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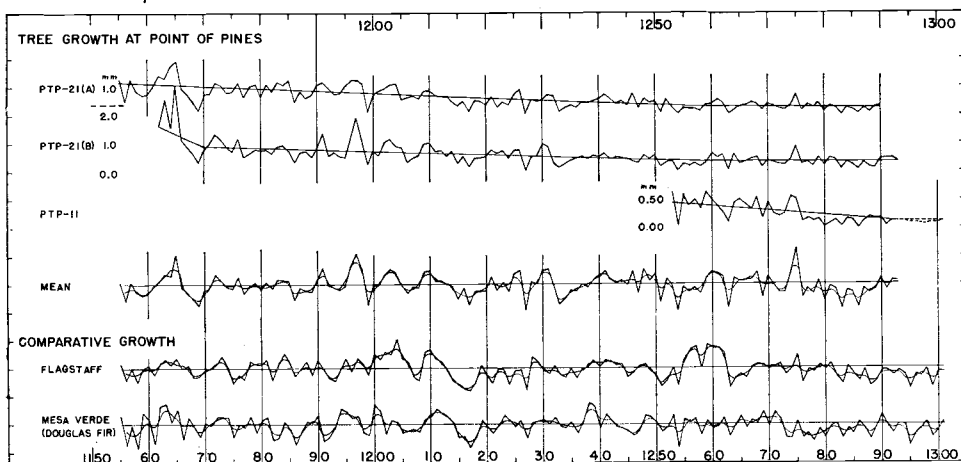
## TREE-RING DATES FROM POINT OF PINES

TERAH L. SMILEY

The first two summers' excavations (1946-47) at Point of Pines (33°22'N, 109°43'W, elev. 6,200 feet) in the San Carlos Apache Indian Reservation, by the Field School of the Department of Anthropology and the Arizona State Museum, University of Arizona, have yielded only 23 pieces of charcoal, of which two have been dated—A.D. 1294+ and 1302+\*.

PTP—21 (A) and 21 (B) are different radii of the same specimen. This ponderosa pine log, originally about six inches in diameter, came from the Pueblo IV site, Ariz. P:10:50, fill from room 11. The outer ring, at A.D. 1294, is fairly constant around the circumference of the log and it is believed that few rings are missing from the outside.

PTP—11, a very small fragment of ponderosa pine, came from the Pueblo IV site Ariz. P:10:51, fill from room 21. Because of its small size no attempt will be made to determine the number of rings lost beyond the outside at A.D. 1302+.



\*These dates have been checked by A. E. Douglass and E. Schulman. It is expected that the archaeological report, by Fred Wendorf, will appear as a University of Arizona Bulletin, Social Science Series.

The figure compares the measured ring chronology in the dated specimens with standard Southwestern series, published in recent issues of the Bulletin.

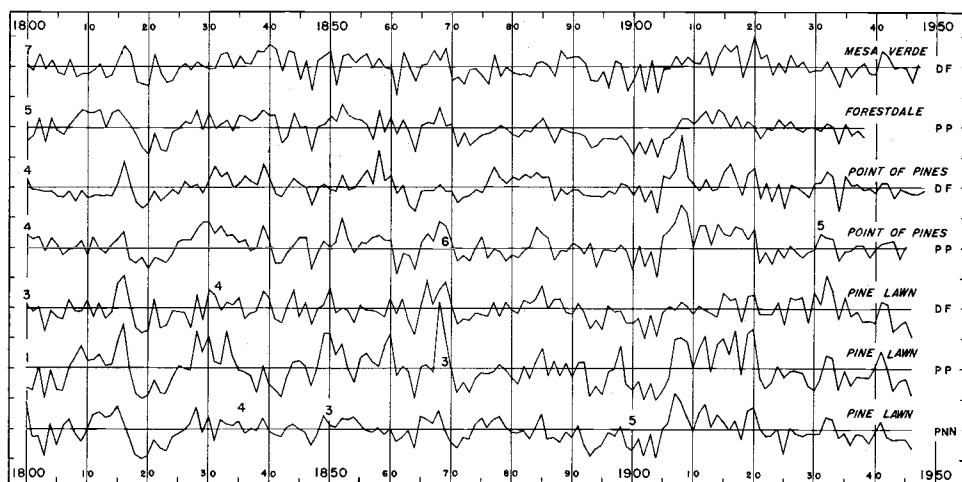
### CHRONOLOGY CHARACTERS AT RUINS IN THE GILA BASIN\*

EDMUND SCHULMAN

The extent of current and planned archaeological excavations in the Gila River Basin suggests the desirability of a skeleton survey of the problems in local ruin dating by wood and charcoal rings.

#### STATIONS

The Mesa Verde sequence in Douglas fir,<sup>1</sup> a standard index for the Pueblo area, is compared with the following exploratory collections by the writer. The standardized growth indices since A.D. 1800, based on the oldest and most sensitive trees in each set, are plotted in the figure. All of the following sites are in or near the border zone in which the ponderosa timberland meets the pinyon-juniper woodland; in moister areas near all sites Douglas fir may be found.



*Forestdale.* Arizona State Museum site<sup>2</sup> near the head of Forestdate Creek and some 220 miles south-southwest of Mesa Verde Park headquarters. Five ponderosa pines sampled in August, 1939, on sandstone ledges overlooking the campsite.

*Point of Pines.* Arizona State Museum site<sup>3</sup> some 60 miles south-southeast of Forestdale. Lava soils. Four Douglas firs sampled August 26, 1948, on Nantack Ridge, about eight miles southeast of the campsite. Radial growth for 1948 was very nearly or quite complete but coloring of latewood cells was not yet strong.

Six ponderosa pines sampled in June, 1946, from well-drained slopes, two near the campsite and the rest about four miles southeast.

No pinyon pines have yet been noted in the camp vicinity, though some grow near and on the crest of Nantack Ridge some miles to the south. The frequency of this species in the extensive ruin charcoal excavated in 1948 suggests an important change in forest composition since Puebloan times.

*Pine Lawn.* Chicago Natural History Museum site about 75 miles east-southeast of Forestdale<sup>4</sup>. Lava soils. Four Douglas firs some ten miles northwest of the campsite and about three miles east of Luna Pass.

\*Grateful acknowledgement is made of cooperation by the Arizona State Museum in the field work in Arizona, and of a grant to the Tree-Ring Laboratory by the Chicago Natural History Museum which greatly facilitated collections at Pine Lawn.

<sup>1</sup>E. Schulman, *Tree-Ring Bull.* 12(3), 1946, and 14(1), 1948.

<sup>2</sup>E. W. Hauray, *Univ. of Arizona Bull.* 11(4), 1940, and 18(4), 1947.

<sup>3</sup>E. W. Hauray, *Kiva* 12:3, 1946.

<sup>4</sup>P. S. Martin and J. Rinaldo, *Field Mus. Anthropol. Series* 32(3), 1947. See also 32(1), 1940 and 32(2), 1943.