2nd Annual Research Slam

To celebrate the holidays and to raise funds for the AAHS Research and Scholarship program

In a fiery, high-speed competition, archaeologists, historians, and poets summarize their projects, interests, or frustrations as a “Three Minute Thesis.” The Research Slam will take place at the annual AAHS Holiday Party and Potluck on December 14. Ten participants are being sought. Attendees will vote for their favorite slammer by cash donations to the Research fund. Prizes will be awarded to the top three winners.

To enter, send a title to Jesse Ballenger at jamb@email.arizona.edu.
President’s Message
by Jesse Ballenger

Oh geez, it is the holidays again. You have to go visit family or they are coming to you, and stuff. Well, no worries, because we are throwing a 99-year holiday potluck party where you can hone your acting skills, or otherwise get inspired for the holidays.

IT’S THE 2ND ANNUAL RESEARCH SLAM!!

This month, instead of hearing from one amazing lecturer, party guests will hear from multiple researchers/performers in 3-minute sessions. Last year proved that there are many aspirations and frustrations pent-up in the hearts of archaeologists. This year is expected to be a continuation of those festivities, but we rely on you because the potluck dinner is the centerpiece of the holiday party.

People bring all sorts of weird stuff, but I am thinking about a chili. It is a refreshing way to get together and raise money for the Research and Scholarship Fund.

The Society is on a list of wonderful things that become 100 years old in 2016, including the National Park Service, and therefore, many properties. The Society is not doing too shabby. I am happy to report that we are on our way to financial and award benchmarks in 2016, and that the Society is as vibrant as ever thanks to your generosity, as well as to the many board and committee members who keep things going.

The list of accomplishments is significant this year and includes sponsored research and publications. Some of these are described in a recent letter requesting your help to fund the numerous worthy research proposals we support each year.

Please join us in celebrating 100 years of steadfast support for Southwestern archaeology and history. In the coming year, we will make a big deal about it. Until then, I hope each of you have a lovely holiday break.

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

Dec. 14, 2015: Holiday Party and Research Slam [Will be held at Petroglyphs, 228 S. Park Ave.]

Jan. 18, 2016: R. Kyle Bocinsky, Can Pueblo Corn Save African Farms? Employing 1,400 Years of Agricultural Knowledge in Service of the Future

Feb. 15, 2016: David Abbott, It’s All About Scale: Polity and Alliance in Prehistoric Central Arizona

Mar. 21, 2016: Debra Martin, Hard Times in Dry Lands: Apocalypse in the Ancient Southwest or Business as Usual?

Apr. 18, 2016: Raymond H. Thompson, Arch & Hist Ancestors


June 20, 2016: Matthew Liebmann, The Pueblo Revolt

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Upcoming AAHS Field Trips
Participation in field trips is limited to members of AAHS. There is generally a 20-person limit on field trips, so sign up early.

Los Morteros
December 5, 2015; 10:00 am–1:00 pm

Los Morteros, translated to the mortars, was a large Hohokam village occupied between A.D. 850 and 1300. Located along the Santa Cruz River near the northern end of the Tucson Mountains, the site is named for

Bedrock mortar at Los Morteros

(continued on page 4)
the many bedrock mortars that are ground into natural outcrops characterizing the site’s topography. Ancient Native Americans living at Los Morteros used these mortars to grind and mill seeds, corn, and other plant resources found on the surrounding lands. Carpooling from Tucson can be arranged.

To register for the trip, please contact trip leader Cannon Daughtrey at cannondaughtrey@gmail.com. For more information about Los Morteros, a county bond acquisition, see www.pima.gov/cmo/admin/reports/ConservationReport/PDF/Chapters/Cultural/Los%20Morteros.pdf and www.archaeologysouthwest.org/pdf/ait/arch-tuc-v10-no1.pdf.

Presidio Santa Cruz de Terranate and Fairbank
January 16, 2016; 10:00 am–2:00 pm

Please join us for a trip to the short-lived Presidio Santa Cruz de Terranate. Constructed in 1775 as a series of adobe buildings in a walled compound, the presidio was subject to intensive raiding. Its inhabitants suffered so greatly that Terranate was abandoned shortly thereafter. Tour guide Deni Seymour will present the tumultuous history of the use of this area and the presidio, both before and after the arrival of the Spanish. This trip also includes a visit to the nearby ghost town of Fairbank, a boomtown stop-over on the way to Tombstone and Bisbee. To register for the trip, please contact trip leader Cannon Daughtrey at cannondaughtrey@gmail.com.

