



GLYPHS

The Monthly Newsletter of the
Arizona Archaeological and Historical Society
An Affiliate of the Arizona State Museum, University of Arizona
Founded in 1916



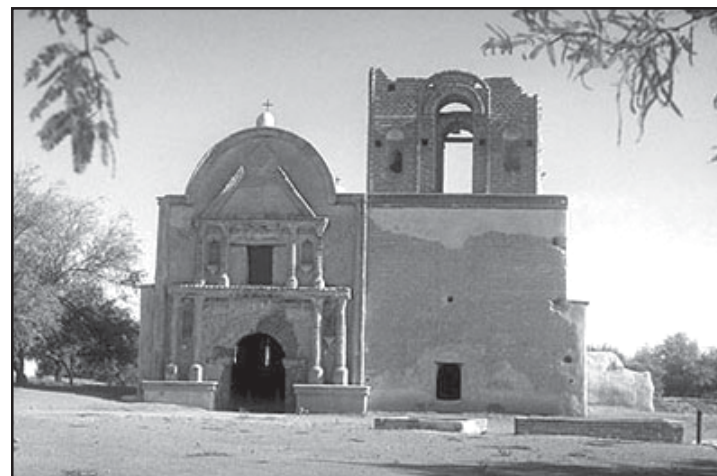
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Mission Tumacácori, Tumacácori, Arizona.

Next General Meeting: June 16, 2008

<<http://www.statemuseum.arizona.edu/aahs/aahs.shtml>>

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

AAHS Goals

 Over the past several months, the AAHS Board of Directors has been discussing the topic of "Goals." Specifically, we wanted to identify areas that we should concentrate on over the next year to make AAHS an even more interesting and effective organization.

Since its founding, AAHS has had clear long-term goals focusing on scholarship, preservation, and education in the areas of the history and archaeology of the southwestern United States and northern Mexico. These goals have shaped our activities and programs over the years and continue to do so today.

Our purpose in the recent Board discussions was to identify a couple of areas for particular focus in the immediate future to strengthen our programs and effectiveness. We chose two areas: (1) expanding activities and educational opportunities offered by AAHS; and (2) streamlining and improving our administrative functions.

The first of these two near-term goals is intended to build on our successful field trip and lecture programs. Katherine Cerino and her activities committee have done an excellent job of organizing outstanding field trips and lectures. Over the past

year or so, the field trips have attracted new members, and attendance at our monthly lectures is up. Our plan is to augment this by inviting more lecturers from outside the Tucson area and by offering new activities such as opportunities to work in the field with graduate students on current research projects.

The first of these new activities, which generated a great deal of interest, was the opportunity in May to work with Board member Jesse Ballenger in excavating mammoth bones in the San Pedro Valley. Other opportunities to be offered in the future will allow AAHS members to participate in an interesting variety of research projects.

The second near-term goal is to increase our administrative efficiency and effectiveness. AAHS is a fairly large and complex organization but has no permanent staff. For this to work well, it is important to have simple, reliable ways to get work accomplished. Unfortunately, some of our work processes have become overly complicated, and our computer systems have become outdated. At times, this has resulted in difficulties in areas such as processing of membership applications and maintaining our website. The Board is committed to



improving this situation in the next year by simplifying work processes and modernizing the computer systems.

Members of the Board are pleased to have the opportunity to serve the

Society by working on these and other future goals. We would welcome suggestions from members of the Society and, of course, would appreciate any help that might come our way.

—Peter Boyle, President

AAHS LECTURE SERIES

All meetings are held at the University Medical Center, Duval Auditorium Third Monday of the month, 7:30–9:00 p.m.

June 16, 2008: Thomas Sheridan, *Landscapes of Fraud: Mission Tumacacori, the Baca Float, and the Betrayal of the O'odham*

July 21, 2008: Jesse Ballenger, *Naco, Arizona: Renewed Paleontological and Archaeological Prospecting on the U.S.–Mexico Border*

UPCOMING AAHS FIELD TRIPS

AAHS membership is required to participate in field trips. Prospective members may attend one AAHS field trip prior to joining. Field trips are generally limited to 20 people.

June 20, 2008

Join us for a back scenes tour of the Arizona Historical Society with Laraine Jones, Manager of Museum Collections. We will meet at the Historical Society, 949 East Second Street, at 10:00 a.m. The tour will last about two hours, followed by an optional lunch at Gentle Ben's. There is a \$5.00 entrance fee to the museum. To sign up, contact Katherine Cerino at <kcerino@gmail.com>.



