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Next General Meeting: November 20, 2006
<http://www.statemuseum.arizona.edu/aahs/aahs.shtml>
One of my research interests over the years has been the history and archaeology of the Chinese in Arizona, and in southern Arizona in particular. This interest has extended over much of my professional career. It all started in 1967, with the Tucson Urban Renewal (TUR), for which fieldwork lasted until 1971. This was the first archaeological project in Arizona to target sites once occupied by the Chinese. Excavations produced more Chinese material remains than any project in North America up to that time. This unique collection embraces not only archaeological materials, but personal and household artifacts from former Chinese residences on Main Avenue as well. The former date circa 1900-1910, and the latter from the 1930-1960 period. Excavated artifacts include Chinese ceramic tableware, buttons, opium smoking paraphernalia, padlocks, faunal remains, and medicine bottles. Artifacts collected in former residences include clothing, kitchen tools and utensils, lacquered trunks, immigration papers and other documents, photographs, letters, and traditional medicine containers.

For additional information about the Chinese excavated material from the TUR project, see Lister and Lister, The Chinese of Early Tucson, Anthropological Papers of the University of Arizona No. 52 (1989).

It is uncertain when the Chinese first made their appearance in Tucson, although it was probably not before the early to mid-1970s. There are some claims that they arrived as early as the 1860s, but evidence for that is tenuous.

The first documented record of the Chinese in Tucson comes in 1875, in the form of business advertisements in Tucson’s Arizona Weekly Citizen for a laundry, a bakery, and a restaurant. Construction of the Southern Pacific (SPRR) through Tucson in 1880 brought more than 800 Chinese railroad workers to the area, although few stayed. Over the ensuing years, the population grew from less than 10 individuals in the 1870s, to 300 in the 1880s, a figure that remained relatively static for many decades of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Today, the Chinese population of Tucson numbers around 4,000 individuals.

Although we generally think of the late nineteenth Chinese as entrepreneurs engaged in small businesses and in service activities, some were also employed as wage laborers, such as in the SPRR shops.

Since the TUR project, only Homer Thiel’s projects for the City of Tucson have produced important Chinese archaeological remains. These projects are the excavations at the foot of A-Mountain (1995), a well at the Mission site (2002), and the Depot Plaza site in downtown Tucson (2006).

My current Chinese-related research includes the reading of all four of Tucson’s 1870 to 1912 newspapers to locate all references to the Chinese—their activities, foibles, and problems. This project is nearly completed. So far, some 4,000 citations have been recorded.

To bring those who are interested in the history of the Chinese in our community up-to-date with the current research, I have been asked to talk about the subject at Old Pueblo Archaeology Center’s “Third Thursday” lecture series on November 16, 2006. The talk will include history, how the Chinese were perceived, how they were treated by Tucsonans, and the problems they experienced becoming part of the community.

The lecture series is held in the Mesquite Room auditorium in the Town of Marana’s Operation Center building at 5100 West Ina Road. The program starts at 7:30 p.m. For more information, contact Old Pueblo Archaeology at <info@oldpueblo.org> or 520.798.1202.

—James E. Ayres (Jim), President
Spanish Exploration in Arizona
by John H. Madsen, Arizona State Museum

John’s presentation will focus on Spanish exploration in Arizona between 1539 and 1821. He will discuss his search for the trails and camps of the Coronado Expedition that passed through Arizona between 1539 and 1542. He will also talk about his archaeological investigations of a lesser known expedition lead by Captain Jose de Zuniga, from Tucson to Zuni, New Mexico, in 1795. John will share with you his archaeological findings and will bring some of the many Spanish artifacts found throughout southeastern Arizona and southwestern New Mexico.

Madsen, John H.

Speaker John H. Madsen is an Associate Curator of Archaeology at the Arizona State Museum, the University of Arizona. John has an M.A. in anthropology from California State University, Sacramento. He has been employed with the museum for 26 years and currently administers the Arizona Antiquity Act Permits and Repatriation programs. His research interests have focused on the distribution of Spanish Colonial artifacts over the landscape of southeastern Arizona and southwestern New Mexico, and the relationship of artifacts to trails and corridors used by Spanish expeditions and military campaigns. John has authored and co-authored articles and books on the prehistory of the northern Tucson Basin and on the Spanish and Colonial periods.

This Spanish spur was found in a pass used for centuries by Native Americans and Spanish and Mexican military expeditions.
Recent Work at the Tanque Verde Wash Site, AZ BB:13:68 (ASM)
by Patricia Cook, Desert Archaeology, Inc.

