and may have been used as an air shaft either for the ventilation of the room or as an outlet for the smoke from the fire. There was a wall around the fire-place, and at the point where it crossed the passageway, the distance from the centre of the fire-place to its outer edge was 2' 5". From the centre of the fire-place to the Northeast corner was 9' 6", and from the Southeast corner to the same place was 8' 10". In the Northwest part of the room.

TSIN-TAH-KAH.

This is the Navajo name for a small piece of wood found in the ruin of Pueblo Bonito, Chaco Canon, N. M. It means, literally translated, wood card.

These pieces of wood are from $1/2$ " to $1-1/2$ " in length, and have one plain and one convex surface. They range from $1/4$ " to $1/2$ " in thickness, and one end is generally smaller than the other.

According to Hosalupa, a full blooded Navajo, these sticks were used as dice, six of them were placed in a basket, and then thrown into the air, when they fell the number of convex surfaces that were down, regulated the count.

In working out Room #2 in Bonito in 1896, a quantity of these game sticks were found, also other sticks that had scratches along the sides and which were evidently used for some game, from the number of quids of cornsilk found in this room, one might well conclude that it was an old gaming den where the people used to gather to play and chew as do our sports of to-day.

The specimen found by Hosalupa was in Room #62-W.

Room #45. The wall of this room was well plastered, North doorway, wood poles for lintels, West doorway the same.

Room #84. Walls plastered, lower walls blackened. North doorway rounding at top, wood, poles, lintel metate with grinding sides up for sill.

South doorway rounding at top, sides plastered. East and West walls unbroken. Southeast corner in East wall there is a depression about 3' broad which runs to second story, the lower wall North of this bulges a trifle and extends to the plastered place in Northeast corner. This place was overhanging and built of stones and mortar, no evidence of fire near it, probably support of some kind for upper walls, at least it supported the cross beams at this end of the room, as evidenced by the contour of the plaster, the beam did not enter the wall, hence the floor was supported at the East end by this projection. Near the West wall at same level as place in plaster, there is a hole in the North wall where a beam 7" in diameter had entered. Fire-place about 1' deep, built of stones and plastered within.

The upper room had been plastered and showed no blackening on walls. Doorways in North and East walls were of the square type, in North wall near the centre, in East wall at South end, about 2' from South wall, West wall simply abuts North and South walls. East wall solid at corners.

Room #83. North wall in good condition, shows evidences of fire, mostly on upper part. Door of square type, wood, poles, lintel, several layers of plaster in evidence. Floor beams entered this wall, about 7" in diameter, three of them.

Upper wall, second story, set a few inches north of lower

wall, having bench. Upper wall has sealed door near West end. Small doorway in Northwest corner 1-1/2" wide x 2' high, approximate. Surface of wall straight and smooth. Lower part of plaster covered with drawings, mocassins, hands, etc.

West wall very irregular and bulging. No doorways and surface blackened by fire, upper part red, calcined.

East wall stands to floor of second story, abutting wall. West, solid, light colored plaster, had mostly fallen. Under plaster covered with finger marks. Doorway in North lower part. South wall irregular and broken up by doorways, etc. Large doorway in Southwest end, sides plastered with pure white plaster, no evidence of fire. West side slants outward toward West corner, East side straight. Steps composed of posts led up to doorway, four posts, and behind them were stones. Small opening East of posts with poles across its centre. Square doorway in upper central part of wall. East end is burned and blackened. Wall stands to level of ceiling.

Two floors in evidence that were dug out, and there was another about 1' below the second one, second floor, about 1-1/2' below first. Second floor smooth and well leveled, two posts in East centre of room. Bell found where ring of charcoal is shown in photo, on first floor, Southwest end of room.

Room #78. North wall was irregular and blackened by smoke. Door square with flat stone, sill wood, pole, lintel, concave at East end forming bench 1-1/2' wide near East wall, extending West about 5' where it ceases, causes upper story wall to rise at point 1-1/2' North of lower wall. North wall plastered. East wall shows evidences of plaster but the greater part shows bare stones, small slabs well laid, poles from East room protrude, no openings, wall abuts at North and East ends. South wall is merely a facing laid against the old wall, about 1"

thick at East end, gradually decreases towards the West end. Wall very roughly laid and if plastered at all, there is no evidence of it.

Doorway in central part connects with doorway in old wall behind it. The secondary support (?) wall fell at the West end disclosing a well plastered wall behind it.

West wall well plastered and blackened. Floor poles of West room protrude, no openings.

The floor was on a level with the top of a bench that extended 1-1/2' East of the base of the west wall. In the Northeast corner there was a large olla that was buried half below floor, probably for water. The fire-place in the Southwest corner was partly under the secondary wall, it was circular and built of stone, the top being well plastered, it was filled with coal.