In Memory of Carryl B. Martin
1920–2015

AAHS is extremely honored to have received a substantial bequest from the estate of Carryl B. Martin specifically to support our Research and Scholarship Program. Carryl recently passed away at her home in Sandusky, Ohio, where she had lived for the past five years. She was born August 25, 1920, in Amherst, Ohio, and had served in the U.S. Marine Corp from 1943 to 1945. She lived in Tucson until 2008, and retired from the University of Arizona in 1985. She was an avid reader, enjoyed walking and archery and loved cats.

Alex and Madelyn Cook provided the following tribute to Carryl.

Carryl Martin was a long time member and volunteer of AAHS. You would always see her at the monthly lecture or on one of the field trips, and she was a volunteer for the annual book sale.

Mad and I met her during Al Dart’s term as President. While AAHS was trying to acquire the old adobe Hardy House in Ft. Lowell Park from the city as an activity center, Carryl worked on cleaning up the insides as well as the grounds. She even donated a refrigerator so we had cold refreshments when our work days were over.

Carryl was a sweetie. She was small but no push-over—that may have been her Marine background. I was at her house a couple of times, and she always had some kind of pastry and coffee set up for us. Her cat was 22 years old! I think that speaks volumes to her sense of caring and loyalty.

She was one of those people without whom organizations cannot exist. They volunteer for all sorts of jobs and quietly do them, not looking for any kind of official recognition.

I recall that, as her health began to fail and she made the move to Ohio, she was sad to be leaving her friends behind. That she left something to AAHS indicates she had good memories of AAHS and its members and that they stayed with her to the end.
AAHS Annual Holiday Party and Research Slam

December 14, 6:00 p.m. • Petroglyphs, 228 S. Park Ave.

Come join us in celebrating Research and the Holidays. The party is potluck, so bring a dish to share. AAHS will provide the libations. The highlight of the party will be our second Annual Research Slam. Winners are determined by voting with your dollars for your favorite contestant. All funds go to the Scholarship and Research Program. Additionally, we will be raffling off a personal guided tour of the Cocoraque Petroglyph site for two (donated by last year’s slam winner, Janine Hernbrode), as well as a complete set of in-print *Kivas* (or any subset you want) at the party. Raffle tickets are $5.00 each, or 5 tickets for $20.00.

**DIRECTIONS:**
Petroglyphs is located in The Lost Barrio. If you are coming from the east on Broadway Blvd., turn south on Park Ave. There is an overhead pedestrian crossing light at the intersection. If you get to Euclid Ave., you have gone too far. If you are coming from the west on Broadway Blvd., turn south at the light on Euclid Ave. and go west on 12th Street.

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Annual Julian D. Hayden Student Paper Competition

Sponsored by Arizona Archaeological and Historical Society and Arizona Archaeological Council

The Arizona Archaeological and Historical Society and the Arizona Archaeological Council sponsor the annual Julian D. Hayden Student Paper Competition, named in honor of long-time southwestern scholar Julian Dodge Hayden. The winning entry will receive a cash prize of $750 and publication of the paper in *Kiva, The Journal of Southwestern Anthropology and History*. The competition is open to any undergraduate or graduate student at any recognized college or university. Co-authored papers will be accepted if all authors are students. Subject matter may include the anthropology, archaeology, history, linguistics, and/or ethnology of the U.S. Southwest and northern Mexico, or any other topic appropriate for publication in *Kiva*.

Papers should be no more than 9,000 words (approximately 25 double-spaced, typewritten pages), including figures, tables, and references, and should conform to *Kiva* format. Please review the instructions for authors at: [http://www.maneyonline.com/ifa/kiva](http://www.maneyonline.com/ifa/kiva).

If the paper involves living human subjects, the author(s) should verify, in the paper or cover letter, that necessary permission to publish has been obtained. Previous entries will not be considered, and all decisions of the judges are final. If no publishable papers are received, no award will be given. Judging criteria include, but are not limited to, quality of writing, degree of original research and use of original data, appropriateness of subject matter, and length.

The Hayden Student Paper competition announcement and a link to past winners can also be found at: [http://www.az-arch-and-hist.org/grants/annual-julian-d-hayden-student-paper-competion/](http://www.az-arch-and-hist.org/grants/annual-julian-d-hayden-student-paper-competion/)

Deadline for receipt of submissions is January 11, 2016. Late entries will not be accepted. Email your paper to Lauren Jelinek (laurenejelinek@gmail.com) in PDF format. Should your paper exceed the file size accepted by Gmail, email Lauren and she will set up a DropBox folder for your submission. You must also include a scanned copy of your current student ID as a separate PDF.
Making Archaeology Public: Southwest Symposium Opening Session for the Public

2016 will mark 50 years since grassroots preservationists successfully worked with Congress to pass the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), a United States law that acknowledges the importance of our national heritage and that instructs federal agencies to be good stewards of that heritage. One effect of this law has been a massive expansion of publicly funded archaeological work carried out in advance of construction projects. This work, in turn, has resulted in tremendous new understandings of Native American and immigrant histories in the United States and its territories.

