Dendrochronological Sourcing of Timbers from the Great Houses of Chaco Canyon

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Tom Swetnam



Chris Baisan



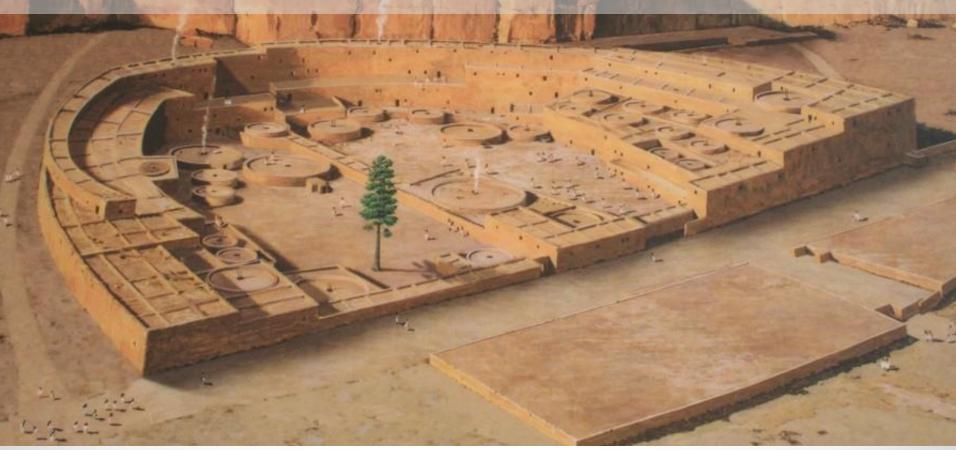
Jeff Dean



WesternNational Parks
Association







DISCOVERY OF THE PLAZA TREE

"Its decayed trunk lay on the last utilized pavement, and its great, snaglike roots preclude the possibility of its ever having been moved."

- Judd 1954:3

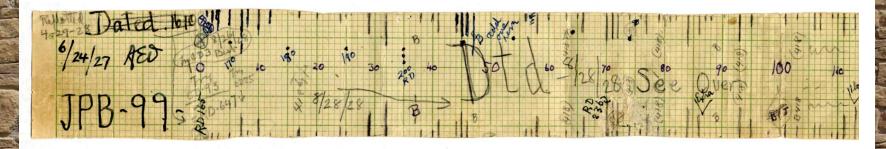


Photo by O.C. Havens, 1924. # 28416-A



TREE-RING DATING

Performed by A.E. Douglass



• AD 730 - 981+vv



Estimated death: ca. 1130*

Interpretations of the Rooted Tree

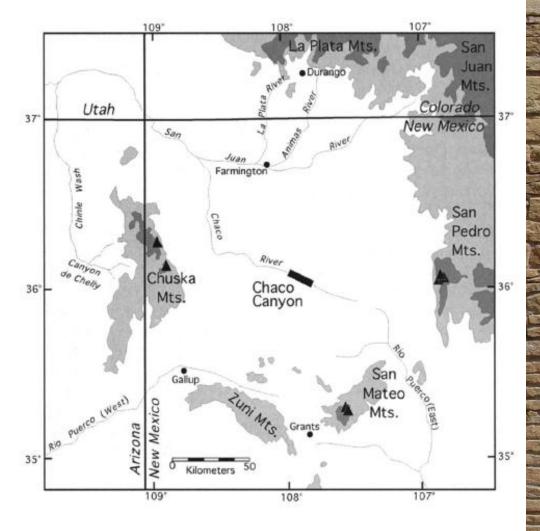
- Evidence for a hypothetical Chaco forest (Judd and Douglass)
 - Along with modern ponderosa pines in Chaco
 - Explains the existence of so many timbers
- Gnomon "world tree"
 - Standing in the principal solar and lunar axes of the Chacoan world (Stein et al. 1997)
 - Important to interplay of sunlight and shadow in Pueblo Bonito architecture (Ashmore 2007)
- Wills (2012) dismisses these ideas, based on stratigraphic context of tree

COULD IT HAVE BEEN MOVED?

Betancourt et al.
 1986, Amer. Antiq.

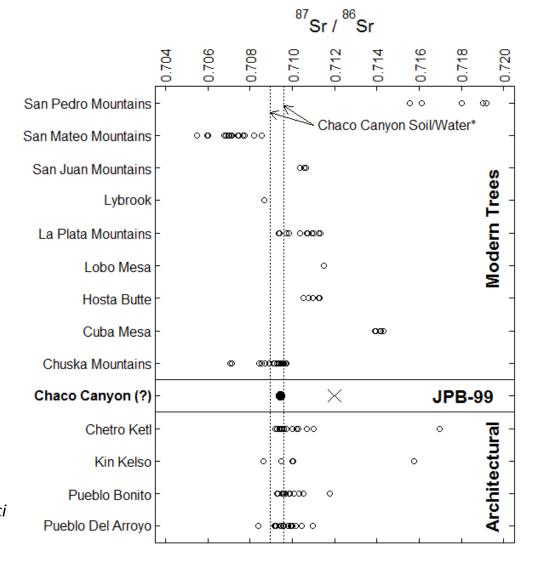
English et al. 2001,
 PNAS

Reynolds et al.
 2005, J. Arch. Sci.



