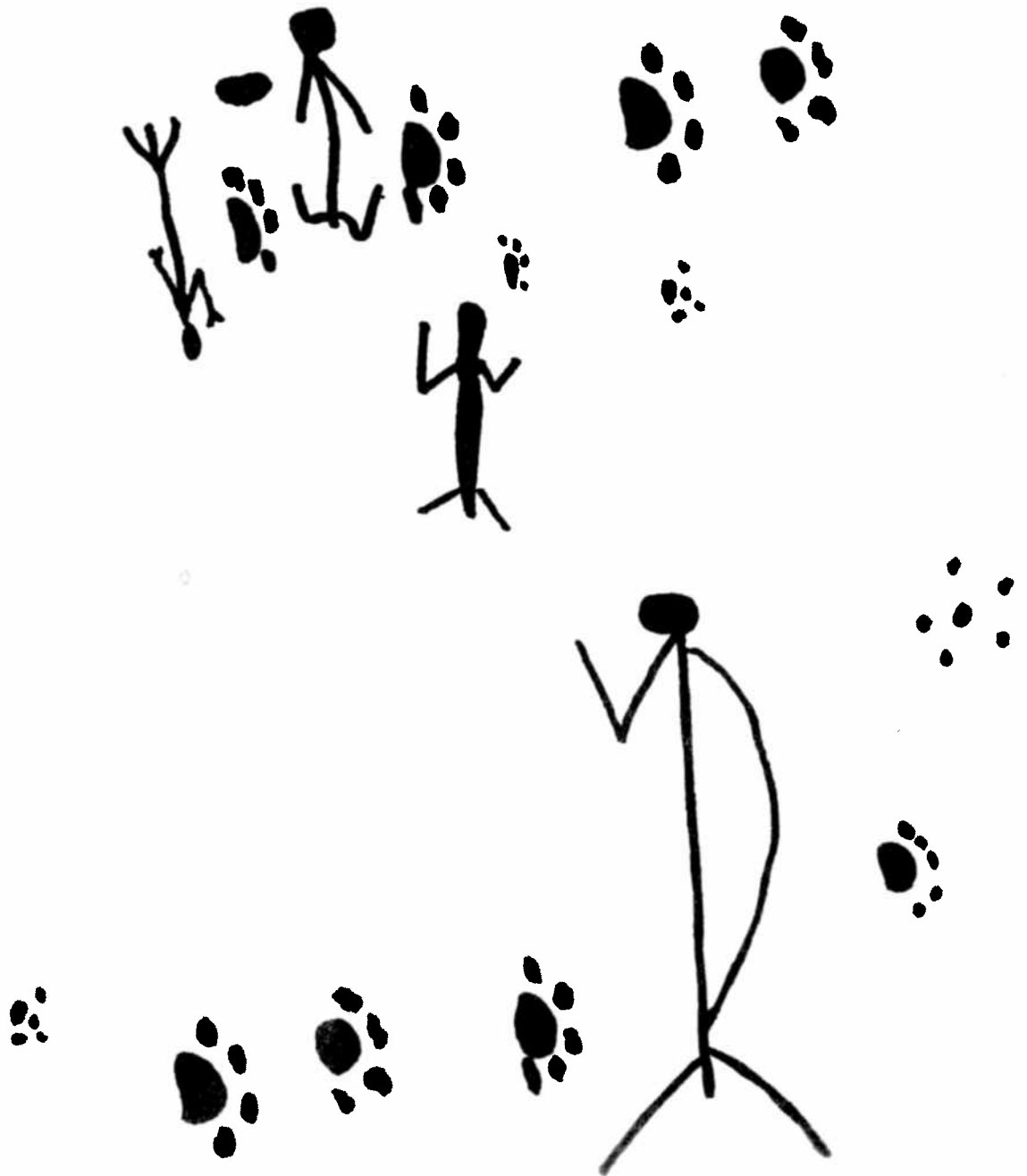


# The R e c o r d



IN THIS ISSUE: COMPLETE INDEX IN TWO PARTS, BY JAN SARRETT AND BY BARBARA BOYD

A publication reporting the activities of the Dallas  
Archeological Society. Issued periodically during  
the year. Payment of dues entitles members to receive  
THE RECORD by mail. Address communications concerning  
THE RECORD to the editor: Doyle Granberry, 6447 Churchill  
Way, Dallas, Texas, 75230. (214) 239-1802.  
Graphics editor: Paul Lorrain  
Assistant editor: Barbara Boyd

# The RECORD

## EDITOR'S NOTE

19 February 1985

This is the first time in a while that we have published two issues of THE RECORD in one year. This is issue No. 2 for the year 1984-85. But in times past, it was not unusual to have even as many as 4 issues in one year. Assistant editor Barbara Boyd gets credit for doing a lot of the work. We already have plans looking toward the next issue.