ARTICLE SUBMISSIONS FOR GLYPHS: If you have research or a field project that would be interesting to *Glyphs* readers, please consider contributing an article. Requirements are a maximum of 1,000 words, or 750 words and one illustration, or 500 words and two illustrations. Please send electronic submissions to <jadams@desert.com>, or by mail to Jenny Adams, Desert Archaeology, Inc., 3975 N. Tucson Blvd., Tucson, Arizona 85716.

AAHS HAPPENINGS
TOPIC OF THE JUNE 16 GENERAL MEETING

**Landscapes of Fraud: Mission Tumacácori and
the Betrayal of the O'odham**

by Thomas E. Sheridan, University of Arizona

The O'odham World of the Upper Santa Cruz River Valley was fragmented and circumscribed along axes of both space and time by Jesuit and Franciscan missionization and Hispanic colonization during the seventeenth, eighteenth, and nineteenth centuries. To maintain their access to a small portion of their former range, the O'odham of Mission Tumacácori petitioned for and received title to the Tumacácori land grant in 1806.

After southern Arizona became a part of the United States in 1854, the fate of the Tumacácori land grant and Baca Float No. 3, another land grant, became a story of unbroken land fraud from Manuel María Gándara's purchase of the "abandoned" Tumacácori land grant at public auction in Guaymas in 1844, until the bankruptcy of Gulf American and GAC, two Florida corporations employing the hard sell and illegal tactics to market the real estate development of Rio Rico in the 1960s and 1970s. In the process, two land-based communities – the O'odham of Mis-

sion Tumacácori in the mid-nineteenth century and homesteaders in the early twentieth century – were dispossessed. The Upper Santa Cruz Valley made the wrenching transition from a landscape of community to a landscape of speculation as land, that most elemental form of human space, became a commodity rather than a communal resource.

Taking the insights of David Harvey and other critical geographers, particularly Henri Lefebvre and Edward Soja, as theoretical starting points, *Landscapes of Fraud* explores how the penetration of the evolving capitalist world-system created and destroyed communities – and produced an dburied "space" – in the Upper Santa Cruz Valley of southern Arizona.

Sheridan, Thomas E.
2006 *Landscapes of Fraud: Mission Tumacácori and the Betrayal of the O'odham*.
University of Arizona Press, Tucson.

Speaker Thomas E. Sheridan, Ph.D., holds a joint appointment as Professor of Anthropology at the Southwest Center and Department of Anthropology at the University of Arizona. He has conducted ethnographic fieldwork and ethnohistorical research in the southwestern United States and northern Mexico since 1971. From 1984 to 2003, he was Curator of

Ethnohistory at the Arizona State Museum, and served as Director of the Office of Ethnohistorical Research from 1997 to 2003. Dr. Sheridan has written or co-edited 12 books and monographs, including Los Tucsonenses: The Mexican Community of Tucson, 1854–1941; Where the Dove Calls: The Political Ecology of a Peasant Corporate Community in Northwestern Mexico; and Arizona: A History.

2008 PECOS CONFERENCE

The 2008 Pecos Conference will be held August 7–10, 2008, in Flagstaff, Arizona, in the same location as the 1996 and 2001 conferences. Held annually for the last 80 years, the Pecos Conference has traditionally been when Southwestern archaeologists get together, informally, to discuss new discoveries in their respective fields. With declining participation in recent years, this year's planning committee hopes to "reinvigorate" the conference with a somewhat renewed format and encourages professionals working in the private sector, academic professionals, students, and avocational archaeologists to attend.



Four plenary sessions, each two hours long on the mornings of August 8 and 9 are planned. Each of these sessions will address a major issue in Southwestern archaeology, including: (1) a celebration of collaboration and cooperation over many decades; (2) the Early Agricultural period in the Southwest; (3) the hypothesis of a comet explosion being responsible for the end of the Clovis period and the onset of the Younger Dryas; and (4) the current state of mega-databases in the Southwest.

Also planned are the traditional field reports and poster sessions on the afternoons of August 8 and 9. Although conditions outside are sometimes not amenable to posters, this is a great opportunity to talk about your current work, get feedback, and interact with each other in a way not usually available. A series of workshops for students looking for jobs in the private sector will be offered concurrently.

We are soliciting students to blog the conference and also hope to film much of the conference to be streamed onto the internet.