Map: English et al. 2001, PNAS

STRONTIUM SIGNATURE OF JPB-99



Reynolds et al. 2005, *J. Arch Sci* *Benson et al.

2003, PNAS



Search for Field Notes



West bourt - 1 conserved of clarified.

Only entrance to PB is in SE corner of West Ct,
beliv. R. 137 5 140. Originally open 5 7'10" w., This passage
was later barred by a single cross-wall 26" Th., built
without founda. on a 4" sand layer 15" below last
utilized Court level. East side of Court from East (Fate to

Judd – Douglass Letters

June 11, 1924.

Dr. A. E. Douglass, University of Arizona, Tucson, Arizona.

My dear Dr. Douglass:

At this time I am expressing to you a box containing five new beam sections from Pueblo Bonito and Pueblo

del Arroyo. You will be especially interested in section 99, cut from near the roots of a large and partially decayed log found in the west court of Bonito. It lay very close to the surface and from the root stumps led me, at first, to believe the tree had grown where it fell. But failure to find any trace of decayed roots forced me to abandon this possibility. The unwieldly butt would have made it impossible to carry the 20 foot log any great distance, at any rate. I shall be much interested to learn from your examination whether the rings add anything to what we have heretofore obtained in Chaco Canyon.

Our work for the season is well under way and we hope to send you a goodly series of beam sections. In mid-September I shall spend a couple of days in Tucson. At that time we should review our plans for the future of the beam studies.

Cordially and sincerely yours,

Judd – Douglass Letters

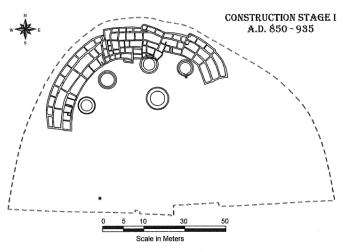
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The Backstory

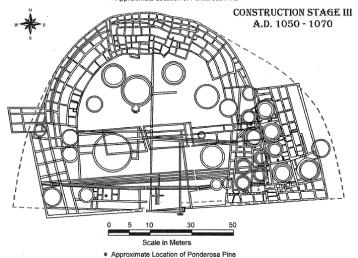
- After persistent reminders, Douglass finally examines JPB-99 in June, 1927
- Dating is confirmed the following year, August, 1928
- Summer of 1929:
 - Final beam expedition, Judd and Douglass together for most of summer
 - Had to explain the existence of the tree, and the thousands of timbers in the great houses
- Douglass first to publish description of the tree:
 - o "... as a living tree it unquestionably stood somewhere near" the south wall of Pueblo Bonito (Douglass 1935:47)

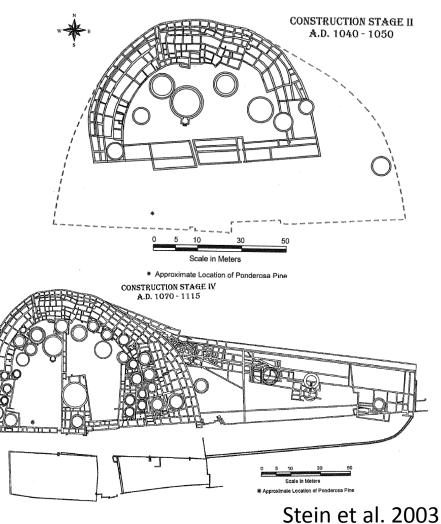
Tree-Ring Growth and Climate Response of JPB-99

CONSTRUCTION STAGES OF PUEBLO BONITO



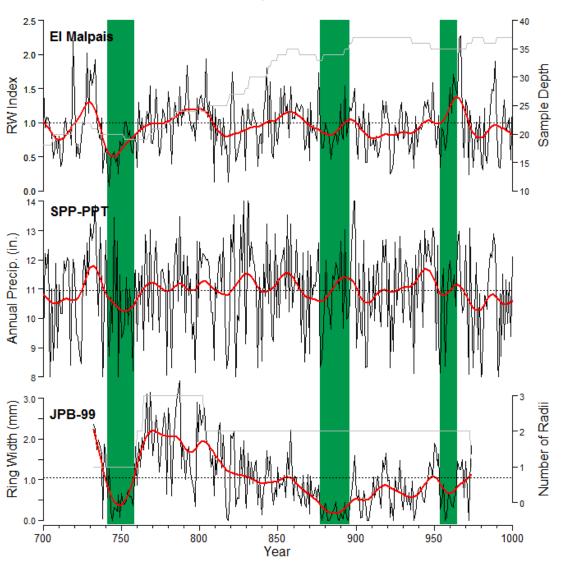
* Approximate Location of Ponderosa Pine





