



# GLYPHS

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



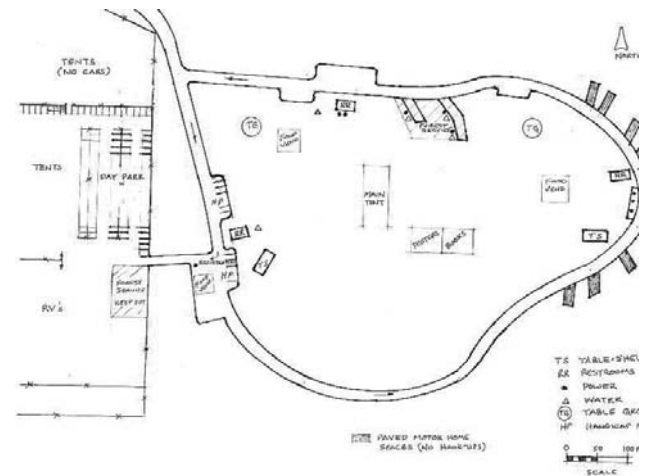
Vol. 60, No. 2

Tucson, Arizona

August 2009

## HIGHLIGHTS OF THIS ISSUE

President's Message .....	2
<i>On the Trail of Tumamoc Graffiti: Georgie Hazel Scott,</i> by Katherine Cerino .....	4
<i>Report from the Publications Committee, by Sarah Herr and</i> Jenny Adams .....	6
The Cornerstone .....	8



Next General Meeting: September 21, 2009

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

## PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE



May 10, of this coming year, the Arizona Archaeological and Historical Society will celebrate the 75<sup>th</sup> anniversary of *Kiva*. As a Society, we should feel extremely proud that a volunteer organization such as ours has been able, for 75 years, to publish what has become such an important and respected anthropological journal. Sarah Herr informs me that, "AltaMira's designers are giving *Kiva* a more contemporary look," which will premier on the cover of *Kiva* Volume 75. Beginning with Volume 74, *Kiva* began a three-year retrospective, "reprinting some of the critical articles on Puebloan, Hohokam, and Mogollon archaeology."

During my tour of our society's records in the stacks at the Arizona State Museum, Gayle Hartman made me a copy of the very first "The KIVA," May 1935. It was four pages long, and was edited by Reverend Victor Stoner. The cover article was by Byron Cummings, entitled "The Archaeology of the Southwest." Cummings made a case for his "classification of the prehistoric peoples of this region..." There were five abstracts of papers by John H. Provinse, Dr. Cummings, Mr. H. T. Getty, Mrs. Dorothy C. Mott, and Miss Clara Lee

Frap, (Tanner) that were "read before the 1935 meeting of the Southwest Section of the American Association for the Advancement of Science at Santa Fe, New Mexico." The last article in the first *Kiva*, "Old Fort Lowell Park," was written by Byron Cummings. It was a brief history about the park and said this about the involvement of the Arizona Archaeological and Historical Society:

*The Arizona Archaeological and Historical Society with the help of students from the Archaeological Department of the University cleaned up the premises, filled in the holes under the buildings that had been dug out by treasure hunters, deepened and cemented the well, put in a pump, had the land surveyed and arranged with the county supervisors and Mr. Jordan to run the road along the northern side of the park and thus prevent people from using the numerous roads that had crossed the area in every direction.*

Just a reminder that due to the Pecos Conference August 6-9, there is no August general meeting. I hope to see some of you at Pecos, and I look forward to seeing all of you in September.

