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2nd Lt. William Sherwood, Co.E, 21st Infantry. Sherwood served at Camp Lowell from February to May 1870. He was killed by Modoc Indians April 14, 1873, at the age 25. —>

— Fifth Cavalry
Lt. Col. Eugene Asa Carr was commanding officer of Fort Lowell eleven times in its history.

† 2nd Lt. John Quincy Adams, 1st Cavalry, Co. G. Adams served with Capt. Reuben F. Bernard’s Company G at Camp Lowell from May 1868 to February 1870.

Photographs courtesy of David T. Faust

Next AAHS General Meeting, July 19th at the Duval Auditorium, University Medical Center
PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

Having not served previously on the AAHS Board or any of its committees, my initial presidential message is a brief account of my background. In this way, those of you who do not know me can get up to speed, so to speak. I have been a member of the Society since my graduate school days, or for about 40 years.

In the fall of 1963, I began as a graduate student in the Department of Anthropology at the University of Arizona. In 1964, I started to work part-time at the Arizona State Museum as a researcher, and, in 1965, I assumed a full-time job there as an assistant archaeologist. Thus began my education as a southwestern archaeologist.

At the Arizona State Museum, I worked under the direction of Dr. William Wasley. Bill was a hard-working, and sometimes hard-drinking, individual, who was interested both in prehistory and the archaeology of historic sites, especially those of the Spanish period. He and I made several trips to northern Sonora in the preliminary search for the remains of Father Kino. These trips expanded my horizons, and they and Bill were significant factors in my development as a historical archaeologist.

I attended the department’s archaeological field school at Grasshopper as a student in 1964 and subsequently served as its assistant director through the 1967 summer season. Being a student under Dr. Raymond Thompson’s guidance was horizon-expanding, and the eight-week-long field school provided tremendous learning opportunities. I was assistant director with Bill Longacre, who allowed me a major say in the operation of the field and lab activities. As a result of his leadership, I grew as a professional. I will never forget those three years of innovation, change, intellectual activity, and, yes, hard work.

In 1979, I left the museum to become Governor Babbitt’s appointee as Arizona’s State Historic Preservation Officer located in the Arizona State Parks office. I gained a broader perspective of the historic resources of Arizona, among other things. Unfortunately, the absence of agency support brought the preservation office to a state of near collapse in 1981.

I then returned to archaeology as a full-time activity through the 1990s. In the twenty-first century, I have reduced my archaeological workload somewhat and have taken on different responsibilities, including serving on the Board of the Arizona Historical Society, the Loan Review Committee of the DM Federal Credit Union, and the BLM’s Rangeland Resource Team for Southern Arizona.

Hopefully, those bits of information will help you know something about me. I am looking forward to getting to know more of you better. Most of all, I am excited about starting my new role with the Society. Please join me in making the coming year the best one ever!

James E. Ayres (Jim), President
AAHS HAPPENINGS

TOPIC OF THE JULY 19TH GENERAL MEETING:
FORT LOWELL’S PAST AND FUTURE

By David T. Faust

The lecture will trace the history of Fort Lowell from its move in 1873 from the outskirts of Tucson to the new location on the Rillito to its closing in 1891 over the outcry of Tucson residents. Through the use of slides, we will take a special look at the Fort Lowell architectural images as well as the many interesting personalities who inhabited the Army post, such as army officers and wives, children, Apache scouts, doctors and enlisted men.

Due to the recent Bond Election, funds have been secured for future land purchases of the last remaining portion of Fort Lowell. The lecture will take a look back at some of the prior preservation efforts that have put us in this position today and also will take a look into future plans for the Fort Lowell Historic Site.

Speaker David T. Faust, originally from Long Island, New York, has lived in the Southwest since he was a small boy. He attended the University of Arizona, and has been a full-time employee of the Arizona Historical Society for thirty years. David has been Curator of the Fort Lowell museum branch of the Society for most of that time. His work at Fort Lowell involves preservation, historic site development, planning and creating exhibits, research, educational programs, fundraising, and lectures. Currently, David is project manager for the new Arizona Historical Society Museum on Stone Avenue in downtown Tucson, in the Wells Fargo office building.

AAHS PREVIEW OF SUMMER ACTIVITIES

AUGUST: There will be no general meeting in August, as usual, so you can attend the 77th Pecos Conference in Bluff, Utah on August 12-15.