GROWTH SIGNATURE OF JPB-99





COMPARISON TO SIMILAR TREES









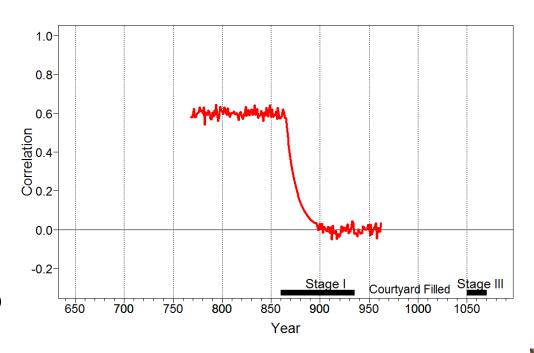




CORRELATION TO REGIONAL CHRONOLOGIES

An expectation:

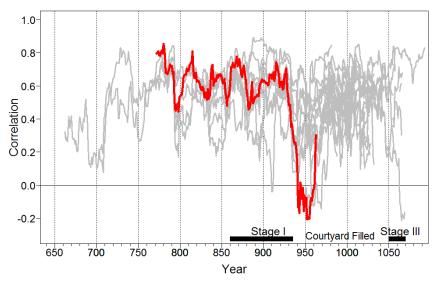
- Drop in correlation around time of intensified construction
- Could be related to human impacts

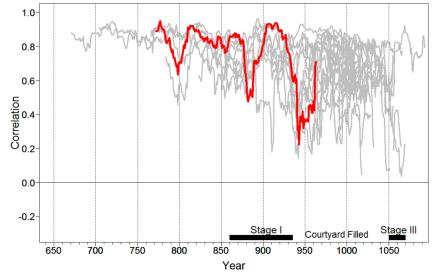


CORRELATION TO REGIONAL CHRONOLOGIES

 Reduction in correlation

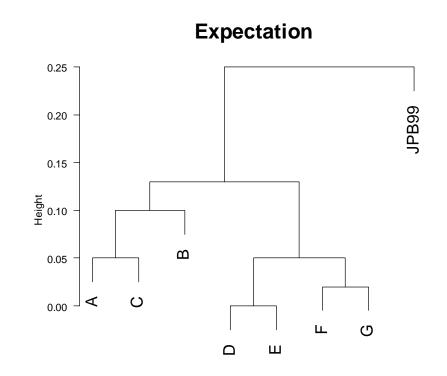
Also shown by several other pieces





IS JPB-99 REALLY DIFFERENT?

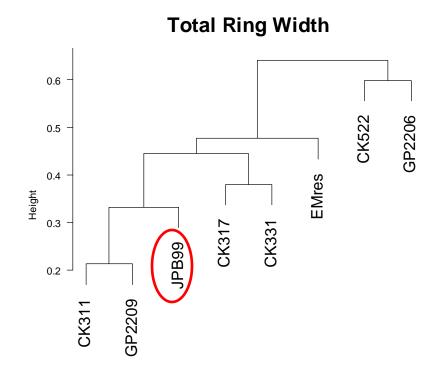
- Cluster Analysis
 - Pairwise comparisons of the common period
 - Grouping based on common signals
- Proximity = Similarity



IS JPB-99 REALLY DIFFERENT?

 JPB-99 clusters with other samples

- And it's relatively removed from El Malpais
 - Different climate signal



Summary of JPB-99

- Could JPB-99 have been moved?
 - o It's plausible: Large trees were carried to Chaco

- Is JPB-99 really different?
 - No, it shares growth patterns with other trees
- > BUT: there's more work to be done...

Where did the tree grow?

If we can know that, where did all of the beams grow?

Dendrochronological Sourcing of Timbers from the Great Houses of Chaco Canyon





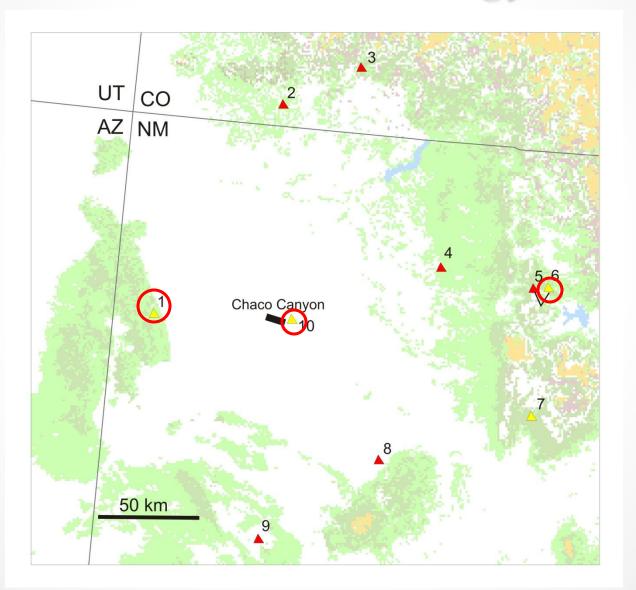




Study Objectives

- Decipher where timber was harvested
 - Relative importance of each region
- Scale of timber harvesting
 - Stands to whole mountains ranges
- Forest characteristics
 - o Densities
 - o Growth rates
 - Disturbance patterns

