

Map of the Los Angeles Basin area illustrating the locations of Mission period rancho boundaries and the approximate location of Native Californian villages, based on ethnohistoric and archaeological data. (Map created by Stephen Norris, Statistical Research, Inc.)

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Next General Meeting:
May 15, 2017; 7:30 p.m.
University Medical Center
www.az-arch-and-hist.org

President's Message

by John G. Douglass

The Arizona Archaeological and Historical Society contributes greatly to advancing knowledge of the American Southwest and Northwest Mexico through a variety of programs. This month, I'd like to focus on some of the grants the board has recently approved at the recommendations of both the Travel and Research Grant Committee and the Publications Committee. A large number of talented society members are doing super interesting research, which made the committees' selections difficult. At the recommendation of the committees, however, the board has approved a total of \$750 for the Hayden Prize (\$250 contribution from the Arizona Archaeological Council) and \$8,500 for research and travel grants for 2017. We have also awarded the first Carryl B. Martin Research Grant. Thanks to the committee chairs (Mike Lindeman and Sarah Herr) for helping me present this impressive list of folks!

RESEARCH GRANTS

John Carpenter (Instituto Nacional de Antropología e Historia-Sonora) received \$1,000 to fund provenance data analysis on specific ceramic petrography of the Chihuahuan Polychromes sherds collected in the Sahuaripa region, Sonora, Mexico. The goal is to determine if the Chihuahuan polychromes at Sahuaripa were produced locally or if they were obtained directly from the Paquimé nuclear area.

Elizabeth Eklund (graduate student, University of Arizona) received \$500 for an ethnohistoric study to examine canal irrigation in Banámichi, Sonora. The project focuses on insights from on-the-ground knowledge of how water flows through the community. The main techniques to be used to collect data combine the analysis of historical documents, oral histories, and ethnographic engagement with farmers and ranchers.

Samantha Fladd (graduate student, University of Arizona) received \$500 for her research project titled "Assessing Social Relationships

in Late Prehispanic Villages: The Digital Homol'ovi Project." Her research focuses on better understanding the various ways people modify their spatial setting and how these modifications express social identity and delineate social interactions during the late prehispanic period of the northern Southwest.

Michael Mathiowetz (Riverside Community College) received \$500 for his project titled "Connecting the U.S. Southwest/Northern Mexico to West Mexico through Collaboration: UAV Remote Sensing and Mapping at Aztatlán Civic-Ceremonial Centers." This project will perform UAV remote sensing and mapping of three Aztatlán civic-ceremonial centers in Nayarit, Mexico. The research will address the subject of prehispanic Mesoamerican and U.S. Southwestern interaction through generating detailed maps of major sites that will significantly advance current understanding of the role of western Mexico in Southwestern social dynamics.

Doug Mitchell (Archaeological Consulting Services, Phoenix) received \$1,000 for excavations in the Puerto Penasco, Sonora, Mexico area and for two AMS 14C dates to be run by the University of Arizona radiocarbon laboratory. The Puerto Penasco Archaeology and Paleoenvironment Project is a continuation of research begun in the Puerto Penasco area in the late 1990s.

David Purcell (Museum of Northern Arizona) received \$500 for the remote photographic documentation of potential prehistoric astronomical markers in Wupatki National Monument. This project involves the use of time-lapse photography to document the movement of the sun across petroglyph panels throughout the year to determine differences in how the sun illuminates the petroglyphs.

Claire Ralston (graduate student, University of Nevada, Las Vegas) received \$500 for her research project titled "The Belén Plaza Vieja Preservation Project: Excavation, Preservation, and Conservation of a Historic Genízaro Community." This project consists of exploratory excavations at the site of Belén, New Mexico's founding colonial mission church, plaza, and associated cemetery.

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Laurie Webster (Independent Scholar) received \$1,000 to complete the survey and photo-documentation of 1,700 archaeological textiles, baskets, wooden implements, hides, and other perishable artifacts at the American Museum of Natural History in New York. Dating to the Basketmaker (100 B.C.–A.D. 700) and Ancestral Pueblo (A.D. 700–1300) periods, the artifacts were recovered from dry caves in southeastern Utah between 1892 and 1897, by amateur archaeologists Richard Wetherill, Charles McLoyd, and Charles Cary Graham.

TRAVEL GRANTS —————

Six travel grants were awarded to students to present at the 82nd Annual Meeting of the Society for American Archaeology in Vancouver.