—Don Burgess, President

**REMINDER!**  
**NO GENERAL MEETING IN AUGUST**

## 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.
- Sept. 21, 2009: Bettina Lyons, *Zeckendorfs and Steinfelds: Merchant Princes of the Southwest*
- Oct. 19, 2009: Eric Polingyouma, *Migration History of the Hopi*
- Nov. 16, 2009: Randall McGuire, *Cerros de Trinceritas and Warfare in Sonora, Mexico*
- Dec. 21, 2009: TBA
- Jan. 18, 2010: John Kantner, *Facts and Fictions of Ancient Puebloan Cannibalism*

## UPCOMING AAHS FIELD TRIPS

*AAHS membership is required to participate in field trips. Prospective members may attend one AAHS field trip prior to joining.*

*The new AAHS field trip committee (Connie Allen-Bacon, Judy Oyen, David McLean, Ken Fleshman, Vicki Maddox, and Katherine Cerino) has a great season planned out. Save the dates of November 14, 2009, for a tour of Casa Grande with Doug Craig, and December 5, 2009, for an historic downtown tour with Gayle Hartmann. We hope to do a weekend trip to the Verde Valley to view rock art in October. Our first trip is to the new Tohono O'odham Cultural Center south of Sells.*

**September 28, 2009; 10:00 a.m.-12:00 p.m.**

### **Tohono O'odham Himdag Ki Cultural Center, Topawa**

Bernard Siquieros, the Curator of Education at the Center, will give us a presentation and tour of the new facility. The museum visit will be followed by a catered lunch. We are working to obtain permission to visit a prehistoric site just west of Sells after lunch. Plan an all-day trip if we get permission for the site visit. We will carpool from Tucson (somewhere around Ajo and Mission) at 8:30 a.m. This trip is limited to 20 people. To reserve a space, contact Connie Allen-Bacon at <cbcanao@dakotacom.net> or 520.398.3911.

**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.

## On the Trail of Tumamoc Graffiti: Georgie Hazel Scott

by Katherine Cerino, AAHS Member

Toward the end of the third season of the AAHS Tumamoc Rock Art Project, after recording hundreds of spirals, anthropomorphs, and my favorite, curvilinear abstracts, I was confronted with a large vertical boulder boldly inscribed with "GEORGIA HAZEL SCOTT 1891." Something about this "graffiti" grabbed me. Who was this person whose name so clearly resonated over a 118 years? A quick inquiry to Tucson archaeologist Homer Thiel produced the inklings of a fascinating story and started me on a quest to see who might emerge from the rocks and bring Tucson's post-Hohokam history to light.

Georgie Hazel Scott, who inscribed her name not once, but half a dozen times on the upper eastern slopes of Tumamoc, turns out to have been every bit as bold a character as her inscription. Although on Tumamoc she uses Georgia or Hazel, in all published literature, she is referred to as Georgie. She was born in 1873, in Tucson, and was christened by the territorial governor, A. P. K. Stafford. She would have been 18 at the time she left her mark on Tumamoc.

Georgie's father, William Fisher Scott was a Scottish lawyer and judge. Scott Street bears his name. Her mother was Larcena Pennington. Pennington Street was named for her family. The Penningtons arrived in 1857, first settling near present-day

Benson. In 1859, while living at Fort Buchanan (near present day Sonoita), Larcena met and married John Page. A year later, while cutting wood in Madera Canyon, Larcena and two friends were captured by Apaches. Unable to keep up with her captors, she was stabbed multiple times and left for dead. By some accounts, it took her 14 days to get off the mountain, eating grass and drinking melted snow. A year later, her husband was killed by Apaches. Larcena was pregnant with Georgie's half-sister, Mary, at the time. Mary eventually married and was divorced from Dr. John Handy, an early Tucson physician.

After John Page's death, Larcena moved to Tubac with her father and brothers. By 1864, at height of the Civil War, they were the only residents left in town. Then her father and two of her brothers were killed by raiding Apaches. Eventually her only remaining brother moved to Texas. Larcena, however, remained in Arizona, marrying William Scott in 1870.

So, back to Georgie. As a child, apparently her mother shielded her from the rougher elements of frontier life. Her first language was Spanish, learned from a Mexican nurse, and she initially attended a Spanish-speaking private school. Later, she entered the earliest public schools in the Arizona Territory. Her obituary states that she entered the University

of Arizona when it accepted its first class in 1891, but she is not listed on the register in the University records.