Finally, a series of field trips to sites around Flagstaff have been planned for August 10, after which the conference will end, until 2009!

For more information, including registration information, camping and lodging guides, times, and so forth, visit <http://www.swanet.org/2008_pecos_conference/index.html>.

Archaeology at the San Agustín Mission

by J. Homer Thiel, Michael W. Diehl, and Michael Brack
Desert Archaeology, Inc.

Desert Archaeology, Inc., personnel conducted excavations in 2007 at the San Agustín Mission component of the Clearwater site and its associated canals. The site is located at the base of Sentinel Peak (A-Mountain), on the west side of the Santa Cruz River. This fieldwork was conducted to mitigate the proposed construction impacts with the recreation of the mission, the Carrillo House, and the Mission Gardens. Work revealed features up to 4,000 years old.

Early Agricultural period features were common. A deep excavation unit along the northern end of the project area revealed a suspected 4,000-year-old occupation layer. Several roasting pits, a scatter of fire-cracked rocks, and a lens of charcoal-stained earth were discovered. A maize kernel provided a date of 2260-2020 B.C., one of the oldest known for the Southwest.

Two layers of Early Agricultural period pit structures and associated features were located. The lower pit-houses were often catastrophically burned, perhaps suggesting a grass fire swept through the area, destroying much of the small community. Due to the sudden nature of the fire, many of the houses contained extensive floor assemblages, including overturned stone bowls, spear and arrow points, antler flaking tools, and red ochre balls. Some of the houses also contained manos that were stained red from grinding the ochre.

One house had well-preserved wall and roofing materials, revealing construction techniques that do not typically survive.

The later village was destroyed in a flood event, with the houses filled with silt, or it was abandoned prior to the flood. These houses generally lacked floor artifacts, suggesting people had sufficient warning to rescue their possessions. Previous work has indicated these pit structures date to the Early Cienega phase (800-400 B.C.) and the Late Cienega phase (400 B.C.-A.D. 50), respectively. One goal of the current project will be to run additional radiocarbon dates on these two layers of pithouses and narrow down the occupation dates even further.

A variety of storage pits and roasting pits were located around the structures. One pit contained a San Pedro phase (1200-800 B.C.) spear point and may indicate the site was occupied during this time. Four inhumation burials dating to this period were excavated. One individual was interred with a carved stone cruciform and numerous pieces of shell jewelry.

Early Ceramic period features were concentrated within the Mission Gardens. Several pit structures and a number of pits from this time span were excavated. Previous work in the gardens also uncovered several other structures, suggesting a small village

was present. A small set of artifacts was recovered from these features, including fragments of ceramic seed jars, thought to have been used for storing crops and seeds, as well as several fragments of shell bracelets.

It is likely that many Hohokam features were once present within the project area. Historic plowing destroyed the more shallow features, while a smaller number of deeply buried features were located. A pair of Tanque Verde phase (A.D. 1150-1300) pit structures were found south of Mission Lane. One of these had a broken decorated jar and an arrow point on its floor.

A Protohistoric or early Mission-era cemetery area was located south of Mission Lane, immediately south of the mission complex. Ten human and three dog burials were excavated. Another three burials, excavated in 2001, are likely also a part of this cemetery. The human burials were mostly tightly flexed, although one extended burial was present. No intentional grave offerings were recovered.

A pit structure, two middens, and a bell-shaped pit dating to the mission occupation were also found. The pit structure is the first structure from that period found at the mission site, and it provides the size and shape of one of the dwellings present during the Spanish or Mexican periods. The middens contained large numbers of ceramics, flaked stone, and animal bones. Examination of flotation samples will likely provide information about how plants were used by mission residents.

American Territorial and American Statehood period features were scattered throughout the project area. A pair of wells and two privy pits were associated with the Carrillo House, built in the 1860s or 1870s. One unlined well had unstable walls



Stephanie Ratcliffe excavating brick-lined well.
(Photograph by Homer Thiel).

that collapsed and was subsequently filled in with a dozen cattle skulls and a thick layer of rocks capping the feature. The second was a brick-lined well about 8 feet deep. Artifacts and food remains recovered from the wells can be compared to a nearby well excavated in 2001 that contained trash discarded by Chinese gardeners.

Much of the mission site was destroyed by a landfill, portions of which were removed to allow construction to occur. A sample of items was collected: tires, newspapers, phone books, personal letters, business cards, dolls, bottles, and parts of an x-ray machine. The items will be useful for exhibits discussing the development of the landfill, material culture of the 1950s, and the subsequent destruction of the mission.

