Vol. 70, No. 8 February 2020

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Next General Meeting:
February 17, 2020; 7:00 p.m.
Environmental and Natural Resources 2 Building, Room S107
1064 E. Lowell Street
Tucson, Arizona
www.az-arch-and-hist.org

Chetro Ketl, Chaco Canyon
This time of year, it’s cold. I sometimes wish I had a furry coat like my dogs. I also wish I had my dog’s profession: sleeping half the day, going on long walks, eating, chasing birds and lizards; you know, the good life! Some dogs, however, may not have had it so good. I recently read an article about the “Ice Puppy.” According to a news article (Litvinova and Kutukov 2019), the frozen carcass of a canine was discovered near City of Yakutsk, in eastern Siberia, Russia. The canine was a young male, possibly two months old, and is remarkably well-preserved with hair, teeth, and whiskers. Researchers have named the puppy Dogor, or “friend” in the language native to the area of Siberia where Dogor was discovered (Knowles and Epstein 2019).

Scientists from the Center for Palaeogenetics in Stockholm, Sweden extracted bone from Dogor for DNA testing, and through radiocarbon dating, determined the age of Dogor to be approximately 18,000 years old! This time period is important in the understanding of when and how domestic dogs split from their wolf ancestors, and the burning question remains: does Dogor represent a wolf puppy or a domesticated dog? Other researchers have been grappling with this issue from a DNA perspective and have concluded that the domestication of dogs likely occurred between 20,000–40,000 years ago. However, the data do not answer the question of where domestication began. Archaeological evidence, ancient mitochondrial data, and modern genomic data suggest dog domestication may have occurred in Southeast Asia, Central Asia, Europe, or the Middle East (Botigué et al. 2017). Perhaps humans began to domesticate dogs roughly simultaneously in Europe and Asia during the Paleolithic or shortly thereafter.

The mummified remains of Dogor reminded me of two well-preserved dogs from northeastern Arizona. In 1916, the year AAHS was founded, Alfred V. Kidder and Samuel Guernsey were excavating a cave in the canyonlands east of Navajo National Monument near present day Kayenta, Arizona. During their excavation, Kidder and Guernsey uncovered an Early Agricultural (Basketmaker II) occupation along with two mummified dogs, one of which had light-colored fur. The cave was later named White Dog Cave (Guernsey and Kidder 1921). The dogs were buried around 400 BC, but we know dogs were an important companion for people in North America long before that. Other Early Agricultural period dog burials are known from sites along the Santa Cruz River in the Tucson Basin, as well as from the site of La Playa in Sonora, Mexico, where more than 30 dog burials have been uncovered (Carpenteret et al. 2005; Waters 2008).

The antiquity of dog domestication demonstrates the importance of the human-dog interface, which even can be considered a symbiosis. Ancient dogs served as guardians, herders, hunting companions, burden carriers, sled dogs, babysitters, bed warmers, clean-up crew, and sometimes as food or for ritual purposes (Taylor et al. 2008). Modern human-dog relationships include other complicated roles such as medical/mobility assistance,
President’s Message

by John D. Hall

This time of year, it’s cold. I sometimes wish I had a furry coat like my dogs. I also wish I had my dog’s profession: sleeping half the day, going on long walks, eating, chasing birds and lizards; you know, the good life! Some dogs, however, may not have had it so good. I recently read an article about the “Ice Puppy.” According to a news article (Litvinova and Kutukov 2019), the frozen carcass of a canine was discovered near City of Yakutsk, in eastern Siberia, Russia. The canine was a young male, possibly two months old, and is remarkably well-preserved with hair, teeth, and whiskers. Researchers have named the puppy Dogor, or “friend” in the language native to the area of Siberia where Dogor was discovered (Knowles and Epstein 2019).

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police and military service, and search and rescue. Other less tangible roles include stress relief, companionship, exercise, and socialization (for example, going to the dog park and meeting interesting people). So, the next time you cuddle up with your beloved dog(s), remember that this relationship has evolved over tens of thousands of years, and our lives are dependent on dogs just as they are dependent on us!


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February 17: Topic of the General Meeting

Studying Southwestern Archaeology
Stephen H. Lekson

For more than a century, archaeology got the history of the ancient Southwest wrong. So argues Steve Lekson as he advocates for an entirely new approach, one that separates archaeological thought in the Southwest from its anthropological home and moves it to more historical ways of thinking. Focusing on the enigmatic monumental center at Chaco Canyon, this presentation will provide a historical analysis of how Southwest archaeology confined itself and how it can break out of those confines and proceed into the future. Looking past old preconceptions brings a different Chaco Canyon into view: more than an eleventh century Pueblo ritual center, Chaco was a political capital with nobles and commoners, a regional economy, and deep connections to Mesoamerica. By getting the history right, a different science of the ancient Southwest becomes possible, and archaeology is reinvented as a very different discipline.