Georgie became a rural school teacher and taught in the Huachuca Mountains and at Tanque Verde under very rugged conditions. Once, she

1, 1894, he had a UA teaching appointment in his pocket, a large lunch basket over one arm and a suitcase on the other. The only buildings north of the tracks were the uncompleted Old Main and two houses. The UA had never awarded a degree and

was starting the school year with six professors and 47 students."

Robert and Georgie were married in 1902, when Georgie was 29. The story goes that she agreed to marry Robert if he succeeded in reaching the top of Baboquivari Peak. It took him five attempts, but he and his Tohono O'odham companion, Lorenzo Montoya, reached the peak in 1898. Forbes claimed he was the first white man to do so, and he climbed the peak several more times during his life.

The couple settled into a two-story territorial at 105 Olive Road, adjacent to the University of Arizona. There, Georgie Forbes, known as "the duchess" to her friends because of her natural dignity and aristocratic bearing, became prominent in early Tucson society. The couple had no children.

Life was to take her temporarily far from Tucson. In 1918, Georgie and Robert began a 15-year period of living abroad. Forbes acknowledged that the years abroad were partially

(continued on page 6)



shot a mountain lion who invaded the home where she was "boarded around." Perhaps this incident sent her back to Tucson where she taught Mexican-American students.

Eventually she met a young man, Robert Humphrey Forbes, who was to play his own role in Arizona history, particularly that of the University of Arizona. Dr. Forbes, who came from Illinois, arrived in Tucson in 1894. According to his obituary "When he arrived at Tucson's old Southern Pacific Depot at 2 a.m. Sept.



(continued from page 5)

to escape “the UA’s meager salaries and desolate location.” Dr. Forbes’ work, directing agricultural projects for the Egyptian, French, and Haitian governments, took them first to Egypt, then to Haiti and Paris. Colley’s book *The Century of Robert H. Forbes*, has a great picture of Georgie astride a camel in front of the Sphinx in the Valley of the Kings. In 1931, they returned to Tucson. From 1937 to 1939, Georgie served as the first female

President of the Pioneer Society (which later became the Arizona Historical Society) for which her husband had secured funding during his tenure as a State Representative from Pima County. Georgie died in 1946 at the age of 73, reportedly while reading a good book. Robert H. Forbes lived to be 100, dying in 1968. In 1966, he marched at the end of the graduation procession as the faculty member with the longest tenure. My thanks to Homer Thiel.

**Unfortunately, there is also much more modern graffiti on Tumamoc Hill, some of it obscuring the petroglyphs. Please do not let this article inspire you to “leave your mark” on prehistoric sites.**

## Report from the Publications Committee

by Sarah Herr and Jenny Adams (co-chairs)

On the occasion of the 75th birthday of *Kiva: The Journal of Southwestern Anthropology and History*, the Publications Committee offers a “State of the Union” to share some of the good news of the past year and the new directions of the coming years.

The Publications Committee is a dedicated group that includes Dale Brennehan, Lauren Jelenik, Chris Szuter, Ron Towner, Stephanie Whittlesey, and our editors. Its broad task is to oversee the publication and distribution of *Kiva* and *Glyphs*. The committee is pleased that we will continue to work with an excellent team of editors. Our *Kiva* editor, Steve Lekson, has agreed to extend his con-

tract for two more years, through the end of Volume Year 76. He is ably assisted by Brenda Todd and book reviews editor, Anna Neuzil. Emilee Mead, our *Glyphs* editor, has also agreed to extend her contract with AAHS.

With Volume 75, we enter into our seventh year of working with our publisher, AltaMira, in what has evolved into a comfortable working relationship. Their design team, Piper Wallis and Devin Watson, has created a more contemporary look for our cover, which will premier on issue 75(1). Anna Neuzil has been so successful soliciting book reviews that we will be implementing a new

online format for book reviews, which will be published on the new AAHS website, currently being developed.

The biggest change of the upcoming year is that *Kiva* has been invited to join JSTOR.

