



GLYPHS

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



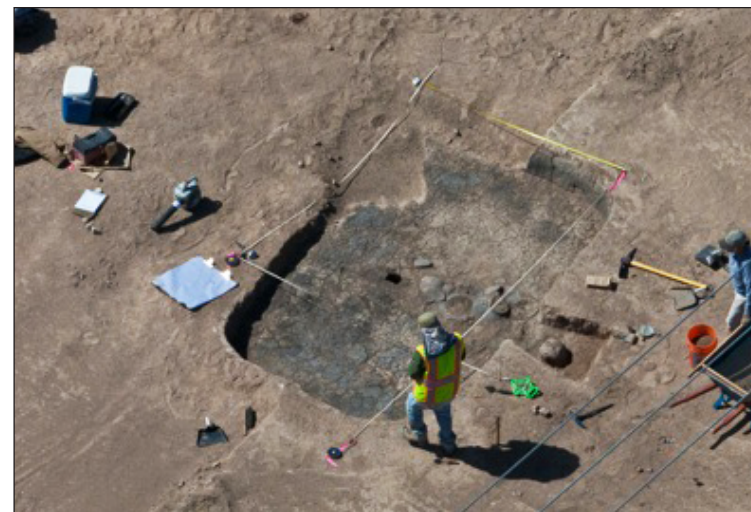
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Archaeologists excavate a Hohokam pit structure at Fort Lowell (photograph by Henry D. Wallace, 2012).

Next General Meeting: June 17, 2013

7:30 p.m., Duval Auditorium, University Medical Center

www.az-arch-and-hist.org

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

 The next time someone asks you to predict the future of archaeology and historic preservation, as people often do, I suggest that you say the first thing that pops into your head and then use the phrase "mobile device." You will be at least 50 percent correct. I was reminded of this in April, by a news story titled, "New archaeology apps may make you an armchair Indiana Jones." The story's title is unfortunate, because mobile device applications are actually a big step beyond virtual site tours, which you could already do using your old desktop. A more appropriate title would be, "New archaeology apps may let you get off your butt and stop being an armchair archaeologist."

The motivation to disseminate one's research, or to create paperless data, and the lure to incorporate the technologies built into mobile devices, has created a groundswell of useful applications. The combination of GPS, camera, and internet capabilities on smartphones is so compelling that the Australian government is incorporating them into its own Federated Archaeological Information Management Systems.

Do you want your "phone" to determine the strike and dip of bison bones for you? There's an app for that. Maybe you want to map a site, search for historic photographs of your location, identify a type of rock, make a panoramic image of a rock

art panel, or create an infrared image of an agricultural field. All of those things are possible with mobile devices, which are being increasingly incorporated into professional archaeology.

The potential to add time depth, cultural significance, and human experiences to a boulder in the desert, a neighborhood, a run-down theater, a field, or a historic highway is the fourth dimension of social media. Facebook and other platforms have a strong time component (time lines), and they allow the user to "check in" to places; however, the effective shelf-life of information is generally less than 24 hours before it is obscured into the distant past of Facebook posts, and contextual information about places is usually nil.

A different, if not more comprehensive, approach to social media would be place-based rather than face-based, allowing people to experience and interact with the past beyond the walls of the museum or the confines of a library. Imagine what downtown Tucson, Flagstaff, or Acoma Pueblo would look like if only 100 years of construction, events, relationships, stories, and memories were inscribed on their structures, street corners, or natural landmarks. No, really. Imagine it.

Social media is still a bit of a black box for archaeologists, and the integration of mobile devices and social media is in its infancy. Many social media discussions involve nothing

more than the social networking of archaeologists, which can be pretty boring, or blogging about one's activities.