AAHS MEETING TIME AND PLACE

The Arizona Archaeological and Historical Society’s monthly meeting will be held on July 19, 2004 at 7:30 p.m. at Duval Auditorium, University Medical Center, 1501 North Campbell Avenue (north of Speedway). Duval Auditorium can be reached by proceeding either north or south on North Campbell and turning west into the UMC between the two traffic lights — one is at Speedway and one is at Elm. Free parking is available south of Mabel Street, across from the College of Nursing. The Front Entrance is on the top level of the parking structure. Duval Auditorium is on the 2nd level of the Hospital. Upon entering the Front Entrance, turn right and then follow the signs to Duval Auditorium.
ASM POTTERY ILLUMINATED: A PROJECT FIELD REPORT

by Diane Dittemore, Ethnological Collections Curator, and
Andrew Higgins, Student Curatorial Assistant Arizona State Museum

That pottery has been the center of attention at ASM over the last five years is putting it mildly, as we have worked to realize the vision of creating safe and visually accessible storage for our treasured pottery collection. We now await the real fun to begin, the tearing asunder of walls that will signify the commencement of our long-anticipated pottery vault construction.

Meanwhile, back at the Museum South basement, work began last fall to photograph, document, and appraise the close to 2500 ethnographic American Indian pots, which are stored in a room many AAHS members know well from annual open houses and other behind-the-scenes visits through the years. By the time you are reading this article, the project base camp will have moved to the North building, home to just over 1000 Navajo and Northwest Mexican pots. The curatorial assessment is preceding condition reporting and treatments performed by Museum Conservator Julie Unruh.

Discovering the individual identities and personalities of so many hundreds of pots has been an extraordinary experience. An entire range in quality of documentation, from complete to nonexistent, is to be found on our storeroom shelves. But, regardless of what the records tell us, the pots can usually speak pretty well for themselves.

Our pottery journey began with Zuni. Of the 100 examples of Zuni ceramics, ranging in date from around 1750 to 1999, three different pieces are illustrated and described here. It is expected that pottery from other Southwestern groups will be featured in subsequent Glyphs.

A water olla, dating to around 1880, came to the museum around 1920 and has no other documentation. Since the mid 19th century, Zuni potters have employed a number of standard motifs, which include the heart line deer, birds, and the sunflower rosette. The shape of this olla indicates that it was a water vessel, and, given the attributed date, probably was not made especially for the tourist market. A good indicator for recognizing pre-1900 water jars is that they typically have concave bottoms, which made it easier for women to carry them on top of their heads. Potters made fewer concave bottoms at the end of the 19th century as home use of the pottery declined. Another important characteristic of post-1870 Zuni pottery is black on the underbody and rim.

The canteen is an example of an item not intentionally made for sale to anthropologists or tourists. Purchased by Harold Gladwin at Zuni for the Gila Pueblo Foundation in 1930, it has an attributed date of around 1870. The sunflower rosette appears on the canteen along with tadpoles. Water symbols such as tadpoles and frogs are also typical designs on Zuni pottery in the 19th century, and today as well. The underbody of the canteen is painted red, which gives the vessel its 1870 or earlier date attribution, since Zuni
potters typically switched to black for the underbody after this time. The canteen also has a native pitch repair, which strongly suggest that the canteen was made for Zuni use. Such repairs are rare by the 20th century.

The polychrome owl is a good example of pottery being produced for the tourist trade. This particular owl came to the museum as a gift of the heirs of Dr. Daniel Webster Prentiss, Sr. He was the family physician for Major John Wesley Powell, and it appears likely this came from Powell's collection, either directly or through the Smithsonian collections.

Ceramic animals such as this owl had no real function, except as tourist commodities demonstrating the artistic skills of the makers. By knowing when the railroad came to the Southwest, around 1880, one can establish a good earliest approximate date on such figures. The connection with Powell, who conducted collecting expeditions in 1875-1880 for the Bureau of American Ethnology, lends an even more reliable date attribution.

All three of these ceramic pieces are excellent examples of 19th century Zuni pottery, which today is highly valued by Zunis, museums and pottery aficionados alike.

The dates, and at times cultural affiliations, which have been assigned over the course of the Pottery Project inventory, are by no means the last word. Some will no doubt be reassessed in the future by scholars and others, who it is hoped will find the new storage facilities much more conducive to research. We expect to be amazed at what more space and better lighting alone will accomplish to further our goals of expanding knowledge about the collection. Let the illumination proceed!

Olla (ASM cat.no 12193);
Canteen (ASM cat. No GP17520);
Owl (ASM cat.no. E-6423)
The appearance of social and economic differences among households and kin groups in prehistoric societies worldwide often coincides with increasing centralization of public functions and architecture. Paul Fish and Suzanne Fish of the Arizona State Museum and Department of Anthropology, University of Arizona, and James Bayman of the Department of Anthropology, University of Hawai‘i, have been exploring such trends among the Hohokam of the Tucson Basin in a project funded by the National Science Foundation. A joint Arizona-Hawai‘i field school during the spring, 2004, represents the fourth and final year of this project.