JSTOR is a not-for-profit organization founded by the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation in 1995. One purpose was to address the critical need for universities and institutions to store journals in a digital format as the cost and space needs of paper journals became prohibitively expensive for libraries to maintain. Over the past decade, JSTOR has changed the ways students and faculty conduct library research. Now, with a university ID, they can access tremendous amounts of information from their personal computers, inside or outside of the library. However, they previously could not access *Kiva*, and as researchers increasingly relied on information available digitally, *Kiva* was not keeping pace.

So, the Publications Committee is excited for the opportunities this invitation offers to AAHS. We think it will increase the visibility of *Kiva* to anthropologists and historians who study the American Southwest and northern Mexico. In addition, it will provide access to 75 years of scholarship to which few of us have had easy access.

As part of JSTOR, *Kiva* will become available to researchers in libraries across the United States and internationally. However, the contract that AAHS and JSTOR are currently negotiating protects AAHS

members as well. JSTOR will post *Kiva* volumes to their archive three years after members receive it. So, for example, as you read Volume 74(4), the non-member with JSTOR will be able to access through Volume 71.

One challenge of our upcoming arrangement with JSTOR will be to provide them with a complete set of *Kiva* from which they can create their digital archive. AAHS maintains one complete archival set of *Kiva*, and complete sets are available at the Arizona State Museum, University of Arizona Special Collections, Amerind, and probably other southwestern institutions. However, we need to provide a complete set to JSTOR. When they are done with the paper copies of *Kiva*, they will be permanently housed in JSTOR’s repository at Harvard University.

We would like to ask members who are willing to part with their copies of *Kiva* to please consider donating them back to AAHS. If we receive multiple copies, we will fill out our nearly complete second archival set of *Kiva*. Out-of-print volumes and issues include: 68(1-3), 66(1), 61(1), 60(1-2), 58(3), 57(1-2), 54(3), 53(2), 52(2-4), 51(1), 50(all), 49 (all), 48(all), 47(all), 46(all), 45(3-4), 44(2-3), 43(2-4), 42(all), 41(all), 38(2), 37(2-4), 36(1-3), 35(1, 3), 34(1, 4), 33(1-3), 32(all), 31(2, 4), 30(3), 28(3), 27(3), 26(4), 25(1-3), 24(1), 23(1-3), 20(1, 4), 18(3-4), volumes 1-15 (all).

If you are able to donate past issues of *Kiva*, please contact Sarah

(continued on page 10)

## THE CORNERSTONE

### The Introduction of Agriculture and Its Effect on Women's Oral Health: A Study of Neolithic Women from La Playa, Mexico

by James T. Watson, University of Arizona

Misty Fields and Debra Martin, University of Nevada Las Vegas

The prehistoric transition to agricultural dependence has been well studied for a number of regions of the world, yet the effects on maternal health have been largely overlooked. A massive population expansion associated with the advent of agriculture, referred to as the "Neolithic demographic transition," has largely been considered a consequence of higher fertility rates associated with decreased birth intervals. These processes would have imposed considerable biological demands on the bodies of Neolithic women.

In a research article recently accepted for publication in the *American Journal of Human Biology*, we explore what this would have meant for oral health among women undergoing the Neolithic transition in the Sonoran Desert.

Archaeological research has shown that, in general, the shift to agriculture caused a global decline in human health related to two broad phenomena:

(1) larger sedentary communities led to poor sanitary conditions and the spread of communicable disease; and,

(2) significant changes in diet led to nutritional deficiencies, develop-

mental programs, and diminished immune response.

In addition, prehistoric agriculturalists were seen to develop more oral disease when compared with foraging societies. Much of the dental decay experienced among agriculturalists has been associated with the consumption of softer, processed domesticated plants, which tend to stick to tooth surfaces and between teeth and gums.