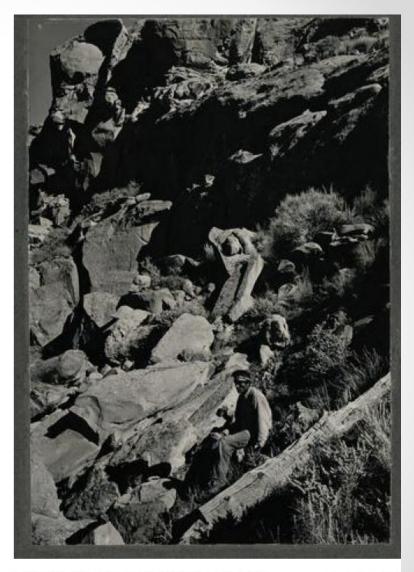
Chaco Woodshed Chronology Network





Young rock pine (died 1926) on cliff S.E. of Pueblo Bonito.
One of last survivors. Pueblo Alto on right skyline.
#39577-A. Photos by N. M. Judd, 1926.
NAA judd_ngs_0022
National Anthropological Archives
NGS 39577-A



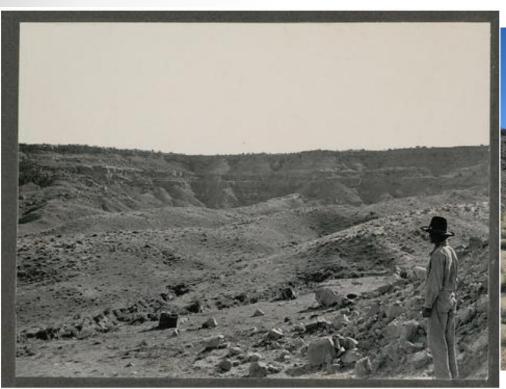


Old pine log on slope at head of S. Fork of Chaco Canyon, S.E. of Pueblo Bonito. #39598-A. Photos by N. M. Judd, 1926. NAA judd_ngs_0036 National Anthropological Archives NGS 39598-A



Search for Wood in Chaco Canyon







South branch of Chaco Canyon, Wirito's Rincon, (S.E. of Pueblo Bonito). Dead pines were found of the slopes at left center. #39564-A. Photos by N. M. Judd, 1926. NAA judd_ngs_0021