The large regular fire-place northwest of it was built of thin slabs stood on edge. Just west of this fire-place there was a post support, just west of this was another large fire-place made of slabs stood on edge.

To the North of the small circle and following the contour of the regular North wall (of fire place) was an arc of stone which may formerly have been the limit of the regular fire-place.

West of this fire-place was another, it was closed when found, with a flat stone, the opening being circular and only 1' in diameter. The wall fell however and demolished it. It was built of stones and well plastered, and was filled with coal to quite a depth.

Room #50. North wall partly plastered, two small openings in central part with pole above them, upper part seemingly a large doorway. Just west of opening there was a post against wall, 6' West of this was another post, space between posts well plastered to the height of lintel above small openings spoken of. Wall well laid and

surface smooth. Another post just past of openings, seemingly to same height as the others.

East wall well laid and may have had an opening in its centre but if so, is well closed and not definable.

South wall rough but still retains some plaster, lower central part shows traces of great heat.

West wall is devoid of plaster in upper part, lower part partly plastered, which is calcined (red and black), no openings, well laid wall about 2' thick.

South wall 2' thick. Under floor were two angular divisions or rooms, greatly blackened were the walls in the Southern one. Opening in central part of North wall of South room with stones protruding from wall below it, probably a step. Lower room probably a very old one, about a dozen metates were left on the floor of this room, placed there for future use or for others. They were found along the East wall on upper floor level, see photo.

Room #77. This room was a small rectangular one, North wall poorly laid, devoid of plaster and broken in centre where there may have been a door at one time.

East wall 1-1/2' thick abuts North and South, walls poorly laid, devoid of plaster and has rough surface, no doorways. South wall well laid upper part, lower part bulged, calcined, may have been door in lower part.

West wall well laid, partly bulged, almost devoid of plaster and shows traces of fire. Doorway in central part. Wall 2' thick. 1' (?) below floor was part of an angular room similar to the one in Room #80. North part was divided by wall running East and West. The walls were jet black from smoke. This lower room was evidently very old and extended under the East wall of the upper room into and almost

across Room #82. These lower rooms had well laid walls and were heavily plastered. There may have been a doorway in the West wall.

Room #82. North wall well laid, plaster almost completely gone, there being only a patch in the centre. Near the western wall there is a large closed doorway of the old type.

East wall well laid, devoid of plaster and has no openings. South wall bulged but has been a fine wall, composed of small thick slabs, possibly a doorway in centre. West wall retains plaster and shows action of fire on upper part. Partition wall under floor is the continuation of the lower room of Room #77, forms a right angled triangle, walls not blackened. Partition wall extends to bottom of lower room on this side, two other small angular rooms inside floor, see photo.

Room #75. Small estufa has eight supports on bench. Walls composed of small thick slabs well laid. Has been well plastered, some of which still remains at Northeast part. Eastern part of bench still retains its plaster. At the eastern side the plaster had been removed or had fallen. A thin coat had been applied to the space between the thick plaster. The beams in the supports were about 1' in diameter. There was an angular jog in the south side but none in the North.

There was a fire-place in the centre of the estufa, or rather to the south of the centre, it was built of stones and was plastered, and the interior was red, probably from paint. Running Southwest from the fire-place was an air shaft built of stones.

Under the floor was a series of angular rooms, a large one at the Northeast side which was quite deep. A shallow one at the Western side which was only 1' deep but had a deeper place at the North

and South ends. There was another at the Southeast side which was also deep. The intervening space was solid masonry as near as could be ascertained without tearing it down.

Room #81. was the right angled corner of the Northwest part of the estufa, #75. The North wall was well plastered and smooth, and in its lower part there was a doorway about 1' high and 1/2' wide, which was the opening of a closet which extended about 1' North and probably 2' to the East and west. There was a stone base to this opening.

A little above and to the west of this opening there was a small pocket with the plaster rounded at the edges. It was about 4" high x 7" long and was rounding at the ends. The West wall was also well plastered and contained a large pocket similar to the one in the North room. Near its South end the plaster was fully 1-1/2" thick on this wall. At the Southeast the irregular outer wall of the estufa formed the convex boundary for this part of the room.

Room #79. The North part of this room was rough and heavily covered with plaster. There was a doorway in the East central part that was partly covered by the East wall. West of this was another closed doorway of the square type. In the west part of the wall there has been a cross wall, just West of this and near the corner, are two oval pockets.

The East wall is very rough and has stones protruding from its surface, some fully 5". The Southwest wall is the Northeast wall of the estufa, #75, and is therefore, convex. There are about fifteen stones protruding from its surface, which is quite regular.