In this issue we have the first published information on C-14 charcoal dates from the McKenzie mound site.

The 1985 Texas Archeological Society (TAS) field school will run June 8th to 15.

Camp Director (Camp Boss) this year will be our own treasurer, Jimmy Smith, and Chairman of the Field School committee is our own graphics editor, Paul Lorrain.

The location of the field school will be in Nacogdoches, deep in Caddo country, and the chief archeologist is Dr. Jim Corbin of Stephen F. Austin State University.

This will be our first field school to be held in Caddo country in several years. However, the first TAS field school was in the Caddo region, as Paul Lorrain can testify. Paul attended that first one, and has not missed any since that time.

Dick Henderson once described the TAS field school as being like a big oversized family reunion, where old friends meet and greet for the first time in many moons. After all, Texas is a big state.

If you have any questions, see Paul or Jimmy. Paul's phone is (214) 750-1835 and Jimmy's phone is (817) 645-3235 (in Cleburne).

Thanks go to Jan Sarrett for doing Paul Steed's paper on her word processor. Sure makes it easy to read.

Dear Mr. Granberry,

May I place a request for information in the next issue of THE RECORD? I have been involved in a personal research project concerning metal arrow points from Texas, Oklahoma, and surrounding areas for some time now, but I would like to obtain additional information on metal points from North Central Texas. I am familiar with articles in the Bulletin of the Texas Archaeological Society which describe metal points from your region, but few of these points are actually illustrated. I am looking for photos, xerox copies, and/or outline drawings of metal points which I can use to determine what the variability of metal point forms is within my study area, and to be able to see where the different point forms occur.

I would like to ask that members of the Dallas Archaeological Society who know of metal points in collections, contact me. I am interested in the following data: (1) point form--a photocopy, outline drawing or a photo with a scale in it will show this; (2) metal type--whether iron or copper/brass; (3) provenience--where the points were found, and what collection they are now in (this is intended to help future researchers relocate the study sample); (4) special point attributes--notches or cut marks in the stem, chisel marks, blade sharpening, etc.

I would appreciate whatever information that DAS members could send to me about metal arrow points. I can be contacted at:

Center for Archaeological Research  
The University of Texas at San Antonio  
San Antonio, TX 78285  
(512) 691-4462.

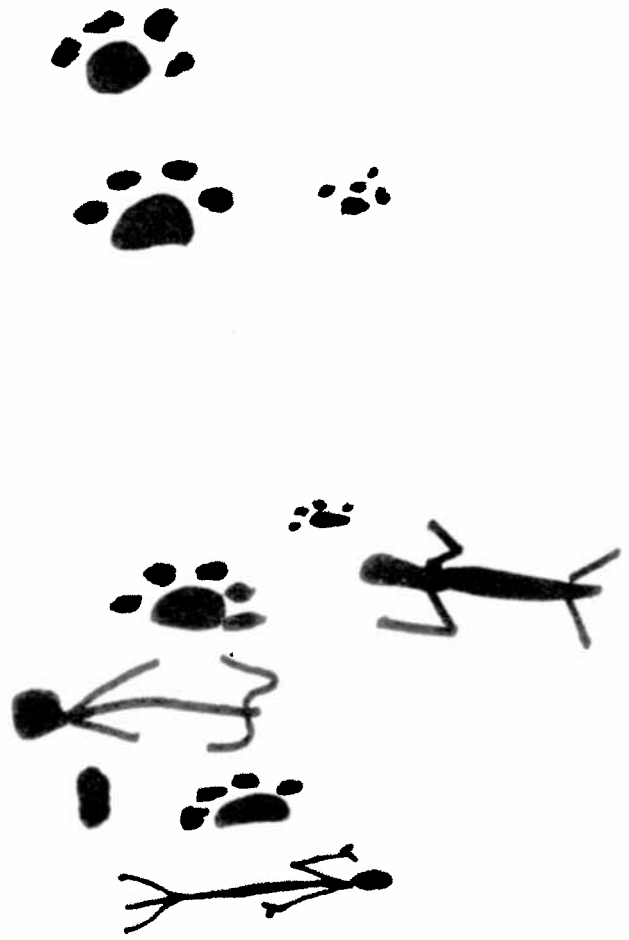
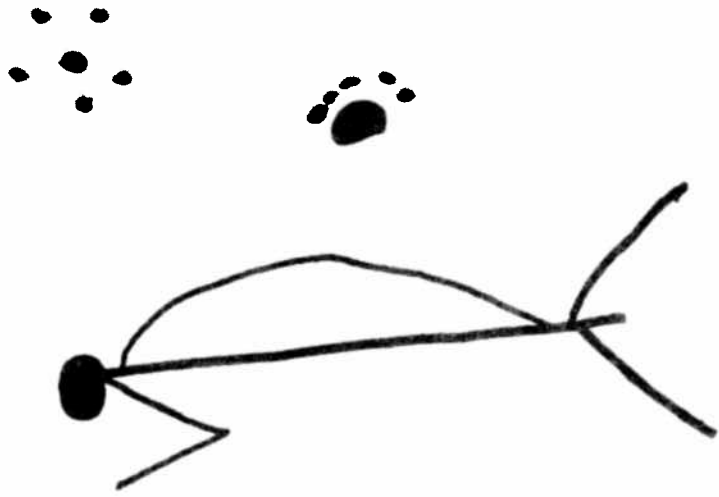
If anyone wishes certain information to remain confidential, I will certainly honor their requests.