National Anthropological Archives NGS 39564-A

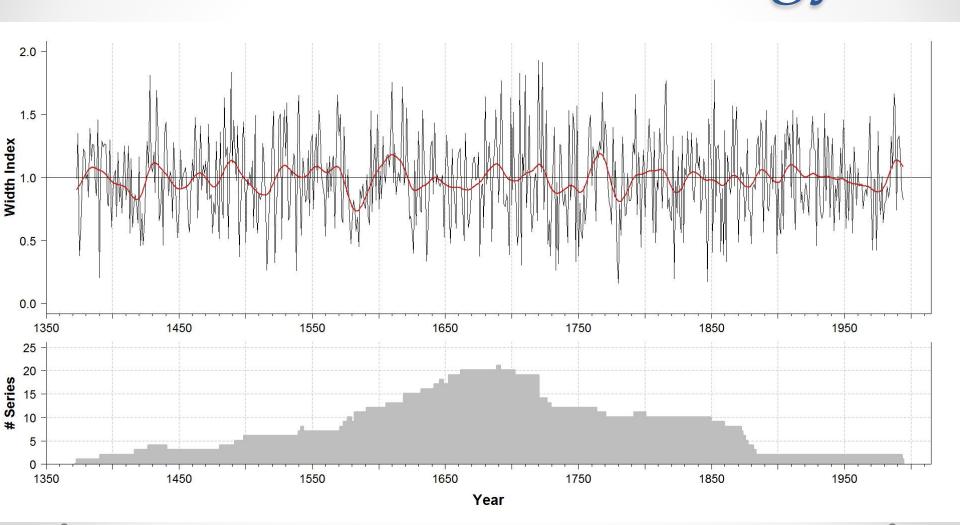
CLOSE 🗶



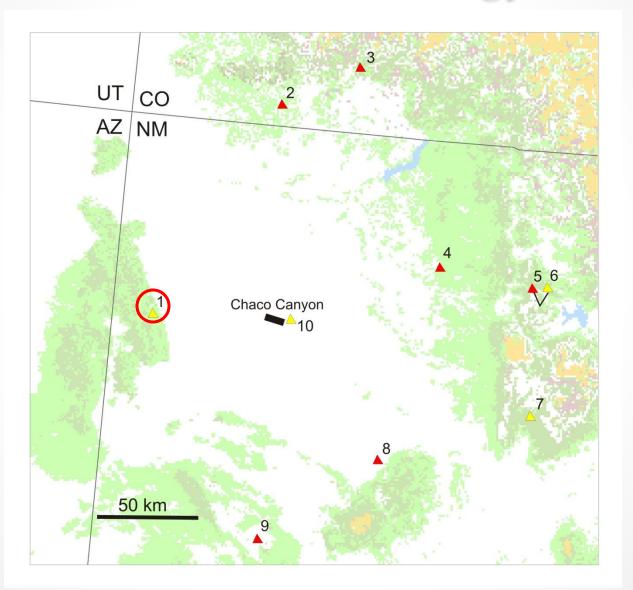




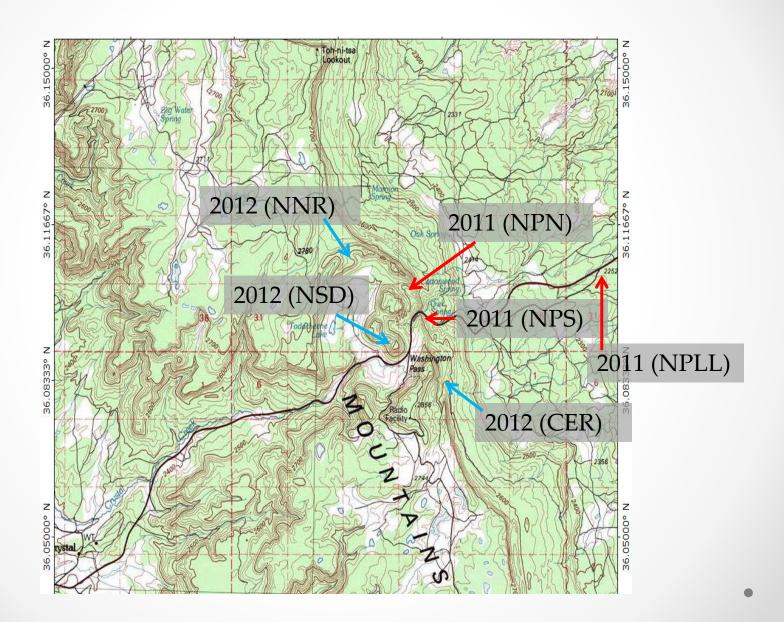
Chaco Canyon Ponderosa Chronology



Chaco Woodshed Chronology Network



Tree-Ring Sites in the Chuska Mountains



Building the Narbona Pass Chronology



NPS003: 1714-2010



NPS004: 1571-2010



NPS104: 1313-1584



NPS110: 1173-1441

Building the Narbona Pass Chronology



NPS115: 870-1090