The Making Archaeology Public Project (MAP) is a nationwide effort to highlight just a few of the many significant insights that have come to light since the passage of NHPA. Archaeologists in each state are working within their communities to select one of the many engaging stories that have come to light and to share them with the public to celebrate the last 50 years of archaeological investigations. The ultimate goal is a website, which will include links to videos that exemplify the ways that NHPA has changed our understanding of the past.

On Thursday evening, January 14, 2016, from 7:00–9:00 p.m., Lynne Sebastian, an archaeologist and historic preservation enthusiast, will host an opening session for the Southwest Symposium (www.regonline.com/builder/site/default.aspx?EventID=1655911). This panel discussion with MAPP leaders from the western states will share the national and state projects, which range from finding the first farming settlements in North America in the Tucson Basin to the way thousands of tiny projects in New Mexico tell big stories about the ancient past.

This event will be held at the Scottish Rite Temple in downtown Tucson, at 160 S. Scott Avenue and is open to the public.

Southwest Symposium

The Southwest Symposium promotes new ideas and directions in the archaeology of the United States Southwest and the Mexican Northwest. The 2016 symposium focuses on Engaged Archaeology, showcasing collaborative and participatory work with descendant groups and local communities, public archaeology, and interdisciplinary work, in spoken and poster sessions. The conference will be held on the campus of the University of Arizona in Tucson, January 14–16, 2016.

The program includes two days of invited paper and poster symposia, a welcome reception at the Laboratory of Tree-Ring Research, a public session downtown Thursday evening, and a reception at the Tucson Marriott University Park, co-hosted by the Arizona State Museum and the Arizona Archaeological and Historical Society.

For more information and registration, please visit: www.regonline.com/builder/site/default.aspx?EventID=1655911.

Mounds and Migrants — Special Tour

Archaeology Southwest is partnering with Southwest Seminars to present Mounts and Migrants: A Clash of Religions in the Lake Hohokam World, a special six-day tour, March 19–25, 2016. The last 15 years have seen a dramatic increase in archaeological understanding of precontact migration and the Salado “phenomenon” in the American Southwest. Join Drs. William Doelle and Jeffery Clark of Archaeology Southwest and other esteemed researchers at the forefront of these recent investigations for a tour of southern and central Arizona, where you will explore the effects of this clash of Hohokam and Ancestral Pueblo ideologies. Learn more at www.archaeologysouthwest.org/what-we-do/tours/ or contact Linda Pierce at 520.882.6946, ext. 23, or lpierce@archaeologysouthwest.org.
Arizona’s Famous Pot Hunters

On Thursday, December 10, Arizona State Museum (ASM) Director Dr. Patrick Lyons will lead a conversation about ASM collections in the inaugural program of the newly established Norton Allen Encounters with ASM Collections series, made possible by support from the Smith Living Trust. You are all invited to join us for this free program (full details below)! To acquaint you with Norton Allen, his important collection, and to put him in historical context, Dr. Raymond H. Thompson offers the following essay on Arizona’s famous pot hunters.

To discuss Arizona’s famous pot hunters, I have to make it clear that a pot hunter is someone who wants to recover and study ancient pottery to reconstruct and interpret the past. I am aware, of course, that those who root around in ancient sites for purely recreational and commercial purposes are sometimes called pot hunters, but such a designation is inappropriate. Those who dig for fun and profit are not pot hunters; they are looters and desecrators. Once this distinction is clear, it is obvious that, in a way, we are all pot hunters. Of course, there’s always someone who has to muddy the waters by asking about arrowheads. I always agree that projectile points also help interpret the past. However, I am not a broken rock guy, and I am happy to be identified as a pot hunter.

My first archaeological find was a small corrugated jar I found at Point of Pines in 1947. A widely distributed photo shows me holding that pot and grinning as if I had just found the Holy Grail. My dig partner and I also found a painted stone slab with kachina symbols, but no one is ever shown the photo of us happily holding the painted slab up for inspection. Crockery always wins. There is no escaping it.

Arizona has been blessed with some really great pot hunters. The first one we know of was Joshua Miller, a physician and president of the Arizona Antiquarian Association founded in 1895, in Prescott, who made a collection of some 500 prehistoric pots and other artifacts in the late nineteenth century. It was offered to the University of Arizona in 1897, but Howard Billman, the second president of the university, was not interested in pots. A Presbyterian minister from Ohio, he was more interested in maintaining the separation of the sexes and in keeping male and female students from “intermingling and walking together.”