Desert Archaeology, Inc., personnel recently completed data recovery on a portion of the Tanque Verde Wash site, AZ BB:13:68 (ASM). The site was located in a mesquite bosque and had never been covered by modern construction; unfortunately, it has been severely looted over the years by pothunters.

The site was first recorded in 1975 as a large surface artifact scatter. During the 1980s and 1990s, several projects targeted specific areas within the site for investigation before various construction projects began. The Arizona State Museum, the Institute for American Research, Old Pueblo Archaeology Center, and Desert Archaeology have all excavated in different areas of the site. These excavations have documented that the site was a small hamlet with several courtyard clusters of pithouses, dating to the Middle Rincon phase, A.D. 1000-1100, of the Hohokam Sedentary period.

During three weeks of testing in November 2005, we excavated 25 trenches, in which we identified 20 pithouses, 19 pits, and 5 trash middens, clustered in four distinct areas. The most exciting discovery was of three adobe-lined pithouses clustered around a courtyard in the northeastern part of the site. Adobe-lined pithouses were constructed during the Hohokam Classic period (A.D. 1150-1450), and had never been identified at the Tanque Verde Wash site until our work last year. Three sherds that dated to the Hohokam Classic period Tanque Verde phase (A.D. 1150-1250) and a Classic period corrugated sherd were found in the same part of the site as the adobe-lined pithouses. These structures and sherds indicate the Tanque Verde Wash site was inhabited not only during the Middle Rincon phase, as all the previous data had indicated, but that occupation continued into later times. This was such an exciting discovery that we proposed to completely excavate this portion of the site and to sample the rest of the project area, from which artifacts and pithouses dated to the Middle Rincon phase.

The data recovery project lasted about 6 weeks this spring, and in that time, we identified 33 pithouses, 266 pits, 3 hornos or large roasting pits, 1 borrow pit, 6 trash mounds or trash concentrations, and 1 extramural surface. We tested 31 of the 33 pithouses; most were excavated either completely or in half. Thirty-four burials were also found; these were excavated per an agreement with the Tohono O’odham Nation, and all human remains and burial-related items were repatriated to the tribe less than two months after the excavations were concluded.

The adobe-lined pithouses were a small cluster of three structures facing onto a courtyard in the northeastern corner of the site. A small number of shallow pits in the courtyard held few artifacts. The structures were well preserved, with plaster floors, walls, and hearths. Although the analyses of the ceramics, lithics, ground stone, animal bone, shell, and botanical specimens collected from the structures have not yet been completed, tentative conclusions date this courtyard group to either the Late Rincon (A.D. 1100-1150) or the Tanque Verde phase (A.D. 1150-1300).

The remaining 30 pithouses were clustered in three distinct areas within the site. The artifact collections indicate these structures were inhabited during the Middle Rincon phase. The artifacts included stuccoed ceramic vessels, ground stone manos and metates, a small number of flaked stone projectile points, shell jewelry, and burned corn. Many of the houses were built upon earlier pithouses, and the orientation of the structure changed slightly or, in one case, completely switched to the opposite direction. This suggested that pithouses were not just remodeled periodically, but were completely rebuilt. One remodeled house had two adobe post cones in the entry; one was decorated with double rows of twig- or finger-impressed dimples.

The testing phase in November last year and the data recovery this past spring produced a total of 17,337 artifacts from 342 features. Analyses of the these artifacts is ongoing, although it is already clear that the results of data recovery at the Tanque Verde Wash site will add interesting information to what is currently known about the Middle Rincon phase Hohokam, and important information regarding the Late Rincon and Tanque Verde phases.

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.
RETURN OF THE AAHS FIELD TRIPS!

Rosemont Camp and Kentucky Camp
November 11, 2007; 9:00 a.m. to mid-afternoon
Our November field trip will be to Rosemont Camp, part of a late nineteenth
century mining effort and to nearby Kentucky Camp. Both are located in the
Santa Rita Mountains near Sonoita. Jim Ayres, President of AAHS, will lead
the trip and will share his extensive knowledge of the area. He will lead us
through the Old Rosemont Camp, U.S. Forest Service facilities, and other
sites as time permits. Mary Farrell, archaeologist with the Coronado Na-
tional Forest, will join us and lead the tour at Kentucky Camp. There are
many interesting structures such as a smelter, assay office, hotel, store, and
Forest Service facilities. Rosemont Camp supported Cooper Mining efforts
nearby, whereas Kentucky Camp is related to gold mining.

