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Late Classic period room near University Indian Ruin's main platform mound
(photograph by Henry D. Wallace).

Next General Meeting: January 21, 2013
7:30 p.m., Arizona State Museum, University of Arizona
www.az-arch-and-hist.org
One of my favorite past-times is perusing old magazines. I recently sat down and opened up an old issue of Arizona Highways at a local used bookstore. Four hours later, I had a priceless collection, or at least a bunch of old magazines to show off. I’m often surprised to find archaeology featured in old popular magazines where one would not expect to see it. For example, the October 1956, recreation of the Lehner and Naco mammoth kills in Sports Illustrated!

Arizona Highways has been around since 1925, when cars (and roads) were all the rage. It was originally published by the engineers at the Arizona Highway Department, who liked to photograph mostly un-improved roads, but its landscape photography soon became famously good.

A few issues contain stories about Arizona archaeology. Among the must-haves for archaeologists is the January issue of 1954, which includes a photographic storyboard about the University of Arizona’s field school at Chinbogotá (Point of Pines). It’s tucked between Ansel Adams’ photographs of Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument, and something else about the Cactus Wren. In it, the Point of Pines field school is described as an archaeologist’s dream camp second-to-none.

The Point of Pines photographs chronicle a typical day at the eight week field school. To paraphrase the photo captions, at 6:30 each morning, the camp gong signaled all personnel to get underway, followed up by a flurry of activity at the wash stands, and a 7:00 gong calling all hands to a hearty breakfast in the dining room. The students, 10 men and 10 women, would check and load their equipment in time for a brief 8:00 discussion by Emil Haury regarding the day’s plan.

Then, in short order, all hands boarded pickup trucks to be transported to the site, where the so-called weaker sex sought no odds and slung a mean shovel. There are several photographs of students uncovering, sorting, and refitting ceramic vessels, but of course, such a project produces much valueless repetitive bits of pottery which ends up on the camp shard heap beside the laboratory. The shard heap photo shows a truly impressive mound. However, one of my favorite captions simply reads, “the students dig, measure and record and the Apaches come to watch.”

Evenings at the field school were all a bustle with cleaning and getting freshly dressed for dinner, which occasionally called for a haircut by Dr. Haury. At 5:30, the dinner gong was sounded, and camp personnel converged in the dining room for a jolly, well-earned, and well-balanced meal. Volleyball or other activities continued on until 8:00, when class was held in the laboratory. But serious, hard-working, and compe-
University Indian Ruin: Changing Views of the Late Classic Period
by Suzanne Fish, Paul Fish, and Mark Elson

From approximately A.D. 1200 to 1450, and perhaps even later, University Indian Ruin was a prominent Hohokam center with platform mounds. As the only Classic period center with such public buildings in the eastern Tucson Basin, this settlement undoubtedly served as the focal point for a much larger surrounding community of interrelated small hamlets and villages. Occupied from early through late Classic phases, the site encompassed residential and ritual architecture and artifact assemblages that span this dynamic interval.

After a former student donated a portion of University Indian Ruin to the Department of Archaeology in 1930, several archaeologists excavated in its well-preserved core, but only Julian Hayden’s work in 1956, and around the main platform mound has been comprehensively reported.

Beginning in 2010, Paul Fish and Suzanne Fish began teaching the School of Anthropology’s spring archaeological field school at University Indian Ruin, in collaboration with the Arizona State Museum and Desert Archaeology, Inc. Mark Elson has co-taught the field school for two years and Jim Watson for one year, with Lawrence Conyers, Douglas Craig, and Patrick Lyons as additional research principals.

Results, to date, help evaluate the potential to integrate previous investigation with current and future research. Methods include detailed mapping, applications of ground penetrating radar, controlled surface collections, shallow wall trenching to define architectural outlines, and excavation of selected rooms. The confirmation of a second small platform mound with attached exterior rooms and the diversity of residential structures heighten an appreciation of architectural complexity during a time of population movement, aggregation, and accelerated cultural change. Differential acquisition of polychrome types, distant obsidian, exotic chert, consumption of bison, and late prehispanic pottery of Zuni and probable Sonoran origin provide new insight into Classic period regional interaction.

Speaker Suzanne K. Fish, Ph.D. University of Arizona, Arid Lands Resource Sciences, is Professor of Anthropology, Curator of Archaeology in the Arizona State Museum, and on the Executive Committee of the Arid Lands Resources Interdisciplinary Program at the University of Arizona. Her research focuses on the archaeology and prehistoric subsistence systems of the southern Southwest, the traditional agriculture of the Sonoran Desert, and collaborative archaeological projects in northwest Mexico and Brazil. Dr. Fish serves on the Board of Directors of the Society for American Archaeology, is past editor of Latin American Antiquity, and former member of the American Anthropologist editorial board.