Byron Cummings, Arizona’s first official archaeologist and the ASM’s first director, was also a real pottery enthusiast. Almost all of our formal images of Cummings show him holding a prehistoric pot. With the help of the Arizona Archaeological and Historical Society (AAHS), he was able to purchase the Miller Collection some 20 years after Billman’s Cavlinist views had blinded him to the great value of pots. One of Cummings’ most famous pots is a Tsosi Black-on-white jar he found in Turkey Cave in northern Arizona. He had to carry it on horseback for more than 20 miles cradled in a blanket looped over his neck.

Zoology professor from Pennsylvania Harold Sellers Colton founded the Museum of Northern Arizona (MNA) in Flagstaff, contributed significantly to the typology of southwestern ceramics,
and published a handbook of pottery types still very much in use. Manufacturer William Shirley Fulton, with advice and help of his friend George G. Heye of the Museum of the American Indian in New York, established the Amerind Foundation in Dragoon, and made a fine collection of pots. Financier Harold Sterling Gladwin, with support of A. V. Kidder, the nation’s leading archaeologist, established the Gila Pueblo Archaeological Foundation in Globe. The more than 10,000 pots in the Gila Pueblo collection are now in the ASM. In addition to these wealthy newcomers who founded nonprofit organizations, Arizona has two home-grown amateur collectors of pottery. Norton and Ethel Allen made a large collection in the Gila Bend region, now also in the ASM. Jack and Vera Mills donated the pots they collected from sites in southeastern Arizona to Eastern Arizona College in Thatcher.

Norton is one of the most interesting of Arizona’s famous pot hunters. His parents, Ernest and Lenna, had a great curiosity about the past and a real passion for traveling. From their home in Illinois, they explored much of the West at a time when both roads and vehicles were barely adequate. Norton’s father built them what he called a “house car,” a forerunner of the modern travel trailer. They ultimately settled in southern California.

Early in his adult life, Norton began to suffer from a serious degenerative form of arthritis that resulted in almost complete spinal and pelvic fusion. Despite this handicap, he was an active participant in his family’s travels and artifact-hunting adventures. When I met him in the 1960s, he was standing on and leaning against the back of a home-made two-wheeled device modelled after a hand-delivery truck, which his wife Ethel could easily maneuver without causing him any discomfort.

A talented artist and photographer, Norton supported himself by providing maps, drawings, and photos to Desert Magazine and other publications. True to the free-spirit character of his family, he rejected all job offers, preferring the independence of a freelance artist. During the 1930s, the Allen family often camped in the Gila Bend region, where they began to rescue archaeological remains from the destructive land modification methods of modern irrigation agriculture. Norton developed a long-range plan for archaeological investigation in the Gila Bend region, and in 1939, sought the advice and guidance of Emil Haury, who had replaced Cummings as director of the ASM.

Haury was familiar with the archaeological situation in southwestern Arizona as a result of an experience in the very first year of his employment at Gila Pueblo Archaeological Foundation. Following a brief excavation at Rye Creek, he and his wife Hulda accompanied Gladwin and Winifred MacCurdy on a road trip in November 1930 to plot the distribution of the red-on-buff pottery of the Hohokam in southwestern Arizona. They began in the Gila Bend region, the western edge of the Hohokam occupation of central Arizona best known at the time in the region around Phoenix, and followed dwindling numbers of red-on-buff sherds all the way to Bouse in the western desert but not quite as far as the Colorado River. Haury, who always encouraged good working relations with avocational archaeologists, appreciated and approved of Norton’s plan. They became lifelong friends.

Norton and his family collected and documented archaeological materials in the Gila Bend region for 40 years (1939–1979), and shortly before his death, he and Ethel donated the entire collection to the ASM. Under different social and financial circumstances, Norton’s work at Gila Bend would have been sponsored by a Norton Allen Archaeological Foundation instead of being carried out by a remarkable, resourceful, and adventurous family that got the job done on a shoestring with enthusiasm, ingenuity, self-reliance, and competence. It is a privilege for those of us who are fascinated
with ancient crockery to share with that remarkable avocational archaeologist membership in the wonderful tribe of pot hunters. Norton and Ethel were frugal products of the Great Depression and did not spend their hard-earned cash frivolously. When Ethel died, the museum became the grateful but surprised beneficiary of a generous bequest of $500,000. This final gift, the product of their humble and simple but very satisfying lifestyle, is an inspiring example of grassroots American philanthropy.

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.