There are exceptions, however. The 2012 announcement and photographs of projectile points below the bonebed at El Fin del Mundo made it the first Clovis kill site to ever be verified using Facebook, to the best of my knowledge. Still, Facebook information does not advance the goals of archaeology outside of your circle of "friends." Also, the rules and etiquette of sharing archaeological information are murky, especially in the private sector. I found one report of an archaeologist being dismissed from his job for discussing a project in a social media forum.

There are a small number of free, first-generation apps designed for field researchers, but they are not powerful. Arrowhead collectors are also building apps. The one available for download on my smartphone is appropriately named "Arrowhead Collector." It basically allows you to manage your collection and your search strategies, and share images and maps with other arrowhead collectors using social media. At least a few collectors are freaked out by the software permissions, though. A geographically referenced photograph of an illegally collected artifact may not be a thoughtful post. Another complaint that I read about amateur artifact collection apps is that they do not type your projectile points for you.

Public archaeology and heritage managers are beginning to realize the

functionality of smartphones in the hands of the public, and the incentive to do so is enormous. In 2012, the global population of smartphone users exceeded one billion. In the same year, more than 600 million Facebook users were accessing the site using a mobile device. This has made it possible to add time depth to any place on earth, and then drop that information in the paths of more than one billion people (dramatic pause).

The only significant limitation is internet access, which is not an issue in urban settings. For example, in Cirencester, England your smartphone can pinpoint your location within the town as it is now, and as it was laid out by the Romans. There are at least a few historic towns in the Southwest that could have a comparable application, minus the Romans. Above all, mobile device applications can be great marketing and outreach tools. I would love to have an app that allowed mobile users to see the location of select sites that have been reported in *Glyphs* or *Kiva*, and are open to the public, linked to an online version of the paper, but for now I will spare you from my enthusiasm.

I want to welcome our newly elected board members, Brad Stone and Melanie Deer. Their energy will help to offset the retirement of Donna Yoder, who has served the Society since 2007. Donna worked as VP for Membership for two years, and as

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AAHS HAPPENINGS
TOPIC OF THE JUNE 17 GENERAL MEETING

Recent Discoveries at the Hardy Site and Fort Lowell

by J. Homer Thiel

The City of Tucson recently acquired the Adkins property at the southwestern corner of N. Craycroft Road and E. Fort Lowell Road. Used as a steel tank manufacturing location for 70 years, portions of the site were contaminated by oil and metals. As part of the clean-up efforts organized by the City of Tucson, Desert Archaeology, Inc., personnel monitored the removal of contaminated soils.

Beneath a thin layer of soil, archaeologists discovered a large num-

ber of features. These included 10 pit structures, ranging in date from A.D. 950 to shortly after A.D. 1150. Seven were completely excavated, revealing exceptional preservation and abundant floor artifacts. Fort-era features included a garden area, Cottonwood Row, the fort Bakery, and a corner of the Guard House. These findings provide new insights into the prehistoric Hardy site and will guide the planned construction and interpretation of the Fort Lowell Cultural Park.

Suggested Reading:

Gregonis, Linda M.
1997 *The Hardy Site at Fort Lowell Park, Tucson, Arizona*. Archaeological Series No. 175. Arizona State Museum, University of Arizona, Tucson.

Thiel, J. Homer
2009 *Cultural Resources Assessment for the Fort Lowell Park, the Donaldson/Hardy Property, and the Quartermaster and Commissary Storehouse Property*

within Historic Fort Lowell, Tucson, Pima County, Arizona. Technical Report No. 2009-02. Desert Archaeology, Inc., Tucson.

Thiel, J. Homer, M. L. Brack, and Tyler S. Theriot
2008 *Cultural Resources Assessment for the Fort Lowell-Adkins Steel Property within Historic Fort Lowell, Tucson, Pima County, Arizona*. Technical Report No. 2008-08. Desert Archaeology, Inc., Tucson.

Speaker Homer Thiel is a native of Traverse City, Michigan. He graduated from the University of Michigan, and received a M.A. degree from Arizona State University. He has been a project director and historical archaeologist for Desert Archaeology, Inc., since 1992. In his spare time, he conducts genealogical research, and is slowly restoring his 1927 house.