Speaker Paul R. Fish, Ph.D. Arizona State University, Anthropology, is Curator of Archaeology, Arizona State Museum, and Professor, School of Anthropology at the University of Arizona, and he coordinates the School’s Southwest Land, Culture and Society program. He has studied the Hohokam tradition for more than 30 years, and is an author of more than 100 publications on the prehispanic archaeology of the region. In addition to the U.S. Southwest, Fish conducts fieldwork in northwest Mexico and southern coastal Brazil. Recent publications of the Fishes include Trincheras Sites in Time, Space and Society (2007, University of Arizona Press) and The Hohokam Millennium (2008, School for Advanced Research Press). In 2012, they jointly received the Arizona Governor’s award for Lifetime Achievement in Public Archaeology.

Speaker Mark Elson, Ph.D. University of Arizona, Anthropology, is Principal Investigator at Desert Archaeology, Inc., in Tucson, Arizona; Adjunct Associate Professor in the School of Anthropology at the University of Arizona; and Adjunct Professor in the Quaternary Sciences Program at Northern Arizona University. Dr. Elson has spent the past 30 years working in the American Southwest, and has directed archaeological projects on the Navajo Nation, in the Flagstaff area, and in the Tucson, Phoenix, and Tonto Basins. He has also worked in Ecuador and Argentina. His research interests include prehistoric social organization and kinship systems, platform mound architecture and use, the formation of social boundaries, and prehistoric adaptations to catastrophic events.

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

Webb Petroglyph Site
January 19, 2013
An exploratory, partial bush-whacking expedition to the Webb Petroglyph site in Saguaro East National Park. Robin Rutherford, with the Arizona Site Stewards, and Ron Beckwith, Archaeologist with the Park, will lead the group. This site is not well-known, and part of the fun will be finding what we find. Tour is limited to 20 people, and will go from 10:00 a.m. to about

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2:00 p.m. Rain cancels field trip. To register, email Katherine Cerino at kcerino@gmail.com.

University Indian Ruin
February 23, 2013
Drs. Paul and Suzanne Fish will lead a tour of University Indian Ruin, the site of the current University of Arizona Field School. This 13-acre property, located in Indian Ridge Estates, was a gift to the School of Anthropology in the 1930s, and includes one of the last remaining Hohokam Classic period platform mound sites in the Tucson Basin (circa A.D. 1325-1450). Tour is limited to 20 people and involves moderate walking over uneven ground. To sign up, contact Lynn Ratener at LynnRatener@cox.net.

Verde Valley Ruins Field Trip
March 23–24, 2013
This weekend trip, led by Ken Zoll, will visit two spectacular sites in the Verde Valley, Clear Creek Ruin and Sacred Mountain Ruin. For a detailed description of the trip, please go to www.az-arch-and-hist.org/2012/11/verde-valley-ruins.

Honey Bee Village
March 27, 2013; 9:00 a.m.
Honey Bee Village is a prehistoric Hohokam ballcourt village on the southeastern flank of the Tortolita Mountains in the middle of the Cañada del Oro Valley. While only traces of this village are now visible, the site included a cluster of 19 large mounds surrounding a plaza, a ballcourt, and a special-use walled enclosure. As many as 500-800 domestic houses are present at the site, along with many other cultural features. There is an impressive pottery sherd scatter. The site was extensively studied by Desert Archaeology, Inc., and is the subject of a recent two-volume report. Henry Wallace will lead the tour, which should last about 2 hours.

Registration is limited to 20 people. To register, contact David McLean at mcleand43@gmail.com.

HOLD THE DATE
May 18–19, 2013
Weekend trip to Kinishba and Fort Apache.

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 are pleased to announce the fourteenth 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, a two-year membership in AAC, and publication of the paper in Kiva, The Journal of Southwestern Anthropology and History. The competition is open to any bona fide 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 ethnology of the American Southwest and northern Mexico, or any other topic appropriate for publication in Kiva.

Paper should be no more than 8,000 words (approximately 25 double-spaced, typewritten pages), including figures, tables, and references, and should conform to Kiva format.

If the paper involves living human subjects, authors should verify, in the paper or cover letter, that all necessary permissions to publish have 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.

Deadline for receipt of submissions is January 14, 2013; late entries will not be accepted. Your paper should be emailed to Ronald Towner at rht@email.arizona.edu in PDF format. You must include a scanned copy of your current student ID.