Student field crews included graduate and undergraduates from Arizona, Hawai‘i, Illinois, Indiana, Rhode Island, Thailand, Japan, France, and Iran. Field school students were joined by numerous volunteers including members of the Arizona Archaeological and Historical Society and the Arizona Archaeological Society’s Sunflower Chapter, and students from Catalina Foothills High School, and Lawrence Academy in Massachusetts.

The unusual preservation of the entire Marana Mound site affords a unique opportunity to examine the developmental history of an important Hohokam center of the early Classic period (A.D. 1150-1300). A platform mound of moderate size is centrally located in a dispersed distribution of 30 to 40 residential compounds. These walled compounds, with clusters of adobe rooms, are large by Hohokam standards and enclose the dwellings of up to 5 extended households within an area as large as a football field. Constant remodeling and multiple floors in most structures in all excavated compounds, ceramics limited exclusively to the Tanque Verde phase, and absolute radiocarbon, tree ring, and archaeomagnetic dates restricted to the 1200s suggest nearly all compounds were occupied simultaneously. Based on these combined factors, we estimate that the prehistoric town had a population of at least 800 to 1000 people.

Excavations during the 2004 season investigated how the platform mound was constructed and whether activities within its compound precinct reflected residences of elite leaders, communal ritual, or other public events. A trench through the mound revealed the presence of a massive adobe retaining wall over 1.5 yards wide around the perimeter. This wall gave the mound its rectangular shape and vertical sides. The exceptionally thick retaining wall was necessary to support over 3,000,000 pounds of earthen fill in the mound interior. Community-wide effort would have been required to construct the platform mound. A local landscaping company estimated that it would require 1500 man-days to excavate the earth by hand and carry it from a barrow pit 35 yards away to build the mound.

An extensive set of cooking pits, probably used to prepare food for communal feasts, was uncovered in one courtyard area inside the wall enclosing the mound. A huge room with nearly 1,000 square
feet of floor space was also excavated inside the mound’s compound. Outside its compound, the large barrow pit furnishing earth for mound construction was subsequently converted to a reservoir. Like many modern cattle tanks, it was supplied by water that rushes down the surrounding slopes after storms.

During the final events at the mound before the site was abandoned, broken pots and deer bone were tossed into this reservoir. Although the mound site almost certainly used other run-off-fed reservoirs, the primary and most dependable potable water for inhabitants appears to have been a reservoir at the end of a six-mile-long canal from the Santa Cruz River.

Results from the past four seasons of Marana excavations were the subject of a symposium at the 2004 Society for American Archaeology meetings in Montreal. In keeping with our emphasis on student training, presentations were authored or co-authored by 12 University of Arizona students, while other participants included students and faculty from Washington University, University of Virginia, University of Nevada-Las Vegas, University of Hawai‘i, California State University-Chico, University of Missouri, and Statistical Research, Inc. Papers from this session are being assembled for the first major publication on our current Marana research with a publication date planned for 2005.

Aerial view of excavations resulting from the 2004 Marana Platform Mound excavations

Photo by Henry Wallace, Center for Desert Archaeology
AAHS JULY FIELD TRIP
The July field trip will be to Fort Lowell in Tucson on Saturday 24th at 8 a.m. This will be a follow-up trip to David Faust's talk “Fort Lowell's Past and Future.” We will visit the Fort grounds and Museum, led by Mr. Faust. With the bond package recently approved by Pima County, it is hoped that the Fort Lowell site can be expanded. We will meet at the Museum located at Fort Lowell Park at North Craycroft Road and just North of Glenn Street. There is a parking lot on the northeast corner of Craycroft and Glenn. The fee is $10.00 for AAHS members and $20.00 for nonmembers, this will include the museum entrance fee. Please register with Don Kucera 520/792-0554 or at <gdkanza@aol.com>.

THE NEW LOOK OF GLYPHS
Over the next several months you will notice several changes in Glyphs. Most of the items you are familiar with will still be there, although slightly changed in location. We have also added space for two new columns: One will be dedicated to the results of field projects conducted around the Southwest, and the other to interesting archaeological, historical, or ethnographic research. We bring in these changes with two articles this month by Paul Fish, Suzanne Fish, and Jim Bayman and by Diane Dittemore. If you have any ideas for future articles please contact Sarah Herr <sherr@desert.com> or Jenny Adams <jadams@desert.com>.