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,

Ms. A. J. Taylor

Petroglyph Panel near Apache Creek, New Mexico



## A POSSIBLE NARRATIVE PETROGLYPH PANEL FROM APACHE CREEK, NEW MEXICO

By Paul P. Steed, Jr.

For four years the Archaeological Society of New Mexico's Rock Art Field School has been recording rock art of the Mogollon Culture in Catron County, New Mexico, in the general vicinity of Reserva and Apache Creek.

The author has participated in this survey and recording project. Site reports and photographs have been filed with both the United States Forest Service, which has control over most of the land surveyed, and the Laboratory of Anthropology in Santa Fe, New Mexico.

In general we are discovering certain features distinctive to Mogollon Rock Art. Helen Crotty, in a paper delivered to the 11th Annual Meeting of the American Rock Art Research Society, May, 1984, has called attention to the large number of zoomorphs with elongated tails, something not common elsewhere in Southwestern rock art.

This year Donna Yoder and her crew recorded a panel of petroglyphs which appear to try to tell a story. Such panels are uncommon in Southwestern rock art. In 15 years of recording and studying rock art I have come across only a few. In general it is quite impossible to get any meaning out of a panel of rock art, however meaningful it may have been to the artist. We have concentrated on recording and making a statistical analysis of the petroglyphs to determine if there are geographical differences in rock art, perhaps associated with different cultures and ecologies. Temporal differences are much harder to determine, as one must resort to differences in patination, superimposition and other means of relative dating as no method has been found to date rock art.

The subject panel is located on a cliff face, facing East, at the top of a talus slope on a mesa two miles Northeast of Apache Creek, New Mexico. The panel measures 1 meter in height and 2½ meters wide, and the petroglyphs are pecked. All other panels in the area were quite different from the subject panel, having mostly geometric designs with a smattering of anthropomorphs and zoomorphs.

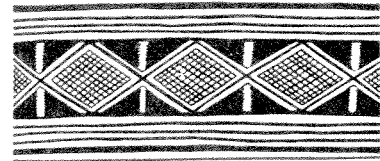
The subject panel has 4 anthropomorphs, 3 smaller ones on the left side of the panel, with one inverted and a larger anthropomorph on the right side. The left arm of the larger anthropomorph is bow shaped, and perhaps a bow is indicated.

Across the panel are a group of paw prints, 4 larger ones in a row, with two smaller ones below. A five point dot design also appears.

Careful examination of the panel revealed no discernible differences in patination, and the panel appears to have been executed at one time and as a integral unit or single picture.

Interpretation of the panel is limited only by the viewer's imagination. You cannot put yourself into the mind of the artist who executed it, or know his reasons for doing so. There is an inverted zoomorph at Paint Rock, Texas, which is always pointed out, with no particular reason, as indicating the person is dead. And the large and small paw prints could indicate a mother bear and a cub.

Although the Archaeological Society of New Mexico has recorded hundreds of petroglyphs and dozens of panels in the area, this is the only one that seems to tell a narrative. Such panels are rare in rock art. It would be interesting to know the story behind the panel.