For additional information, see http://www.az-arch-and-hist.org/grants/annual-julian-d-hayden-student-paper-competition/.
SAN PEDRO CHAPEL LECTURE SERIES
5230 E. Fort Lowell Road

Sunday, January 27, 2013; 3:00 p.m.
**Homer Thiel: Recent Archaeological Discoveries at Fort Lowell**
As part of the soil remediation work conducted at the Fort Lowell-Adkins Steel property, Desert Archaeology, Inc., personnel unearthed 10 prehistoric pit structures, ranging in date from about A.D. 950 to A.D. 1300. Fort-era finds included the alignment of Cottonwood Row, the edges of the Parade Ground, the Bakery, and a garden area north of the Officers Quarters. Archaeologist Homer Thiel will describe how these finds provide new information that will be incorporated into the design and future exhibits in Fort Lowell Park.

Sunday, February 3, 2013; 3:00 p.m.
**Mike Anderson: Baseball’s Earliest Days in Arizona**
While the Earps and cowboys stalked each other on the streets of Tombstone in 1881, others in the silver camp were busy forming baseball teams. America’s pastime accompanied the westward expansion and was an integral part of life on the frontier, in a form very much recognizable to us today. Bisbee baseball historian Mike Anderson will tell the story of baseball’s earliest days in the Arizona Territory, tracing its evolution as a game and as a part of community life, using photographs taken during the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries of players and teams in southern Arizona.

Saturday, February 9, 2013; 10:00 a.m.–4:00 p.m.
**The Annual Fort Lowell Day Celebration**
10:00 a.m.: Start the day with an Arizona Territories Vintage Baseball League game between the Bisbee Black Sox and the Tucson Sahuaros on the baseball field at Fort Lowell Park. Stay for the double-header, if you like. While you’re in the park, be sure to visit the Fort Lowell Museum.

12:00–4:00 p.m.: Enjoy the 32nd celebration of the neighborhood’s historic sites walking tour, which travels from Fort Lowell Park westward along Fort Lowell Road to the San Pedro Chapel, through the historic neighborhood known as El Fuerte (the Fort). You’ll find education and entertainment along the route, lined with food booths, music, and hands-on activities.

**ARCHAEOLOGY SOUTHWEST’S ARCHAEOLOGY CAFÉ**
Archaeology Southwest and Casa Vincente invite you to the Archaeology Café, a casual discussion forum dedicated to promoting community engagement with cultural and scientific research. Meetings are the first Tuesday of each month from September to May, at 6:00 p.m. Casa Vicente is located at 375 S. Stone Avenue. The café is free and open to the community.

The remainder of the 2012–2013 season includes the following presentations:

Feb. 5: John Welch, *Placemaking and Displacement at Fort Apache and Theodore Roosevelt School National Historic Landmark*

March 5: Matt Peeples, *Cooking Pots and Culture in the Zuni Region*

April 2: Linda Mayro and Julia Fonseca, *Ten Years After—The Success of the Pima County Sonoran Desert Conservation Plan*

May 7: Ben Nelson, *Connecting the American Southwest and Mesoamerica: A Ritual Economy*

**PALEOINDIAN ODYSSEY CONFERENCE**
The Center for the Study of the First Americans is excited to present three days of public lectures by leaders in the field of first Americans studies, as well as posters and artifact displays. The conference is open to the public and will be held October 17–19, 2013, in Santa Fe, New Mexico. The Center is excited not only about visiting this gorgeous and historic place, but also reaching a large audience of professionals, avocationals, and members of the public interested in the Ice Age peopling of the New World. Please pass on this message to colleagues, students, and friends.

List of speakers, exhibits, and displays, as well as information about the conference banquet and special lodging rates is available at: paleoamericanodyssey.com/index.html.

For professionals and serious avocationals, there is still time to submit a poster proposal for the conference. The deadline is April 1, 2013. If interested, please visit our Call for Posters at: paleoamericanodyssey.com/posters.html. Poster space is limited, so make sure you submit your poster proposal early!

All activities are free and open to the public! www.OldFortLowellNeighborhood.org

Follow AAHS on Facebook at: www.facebook.com/pages/Tucson-AZ/Arizona-Archaeological-and-Historical-Society
Where Does the Arizona State Museum Fit Into the History of Museums in America

Irene Bald Romano, Ph.D.
Deputy Director, Arizona State Museum

The Arizona State Museum (ASM), celebrating its 120th anniversary in 2013, was originally established by the Arizona Territorial Legislature as the Arizona Territorial Museum, 19 years before Arizona became a state. The University of Arizona (UA), founded in 1885, as Arizona’s land grant university in sparsely populated Tucson, and ASM were inextricably bound from the museum’s inception in 1893. The museum was set up in UA’s one and only building at that time, “Old Main,” and was, for administrative purposes, made part of the university. The museum’s founding mission, as stated in the Territorial House Bill 42 introduced by territorial legislator (later governor) George W. P. Hunt, was for the “collection and preservation of the archaeological resources, specimens of the mineral wealth, and the flora and fauna of the Territory.” The first focus of the museum, therefore, was consistent with that of a natural history museum, and it was when Byron Cummings became director of ASM in 1915, that the mission of the museum turned exclusively to anthropology.