THE CORNERSTONE

Thank Goodness for the Amateur Archaeologist

Over the years, Arizona State Museum (ASM) has enjoyed positive relationships with many energetic, talented, and dedicated amateur archaeologists. Most notable of all is Norton Allen, a renaissance man who dedicated a major portion of his life to the excavation and documentation of Hohokam sites in the Gila Bend area.

Norton Allen's relationship with ASM began in 1939. His extensive collection of Hohokam material culture (more than 4,000 objects in all)

ultimately came into ASM's care in the 1980s and 1990s, and is the source of some of the most stunning examples of Hohokam artifacts the museum holds. The life and varied interests of this most fascinating man is documented by ASM's Alan Ferg and Richard Schwartzlose in a chapter of a new book, *Fragile Patterns: The Archaeology of the Western Papagueria*, edited by Jeffrey H. Altschul and Adrienne G. Rankin (SRI Press, Tucson, 2008). The following is an excerpt.

Fortunately for anyone interested in the archaeology of the Gila Bend area, the first person to consider Norton a colleague was Emil Haury, and Norton "imprinted" on Haury, taking him as a role model. Haury was director of the ASM and chair of the Department of Anthropology at the University of Arizona, but was only about 5 years older than Norton. They probably first met in 1939. A member of the Arizona Archaeological and Historical Society took Norton to Haury's office to introduce them. Norton recalled that when they met, Haury was terribly busy getting ready for a field season at Forestdale on the Fort Apache Indian Reservation. But Haury set all that aside to go through a collection of sherds that Norton had brought in from the San Pedro River Valley, and their discussions turned to the ongoing loss of archaeological sites near Gila Bend. Haury apparently encouraged Norton to learn about and salvage what he could, which would include the excavation of cremations, valuable time capsules from which much could be gleaned about the local Hohokam chronology. Norton was well aware of Haury as a major contributor to the material culture volume published about Gila Pueblo's excavations at Snaketown (Gladwin et al. 1937); Norton considered it the best volume ever written on the Hohokam. A combination of Norton's admiration for Haury's work, Haury's personable reception of Norton, and Norton's discovery that ASM's policy was never to sell archaeological materials, inspired Norton's lifelong practice of never parting with Hohokam materials from his work around Gila Bend. Norton did occasionally purchase specimens that he thought needed to be preserved, but his refusal to sell

anything was legendary. In the 1980s, a private collector, unable to convince Norton over the phone to sell a particular Hohokam jar, flew to San Diego and offered Norton \$40,000 cash. The collector returned home empty-handed.

Order your copy of *Fragile Patterns* (SRI Press website or the UA Press website) today to read the chapter in its entirety. The rest of the book is good too!

The Cornerstone is presented by:
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UPCOMING ARIZONA STATE MUSEUM EVENTS

Marking the Solstice: A Multicultural Celebration June 21, 2008; 4:30-9:30 p.m.

Enjoy hands-on activities, songs, stories, dances, and presentations relating to the sun and moon, stars and rain, and planting and harvesting from a variety of cultures. Discover desert resources and solar energy, look to the stars, enjoy cultural traditions, eat, play, and celebrate A new flaming collaborative performance by Flam Chen and the Seven Pipers Scottish Society caps off the event. It's a full evening of free family fun! [Free and open to the public]

NOMINATIONS NOW BEING ACCEPTED FOR THE AAHS CUMMINGS AND STONER AWARDS



The Arizona Archaeological and Historical Society is once again accepting nominations for the Byron S. Cummings and Victor R. Stoner awards. The Cummings Award recognizes outstanding research and contributions to knowledge in Southwestern archaeology, anthropology, ethnology, or history. The Stoner Award celebrates the promotion of historic awareness and is given to someone who brings Southwestern anthropology, archaeology, ethnology, or history to the public over an extended period of time. These award are presented annually at the Pecos Conference in August. Please forward nominations by **May 30, 2008**, to Patrick Lyons at <plyons@email.arizona.edu> or 520.621.6276.

OLD PUEBLO ARCHAEOLOGY
5100 W. Ina Rd., Tucson, AZ 85743
520.798.1201, <info@oldpueblo.org>

Youth Pottery Workshop

June 7, 2008; 10:00 a.m.–4:00 p.m.