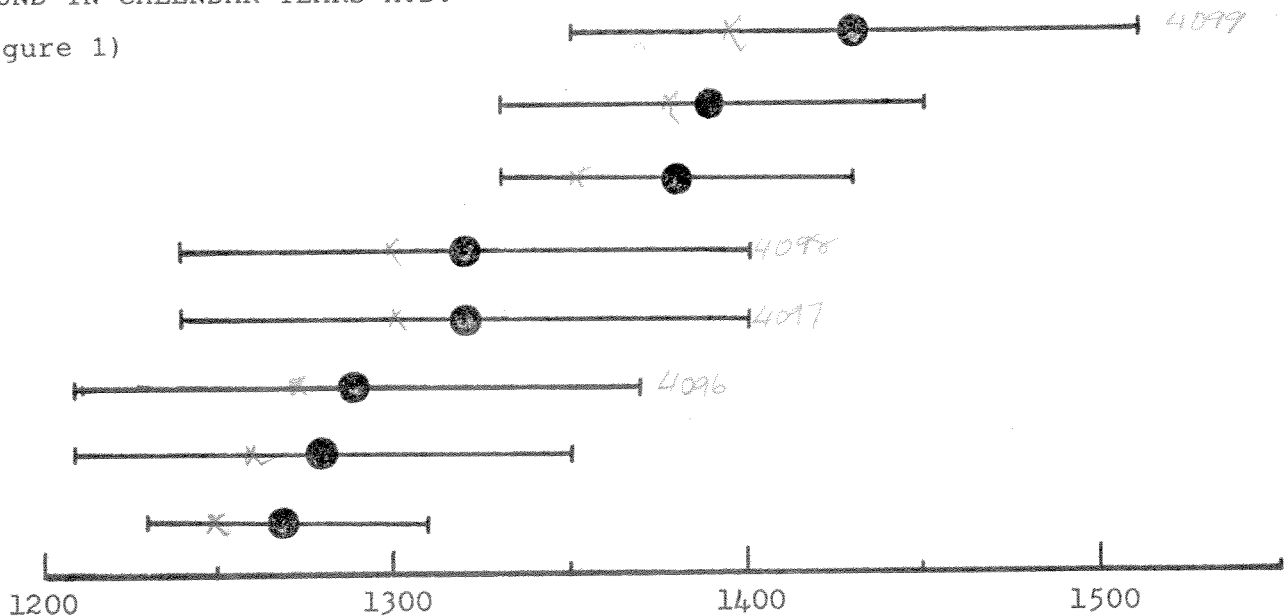
### PENN SITE WEEKEND

On the weekend of May 10-12, there will be a public excavation at the Penn Site, part of the Joe Pool Lake Project. The work will be under the direction of SMU, the Army Corps of Engineers, and the Texas Parks and Wildlife Department. This is a rescue archaeology effort involving the public in onsite activities and displays such as excavation, mapping, screening, lab processing, architectural documentation, dendrochronology, and mini lectures on architecture, pottery, etc.

If anyone needs directions to the site, please see Vic Armstrong or Paul Lorrain.

RADIOCARBON DATES FROM MCKENZIE  
MOUND IN CALENDAR YEARS A.D.

(Figure 1)



## 8 C-14 DATES

FROM MCKENZIE MOUND SITE 41WD55

DOYLE GRANBERRY

The Dallas Archeological Society is excavating and studying this site, assisted ably by numerous members of the Texas Archeological Society and by professional archeologists. It is planned to take this task to full completion in order to extract maximum information. This will take some time and we are publishing the eight radiocarbon dates rather than wait for all the other work to be finished.

The McKenzie Mound site, 41WD55, is located in Wood County, Texas, about 20 miles east of Mineola. This earth mound is 6 feet high and 60 feet in diameter, and consists of soil of the type once known locally as "blow sand" which is an apt description. It is in a wide-ranging real estate development.

The C-14 samples were all taken from carbonized wood posts which were easily identified as oak. The entire posts had turned into charcoal long ago due to fire action. Each charcoal post was still standing vertically as when beneath the surface of the mound. The charcoal appeared to be of unusually good quality.

Samples were carefully collected without touching by human hands. Each sample was wrapped in aluminum foil and individually sealed in small fruit jars before being shipped to the lab at Austin.