Meet at 9:00 a.m., at I-10 Exit #281, the exit for Route 83 toward Sonoita;
assemble at the pull-off on Route 83 just after you exit I-10. We will proceed
as a group to the entrance of the road leading to Rosemont where we will
carpool to the site itself. High-clearance vehicles are desirable. Bring lunch
and water, and be sure to wear sturdy shoes and sun protection. For addi-
tional information or to register, please contact Bridwell Williams at
520.887.5048, or Peter Boyle at 520.232.1394 or <sjpboyle@aol.com>. [$5 for
members; $10 for non-members]

Cocoraque Butte
December 9, 2007; 9:00 a.m.
Our December field trip will be to the Cocoraque Butte, a Hohokam petro-
glyph and archaeological area, located in the Avra Valley west of
Saguaro National Park and now part of the Iron-
wood National Monument. We will explore the
butte and its surrounding desert floor, which
contain an extensive Hohokam village and numerous rock art panels that
are exceptional for their complexity of design and the number of elements.

The trip will be lead by AAHS member Albert Lannon who has spent many
hours wandering the area. Meet to form car pools at the Saguaro National
Park West Visitors Center parking lot at 9:00 a.m. High-clearance vehicles
are desirable. Exploration of the site involves a couple of miles of easy walk-
ing and optional (but highly recommended) scrambling to the top of the
butte. Bring your lunch and water, and wear sturdy shoes. You may want
gloves for climbing over basalt. For further information or to register, contact
Katherine Cerino at 520.721.1012 or <kcerino@gmail.com>. [$5 for mem-
bers; $10 for non-members]

. . . ALSO OF INTEREST

Indios y Californios on the Anza Trail
November 16, 2006; 7:00 p.m.
Arizona Historical Society Auditorium, 949 East 2nd Street
This exciting event, sponsored by the Arizona State Museum, the Arizona His-
torical Society, and Heyday Books, will be moderated by Malcolm Margolin,
founder of the Heyday Institute. The roundtable will feature presentations by
Barbara Levy, Quechan elder and Yuman language storyteller from Fort Yuma,
Arizona; Vladimir Guerrero, author of The Anza Trail and the Settling of California;
Rose Marie Beebe and Robert Senkewicz, editors of Testimonios: Early California
through the Eyes of Women, 1815-1848; and Stanley Bond, Superintendent of the
National Park Service Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail. [Free]
OLD PUEBLO ARCHAELOGY
5100 W. Ina Rd., Tucson, AZ 85743
520.798.1201, <info@oldpueblo.org>

“Third Thursdays” Lecture Program
7:30 p.m., Old Pueblo Auditorium

**November 16, 2006:** Jim Ayres, Chinese Contributions to Archaeology and History in Tucson

It is uncertain when the Chinese first made their appearance in Tucson. Although there are some claims that they first arrived as early as the 1860s, the evidence for that is tenuous at best, and their actual arrival date was probably not before the early to mid-1870s. Historical archaeologist and researcher James E. “Jim” Ayers will talk about the history of the Chinese in Tucson and southern Arizona, highlighting the archaeological projects in the area where evidence of Chinese occupation has been found.

**December 21, 2006:** Ted Pressler, Archaeology and Winter Solstice in a South American Culture

. . . ALSO FROM OLD PUEBLO

Old Pueblo Archaeology Center has been awarded grants of $5,500 from the Community Foundation for Southern Arizona, $3,006 from the Joseph and Mary Cacioppo Foundation, and $1,000 apiece from Long Realty Cares Foundation and the Jostens Foundation (Minneapolis) to provide opportunities for underprivileged children to participate in its OPEN2 archaeology discovery program. The grants will be used to provide scholarships for whole classrooms of needy schoolchildren to attend this educationally enriching program, which provides kids with a hands-on learning experience at a full-scale replica of a prehistoric Hohokam archaeological site. The scholarships will cover fees Old Pueblo must charge for classrooms to receive an outreach visit to the school and the hands-on trip to the OPEN2 simulated dig.

**GLYPHS:** Information and articles to be included inGlyphs must be received by the 10th of each month for inclusion in the next month’s issue. E-mail me, Emilee Mead, at <emilee@desert.com>, or contact me at Desert Archaeology, Inc., 3975 N. Tucson Blvd., Tucson, AZ 85716; 520.881.2244 (phone), 520.909.3662 (cell), 520.881.0325 (FAX).

**AAHS WEBSITE:** Glyphs is posted each month and can be found on the ASM/AAHS website at: <http://www.statemuseum.arizona.edu/aaahs/aaahs.shtml>, and it can also be found at: <http://www.swanet.org/zarchives/aaahs/>

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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.