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Secretary for one year. She also chaired several of our raffles, she was instrumental in the Whiptail Celebra-

tion, and our holiday party planning will not be the same without her. Thank you, Donna.

— Jesse Ballenger

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 17, 2013: J. Homer Thiel, *Recent Discoveries at the Hardy Site and Fort Lowell*
- July 15, 2013: William H. Doelle, *Tucson Underground: The Archaeology of a Desert Community*
- August 2013: No meeting: Pecos Conference
- Sept. 16, 2013: David Wilcox, *Synergy and Success: Stories of ASM/AAHS Collaboration and Beyond* [sponsored by the Arizona State Museum and the Arizona Archaeological and Historical Society in honor of the museum's 120th anniversary]
- Oct. 21, 2013: Laurie Webster, *New Research with the Earliest Perishable Collections from Southeastern Utah*
- Nov. 18, 2013: J. Jefferson Reid, *Prehistory, Personality, and Place: Emil W. Haury and the Mogollon Controversy*
- Dec. 16, 2013: Stephen H. Lekson, *Mimbres: Its Causes and Consequences*

FIELD TRIP PLANNERS NEEDED

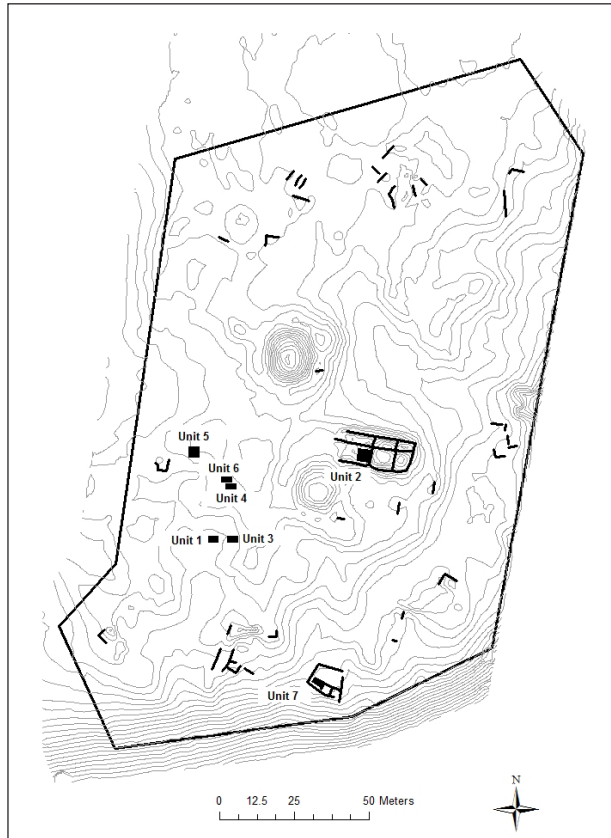
Field trips are an important part of AAHS. As it warms up and this season's field trips wind down, we start thinking about field trips for next season. Our goal is to have a variety of trips available, from museum visits, to ½-day trips based from Tucson, to weekend excursions. If you have an idea for a field trip you would like to lead or if you would like to serve on the Field Trip Committee, please contact Katherine Cerino (kcerino@gmail.com). **You don't have to live in Tucson!** We do most of our organizing by email and would especially welcome members from the Phoenix Basin or other parts of Arizona or eastern New Mexico who would be willing to organize a trip in their area.