NPS122: 897-1032

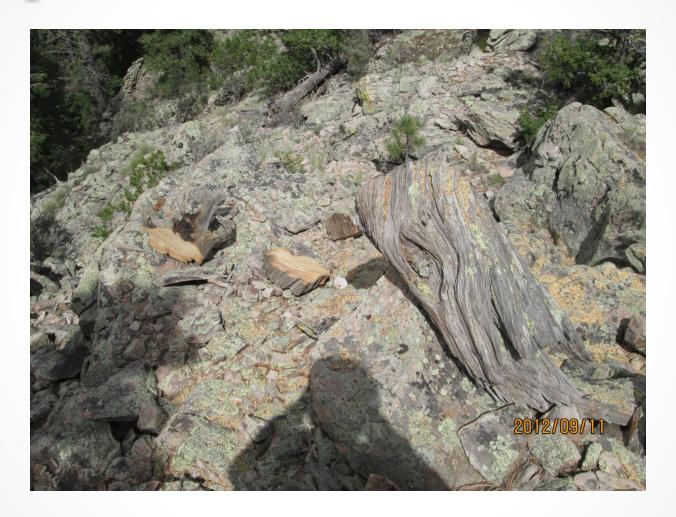
Surprises from Narbona Pass

NPS117: 850s-1045 PIED

NPS124: 1130s-1785 JUSC

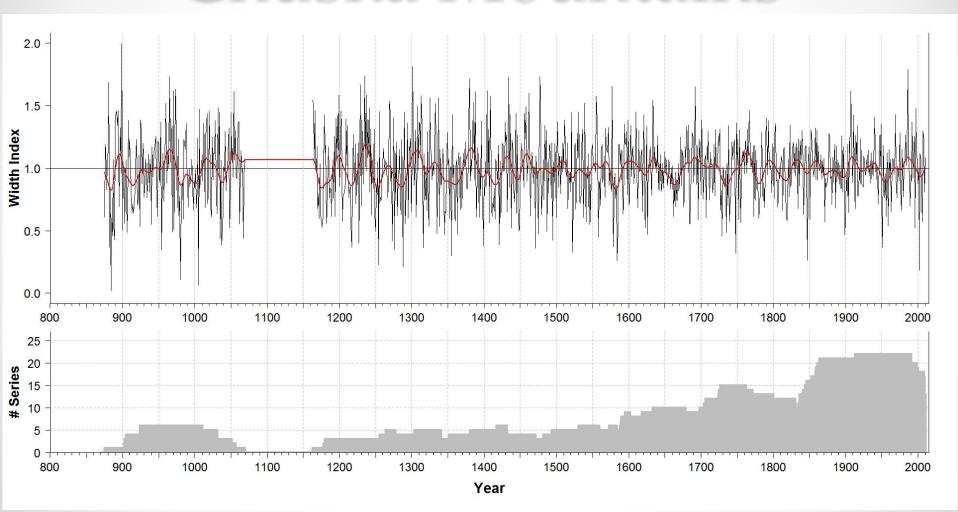
NPS118: 330s-660s JUSC

Surprises from Narbona Pass

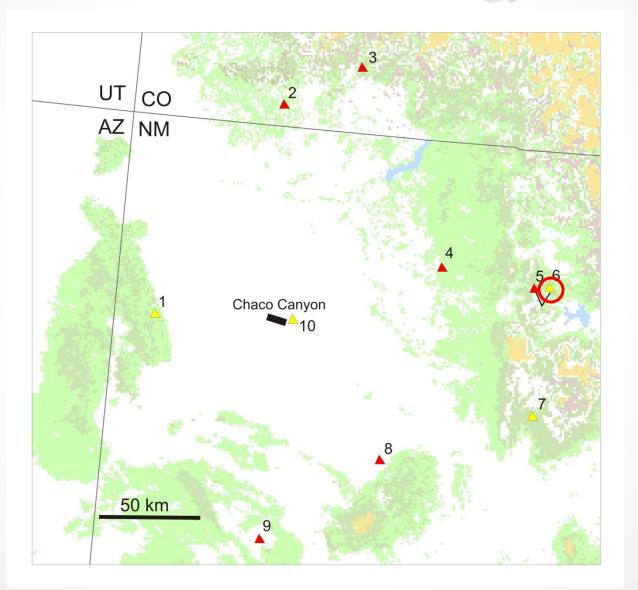


CER115: 70 BC – 267 AD PIPO

Chuska Mountains

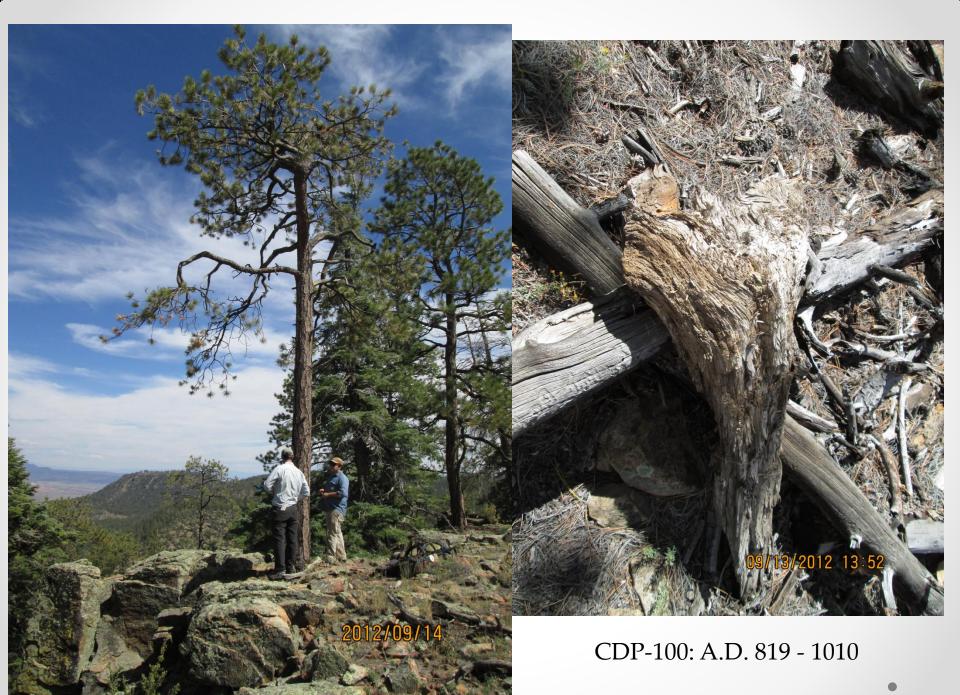


Chaco Woodshed Chronology Network



Mesa Alta





Mesa Alta Site



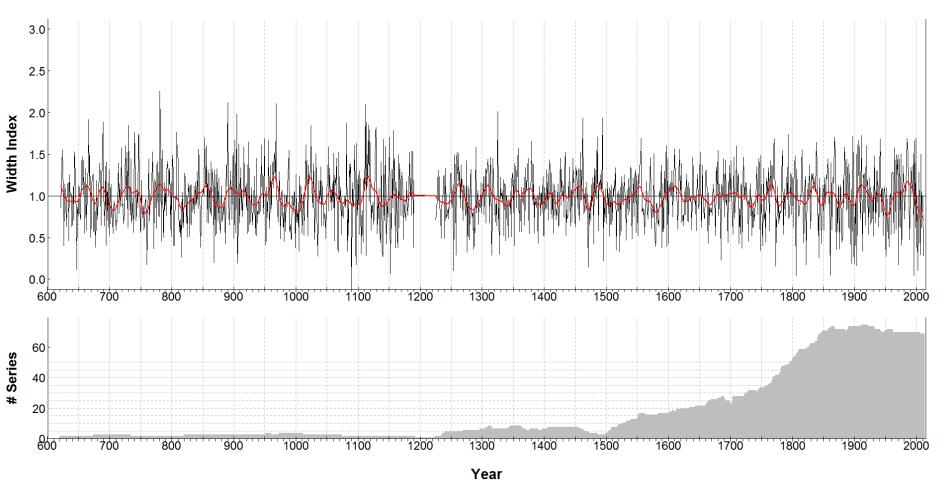