Benjamin Bellorado (graduate student, University of Arizona): \$500 for presenting a paper titled “Sandals from the Center Place, Footprints on the Pots: Continuity and Change in Twined Sandal Tread Designs from Chaco, Aztec, and Beyond.”

Stefani Crabtree (Penn State University): \$500 for presenting a paper titled “Modeling Polity Growth among Ancestral Pueblo People in Mesa Verde.” Stefani is also a discussant in the session *Modeling Agropastoralism in Eurasia*.

Andrew Gilreath-Brown (graduate student, Washington State University): \$250 for presenting a paper titled “Looking Outward from the Village: The Effects of Soil Moisture on Prehistoric Cropland in the Central Mesa Verde Region.”

Nicholas Kessler (graduate student, University of Arizona): \$500 for presenting a poster titled “Remotely Sensed Seasonal and Interannual Variability of Vegetation and Temperature Indices from Ancestral Pueblo Fields in the Lower Rio Chama Basin, New Mexico, USA.”

Danielle Soza (graduate student, University of Arizona): \$250 for presenting a poster titled “Clovis to San Pedro: Projectile Points and Land Use in the Southern Colorado Plateau.”

Michelle Turner (graduate student, Binghamton University): \$500 for presenting a paper titled “The Archaeology of Aztec North,” coauthored with Ruth Van Dyke.

Jakob Sedig (Harvard University) received \$500 for travel to assess archaeological collections held by Patricia Brunett. During the late 1960s-1970s, Pat’s deceased husband, Felice (Fel) Brunett, assisted James Fitting of Case Western University in archaeological explorations and excavations of sites in the upper Gila Valley of southwestern New Mexico. Extensive field notes, maps, artifacts, and other materials from these research projects ended up in Fel’s possession; Fel passed away in December 2014. Pat now has these materials, most of which are currently stored in an abandoned school near Fife Lake, Michigan, owned by Pat Brunett.

HAYDEN STUDENT PAPER AWARD —————

We are pleased to announce this year’s Julian D. Hayden Student Paper Award winner is Kristina Whitney of the University of New Mexico, for her paper “The Origins of Flat-Backed Canteens in the American Southwest.” The paper was recognized for the thorough and careful documentation of this distinctive artifact class in a study that uses archaeological and ethnographic collections, as well as an international literature review. The pattern it describes has been intuited before, but Whitney’s work makes it far more explicit. The paper will be published in *Kiva* and the awardee receives \$750.

CARRYL B. MARTIN RESEARCH AWARD —————

The first Carryl B. Martin award (\$5,000) has been presented to Aaron Wright of Archaeology Southwest for “The Bouse Well Project: A Reappraisal of Stratigraphy and Artifacts from an Unpublished, Mid-Twentieth-Century Excavation of a Patayan Walk-in Well in West-Central Arizona.”

This project seeks to revisit the records from an early 1950s excavation of a Patayan walk-in well near Bouse, Arizona, reanalyze

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the artifacts, pursue specialized analyses that have developed since Michael Harner's excavation, and ultimately publish a final, synthetic report on the Bouse site. The walk-in well at Bouse is one of the few instances in which stratified deposits bearing thousands of Lower Colorado Buffware sherds have been identified, let alone excavated. Given the abundance of this pottery type (approximately 3,000 pieces), its stratified context, and the intermixing with better-dated intrusive pottery, scholars have since heralded Harner's excavation of the Bouse walk-in well as a key context for refining the inadequately dated Lower Colorado Buffware pottery sequence. Although Harner penned a brief paper outlining three regional phases (Bouse phases 1 and 2 and the Moon Mountain phase) of Lowland Patayan culture history, a full report on the excavation of the well—inclusive of data, analyses, and interpretations of the larger site—has yet to be published.

These studies, in conjunction with analyses of the artifacts, will lead to publication of a long-awaited and highly anticipated excavation report on the Bouse site, AZ S:1:33 (ASM).

In total, these are some really impressive folks doing interesting research in the American Southwest and Northwest Mexico. Thank you to members of the Society for supporting this work through your generous donations to these programs. Without membership support, the Society could not do this work.



SEEKING GOOD USED BOOKS

We are again in need of book donations for the AAHS used book sales. Book sales provide the ASM Library funding for their operations (90 percent of proceeds go directly to the ASM Library, the majority of their budget). Anthropology books are especially welcome, but we are happy to accept books on a wide range of subjects. We do not accept journals, textbooks, non-Southwestern dissertations, and preliminary CRM reports. Check the website under book donations for more information about how and what to donate.