Preliminary Results from 2012 Research at Woodrow Ruin

by Jakob Sedig
University of Colorado, Boulder

Woodrow Ruin, located on the upper Gila River, is one of the largest and best-preserved Mimbres sites. In June 2012, I directed the first professional excavations at Woodrow Ruin as part of my dissertation research. My dissertation focuses on the environmental, social, and demographic transitions that occurred at Woodrow Ruin between the Late Pithouse period (A.D. 550-1000) and the Classic period (A.D. 1000-1130). To delineate these transitions, I needed data from all chronological components of the site. Prior to excavation in 2012, I conducted a survey of surface ceramics, GPS mapping, and geophysical testing of Woodrow Ruin. These data were used to identify which areas would provide the best data to address my dissertation research questions.

Seven excavation units were established in 2012. Artifacts recovered from these excavation units are still being analyzed. However, my research last summer revealed at least three important pieces of information about Woodrow Ruin, and demonstrated that future research at Woodrow Ruin will provide



20-cm contour map of Woodrow Ruin, with surface architecture and location of excavation units.

new and exciting information about the prehistoric occupation of the upper Gila and Mimbres region.

Summary of 2012 Excavation

(1) Woodrow Ruin had a very long occupation. Radiocarbon dates and initial ceramic data from the site indicate Woodrow Ruin was occupied continuously from at least A.D. 550 to 1130. Although Woodrow was continuously occupied, excavation of Unit 2, located in a prominent room block in the center of the site, demonstrated that occupation of particular areas shifted periodically.

A Late Pithouse period occupation was identified directly under the floor of the Classic period room block. Most of the ceramics from this Late Pithouse occupation consisted primarily of San Francisco Redware and Mogollon Red-on-brown. Thus, there appears to be around a 300-year gap in occupation between the Late Pithouse occupation and construction of the Classic period room block in the center of the site.

(2) The Late Pithouse occupation of the site was substantial, perhaps more substantial than the Classic period occupation. Every unit excavated at Woodrow Ruin, except Unit 7, produced Late Pithouse period artifacts. The Late Pithouse period lasted longer than the Classic period, so a lower density of Classic period ceramics is somewhat expected. However, at sites with Classic period occupations in the Mimbres river valley, Classic period ceramics dominate assemblages. This is not the case at

Woodrow Ruin. Research at the site in 2011 revealed that Woodrow Ruin has substantially more Late Pithouse than Classic period ceramics on the surface of the site.

Two pithouses were identified during the 2012 excavations. Units 1 and 3 contained the corner of a pithouse and an associated extramural storage pit. Ceramics and C14 dates from these features indicate use during the Georgetown-San Francisco phases.

Unit 5 was perhaps the most confusing and interesting unit. The fill of Unit 5 was unlike that of any other unit excavated in 2012; it contained dense concentrations of worked sherds, faunal remains, and had numerous ritual deposits. Perhaps the most interesting of these deposits was an ungulate mandible that had three large sherds, each of a different type, and a large lithic flake buried in an alignment next to it.

Unit 5 was also the deepest unit. Dense fill continued for almost 2 meters, before a burned roof was identified on the last day of excavation. I plan to return to Unit 5 in 2013, and continue excavation of the pithouse, which ceramics and C14 date to the Three Circle phase.

(3) Evidence for a transitional, A.D. 900-1000 Mangas phase occupation is present at Woodrow Ruin. Units 4 and 6 were established to test one of the low earthen ridges found at Woodrow Ruin. Between Units 4 and 6, an adobe wall, floor, hearth,

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and adobe-mixing pit were identified. These features are likely part of a room located within a larger adobe-cobble room block. Ceramics and C14 dating indicate this room dates to the transitional A.D. 900-1000 time period, the focus of my dissertation. Only a small portion of a Mangas room was excavated in 2012. Future work at Woodrow Ruin will help define the Mangas phase, and provide crucial data on the pithouse-to-

pueblo transition.

Conclusion

My research at Woodrow Ruin has already demonstrated that data from the site will help us better understand the Late Pithouse period and the subsequent transition to the Classic period in the upper Gila and larger Mimbres region. Funding from the AAHS has been critical to my work at Woodrow Ruin, and I would like to express my sincerest gratitude for your support. Thank you!