Building the Mesa Alta Chronology



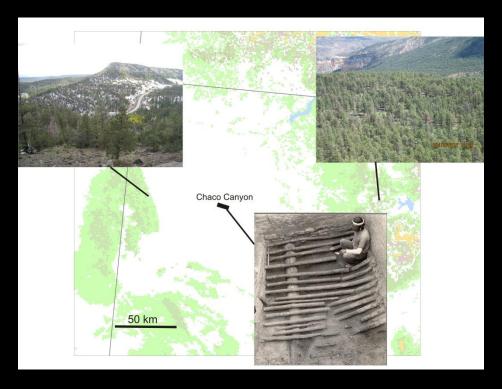
MDC106: A.D. 670 to 959



Mesa Alta Chronology

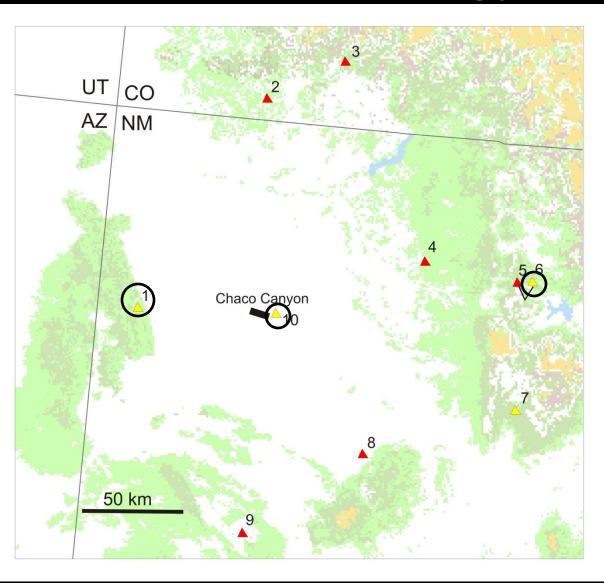


A Test of Dendroprovenancing in the Southwest

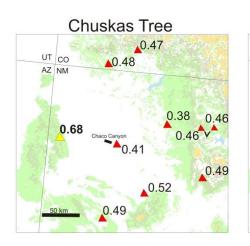


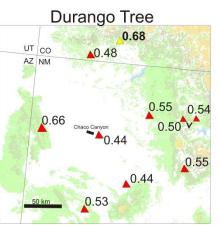
Christopher Guiterman, Thomas Swetnam, Jeffrey Dean, Christopher Baisan, & Pearce Paul Creasman Laboratory of Tree-Ring Research Earthweek 2013 - Tree-Ring Day, April 9, 2013