May 15: Topic of the General Meeting

Creating Community in Colonial Alta California

John G. Douglass

Statistical Research, Inc., and University of Arizona

The arrival of settlers, soldiers, and missionaries representing the Spanish State to Alta California in 1769 fundamentally transformed Native life. Within a generation span, pueblos, presidios, ranchos, and missions were constructed up and down Alta California on lands previously inhabited and used only by Native Californians. Land previously used by Native Californians for hunting and collecting were transformed into pasture for sheep, cattle, and horse, or for agriculture, disrupting traditional lifeways. In short order, many Native Californians were recruited to Spanish missions and/or were incorporated into the political economy of this frontier Spanish colony.

This situation led to awkward, yet persistent, interactions between Native Californians and newly arrived Spanish settlers. Some of these sustained interactions led to relationships, which transformed into communities. This presentation examines the nature of interaction among and between Native Californians and colonists during the Mission period in the Los Angeles Basin to better understand the creation and sustaining of communities. In what ways did interaction create and maintain communities? What was this interaction like, and in what settings? Using both archaeological and ethnohistoric sources, this talk creates a broad context for understanding these relationships.

Suggested Readings:

Douglass, John G., and Seetha N. Reddy

2016 Cultural Trajectories and Ethnogenesis during Colonialism: The Mission Period in Southern California. In *Gabrielino/Tongva Origins and Development: A View from Guaspet. People in a Changing Land: The*

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Archaeology and History of Ballona in Los Angeles, California, vol. 5, edited by J. G. Douglass, S. N. Reddy, R. Ciolek-Torrelo, and D. R. Grenda, pp. 353–384. Statistical Research, Inc., Redlands, California, and Tucson. (Available for free download at www.sripress.com/free-downloads/gabrielinotongva-origins-development-a-view-from-guaspetpeople-in-a-changing-land-the-archaeology-and-history-of-the-ballona-in-los-angeles-california-volume-5/)

Hull, Kathleen L., John G. Douglass, and Andrew York

2013 Recognizing Ritual Action and Intent in Communal Mourning Features on the Southern California Coast. *American Antiquity* 78:24–47.

Reddy, Seetha N.

2015 Feeding Family and Ancestors: Persistence of Traditional Native American Lifeways during the Mission Period in Coastal Southern California. *Journal of Anthropological Archaeology* 37:48–66.

Speaker John Douglass (B.A. Kenyon College 1991; Graduate Certificate in Latin American Studies, University of Pittsburgh 1997; Ph.D. University of Pittsburgh 1999) is the Director of Corporate Research at Statistical Research, Inc. (SRI) and a Visiting Scholar in the School of Anthropology at the University of Arizona. Prior to joining SRI in 2001, he held faculty appointments at Pomona College and the University of California, Riverside. He has published on topics including household archaeology, ceramic production, colonialism, and ritual performance in a variety of edited volumes, as well as in journals including *American Antiquity*, *Pacific Coast Archaeological Society Quarterly*, and the *Journal of Wetland Archaeology*. He is the author or co-editor of three books, the most recent of which, *New Mexico and the Pimería Alta: The Spanish Colonial Period in the American Southwest* (2017, co-edited with William Graves), includes several AAHS members as contributors. John is a principal investigator for the *Playa Vista Archaeological and Historical Project* in southern California, which has investigated 8,500 years of human occupation and from which data for this talk partially originates. In addition to being the president of AAHS, he has sat on a number of other national or international board of directors, including the Society for American Archaeology, the Register of Professional Archaeologists, and Xela Aid, a non-profit in Guatemala.

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

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.*

The 2017-2018 AAHS Field Trip Committee will be meeting shortly to plan next seasons' adventures. This year's committee is Katherine Cerino, Cannon Daughtrey, Chris Sugnet, Kirk Astroth, Chris and Rich Lange. If you have any ideas please pass them on to any of us.

We are planning a June field trip to the Flagstaff area, which will include a day tour of the site at Wupatki National Park with one of their archaeologists and hopefully a visit to the repository at the Museum of Northern Arizona and to Petroglyph Canyon in town. The date is not yet set. When details are finalized, we will send out an email blast to all members.

Bones and More Bones: Arizona State Museum

May 16, 2017; 10:00 a.m.-12:00 p.m.