2013 PECOS CONFERENCE

The 2013 Pecos Conference of Southwestern Archaeology will be held in Flagstaff, Arizona, August 8–11. Preliminary information about the conference is available online at www.swanet.org/2013_pecos_conference.

Each August, archaeologists gather somewhere in the southwestern United States. They set up a large tent for shade, and spend three or more days together discussing recent research and the problems of the field and challenges of the profession. In recent years, Native Americans, avocational archaeologists, the general public, and media organizations have come to speak with the archaeologists. These individuals and groups play an increasingly important role, as participants and as audience, helping professional archaeologists celebrate archaeological research and to mark cultural continuity.

Open to all, the Pecos Conference remains an important and superlative opportunity for students and students of prehistory to meet with professional archaeologists on a one-on-one informal basis to learn about the profession, gain access to resources and to new research opportunities, and to test new methods and theories related to archaeology.

The 2013 Pecos Conference is presented by the Museum of Northern Arizona and the USDA Coconino National Forest. The website is updated frequently; please make sure to check periodically for new information.

Follow AAHS on Facebook at: www.facebook.com/pages/Tucson-AZ/Arizona-Archaeological-and-Historical-Society

DO YOU LIKE BOOKS?

The AAHS provides crucial financial support to the Arizona State Museum Library through its program to accept book donations and by hosting an annual book sale. The AAHS Library Committee directs, organizes, and implements these important activities. The Board is seeking a dynamic individual to chair the Library Committee. We are also seeking engaged and energetic volunteers to help price books, sell books online, and help with the onsite book sales. Some of this work can be physically demanding and challenging... lifting and moving boxes of books, setting up tables for the onsite sales, and so on.

Please contact Todd Pitezal at pitezal@email.arizona.edu, or 520.621.4795, for more information, or if you are interested in helping and in serving in any of these positions.

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, avocational, 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 avocational, 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!

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.

THE CORNERSTONE

UA Researchers Solve Mystery of Lincoln's Funeral Train

by Eric Swedlund
University Communications

With the 2015 sesquicentennial of Abraham Lincoln's death approaching, interest in it is rising, and with new scientific tools, UA researchers have turned their attention to one of the last remaining mysteries about what reportedly was the largest traditional funeral in American history – they have determined the precise color of the president's funeral railcar.

A trove of information exists about Abraham Lincoln's funeral, which drew millions of mourners during a two-week railway procession across the Northern states.

But until now, the precise color of the president's railcar had been lost to history.

With the 2015 sesquicentennial of Lincoln's death approaching, interest in it is rising, and with new tools, researchers at the University of Arizona have turned their attention to one of the last remaining mysteries about what was "perhaps the largest traditional funeral in American history," says Wayne Wesolowski.

Wesolowski, a chemist and model train maker, was director of the Lincoln Train Project at Benedictine University near Chicago for 10 years. In 1995, he completed a years-long project of building a scale model of Lincoln's car, the locomotive and hearse and horses, all together measuring nearly 15 feet in length.

After 30 years as a chemistry professor at Benedictine, Wesolowski re-

tired to Tucson, and continues to teach as a chemistry lecturer at the UA.

A Chicago group known as **The 2015 Lincoln Funeral Train** approached Wesolowski to consult on their efforts to build a full-size version of Lincoln's funeral car, intending to trace as closely as possible the funeral route for the 150th anniversary. An obvious question: what color to paint the new replica?

However, no color photographs, no color lithographs and no contemporary color paintings exist of Lincoln's private car, named "The United States." Newspaper accounts from the time describe the color as both "rich chocolate brown" and "claret red." But "chocolate" in 1865 was strictly a drink, very different from the milk chocolate we know today, so the two descriptions are compatible.

The car burned in a fire in 1911, having been sold at auction to Union Pacific after the funeral and passing through several private hands after-

ward. Just one artifact of exterior wood survived, and after years of searching, Wesolowski acquired a pencil sized piece of trim.