Demands of reproductive biology have long been recognized to add an additional health burden to women's bodies (for example, osteoporosis), and oral health is no exception. The American Academy of Periodontology (2006) states that women are at increased risk for oral health problems over age-matched men due to physiological changes associated with hormonal fluctuations that occur throughout their life span. The vast majority of hormonal changes in women are associated with the female reproductive cycle. Clinical research indicates that, pregnancy-related changes to the oral environment can affect dental health, so that without proper care, oral health can decline, leading to lifelong health problems specific to women.

Our study focused on testing the relationship between women's dental health and agriculture in a prehistoric skeletal sample from the archaeological site of La Playa in northwestern Mexico. The residents of La Playa were sedentary forager-farmers undergoing the Neolithic demographic transition between about 1600 B.C. and A.D. 200. Their diet included wild animals and plants such as cactus fruits and pads, mesquite tree beans, as well as domesticated maize, squash, and beans... all of which can contribute to causing cavities.

We identified that both men and women equally suffered from cavities at La Playa, but that women lost far more teeth than men as they aged, losing up to three times as many teeth by the final decades of life. Although more cavities in women could have contributed to this tooth loss, we hypothesize that a stronger contributing factor was the loss of supporting bone structure from an overall reduction in bone mineral density (linked to factors that contribute to osteoporosis)

and possibly periodontal disease. In this case, we argue that physiological changes associated with hormonal fluctuations, accentuated by increased fertility rates associated with the Neolithic demographic transition, modified the supporting bony structures of women's teeth at La Playa to produce greater tooth loss.

The revelation that female reproductive physiology negatively affects oral health is an essential consideration for examining oral disease epidemiology. The results of our study also demonstrate that there are more complex processes involved in the development of long-term health trends during the childbearing years in the life history of a woman.

---

*The Cornerstone is presented by:*  
Darlene F. Lizarraga, Marketing Coordinator  
Arizona State Museum, University of Arizona  
P.O. Box 210026, Tucson, AZ 85721-0026  
Phone: 520.626.8381, FAX: 520.621.2976  
<[www.statemuseum.arizona.edu](http://www.statemuseum.arizona.edu)>  
<[dfj@email.arizona.edu](mailto:dfj@email.arizona.edu)>

## UPCOMING ARIZONA STATE MUSEUM EVENTS

### ASM Library Benefit Booksale

October 17, 2009; 9:00 a.m.-4:00 p.m.

This very popular USED booksale is hosted by the Arizona Archaeological and Historical Society. Books start at \$1.00, journals as low as \$0.25, huge selections in anthropology, with emphasis on the southwestern United States and Mexico; non-academic materials, too! Proceeds benefit the ASM Library. AAHS and ASM members admitted one hour early for exclusive shopping!

(continued from page 7)

Herr at <sherr@desert.com> to arrange pick-up or drop-off. To learn more about JSTOR and its mission, please visit <<http://www.jstor.org>> and click on "About."

Finally, look for news of *Kiva's* birthday as we plan to celebrate locally with our loyal Arizona membership, and with *Kiva's* authors and editors across the country. As plans

develop, our Tucson event in the spring of 2010 will be announced in *Glyphs*. We will also have events at the Southwest Symposium in Hermosillo, Sonora (January 8-9, 2010), and at the Society for American Archaeology meetings in St. Louis Missouri (April 14-18, 2010). More to come!

Thank you to the membership and the Board of Directors for all their support of AAHS publications.

## 2009 PECOS CONFERENCE

The 2009 Pecos Conference will be held August 6-9, 2009, in Cortez, Colorado. Held annually since 1927 (except one 10-year hiatus), participants at the conference present academic papers and recent research concerning archaeology in the American Southwest.

This year, the conference is hosted by Cortez Cultural Center and sponsored by Fort Lewis College, the U.S. Forest Service, the Bureau of Land Management, the National Park Service, Crow Canyon Archaeological Center, the Colorado Archaeological Society, the City of Cortez and Montezuma County, McElmo Canyon Research Institute, and ARAMARK.

Activities include a Thursday night reception, presentations about current research on Friday and Saturday, moving a large, heavy stone with prehistoric technology, a job fair, a catered dinner and dance featuring live music on Saturday night, and tours of archaeological sites on Sunday.