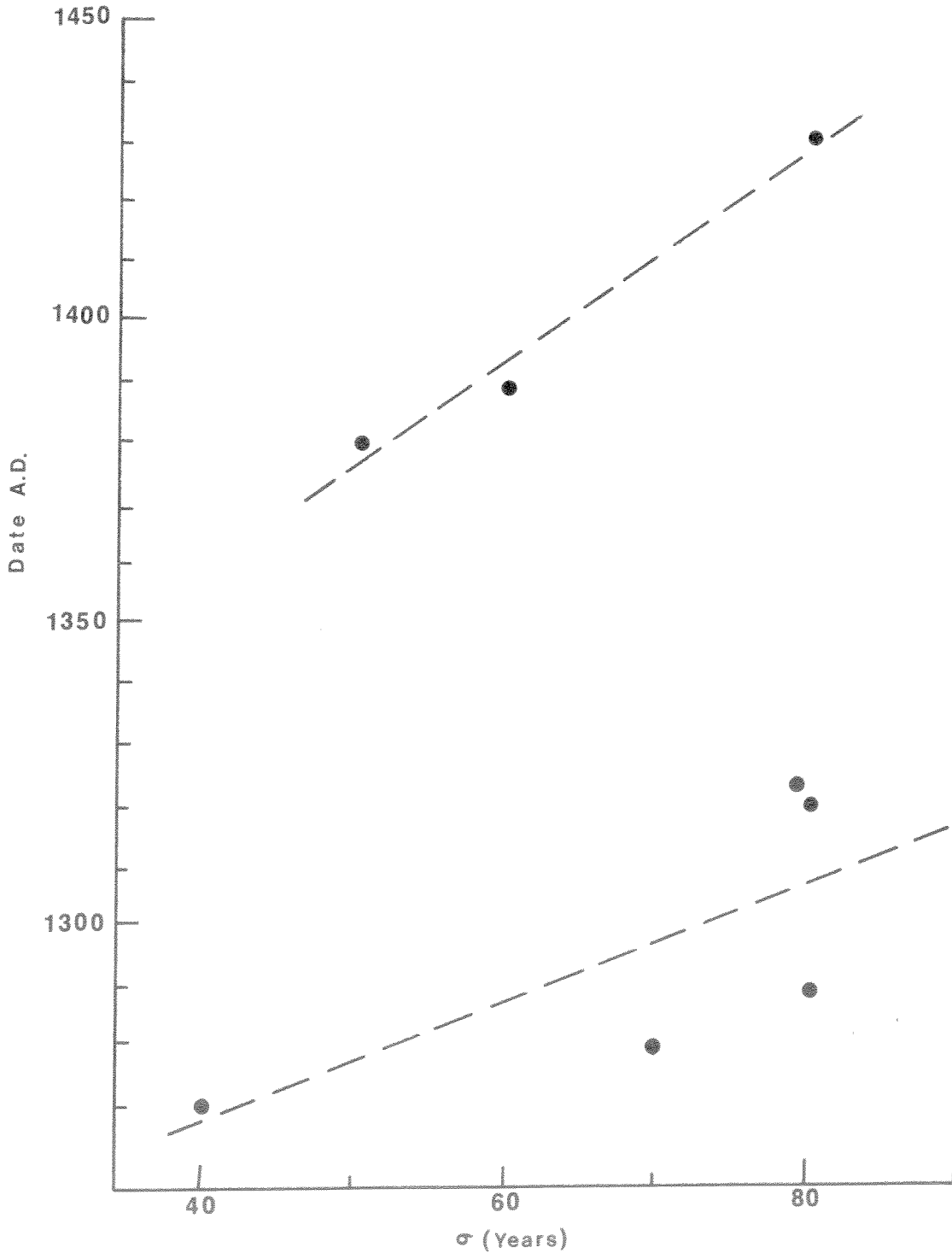
Two lots of 4 samples each were submitted on two different dates more than a year apart. The second lot was dried

in a "dry cabinet" of the kind typical of the electron tube industry, consisting of a clean reasonably-new metal cabinet with lockable doors. It was heated by selected light bulbs suitably mounted inside to give a moderate temperature approximately 100 degrees F. The drying time was 72 hours.

The first lot was not dried before shipping to the lab but the test results did not show any effect that would be attributed to the difference in drying between the two lots.

The dating work was done by the University of Texas radiocarbon lab at Austin, through the good offices of Dr. E. Mott Davis.

Figure 1 is a chart based on these 8 C-14 measurements, showing the nominal date of each sample in calendar years AD. Each date is represented in the chart by a horizontal bar whose center dot gives the nominal date and whose length gives sigma in  $\pm$  years.



(Figure 2)

Figure 2 is a dot chart in which the C-14 date of each sample is plotted with its year AD plotted vertically while the  $\pm$  years (sigma) are plotted horizontally. In other words, the year AD is in the Y direction and the  $\pm$  years are in the X direction for a given sample.

A surprise shows up on this chart, Figure 2. When plotted this way, the dates appear in two groups instead of just one. The difference is shown by the two computed linear regression lines (dashed lines) which give the slope of the corresponding dot patterns (date patterns). The two groups of dots do not form up in the same line. There is something different about the 5 older dates when compared to the three newer dates. It's as if the oak posts came from two different batches of posts. Maybe they did!

Note that the five older dates cover a nominal span of about 50 years, 1270 AD to 1320. Likewise, the three newer dates cover a nominal span of about 50 years, 1380 AD to 1430. But there is a gap of about 60 years between the two groups of dates.

All this suggests that the older 5 dates represent the time when the mound structures were built, 1270 AD to 1320. This averages 1296 or 1300 AD. But this date does not take into account that the 1270 AD date is  $\pm 40$  while others are higher, and a weighting factor is needed.

The following is a list of the dates showing an added weighting which is inversely proportional to one sigma.