Room #60 is an angular room, the ~~North~~ ^{East} wall is very small and has been well plastered, it is compact and well laid. In its lower part

there is a doorway of the usual square type, with a stone slab for a sill. The Southeast wall is of the same appearance as the north, it is plastered however, and the lower part is natural, whereas, the upper part is burned. The line of demarcation is well defined and runs from the Northeast corner downward. There is a corresponding line on the upper West part of the north wall. The west wall is burned on the upper part and has a doorway of the usual square type in its centre.

The straight part of the South wall is partly uncovered and presents an appearance similar to the other walls. The Southwest corner was not finished.

Room #60-A is a small angular room built of large stones, and may have been plastered originally.

Room #76 seems to have been part of an old estufa, the North contour is black and calcined, but originally was probably a good wall. It is composed of small but very thick slabs, and is well built. The West wall is burnt and calcined, but presents a very good appearance.

The holes in this wall show that the beams ran East and West, the openings are rather small but there are a great many of them. The South wall is in a crumbling condition, the central and upper parts are burnt. There are openings where four large beams had entered, and there is one corresponding one in the North wall, so the main floor beams probably ran North and South. The cross beams may have entered the West wall. There is a doorway in the lower part of the South wall of the usual square type.

There is a bench around the contour of the north wall which ends abruptly at the West wall and decreases about 10" in width when within about 3-1/2' of the South wall. This bench is about 1' high,

stretching South from this bench is another bench that extends to with in probably 3-1/2' of the South wall, where it is 1/2' higher than the floor where the fire-place is situated. The fire-place ends abruptly at the South wall and evidently extended further before the wall was built. It is well plastered, in good condition.

East of this fire-place there is an opening about 1-1/2' square. It seems to extend some distance downward and may have been an opening to another room. The whole floor is in good condition.

Room #70. The support is built of well laid stones, making a fine wall. The Northwest wall is particularly good, being of closely placed stones and well chinked. It was originally covered with white plaster, some of which still adheres.

The small extent of North wall of the upper part is well laid, also the Northeast wall, which is supported on poles. The second story was well plastered and the North wall had a doorway near its lower Eastern part.

Running from this floor to this doorway on either side, was a bench about 4" wide at the East wall, and running out at the west wall. The doorway was of the usual type with wood lintel. The East wall was well plastered and having no breaks, as was also the condition of the South wall. The West wall was rounding and well plastered. The contour of the wall caused a right angled piece of masonry to be left in the Southwest corner.

The lower room, first floor, had seemingly been filled in, there was a good North, South and East wall, but the West wall was built on a mass of stones roughly laid. This was the same condition of the East wall, when the outer or support wall fell and was probably the same with the West wall as the North wall extend-

-ed on West of it, but we dared not undermine it to see. There was a large doorway of the square type in the North wall, which was not plastered but well laid.

The East wall was composed of large stones, which, on being removed, disclosed a strong, solid wall about 1' from the outer surface of the support wall. The South wall followed out the general plane to the bottom. The West wall, as already stated, was a mass of projecting stones.

On the Southwest corner of the top wall there was a small wall that ran at right angles to the wall, being the one that extended Eastward in the Northeast corner of Room #62.

Room #73. The upper part of this room was rectangular with a jog at the Northwest corner. The East wall was composed of small thick slabs, and the plaster was intact on the lower part.

In the upper central part there was a closed doorway with a wooden lintel, inside of this and using the South wall of the first for one side, was a smaller one, also with a wooden lintel, and in the centre of the second there was a little opening about 6" x 12", having a stone base and wooden lintel.

In the Southeast corner there was a doorway with wood lintels, it was a regular corner doorway using about equal parts of the East and South walls. The South wall was well laid and had a fine door, of the square type, about in the centre. This door had poles for lintels. The lower part of this wall was also covered with plaster.

There was a small opening in the upper West corner which had poles for lintels, and was probably a window.

The West wall was built of large stones but showed no opening. At the Northwest corner there was a jog of solid masonry which corresponded with the one in the room just West of #75, Room #24 (?)

and this with the wall running North and South formed a regular T. The North wall was quite rough compared with the others, but retained the plaster in some places. The lower part was divided into four rooms, which were unplastered but presented some of the finest specimens of wall in this part of the building. There were stones projecting from the side of the walls to act as steps, no doubt in getting in and out of the rooms.

The jog in the Northwest corner seemed to extend only to the floor level of the upper room, as the stones below this point seemed to be merely debris.

Room #59 was a circular room with one offset at the South end. The walls were composed mostly of large stones and were, or had been, well plastered. Several layers could readily be counted. The angular part at the South end was also covered with plaster.

There was a fire-place in the centre of the main part composed of stones set on edge.

Room #67 had below the floor a layer of black shaly material and under this there was a series of walls that extended under the walls of the estufa, one on the east side was circular in form and had a pocket under the bench of the estufa. The lower walls were not followed out.

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