For more information, including registration information, camping and lodging guides, times, map, etc., visit <<http://pecos.cortezculturalcenter.org>>.

**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. Contact me, Emilee Mead, at <[emilee@desert.com](mailto:emilee@desert.com)> or 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 workshops and classes. Monthly meetings are held the third Monday of each month except August, and are free and open to the public. Participation in field trips requires membership.

### Categories of Membership

- \$50 **Kiva** members receive 4 issues of *Kiva*, 12 issues of *Glyphs*, and all current benefits
- \$40 **Glyphs** members receive *Glyphs*
- \$35 **Student Kiva** members receive both *Glyphs* and *Kiva*
- \$75 **Contributors** receive *Glyphs*, *Kiva*, and all current benefits
- \$120 **Supporters** receive *Glyphs*, *Kiva*, and all current benefits
- \$300 **Sponsors** receive *Glyphs*, *Kiva*, and all current benefits
- \$1,000 **Lifetime** members receive *Glyphs*, *Kiva*, and all current benefits

For memberships outside the U.S., please add \$20.00.

For institutional membership, contact AltaMira Press at <[www.altamirapress.com](http://www.altamirapress.com)> or 800.273.2223.

My Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Phone : \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

City: \_\_\_\_\_ State: \_\_\_\_\_ Zip: \_\_\_\_\_

E-mail: \_\_\_\_\_

Gift Subscription To: \_\_\_\_\_ Phone : \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

City: \_\_\_\_\_ State: \_\_\_\_\_ Zip: \_\_\_\_\_

E-mail: \_\_\_\_\_

AAHS does not release membership information to other organizations

### MEMBERSHIP/SUBSCRIPTION INFORMATION

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*.

Membership applications should be sent to:

Donna Yoder, VP Membership  
Arizona Archaeological and Historical Society  
Arizona State Museum, University of Arizona  
Tucson, AZ 85721-0026 USA  
<[donnayoder@cox.net](mailto:donnayoder@cox.net)>

Libraries and other institutions interested in institutional subscriptions to *Kiva* should contact the publisher, AltaMira Press, at 800.273.2233 or <[www.altamirapress.com](http://www.altamirapress.com)>.

### BOARD OF DIRECTORS 2009-2010

#### Officers

President: Don Burgess, 520.299.4099 <[dbkuat@aol.com](mailto:dbkuat@aol.com)>

Vice President for Activities: Katherine Cerino, 520.721.1012 <[kcerino@gmail.com](mailto:kcerino@gmail.com)>

Vice President for Membership: Donna Yoder <[donnayoder@cox.net](mailto:donnayoder@cox.net)>

Recording Secretary: Tineke Van Zandt, 520.206.6905 <[vintzandt@dakotacom.net](mailto:vintzandt@dakotacom.net)>

Corresponding Secretary: Sharon Urban, 520.795.3197 <[shurban@heg-inc.com](mailto:shurban@heg-inc.com)>

Treasurer: William Graves <[bgraves@srircm.com](mailto:bgraves@srircm.com)>

Assistant Treasurer: George Harding <[actuary100@yahoo.com](mailto:actuary100@yahoo.com)>

#### Directors

Jesse Ballenger Bill Gillespie Matt Pailles (student)

Alex Cook David McLean Todd Pitezal

Tom Euler Scott O'Mack Werner Zimmt

#### Editors of Society Publications

*Kiva*: Steve Lekson, Acquisitions Editor <[lekson@colorado.edu](mailto:lekson@colorado.edu)>

*Glyphs*: Emilee Mead, 520.881.2244 <[emilee@desert.com](mailto:emilee@desert.com)>



Arizona Archaeological and Historical Society  
Arizona State Museum  
University of Arizona  
Tucson, Arizona 85721-0026  
USA

**RETURN SERVICE REQUESTED**

NONPROFIT  
ORGANIZATION

U.S. Postage  
PAID

Tucson, Arizona  
Permit No. 1161

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.