Jim Watson, Associate Curator of Bioarchaeology, and Nicole Mathwich, Zooarchaeology Curatorial Assistant, will host an engaging two-hour combination seminar and laboratory experience about methods and what we can learn from human and animal remains recovered from archaeological contexts. Participants

will learn some hands-on anatomy basic with favorite desert animals, how bones are deposited, found, and recovered from archaeological sites, and how the subdisciplines of bioarchaeology and zooarchaeology can contribute to answering archaeological research questions.

Registration is limited to 12 people. To register, contact Katherine Cerino at kcerino@gmail.com.

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.

- June 19, 2017: Saul Hedquist, *Turquoise and Social Identity in the Late Prehispanic Western Pueblo Region, A.D. 1275–1400*
- July 17, 2017: Matthew Guebard, *New Discoveries and Native American Traditional Knowledge at Montezuma Castle National Monument*
- August, 2017: No AAHS Lecture; 80th Pecos Conference, Pecos, New Mexico
- Sept. 18, 2017: Kurt Dongoske, *Zuni Heritage and Cultural Landscape Documentation through Film: Zuni and the Grand Canyon*



Archaeology Café

Welcome to Archaeology Café, an informal forum where you can learn more about the Southwest's history and speak directly to experts. Archaeology Southwest's popular program is in its sixth season in Tucson (on the patio of Casa Vicente, 375 S. Stone Avenue) Presentations begin after 6:00 p.m., although it is best to arrive by about 5:30 p.m., as seating is open and unreserved, but limited.

The program is free, but participants are encouraged to order refreshments. Although kids may attend with adult supervision, Archaeology Cafés are best for adults and young adults.

Tucson Schedule:

May 2, 2017: *Archaeology Café with Teresita Majewski*, Teresita Majewski

glyphs: Information and articles to be included in *glyphs* must be received by the first of each month for inclusion in the next month's issue. Contact me, Emilee Mead, at emilee@desert.com, or 520.881.2244.

UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA
LABORATORY OF TREE-RING RESEARCH
DENDROARCHAEOLOGY

Geos/Anth/WS 497J/597J Dendroarchaeology

Intersession: May 15–June 2, 2017; 9:00 a.m.–4:00 p.m., daily

3 credits; non-credit option available

Room: Bannister 110

Prerequisite: Consent of Instructor

The Laboratory of Tree-ring Research at the University of Arizona is pleased to offer its fourteenth pre-session course devoted entirely to the collection, analysis, and interpretation of archaeological

tree-rings. Participants (undergraduates, graduates, professionals) will learn the most accurate and precise dating method used by archaeologists via lectures, laboratory exercises, and fieldwork. The centerpiece of this intensive 3-week course is a field trip to various archaeological sites in Arizona and/or western New Mexico led by



Dr. Ronald H. Towner. This course will be run in close collaboration with parallel pre-session courses focusing on Dendroecology and Dendroclimatology, giving participants in all three courses valuable insights on the interdisciplinary nature of tree-ring research. Lectures will be presented by the course instructors, as well as other leading tree-ring scientists, including Jeffrey S. Dean, Malcolm K. Hughes, David Frank, and Paul Sheppard.

The first week in Tucson will provide participants a basic background in dendrochronological method and theory, and the history of archaeological tree-ring dating. The required field trip will constitute most of the second week. During the third week back in Tucson, participants will prepare, crossdate, and interpret the dendroarchaeological samples collected during the field trip.

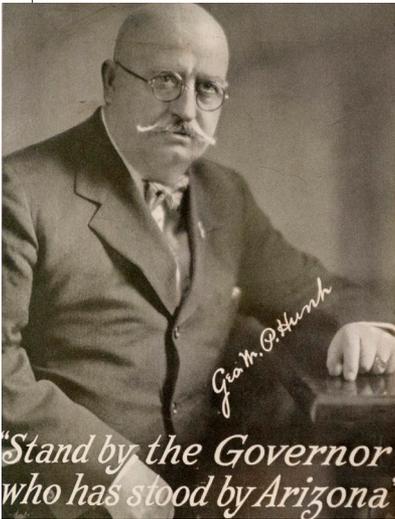
For additional information, contact Ron Towner at rht@email.arizona.edu or 520.621.6465.

Cornerstone

Darlene Lizarraga, Director of Marketing
Arizona State Museum

George W. P. Hunt: ASM Founding Father and Donor

Arizona State Museum (ASM) has opened a new permanent exhibit featuring its extensive collection of basketry and fiber art. One component of the exhibit features some of the early twentieth century Arizonans whose personal collections became the foundation of ASM's unparalleled assemblage of some 35,000 specimens.