Date AD	One Sigma	Weighting Factor	
1270	$\pm 40$	x 10	$40030 \div 31 =$
1280	$\pm 70$	x 6	1291 or 1290 AD,
1290	$\pm 80$	x 5	weighted mean
1320	$\pm 80$	x 5	date.
1320	$\pm 80$	x 5	
40030		31	

Thus, the computed probable date for building the structures of the mound becomes 1290  $\pm 31$  AD, where the  $\pm 31$  is an estimated sigma obtained by averaging the five  $\pm$  values and dividing by the square root of 5, getting  $\pm 31$  yrs.

The three newer dates suggest repair or replacement times around an average of 1400 AD, about a century after the construction.

These radio carbon measurements, which have been reported here are likely to be the last from this mound site. But, of course, "you never can tell".

We have uncovered important structures in the mound at greater depths, and possibly older than the charcoal posts that were dated. But suitable charcoal in association with these deeper structures has not been found.

The bottom ends of the charcoal posts were 6 feet Below Datum. Regular excavations, on the other hand, are now deeper than 8 feet Below Datum. As usual, it is assumed that greater depth could mean greater antiquity.

An item which should not be omitted has to do with the C-14 dated samples from the northwest quadrant of the mound. The other 6 of the 8 samples in this discussion came from the the southeast quadrant of the mound.

As we were beginning to excavate the northwest quadrant, a lot of charcoal was found and the pieces were big. But they were not deep enough to be interesting for dating. When we did find these two charcoal posts which we dated in the northwest quadrant, their depth turned out to be just the same as the others. They were approximately 6 feet.

But the biggest surprise about these two posts was the dates themselves. Even though these two posts were only  $1\frac{1}{2}$  feet apart, their dates were 1270 AD  $\pm 40$  years and 1380 AD  $\pm 50$  years. The 1270 AD post was obviously in the construction period, and the 1380 date was in the replacement period, which was about a hundred years later. 1270 AD is the oldest date (although not much) in the entire series of 8 C-14 dates for the mound.

The McKenzie site pottery sherds have not yet been analyzed. But a first look at some of the few larger pieces show signs of transition. There are no whole pieces of pottery, and none big enough, when glued together, to give much information. Some pieces have a Sanders Focus look and some even an Alto Focus look. But Fulton Aspect material is there too. Did you ever see Avery Engraved with a Sanders scallop around the rim?

No shell temper has appeared in the mound. Years ago, the late King Harris observed me while I was confusing shell temper with ground-up bone temper. He showed me how to make and use his diagnostic acid test which enabled me to distinguish between shell temper and bone. This test works



very well. A fairly large portion of the McKenzie sherds have been tested for shell temper and no shell temper has been found at the McKenzie site.

We hope to find some more sherds as we fully complete the excavation job. Meantime, we plan to analyze the sherds we have, and thus coordinate the C-14 data given above with ceramic data.



August 30, 1983

Dear Doyle:

I've finally examined the tree-ring specimens we collected from the McKenzie Mound (41WD55) in Wood County, Texas, on December 7, 1980. If I had known the analysis was going to be so easy, I would have done it long ago. We collected charcoal fragments from ten separate specimens, but none are datable with dendrochronology because they are all too short (i.e., too few rings) and too complacent (i.e., no ring width variation). The best specimen only has 60 rings, and most of the others only have 10 to 30 rings. In the dating of tree-ring specimens from the southcentral United States it is usually necessary to have several specimens with at least 100 annual rings each. The requirements for an adequate number of rings and ring width sensitivity (variation) are particularly important when dealing with archaeological materials for which the true dating is only approximately known at best. Of course, even if the McKenzie Mound specimens had been of high quality, absolute dating would not have been possible at the present time unless the trees were cut and the site occupied after about A.D. 1750. We currently have good chronological coverage for most of central and northeast Texas from about A.D. 1680 to the present on the basis of post oak chronologies. Nevertheless, we hope to extend these chronologies in the near future, and it would have been very interesting to demonstrate the possibilities for archaeological dating by developing a "floating chronology" from the McKenzie Mound specimens. Unfortunately, the available Mound specimens are simply unsuitable for dendrochronology.

I was able to identify the type of wood involved and was interested to find that all ten specimens are in the white oak group. We can't identify which species in the white oak group these specimens might represent solely on the basis of wood anatomy, but post oak (*Quercus Stellata*) would be a good bet since it is probably the most common white oak species in the vicinity of Wood County.

I was not able to do a meaningful analysis of the terminal ring on these specimens in order to determine the seasonality of wood procurement, since the specimens are in poor shape and the outermost rings were obviously eroded away.