This workshop exposes students aged 12 through 18 to pottery as it has been made by Native Americans in the Southwest for over 2,000 years. They will learn how clay is processed and will hand-make their own pots using the coil-and-scrape and the paddle-and-anvil methods. Each student needs to bring a lunch. [Advanced reservations needed; \$45]

Southwest Archaeology Camp: Understanding Hohokam Culture

June 7–13, 2008

Summer day camp for grades 7–12 at Old Pueblo Archaeology Center.

Mimbres Ruins, Rock Art, and Museums of Southern New Mexico

Pima Community College Study Tour [ST585]

Friday, June 20–Tuesday, June 24, 2008

Professional archaeologist Allen Dart leads this comprehensive tour to southwestern New Mexico's Silver City area to visit Classic Mimbres pueblo ruins, Early Mogollon village archaeological sites, the Gila Cliff Dwellings, petroglyph sites, and a museum with one of the finest collections of Mimbres Puebloan pottery. Tour includes transportation, lodging, and entry fees. Call Pima Community College for CRN and reservations, 520.206.6468. [Advance reservations required; \$749 double accommodations, \$799 single]

If you would like to be added to the AAHS e-mail distribution list to receive reminders of lectures, last-minute field trip opportunity announcements, and notices about volunteer opportunities, please send your e-mail address to <kcerino@gmail.com>.

GLYPHS: Information and articles to be included in *Glyphs* must be received by the 10th of each month for inclusion in the next month's issue. E-mail me, Emilee Mead, at <emilee@desert.com>, or contact me at Desert Archaeology, Inc., 3975 N. Tucson Blvd., Tucson, AZ 85716; 520.881.2244 (phone), 520.909.3662 (cell), 520.881.0325 (FAX).

AAHS WEBSITE: *Glyphs* is posted each month and can be found on the ASM/AAHS website at: <<http://www.statemuseum.arizona.edu/aahs/aahs.shtml>>, and it can also be found at: <<http://www.swanet.org/zarchives/aahs/>>.

AAHS MEMBERSHIP/SUBSCRIPTION APPLICATION

(A membership subscription makes a great gift for your loved ones!)

All members receive discounts on Society field trips and classes.
Monthly meetings are free and open to the public.

Categories of Membership

- \$45 **Kiva** members receive 4 issues of *Kiva*, 12 issues of *Glyphs*, and all current benefits
- \$35 **Glyphs** members receive *Glyphs*
- \$30 **Student Kiva** members receive both *Glyphs* and *Kiva*
- \$15 **Student Glyphs** members receive *Glyphs*
- \$75 **Contributors** receive *Glyphs*, *Kiva*, and all current benefits
- \$100 **Supporters** receive *Glyphs*, *Kiva*, and all current benefits
- \$250 **Sponsors** receive *Glyphs*, *Kiva*, and all current benefits
- \$1,000 **Lifetime** members receive *Glyphs*, *Kiva*, and all current benefits

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- Please do NOT release my name on requests for the AAHS mailing list.

MEMBERSHIP/SUBSCRIPTION INFORMATION

Visitors are welcome at all of the Society's regular monthly meetings but are encouraged to become members to receive the Society's publications and to participate in its activities at discount rates.

Memberships and subscriptions run for one year beginning on July 1 and ending June 30. Membership provides one volume (four issues) of *Kiva*, the Journal of Southwestern Anthropology and History, and 12 issues of the monthly newsletter *Glyphs*.

For a brochure, information, or membership/subscription application forms, contact:

Doug Gann, VP Membership
Arizona Archaeological and Historical Society
Arizona State Museum, University of Arizona
Tucson, AZ 85721-0026 USA
<dgann@cdarc.org>

Libraries and other institutions interested in institutional subscriptions to *Kiva* should contact the publisher, AltaMira Press, at <www.altamirapress.com> or 800.273.2223.

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<<http://www.statemuseum.arizona.edu/aaahs.shtml>>

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The objectives of the Arizona Archaeological and Historical Society are to encourage scholarly pursuits in areas of history and anthropology of the southwestern United States and northern Mexico; to encourage the preservation of archaeological and historical sites; to encourage the scientific and legal gathering of cultural information and materials; to publish the results of archaeological, historical, and ethnographic investigations; to aid in the functions and programs of the Arizona State Museum, University of Arizona; and to provide educational opportunities through lectures, field trips, and other activities. See inside back cover for information about the Society's programs and membership and subscription requirements.