There were a handful of unique museums that were founded in 18th century America, but the last quarter of the nineteenth and beginning of the twentieth centuries is aptly called the first “Golden Age of Museums,” when many museums were founded with lofty goals of bringing culture and education to the rapidly growing populace in American cities. In the same year, as the founding of ASM, the Columbian Exposition was held in Chicago to herald the anniversary of Columbus’ discovery of the New World. It was in many ways a watershed moment in the cultural history of America and had a profound influence on museums and museum concepts, giving birth to important museums, including the Field Museum of Natural History and the Art Institute of Chicago.

In Europe, England, as well as in America, the concept of natural history and archaeology/anthropology museums was already well known by the time of ASM’s founding. The Smithsonian Institution had been established in 1846, following the 1829 bequest of James Smithson to the U.S. government; its first building, the Castle, opened in 1849, and its first collections comprised an eclectic mixture of natural history specimens and works of art. In the 1860’s New York’s major public institutions, the American Museum of Natural History (1869) and the Metropolitan Museum of Art (1870), were built on opposite sides of Central Park, delineating their broad collecting interests, natural history/anthropology versus art. In that same period, the Peabody Museum at Harvard (1866) was founded, one of the oldest museums in America devoted exclusively to anthropology, with strengths in North American archaeology and ethnology. The University of Pennsylvania Museum had its origins in 1887, and became one of the largest university museums in the world devoted to archaeology and anthropology. Shortly afterwards, ASM became the first anthropology museum to be founded in the Southwest. To-

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day, the Peabody Museum, the Penn Museum, and ASM are the three premier university anthropology museums in America in terms of the scope, size, and importance of their collections. ASM, however, has the rare distinction of being both a university museum and a state museum, Arizona’s official state repository for archaeological collections.

For more on the history of the Arizona State Museum see:

Brace, Martha A., and N. J. Parezo

Wilcox, David R.

Wilder, Carleton S.

Winter, Kirsten E.

The Cornerstone is presented by:
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UPCOMING ARIZONA STATE MUSEUM EVENTS

Southwest Indian Art Fair
February 23–24, 2013

Southern Arizona’s Premier Indian Art Show and Market! Join us for a wonderful weekend of culture, art, performance, and food on Arizona State Museum’s front law, rain or shine. Meet more than 200 Native artists, many of them award winning. Talk with them about their work and learn about the cultural significance that informs, inspires, and imbues their work. Top-quality, hand-made art includes pottery, Hopi katsina dolls, paintings, jewelry, baskets, rugs, blankets, and much more. Artist demonstrations, Native food, music, and dance performances round out the two-day celebration.

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 or 520.881.2244.

AAHS MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION

Membership is open to anyone interested in the prehistory and history of Arizona and the Southwest and who support the aims of the Society. Membership runs for a full year from the date of receipt, and covers all individuals living in the same household.

Monthly meetings are free and open to the public. Society field trips require membership. Members may purchase an annual JSTOR subscription to Kiva back issues for $20 through the AAHS website.

Membership Categories

- $50 Kiva members receive four issues of the Society’s quarterly journal Kiva and 12 issues of Glyphs
- $40 Glyphs members receive Glyphs
- $35 Student Kiva members receive both Kiva and Glyphs
- $75 Contributing members receive Kiva, Glyphs, and all current benefits
- $120 Supporting members receive Kiva, Glyphs, and all current benefits
- $300 Sponsoring members receive Kiva, Glyphs, and all current benefits
- $1,000 Lifetime members receive Kiva, Glyphs, and all current benefits

Note: For memberships outside the U.S., please add $20. AAHS does not release membership information to other organizations.

Institutional Subscriptions

For institutional subscriptions to Kiva, contact Left Coast Press, Inc., www.leftcoastpress.com, or 925.935.3380.

For institutional subscriptions to Glyphs ($50), contact AAHS VP for Membership at the address below.

You can join online at www.az-arch-and-hist.org, or by mailing the form below to:
Michael Diehl, VP Membership
Arizona Archaeological and Historical Society
Arizona State Museum, The University of Arizona
Tucson, AZ 85721-0026

Name: ______________________________________________________ Phone:______________
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2012-2013
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.