I am returning the specimens to you via Norma Hoffrichter, but should make a couple of observations about them. We preserved most or all of them with a gasoline and parafin mixture, so they won't be any good for radiocarbon dating. Also, we collected two pieces of some specimens (marked A and B), but I only examined one piece of those replicated specimens. Specimen W8A is not being returned since it broke down badly upon examination. I have also included xerox copies of our field notes regarding the tree-ring specimens.

I'm very grateful for your interest and permission to collect these specimens. I'm only sorry that things didn't work out better and sooner. I plan further tree-ring collections of living trees in Texas this year, primarily bald-cypress at Caddo Lake. Cypress has turned out quite well for us in the past, and we're hopeful that it will eventually provide us with the long chronologies necessary for dating prehistoric archaeological sites. Please thank Paul Lorraine for his interest and help.

Sincerely,

David W. Stahle  
Research Associate  
Department of Geography  
The University of Arkansas  
Fayetteville, Arkansas



12-7-80 MCKENZIE MOUND, SITE 41WD55, WOOD CO., TEXAS  
 1 mile east of county line  
 Highway 49, ½-1 mile North  
 Label → MMS

A<sub>2</sub> NW  
 W 8a,b South wall of A<sub>2</sub> Northeast trench (a) 2-foot long charcoal post, 2 specimens opposite radii, exterior rings eroded and lost, sunk into clay just at contact w/sand. W8 is apparently the largest post.  
 W7 (Just west of W8) large carbonized post, very rotten and eroded. saved radii, exterior rings probably eroded, same position as W8.  
 W6 (Just west of W7) bit smaller post, similar to W8 & W7.  
 W 5a,b (Just west of W6) Similar assoc./w/ clay & sand, large carbonized post, 1-1½ foot exposed 2 radii. Exterior rings probably eroded 10 years. Not too many lost rings on any of these posts.

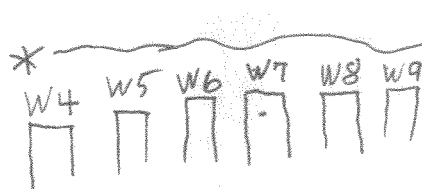
A<sub>2</sub> SE  
 W 27a,b In A<sub>2</sub> Southeast, south center of grid same height of W7  
 ↳ W 4 - W9 appeared to align in an arch, tallest towards W9\*

A<sub>3</sub> SE  
 W 12 in A<sub>3</sub> SE, samples in SW wall, carbonized post, 1 radii, a few missing rings outside probably.  
 W 13 1 radii, Just east in alignment w/ W12 & W29. Carbonized post, fractured, outside eroded w/ missing rings.  
 W 16 (Just east of W13, 14, 15) Carbonized post, 1 fragment smaller than others  
 W 17a,b (Just east of W16) 2 radii, carbonized Post, 1 foot to 1½' exposed, some missing rings from eroded exterior rings, fairly good intact samples. Partially in NE wall of unit A<sub>3</sub> SE.

A<sub>4</sub> SE  
 W 25 in wall of unit A<sub>4</sub> SE, complete cross-section. 1½' exposed in good shape not as eroded in exterior rings. Specimen - 25mm Diameter 14mm Carbonized post. Length in NW corner extending up into Sand.