GLYPHS
Receipt of information and articles to be included in Glyphs must be received by the 10th of each month for the next month’s issue. Write to me, Lynne Attardi, c/o AAHS, ASM, University of Arizona, Tucson, AZ 85737, or e-mail me at <LTAGlyphs@aol.com>.

THE CORNERSTONE
ASM RESEARCH UPDATES
The Protohistoric Pueblo World, AD 1275-1600, edited by E. Charles Adams and Andrew L. Duff (UA Press) is due out July 2004 and edited by ASM's own E. Charles Adams. This book describes and interprets southwestern history immediately before and after European contact (AD 1275-1600) — a period of great transformation for the Pueblo peoples. It summarizes 100 years of research and archaeological data as it explores the organization of village clusters. Available now at ASM Native Goods store.

ASM SCHOLARS CHAIR SECOND HOHOKAM SYMPOSIUM
A new generation of Hohokam scholars assembled at an Amerind Foundation symposium in January to revisit questions and raise new issues about Hohokam prehistory. The symposium, chaired by ASM archaeologists Paul and Suzanne Fish, focused on the reorganization that occurred between the Hohokam Sedentary and Classic periods (circa AD 1100) when ballcourts gave way to platform mounds, and pithouse villages were transformed into large segmented towns. Final papers from the symposium go to press in spring 2005.

HOMOL’OVI RESEARCH PROJECT
In June and July, ASM archaeologists Chuck Adams and Rich Lange, along with students and volunteers, will be excavating at the ancestral Hopi village of Chevelon, near Winslow. This is the second season of work funded by the National Science Foundation and Earthwatch Institute. Chevelon, composed of 500 masonry rooms, was occupied from about 1290-1390. Research will explore the extensive prehistoric burning and the relationship of Chevelon to the other Homol’oovi villages. The team will also develop a management plan for the ruin, now threatened by vandalism, flooding, and erosion.

Be sure to visit the crew at the annual Homol’oovi Ruins State Park Open House,
SUMMER EVENTS AT ARIZONA STATE MUSEUM

July 19-23, 2004
ART-i-Fact Camp: The Past Alive!
Children ages 9-11 this summer camp can heighten their natural sense of wonder and creativity. Campers delve into the culture and arts of Native peoples of Arizona, study contemporary artwork, and use this knowledge to inform their own artistic pieces. Contact Lisa Hastreiter-Lamb: 520/621-9506, <lisah@u.arizona.edu>.

July 26-30, 2004
SUMMER CAMP FOR ADULTS
Enjoy indoor summer archaeology as part of an ASM research team. Museum researchers and scholars are your teachers. An air-conditioned laboratory is your setting. Experience first-hand how and what archaeologists learn about Arizona's ancient cultures through hands-on activities, lectures, tours, and more. ($270 members, $300 non members)

Friday and Saturday, September 10 and 11, 2004, 10-4 p.m. both days

VERY NEARLY ANNUAL DISCOUNT BENEFIT BOOKSALE
Now occurring twice a year, this popular sale of remainders and first-quality books broadens its selection of subjects to include: visual arts, humanities, poetry, ethnology, Southwest studies, world archaeology, anthropology, cooking, lifestyle, architecture, children's books, and much more. Discounted 40 - 70% off, titles are limited to quantities available. Museum members admitted one hour early on Friday for the best selection! (free admission)

For more information, contact Darlene F. Lizarraga, ASM, University of Arizona, PO Box 210026, Tucson, AZ 85721-0026, 520/626-8381 – www.statemuseum.arizona.edu

OLD PUEBLO ARCHAEOLOGY CENTER UPCOMING EVENTS

GUIDED TOUR OF HOPI VILLAGES WITH EMMORY SEKAQUAPTEWA
September 1-5, 2004
Dr. Emory Sekaquaptewa, J.D., an elder of the Hopi Tribe, justice on the Tribe’s appellate court, and Research Anthropologist with the University of Arizona, will guide OPAC’s educational and fundraising tour to important Hopi cultural sites on First, Second, and Third Mesas.
This tour normally begins Wednesday evening with dinner at the Hopi Cultural Center on Second Mesa, and visits Hopi cultural sites on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, with Sunday heading home.
The cost of the tour is $795 per person based on shared accommodations. Private accommodations are available for an additional fee of $200 per person. Reservations are accepted on a first-come basis with a maximum of 18 paying clients. A $200 deposit is required with reservations. Full payment is due upon billing 60 days or more before departure.
Lodging is normally at the Hopi Cultural Center Hotel at Second Mesa but Old Pueblo reserves the right to utilize other comparable hotels if needed. Accommodations are limited, so early reservations are recommended. Rest stops are included as often as possible during on-foot portions of the tour, but it is necessary to walk over some relatively long stretches of unimproved, sometimes rather steep dirt roads. Information on the level of difficulty is provided upon request.
Call OPAC for more information and
The Center for Desert Archaeology was recently awarded a $200,000 grant from the National Science Foundation (NSF) to fund a two-year research project entitled "Pre-contact Population Decline and Coalescence in the Southern Southwest." This ambitious research project seeks to answer the question of how approximately 40,000 people vanished from the Hohokam World in the American Southwest a century before the introduction of European diseases into the region. Recent advances in method and theory and data accumulation make it an opportune time to reconsider a question that has plagued archaeologists for so long.