Speaker Stephen H. Lekson is Curator of Archaeology, Emeritus, at the Museum of Natural History, University of Colorado, Boulder (retired). He received his Ph.D. from the University of New Mexico in 1988, and held research, curatorial, or administrative positions with the University of Tennessee, Eastern New Mexico University, the National Park Service, Arizona State Museum, Museum of New Mexico, and Crow Canyon Archaeological Center. Dr. Lekson directed more than 20 archaeological projects throughout the Southwest. His most recent projects include excavations at Pinnacle Ruin in central New Mexico (2000–2008), Chimney Rock in southern Colorado (2009), and Black Mountain and Woodrow Ruins in southwestern New Mexico (2010–2013). He was Editor Kiya (2006–2011), and he is currently Contributing Editor for Archaeology magazine. Dr. Lekson’s publications include a dozen peer-reviewed books, 90 chapters in edited volumes, 45 articles in journals and magazines, and many technical reports. He curated many exhibits – most recently, “A History of the Ancient Southwest” (2013–2014) at the University of Colorado Museum of Natural History.

Suggested Readings:
Lekson, Stephen H.
2018 A Study of Southwestern Archaeology. University of Utah Press, Salt Lake City.

NOMINATIONS SOUGHT FOR AAHS BOARD MEMBERS

The success and vitality of AAHS is due largely to the dedicated volunteers who contribute their time and talent to make the Society the great organization it continues to be. Annual elections for AAHS Officers and Board Members are in the Spring, and we would like YOU to be involved! If you are interested in participating in the Society by serving on the Board, or if you know someone you think would be a good addition to the Board, please email Sarah Herr, sherr@desert.com, before the end of February. Board positions are open to all members of the Society.

USED BOOK SALE
March 14–15, 2020

Come grab some used books! Once again, in conjunction with the Tucson Festival of Books, we will be set up in front of the Arizona State Museum with a ton of used books to sell. Lots of new archaeology, art, fiction, history, and so forth. All are very reasonably priced. This sale supports the Arizona State Museum Library.

If you would like to help during the sale or with set up or tear down, please contact Katherine Cerino at kcerino@gmail.com.
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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.

Northern Sonora: Cerro de Trincheras, La Playa, and Magdalena
February 8–9, 2020

AAHS is offering a unique opportunity to visit and learn about the cultural sequence of human occupation in northern Sonora, from Paleoindian to Padre Kino. Making our way across the international border, we will visit the mission of San Ignacio before exploring the central plaza in Magdalena de Kino and see the final resting place of Father Eusebio Kino. After spending a night in Magdalena, we will visit the archaeological landscape of La Playa, which contains several thousand years of human use beginning around 13,000 years ago and includes one of the largest Early Agricultural period village sites in the region. We will follow this with a carne asada lunch in Trincheras and stop at the museum and tour the type site for the Trincheras culture, the Cerro de Trincheras before heading back across the border for Tucson.

Dr. James Watson, Associate Director of the Arizona State Museum, has worked extensively in northern Sonora and will share his insights into human adaptations and cultural developments over the past several millennia in this part of the Sonoran Desert.

The trip will be limited to a maximum of 30 participants (a minimum of 20 participants are required to facilitate the trip) who will travel together by motor coach with an experienced driver. The group will leave Tucson on Saturday, February 8 at 8:00 am and return in the early evening of Sunday, February 9. We will stay overnight at a hotel in Magdalena with an opportunity to explore this wonderful Sonoran town. Participants will share the total cost of transportation, which will range from $100–120 per person depending on the final size of the group. The exact amount will be determined in early January and sent out with payment directions. Hotel and food will be the responsibility of participants; however, AAHS will recommend a hotel and arrange for a block of rooms to be held.

Some moderate hiking will be involved, and the site is not wheelchair accessible. Valid passports are required to enter Mexico, although a SENTRI or Global Access card can also be used to return to the United States at the Nogales Port of Entry.

Please respond to Chris Sugnet (sugnetc@yahoo.com) if interested!

Some Petroglyphs of Saguaro West
April 4, 2020

Join us for an early morning hike to see the rock imagery in King Canyon and Javelina Wash. For the past two years, an AAHS-affiliated group, “The Rock Band,” led by Janine Hernbrode, has been recording the rock imagery in the park. Janine will share the discoveries made by the group. The two sites are very different, and this is a special opportunity to visit Javelina Wash, which is normally off-limits to the public and to explore King Canyon in depth.

The tour will involve about 3 miles of wash walking. Binoculars are essential for King Canyon. To sign up, email Katherine Cerino at kcerino@gmail.com.

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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

- **$60** Kiva members receive four issues of the Society’s quarterly journal *Kiva* and 12 issues of *Glyphs*
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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

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Barbara Montgomery, VP Membership
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Arizona State Museum, The University of Arizona
Tucson, AZ 85721-0026

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*Glyphs*: Emilie Moad | emilie@desert.com | 520.981.2244

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2019–2020

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Arizona State Museum
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Barbara Montgomery, VP Membership
Arizona Archaeological and Historical Society
Arizona State Museum, The University of Arizona
Tucson, AZ 85721-0026

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Galen McCloskey | Evan Maiuri | Adam Sezate | | Evan Giomi (student representative)

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Board of Directors 2019–2020
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.