The annals of ASM are full of colorful characters, prominent citizens, and dignitaries who have donated collections over the past 124 years. One who stands above all is Governor George Wylie Paul Hunt (November 1, 1859–December 24, 1934), ASM's founding father. His personal collection came to ASM in 1916.

Politician and businessman, Hunt was born in Huntsville, Missouri, a town named for his grandfather. He left home in 1878, at age 18, and arrived in Globe, Arizona, some three years later. There, after a series of odd jobs, he became clerk of a general

store. When the store was purchased by Old Dominion Commercial Company, Hunt rose to the top of that enterprise.

Hunt served in both houses of the Arizona Territorial Legislature, was president of the convention that wrote Arizona's state constitution, and became the first state governor when Arizona achieved statehood in February of 1912. A savvy political operator, he was elected to a total of seven (non-consecutive) terms as governor, earning the sobriquet, "George VII." He referred to himself as "Old

Walrus.” Hunt was a Progressive Era populist, supporting organized labor, women’s suffrage, secret ballots, income tax, workers’ compensation, and compulsory education. He was also an opponent of capital punishment and an advocate for Arizona’s rights to Colorado River water.

In 1893, he introduced House Bill 42, the piece of legislation that created the Arizona Territorial Museum at the University of Arizona. The museum’s name changed to the Arizona State Museum in 1912, when the territory achieved statehood.

In 1916, Governor Hunt donated 85 Western Apache and Akimel O’odham (Pima) baskets, likely acquired during his time at Old Dominion. While photographs of the governor with his collection await discovery, there are 70 scrapbooks full of news clippings, photographs, drawings, and silhouettes of the governor and his family and friends at the University of Arizona’s Special Collections, housed at the Main Library.

An excerpt from a letter written by Governor Hunt on October 19, 1925, to ASM Director Byron Cummings, reads:

I have always taken an interest in the Museum because one of the first bills I introduced in the legislature was a bill to creat(e) the Museum of which you now have charge. I hope I may live to see the day that we have a Museum housed in a magnificent building in which to store the things of interest which we find in Arizona...

*Geo W P Hunt
Governor*

Come see baskets from Hunt’s collection, along with those of a number of other colorful Arizonans, featured in “Woven Through Time: American Treasures of Native Basketry and Fiber Art.” This new permanent exhibit celebrates the region’s ancient and abiding fiber-weaving traditions by featuring millennia-old objects to modern-day masterpieces. In 2011, the collection was designated an American Treasure as the largest, most comprehensive, and best-documented collection representing the major indigenous basket-making cultures of North America.

We think Governor Hunt would have been pleased.

SAVE THE DATE!

The 2017 Pecos Conference of Southwestern Archaeology will be held August 10–13, near Pecos, New Mexico, close to Pecos National Historical Park, just a few miles outside Santa Fe. This will be the 80th annual meeting, so special events and a full program are being planned to celebrate this anniversary! For all the information you need – registration, maps, camping information, schedules, and so much more – visit www.pecosconference.com/. Be sure to also stay updated through Facebook and Twitter!



Each August, archaeologists gather under open skies somewhere in the southwestern United States or northwestern Mexico. They set up a large tent for shade, and spend three days together discussing recent research, 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.

First inspired and organized by A.V. Kidder in 1927, the Pecos Conference has no formal organization or permanent leadership. Somehow, professional archaeologists find ways to organize themselves to meet at a new conference location each summer, mostly because they understand the problems of working in isolation in the field and the importance of direct face time with colleagues. To make progress with objective science and other cultural matters, books and journal articles are important, but one still must look colleagues in the eye and work out the details of one's research in cooperative and contentious forums.

Open to all, the Pecos Conference remains an important opportunity for students of prehistory to meet with professional archaeologists on an 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.

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. If you are joining as a household, please list all members of the household. Monthly meetings are free and open to the public. Society field trips require membership.

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.

I wish to receive *Glyphs* by (circle your choice): Email Mail Both

I am interested in volunteering in AAHS activities: Yes Not at this time

Institutional Subscriptions

University libraries, public libraries, museums, and other institutions that wish to subscribe to *Kiva* must do so through the publisher, Taylor & Francis at tandfonline.com. For institutional subscriptions to *Glyphs* (\$100), 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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