Using three separate labs at the UA – in chemistry/biochemistry (Brook Beam, the Keck Imaging Center), art (Karen Zimmermann, Jack Sinclair Letterpress Studio) and the Arizona State Museum – Wesolowski set about investigating for the true color.

And with the help of Nancy Odegaard, conservator and head of the preservation division, comparing layers of microscopic paint chips from the original car to national color standards, Wesolowski at last found the true original color, which he describes as a dark maroon, darker, but not too far off of what he'd painted his model.

The effort at historical exactness reflects on how deeply the country mourned Lincoln's death. In early 1865, the United States Military Railroad delivered Lincoln a private railroad car for presidential use. But Lincoln never used the car alive. His presidential funeral procession left Washington on April 21, 1865, closely retracing the route Lincoln traveled as president-elect in 1861,

bypassing cities with a large number of Southern sympathizers.

"It was a procession of mourning and without TV or radio, the only way to participate was to leave the farm, close the store and come trackside," Wesolowski says. "Just being there was so important. It was a colossal event."

Millions of Americans – an estimated one-third of the Northern population – came in person to see the funeral. In New York and Chicago, the crowds topped a half-million. In the countryside, people lined the tracks just to glimpse the train as it passed, similar to the Robert Kennedy funeral train.

"It was a political event. It was a social event. It was a catharsis. The man who said in victory, 'Malice toward none,' was dead," Wesolowski says. "There is now a chance to recreate a little of that history."

The Cornerstone is presented by:
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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.

OLD PUEBLO ARCHAEOLOGY

TUSD Ajo Service Center, 2201 W. 44th Street, Tucson, AZ
520.798.1201, info@oldpueblo.org

What Is an Archaeologist?

June 4, 2013; 3:00-4:00 p.m.

Pima County Public Library's Murphy-Wilmot Branch

Free children's presentation designed to give children an idea of what archaeologists do, how they do it, and how they learn about people through their work. This presentation includes examples of the tools archaeologists work with, real and replica artifacts, and activities to help children experience how archaeologists interpret the past.

Sponsored by Pima County Public Library; presented by Tucson's not-for-profit Old Pueblo Archaeology Center. No reservations are needed. For meeting details, contact Librarian Amanda Zagloba at 520.594.5422, or amanda.zagloba@pima.gov; for information about the presentation subject matter, contact Old Pueblo Archaeology Center at 520.798.1202, or adart@oldpueblo.org.

Arts and Culture of Ancient Southern Arizona Hohokam Indians

August 10, 2013; 10:00-11:00 a.m.

Brandi Fenton Memorial Park, 3482 E. River Rd., Tucson

The Hohokam Native American culture flourished in southern Arizona from the sixth through fifteenth centuries. Hohokam artifacts, architecture, and other material culture provide archaeologists with clues for identifying where the Hohokam lived, for interpreting how they adapted to the Sonoran Desert for centuries, and explaining why the Hohokam culture mysteriously disappeared. In this presentation, archaeologist Allen Dart illustrates the material culture of the Hohokam and presents possible interpretations about their relationships to the natural world, their time reckoning, religious practices, beliefs, and deities, as well as possible reasons for the eventual demise of their way of life.

The program features slides of Hohokam artifacts, rock art, and other cultural features, a display of authentic prehistoric artifacts, and recommended readings for more information about the Hohokam. Funding for the program provided by the Arizona Humanities Council.

For event details, contact Meg Quinn at 520.615.7855, ext. 6, or meg.quinn@pima.gov; for information about the activity subject matter, contact Allen Dart at 520.798.1202, or adart@oldpueblo.org.

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 Maney Publishing at subscriptions@maneypublishing.com or http://maneypublishing.com/index.php/journals/kiv.

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

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RETURN SERVICE REQUESTED

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.

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