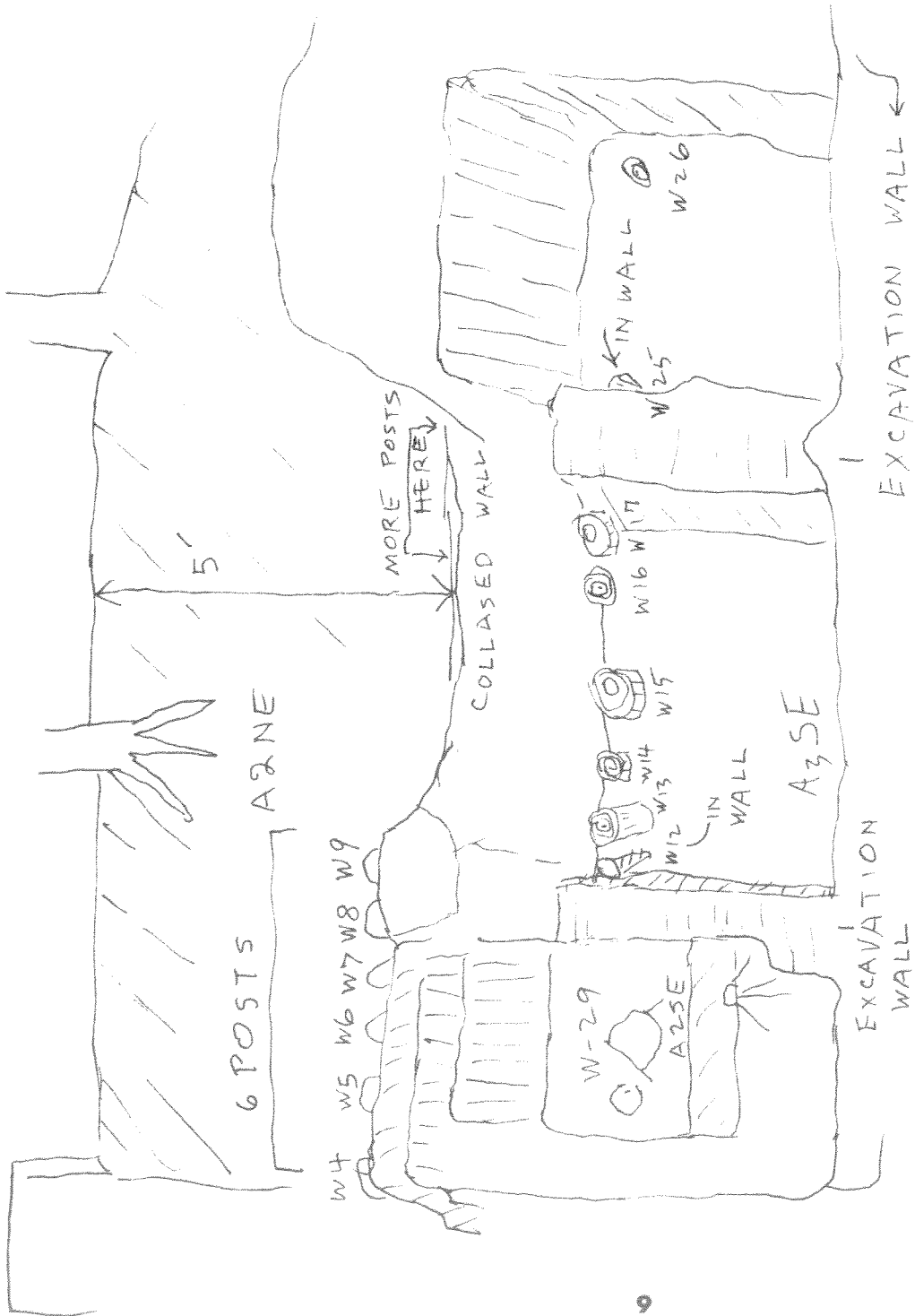
Approx. 30 miles NE of Mineola, TX  
 in Holly Lake Ranch Estates.  
 Site found Labor Day 1977  
 Accession # - Doyle

41 WD 55  
 Tx. Co. #site in Co.



APROX 30 MILES NE OF MINEOLA  
 TX IN HOLLY LAKE RANCH  
 ESTATES

41 WD 55  
 TX CO #SITE IN CO.



2ND OR 3RD GROWTH FOREST, YOUNG TREES, S. RED OAK, HICKORY,  
 WOOD CO. TEXAS  
 PINE, WHITE - POST OAK.

TREE-RING SPECIMENS MCKENZIE MOUND

INDEX OF PUBLICATIONS OF THE DALLAS ARCHEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

by

Herschel Cobb, R. K. Harris and Paul Lorrain

Part 1 recopy by Barbara Boyd

During the fall of 1973, President Alan Skinner appointed a committee to index the publications of the Dallas Archeological Society. This committee consisted of Herschel Cobb, R. K. Harris, and Paul Lorrain, who were assisted by Inus Marie Harris.

In 1936, before the Dallas Archeological Society was formally organized, its group started a publication consisting of a series of lectures on geology and archeology given by Forrest Kirkland and R. K. Harris, who used them as printed outline sheets. They were known as SERIES ONE and SERIES TWO. The committee therefore started with SERIES ONE, published in 1936, and SERIES TWO, published in 1937; then continued with THE RECORD, Volume 1, 1939 through Volume 29, 1973.

It is the hope of your committee that this index by author and volume will be helpful to the membership. Also, we have now reproduced a complete file of SERIES ONE and SERIES TWO, and THE RECORD. This complete set of the Dallas Archeological Society publications have been turned over to the Secretary-Treasurer where they may be seen or reproduced.

Sincerely, Herschel Cobb

Herschel Cobb  
R. K. Harris  
Paul Lorrain  
April, 1974

Index by Volume and Number of Series One, Series Two, and THE RECORD, Volumes 1 through 29.

SERIES ONE. 1936

Forrest Kirkland. Geology and Fossils. Pages 1-5.

SERIES TWO. 1937

Forrest Kirkland and R. K. Harris. Indian Artifacts. Pages 1-17.

THE RECORD:

Vol. 1, No. 2 1939

Harris, R. K.

A survey of Three Denton County Indian Village Sites. Pages 6-8.