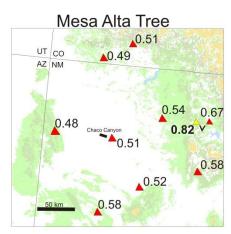
Chaco Woodshed Chronology Network

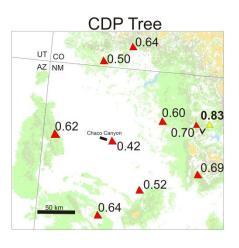


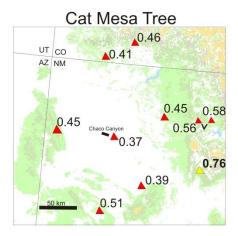
Experimental Dendroprovenance

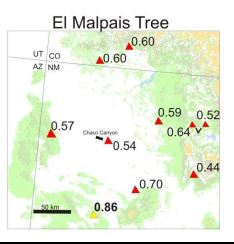


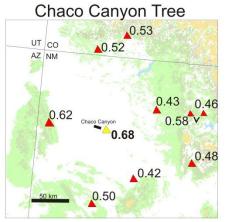


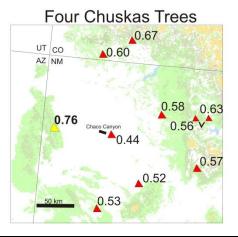






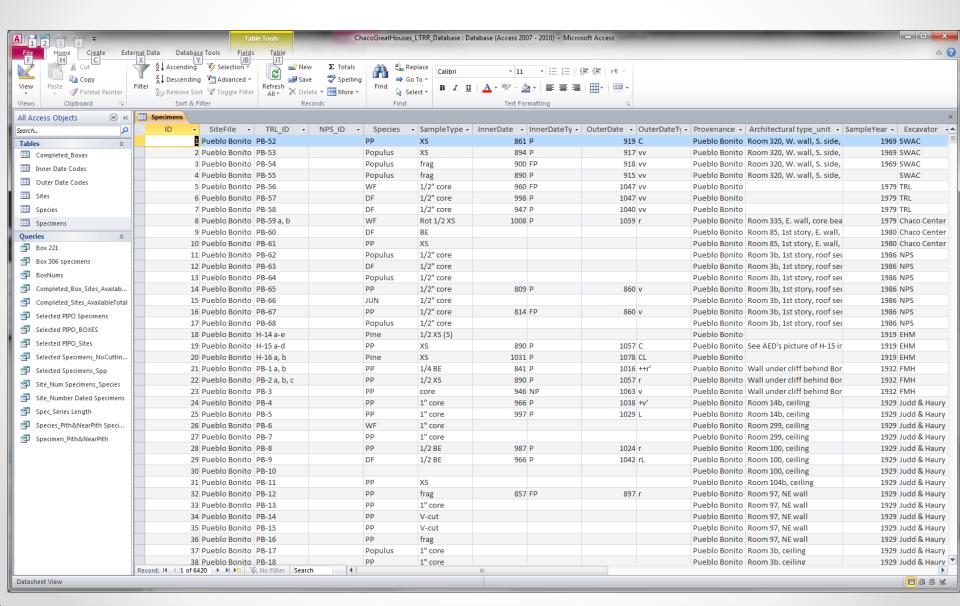




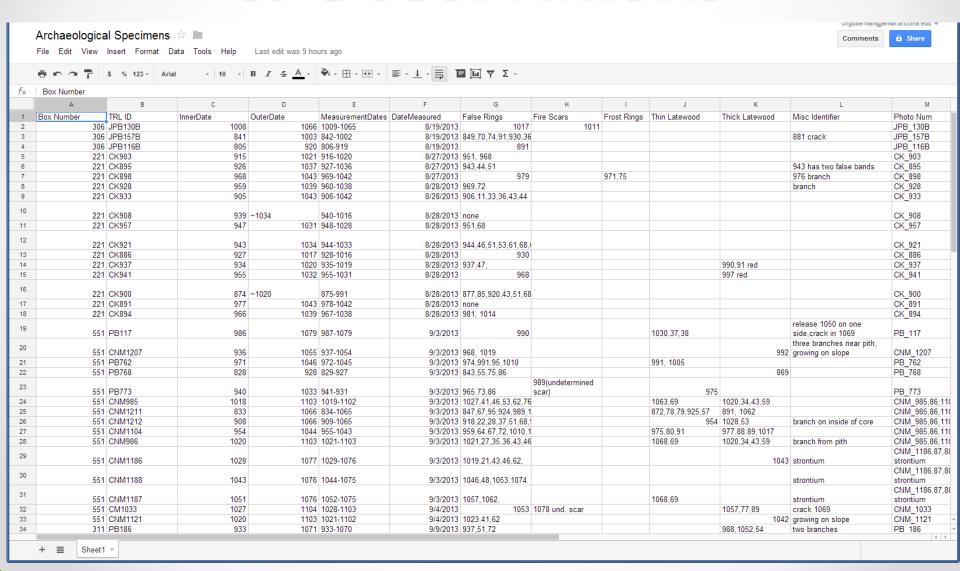


Sourcing Archaeological Timbers

Great House Tree-Ring Database



Tree-Ring Measurements & Observations



Next Steps

- Generate correlations of timbers to chronologies from the woodshed network
- Evaluate different statistical means of deciphering difference in the tree subpopulations
- Look for patterns of changing mean sensitivity and other indicators of environmental stress
 - o Changing elevations, site qualities in timber selection through time

STAY TUNED!

Questions?