In order to get a firm, empirical grasp on demographic change in the Southwest, the Center is developing the Coalescent Communities GIS Database in collaboration with the Museum of Northern Arizona and GeoMap, Inc. This database will eventually contain size, temporal, and locational data for every known settlement in the Southwest with more than 12 rooms, dating between A.D. 1200 and 1700. Thus far, almost 3,500 sites have been recorded.

Preliminary analyses from the Coalescent Communities GIS Database indicate that a gradual but significant reduction in population began around A.D. 1300 and continued into the early 15th century in the American Southwest. The decline is particularly apparent in southern and central Arizona. This is supported by recent Center research in the Lower San Pedro River Valley of southeastern Arizona, which suggested population decline in that region was a complex process involving many aspects of coalescence, including long-distance migration and local aggregation. In the San Pedro, after a century of gradual population loss, boundaries between social groups slowly dissolved as groups coalesced into fewer large settlements in order to maintain irrigation systems and social networks. Eventually, the valley was abandoned by a remnant population comprised of descendants of both local and migrant groups.

The NSF grant will allow Center archaeologists to test this model linking coalescence and demographic decline in four additional study areas in Arizona – the Phoenix Basin, the Tonto Basin, Perry Mesa, and the Safford Basin. Research will focus on the reexamination of data in existing museum collections and various reports and databases, both published and unpublished.

Center for Desert Archaeology Preservation Archaeologists Jeffery J. Clark, J. Brett Hill, and Patrick D. Lyons are co-Principal Investigators on this project. The research team includes David R. Wilcox (Museum of Northern Arizona), William H. Doelle (Center for Desert Archaeology and Desert Archaeology, Inc.), Elizabeth J. Miksa (Desert Archaeology, Inc.), Lane Beck (Arizona State Museum), M. Steven Shackley (University of California, Berkeley), Fred L. Nials, David R. Abbott (Arizona State University), Jeffrey S. Dean (University of Arizona), Stephen A. Kowalewski (University of Georgia), and Dean R. Snow (Pennsylvania State University).

Sites from this late precontact period are highly visible and particularly threatened by looters and residential developments. The Center will use information from this research to expand its site purchase and conservation easement preservation program for this period. Research results will also be used in a related Center initiative, partially funded by an Arizona Heritage Fund grant of $99,997, to prepare historic context statements on the time period for the Arizona State Historic Preservation Plan.

For more information on Center projects or to become a member, contact us at
AAHS MEMBERSHIP/SUBSCRIPTION APPLICATION

CATEGORIES OF MEMBERSHIP – All members receive discounts on Society field trips and classes. Monthly meetings are free and open to the public.

$30 Glyphs membership receives the Society’s monthly newsletter, Glyphs
$30 Student Kiva membership receives both Glyphs and Kiva; $15 receives Glyphs
$40 Kiva membership receives all current benefits, including four issues of Kiva, 12 issues of Glyphs
$75 Contributing, $100 Supporting, $250 Sponsoring, and $1,000 Lifetime memberships all receive Glyphs and Kiva, and all current benefits.

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Membership/Subscription Information

Visitors are welcome at all of the Society’s regular monthly meetings but are encouraged to become members in order to receive the Society’s publications and participate in its activities at discount rates.

Memberships and subscriptions run for one year beginning July 1 and ending June 30. Membership provides one volume (four numbered issues) of Kiva, the Journal of Southwestern Anthropology and History; 12 issues of the monthly newsletter Glyphs; member rates for Society field trips and other activities.

For a brochure, information or membership/subscription application forms, write to:

Robby Heckman, VP Membership
Arizona Archaeological and Historical Society
Arizona State Museum, University of Arizona
Tucson AZ 85721 USA

Subscriptions to Kiva for libraries and other institutions are now being handled by AltaMira Press. To obtain information on an institutional subscription to the journal, contact the publisher at <altamirapress.com> or 800/273-2223.

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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.